NITROGEN

ChemWatch Review SDS

Chemwatch: **1066**
Version No: **11.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **1**

Initial Date: **16/09/2006**
Revision Date: **19/05/2026**
Print Date: **04/09/2026**
S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	NITROGEN
Chemical Name	Not Available
Synonyms	N2; nitrogen gas Tyrgas; Nitrogen, Industrial Grade; Nitrogen, Food Grade; Nitrogen, EHP Industrial Grade; Nitrogen Accumulator Grade; Nitrogen, High Purity O.F.N.; Nitrogen, E.H.P., High Purity; Nitrogen, Ultra High Purity; Gas code 030, 032, 033, 034, 035, 036, 038, 234; Praxair; Soxal; Air Liquide; Aligal; Lasal; Nitrogen, Compressed; Aligal (refrigerated) 1; Calgaz N2; nitrogen; nitrogen (compressed gas)
Proper shipping name	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED
Chemical formula	N2
Other means of identification	UFI: TRYR-T2RN-7207-TUC8
CAS number	7727-37-9.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	A wide variety of applications including the manufacture of ammonia, nitric acid, nitrates, cyanides, etc.; in manufacture of explosives. Blanket gas to form an oxygen free, inert atmosphere for the preservation of materials, including food; metallurgy. Filling of incandescent bulbs. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**BOC (a division of Linde)**	**Halliburton Australia**	**Fire Safety Equipment Pty Ltd**
Address	10 Julius Avenue North Ryde NSW 2113 Australia	Level 27, 140 St. Georges Terrace Perth WA 6000 Australia	2A Staple Street Seventeen Mile Rocks QLD 4073 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 8874 4400	+61 8 6424 4600	+61 7 3715 5644
Fax	+61 2 9886 9000	Not Available	+61 7 3715 8450
Website	https://pgw100.portal.gases.boc.com/scripts/wgate/zcpwp_b2c/!?~	https://www.halliburton.com/	www.fsequip.com.au
Email	contact@boc.com	fdunexchem@halliburton.com	ray@fsequip.com.au

Registered company name	**Drew Marine-USA**	**Messer**	**Linde Gas (Mox-Linde Gases)**
Address	100 South Jefferson Road Whippany NJ 7981 United States	Messer-Platz 1 Bad Soden 65812 Germany	No.13, Jalan 222 Petaling Jaya Selangor Darul Ehsan 46100 Malaysia
Telephone	+1 973 526 5700|+1 877 715 9305 Emerg. (US & Canada	+49 6 19 67 76 00	+60 3 7955 4233|1800 883 888
Fax	Not Available	+49 6196 7760 281	+60 3 7955 4491
Website	Not Available	https://www.messer.de/	https://www.linde.com.my/
Email	info@drew-marine.com	info.de@messergroup.com	info.lg.my@linde.com

Registered company name	**Air Liquide**
Address	Hans-Gnnther-Sohl-Strasse 5 Dnsseldorf D-40235 Germany
Telephone	+49 2 116 6990
Fax	Not Available
Website	https://de.airliquide.com/
Email	sds@airliquide.com

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**BOC (a division of Linde)**	**Fire Safety Equipment Pty Ltd**	**CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)**
Emergency telephone number(s)	1800 653 572 (A/H) (Australia only)	+61 7 3715 5644 Mon-Fri 8am - 5pm	+61 1800 951 288 (ID#: 1066)

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Other emergency telephone number(s)	Not Available	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Chemwatch Hazard Ratings

	Min	Max
Flammability	0	
Toxicity	1	
Body Contact	1	
Reactivity	0	
Chronic	0	

0 = Minimum
1 = Low
2 = Moderate
3 = High
4 = Extreme

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Gases Under Pressure (Compressed Gas)
Legend:	***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI***

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	**Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
AUH044	Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

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

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable
No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7727-37-9.	>99.5	nitrogen
7782-44-7.	<10ppm^	oxygen
74-82-8	<5ppm^	methane

Legend: ***1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available***

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	‣ If product comes in contact with eyes remove the patient from gas source or contaminated area. ‣ Take the patient to the nearest eye wash, shower or other source of clean water. ‣ Open the eyelid(s) wide to allow the material to evaporate. ‣ Gently rinse the affected eye(s) with clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Have the patient lie or sit down and tilt the head back. Hold the eyelid(s) open and pour water slowly over the eyeball(s) at the inner corners, letting the water run out of the outer corners. ‣ The patient may be in great pain and wish to keep the eyes closed. It is important that the material is rinsed from the eyes to prevent further damage. ‣ Ensure that the patient looks up, and side to side as the eye is rinsed in order to better reach all parts of the eye(s) ‣ Transport to hospital or doctor.

