

# Oxygen, refrigerated liquid

## Safety Data Sheet

according to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015)

Date of issue: 01-01-2016; Revision date: 04-09-2017

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form	: Substance
Name	: Oxygen, refrigerated liquid
CAS No	: 7782-44-7
Formula	: O <sub>2</sub>
Other means of identification	: Oxygen (cryogenic liquid), Liquid Oxygen

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended uses and restrictions	: Industrial use Medical applications
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#### 1.3. Supplier

Josef Gas  
201 Basaltic Rd  
Concord - Canada L4K 1G4  
T 416-658-1212  
[www.josefgases.com](http://www.josefgases.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	: 1-613-996-6666 CANUTEC For routine information, contact your supplier or Josef Gas sales representative.
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### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

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

##### GHS-CA classification

Ox. Gas 1	H270
Refrigerated liquefied gas	H281

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS-CA labelling

Hazard pictograms



Signal word

: DANGER

Hazard statements

: MAY CAUSE OR INTENSIFY FIRE; OXIDIZER  
CONTAINS REFRIGERATED GAS; MAY CAUSE CRYOGENIC BURNS OR INJURY  
COMBUSTIBLES IN CONTACT WITH LIQUID OXYGEN MAY EXPLODE ON IGNITION OR IMPACT

Precautionary statements

: Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood  
Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials  
Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease  
Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area  
Wear cold insulating gloves and either face shield or eye protection  
In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so  
Close valve after each use and when empty  
Use a back flow preventive device in the piping



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Use only with equipment of compatible materials of construction and rated for cylinder pressure  
Use only with equipment cleaned for oxygen service  
Always keep container in upright position  
DO NOT change or force fit connections  
Read and follow the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) before use  
Avoid spills. Do not walk on or roll equipment over spills

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Breathing 80 percent or more oxygen at atmospheric pressure for more than a few hours may cause nasal stuffiness, cough, sore throat, chest pain, and breathing difficulty. Breathing oxygen at higher pressure increases the likelihood of adverse effects within a shorter time period. Breathing pure oxygen under pressure may cause lung damage and central nervous system (CNS) effects, resulting in dizziness, poor coordination, tingling sensation, visual and hearing disturbances, muscular twitching, unconsciousness, and convulsions. Breathing oxygen under pressure may cause prolongation of adaptation to darkness and reduced peripheral vision. Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-CA)

No data available

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name	CAS No.	% (Vol.)	Common Name (synonyms)
Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 7782-44-7	100	Liquid oxygen / Oxygen (liquid) / Oxygen, refrigerated liquid

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area. Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

First-aid measures after skin contact : The liquid may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately. Get immediate medical attention.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

No additional information available

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Other medical advice or treatment : None.

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Vigorously accelerates combustion. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire. Water (e.g. safety shower) is the preferred extinguishing media for clothing fires.

### 5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

No additional information available

### 5.3. Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

Fire hazard : Oxidizing agent; vigorously accelerates combustion. Contact with flammable materials may cause fire or explosion.

Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.



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Reactivity in case of fire : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

### 5.4. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Firefighting instructions : DANGER! Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure. Take care not to direct spray onto vents on top of container. Do not discharge sprays directly into liquid; cryogenic liquid can freeze water rapidly
- Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with their provincial and local fire code regulations.
- Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.
- Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.
- Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems
- Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode
- Stop flow of product if safe to do so
- Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible
- If leaking do not spray water onto container. Water surrounding area (from protected position) to contain fire.
- Other information : Do not walk on or roll equipment over a spill; any impact could cause an explosion. Smoking, flames, and electric sparks are potential explosion hazards in oxygen-enriched atmospheres
- Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by TC.)
- Cryogenic liquid causes severe frostbite, a burn-like injury. Heat of fire can build pressure in a closed container and cause it to rupture. Venting vapors may obscure visibility. Air will condense on surfaces such as vaporizers or piping exposed to liquid or cold gas. Nitrogen, which has a lower boiling point than oxygen, evaporates first, leaving an oxygen-enriched condensate.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

- General measures : Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate area. Try to stop release. Monitor concentration of released product. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proven to be safe. Stop leak if safe to do so.