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	▸ Even when no pain persists and vision is good, a doctor should examine the eye as delayed damage may occur. ▸ If the patient cannot tolerate light, protect the eyes with a clean, loosely tied bandage. ▸ Ensure verbal communication and physical contact with the patient. **DO NOT** allow the patient to rub the eyes **DO NOT** allow the patient to tightly shut the eyes **DO NOT** introduce oil or ointment into the eye(s) without medical advice **DO NOT** use hot or tepid water.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ Following exposure to gas, remove the patient from the gas source or contaminated area. ▸ NOTE: Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), including positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus may be required to assure the safety of the rescuer. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block the airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ If the patient is not breathing spontaneously, administer rescue breathing. ▸ If the patient does not have a pulse, administer CPR. ▸ If medical oxygen and appropriately trained personnel are available, administer 100% oxygen. ▸ Summon an emergency ambulance. If an ambulance is not available, contact a physician, hospital, or Poison Control Centre for further instruction. ▸ Keep the patient warm, comfortable and at rest while awaiting medical care. ▸ **MONITOR THE BREATHING AND PULSE, CONTINUOUSLY.** ▸ Administer rescue breathing (preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask-device, or pocket mask as trained) or CPR if necessary.
Ingestion	Not considered a normal route of entry.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For gas exposures:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

SMALL FIRE: Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.
LARGE FIRE: Cool cylinder.
DO NOT direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	--- GENERAL --- ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. ▸ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▸ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Containers may explode when heated - Ruptured cylinders may rocket ▸ Fire exposed containers may vent contents through pressure relief devices. ▸ High concentrations of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning. ▸ May decompose explosively when heated or involved in fire. ▸ Contact with gas may cause burns, severe injury and/ or frostbite. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx) **Contains low boiling substance:** Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.
HAZCHEM	2T

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

Continued...

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	‣ Avoid breathing vapour and any contact with liquid or gas. Protective equipment including respirator should be used. ‣ **DO NOT** enter confined spaces where gas may have accumulated. ‣ Increase ventilation.
Major Spills	‣ Clear area of all unprotected personnel and move upwind. ‣ Alert Emergency Authority and advise them of the location and nature of hazard. ‣ Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves. ‣ Prevent by any means available, spillage from entering drains and water-courses. ‣ Remove leaking cylinders to a safe place. ‣ Fit vent pipes. Release pressure under safe, controlled conditions ‣ Burn issuing gas at vent pipes. ‣ DO NOT exert excessive pressure on valve; DO NOTattempt to operate damaged valve.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	· Consider use in closed pressurised systems, fitted with temperature, pressure and safety relief valves which are vented for safe dispersal. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature · The tubing network design connecting gas cylinders to the delivery system should include appropriate pressure indicators and vacuum or suction lines. · Fully-welded types of pressure gauges, where the bourdon tube sensing element is welded to the gauge body, are recommended. · Before connecting gas cylinders, ensure manifold is mechanically secure and does not containing another gas. ‣ **DO NOT** transfer gas from one cylinder to another.
Other information	‣ Cylinders should be stored in a purpose-built compound with good ventilation, preferably in the open. ‣ Such compounds should be sited and built in accordance with statutory requirements. ‣ The storage compound should be kept clear and access restricted to authorised personnel only. ‣ Cylinders stored in the open should be protected against rust and extremes of weather.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	‣ Cylinder: ‣ Ensure the use of equipment rated for cylinder pressure. ‣ Ensure the use of compatible materials of construction. ‣ Valve protection cap to be in place until cylinder is secured, connected. ‣ Cylinder must be properly secured either in use or in storage.
Storage incompatibility	For nitrogen: ‣ Avoid reaction with alkalis, barium oxide, lithium, silicon, calcium, strontium, barium, ozone, titanium and beryllium. ‣ Stable when temperature protected and kept isolated as a compressed gas in cylinders equipped with pressure relief safety devices. ‣ Forms cyanides when heated with carbon in the presence of alkalis or barium oxide. It can form nitrides with lithium, silicon, calcium, strontium, and barium when at red heat. ‣ Compressed gases may contain a large amount of kinetic energy over and above that potentially available from the energy of reaction produced by the gas in chemical reaction with other substances

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	‣ Safety glasses with side shields. ‣ Chemical goggles.[AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ‣ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	‣ When handling sealed and suitably insulated cylinders wear cloth or leather gloves.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	‣ Protective overalls, closely fitted at neck and wrist. ‣ Eye-wash unit. ‣ Ensure availability of lifeline in confined spaces. ‣ Staff should be trained in all aspects of rescue work.