### 6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Methods for cleaning up : No additional information available.

### 6.3. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection



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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

: Never use oxygen as a substitute for compressed air. Never use an oxygen jet for any type of cleaning, especially for cleaning clothing. Oxygen-saturated clothing may burst into flame at the slightest spark and be quickly consumed in an engulfing fire. Do not get liquid in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Persons exposed to high concentrations of liquid oxygen should stay in a well-ventilated or open area for 30 minutes before entering a confined space or going near any source of ignition. Immediately remove clothing exposed to oxygen and air it out to reduce the likelihood of an engulfing fire. Prevent ignition sources, such as static electricity generated in clothing while walking

Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

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

Storage conditions

: Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post "No Smoking" or "Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g. NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16

When working with cryogenic/cold liquid or gas under pressure, avoid using materials that are incompatible with cryogenic use. Some metals, such as carbon steel, may fracture easily at low temperature. Use only transfer lines designed for cryogenic liquids. Prevent liquid or cold gas from being trapped in piping between valves. Equip the piping with pressure relief devices. Josef Gas recommends piping all vents to the exterior of the building

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:** When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

No additional information available

#### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls

: Avoid oxygen rich (>23,5%) atmospheres. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available). Gas detectors should be used when oxidizing gases may be released. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Consider work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.


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### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment	: Safety glasses. Face shield. Gloves.
	
Hand protection	: Wear work gloves when handling containers. Wear heavy rubber gloves where contact with product may occur.
Eye protection	: Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3, "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.
Respiratory protection	: <b>Respiratory protection:</b> Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when working in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Select in accordance with provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. Selection should be based on the current CSA standard Z94.4, "Selection, Care, and Use of Respirators." Respirators should also be approved by NIOSH and MSHA. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Thermal hazard protection	: Wear cold insulating gloves. Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.
Environmental exposure controls	: None necessary.
Other information	: <b>Other protection :</b> Safety shoes for general handling at customer sites. Metatarsal shoes and cuffless trousers for cylinder handling at packaging and filling plants. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines. For working with flammable and oxidizing materials, consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless gas.
Molecular mass	: 32 g/mol
Colour	: Bluish liquid.
Odour	: Odourless.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable.
pH solution	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: -219 °C
Freezing point	: -218.4 °C
Boiling point	: -183 °C
Flash point	: No data available
Critical temperature	: -118.6 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: Not applicable.
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	: No data available
Critical pressure	: 5043 kPa
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.1
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: No data available
Density	: 1.4289 kg/m <sup>3</sup> (at 21.1 °C)
Relative gas density	: 1.1
Solubility	: Water: 39 mg/l
Log Pow	: Not applicable.

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Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic (calculated value) (40 °C)	: No data available
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: Oxidizer.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Non flammable

### 9.2. Other information

Gas group	: Refrigerated liquefied gas
Additional information	: Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity	: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Risk of explosion if spilt on organic structural materials (e.g. wood or asphalt). Violently oxidizes organic material.
Conditions to avoid	: None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).
Incompatible materials	: Consult supplier for specific recommendations. Consider the potential toxicity hazard due to the presence of chlorinated or fluorinated polymers in high pressure (> 30 bar) oxygen lines in case of combustion. Keep equipment free from oil and grease. May react violently with combustible materials. May react violently with reducing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: None.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: No ecological damage caused by this product.
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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

#### Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (7782-44-7)

Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.
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### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

#### Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (7782-44-7)

Log Pow	Not applicable.
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

#### Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (7782-44-7)

Mobility in soil	No data available.
Log Pow	Not applicable.
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : Can cause frost damage to vegetation.  
Effect on the ozone layer : None  
Effect on global warming : No known effects from this product

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods : Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous.  
Waste disposal recommendations : Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1. Basic shipping description

In accordance with TDG

#### TDG

UN-No. (TDG) : UN1073  
TDG Primary Hazard Classes : 2.2 - Class 2.2 - Non-Flammable, Non-Toxic Gas.  
TDG Subsidiary Classes : 5.1  
Proper shipping name : OXYGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

ERAP Index : 3 000  
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index : 0  
Passenger Carrying Ship Index : 450 kg  
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger Carrying Railway Vehicle Index : Forbidden

### 14.3. Air and sea transport

#### IMDG

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1073  
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : OXYGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID  
Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases  
MFAG-No : 122

#### IATA

UN-No. (IATA) : 1073  
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : OXYGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID  
Class (IATA) : 2



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### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. National regulations

##### Oxygen, refrigerated liquid (7782-44-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### SECTION 16: Other information

Date of issue : 01/01/2016

Revision date : 04/08/2017

#### Indication of changes:

Training advice

: Ensure operators understand the hazard of oxygen enrichment.

Other information

: Josef Gas asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards

and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information

NFPA health hazard

: 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard

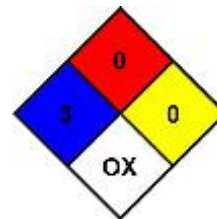
: 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.

NFPA specific hazard

: OX - This denotes an oxidizer, a chemical which can greatly increase the rate of combustion/fire.







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### HMIS III Rating

Health	: 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given
Flammability	: 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that will not burn
Physical	: 2 Moderate Hazard - Materials that are unstable and may undergo violent chemical changes at normal temperature and pressure with low risk for explosion. Materials may react violently with water or form peroxides upon exposure to air.

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*