Respiratory protection

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Type AX Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Required minimum protection factor	Maximum gas/vapour concentration present in air p.p.m. (by volume)	Half-face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator
up to 10	1000	AX-AUS / Class1	-
up to 50	1000	-	AX-AUS / Class 1
up to 50	5000	Airline *	-
up to 100	5000	-	AX-2
up to 100	10000	-	AX-3
100+			Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

- Positive pressure, full face, air-supplied breathing apparatus should be used for work in enclosed spaces if a leak is suspected or the primary containment is to be opened (e.g. for a cylinder change)
- Air-supplied breathing apparatus is required where release of gas from primary containment is either suspected or demonstrated.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Colourless, odourless compressed gas; sparingly soluble in water. Soluble in liquid ammonia, alcohol. Packed under pressure in pewter-coloured cylinders fitted with AS2473 Type 10 valve outlet. Sudden release of pressure or leakage may result in rapid generation of large volume of asphyxiant gas.

Physical state	Compressed Gas	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	**Decomposition temperature (°C)**	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	-209.9	**Viscosity (mm2/s)**	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	-195.8	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	28.02
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	100
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	0.967	**VOC g/L**	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	**Ignition Distance (cm)**	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	**Flame Duration (s)**	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	**Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)**	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	- Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. - Product is considered stable. - Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

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d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of non-toxic gases may cause: ▸ CNS effects: headache, confusion, dizziness, stupor, seizures and coma; ▸ respiratory: shortness of breath and rapid breathing; ▸ cardiovascular: collapse and irregular heart beats; ▸ gastrointestinal: mucous membrane irritation, nausea and vomiting. Material is highly volatile and may quickly form a concentrated atmosphere in confined or unventilated areas. The vapour may displace and replace air in breathing zone, acting as a simple asphyxiant. This may happen with little warning of overexposure. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation. Nitrogen is non-toxic, but may replace oxygen in inhaled air, hence causing suffocation. As the concentration of inhaled oxygen is reduced from 21% to 14% by volume, pulse rate and volume of breathing increase. <
Ingestion	Overexposure is unlikely in this form. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	The material is not classified as a skin irritant under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Contact with cold gas may cause cryogenic (extreme low temperature) burns. Although the material is not classified as an eye irritant under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.
Chronic	The product is not classified as causing specific target organ toxicity following repeated exposure under Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), as amended. Nevertheless, exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Main route of exposure to the gas in the workplace is by inhalation.

NITROGEN	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available

Legend:	***1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances***

OXYGEN	Inhalation (human) TCLo: 100pph (100%)/14hNil reported
NITROGEN & OXYGEN & METHANE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✗	**Carcinogenicity**	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	**Reproductivity**	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✗	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	**Aspiration Hazard**	✗

Legend: ✗ ***– Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification***
✓ ***– Data available to make classification***

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

NITROGEN	**Endpoint**	**Test Duration (hr)**	**Species**	**Value**	**Source**
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend:	***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data 8. User defined data***

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

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Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
nitrogen	LOW (LogKOW = 0.67)
methane	LOW (LogKOW = 1.09)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
	No Data available for all ingredients

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	‣ Evaporate residue at an approved site. ‣ Return empty containers to supplier. If containers are marked non-returnable establish means of disposal with manufacturer prior to purchase. ‣ Ensure damaged or non-returnable cylinders are gas-free before disposal.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2T

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	1066
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 2.2 Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: 378 392 406 Limited quantity: 120 ml

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	1066
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Nitrogen, compressed
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 2.2 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable ERG Code: 2L
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A69 A202 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 200 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 150 kg Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 200 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 75 kg Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

Continued...

14.1. **UN number**	1066
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	NITROGEN, COMPRESSED
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 2.2 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: Not Applicable
14.4. **Packing group**	Not Applicable
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-C, S-V Special provisions: 378 392 406 Limited Quantities: 120 mL

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
nitrogen	Not Applicable
oxygen	Not Applicable
methane	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
nitrogen	Not Applicable
oxygen	Not Applicable
methane	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

nitrogen is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

oxygen is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

methane is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (nitrogen; oxygen; methane)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (nitrogen; oxygen)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (nitrogen; oxygen; methane)
Legend:	***Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory***

Continued...

National Inventory	Status
	No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	19/05/2026
Initial Date	16/09/2006

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
10.1	20/06/2022	Expiration. Review and Update
11.1	19/05/2026	Regulatory Update

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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