International Chemical Safety Cards

OZONE

ICSC: 0068

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health				
	O ₃ Molecular mass: 48.0			
		(cylinder)		
CAS # 10028-	15-6			
RTECS # <u>RS822</u>	<u>5000</u>			
April 26, 1993 Pe	eer reviewed			
TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING	
FIRE	Not combustible but enhances combustion of other substances. Many reactions may cause fire or explosion.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with combustibles.	In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing media.	
EXPLOSION	Risk of fire and explosion when heated or on contact with combustible substances (alkene, ethers).	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	In case of fire: keep cylinder cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.	
EXPOSURE		STRICT HYGIENE!		
•INHALATION	Cough. Headache. Shortness of breath. Sore throat.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.	
•SKIN	ON CONTACT WITH LIQUID: FROSTBITE.	Cold-insulating gloves.	ON FROSTBITE: rinse with plenty of water, do NOT remove clothes. Refer for medical attention.	

•EYES	Redness. Pain. Loss of vision.	Face shield, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION			

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	STORAGE	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. If in liquid state: NEVER direct water jet on liquid. Personal protection: self- contained breathing apparatus.	Fireproof if in building. Separated from all substances. Cool. Ozone is frequently stored refrigerated in halons.	R: S:

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON BACK

ICSC: 0068

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety & the Commission of the European Communities (C) IPCS CEC 1994. No modifications to the International version have been made except to add the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.

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	PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS OR BLUISH GAS, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.	ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation.
т	PHYSICAL DANGERS: The gas is heavier than air	INHALATION RISK: A harmful concentration of this gas in the
M	CHEMICAL DANGERS:	air will be reached very quickly on loss of containment.
Р	The substance decomposes on warming producing oxygen , which increases fire	EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM
0	hazard. The substance is a strong oxidant and reacts violently with combustible and	EXPOSURE: The substance is irritating to the eyes and
R	reducing materials. Reacts with alkenes, aromatics such as aniline, and ethers,	the respiratory tract . Inhalation of the gas may cause lung oedema (see Notes).
Т	bromine, nitrogen compounds and rubber producing shock-sensitive compounds.	Inhalation of tha gas may cause asthma- like reactions. The liquid may cause
Α	Attacks metals except gold and platinum.	frostbite. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system ,
N	LIMITS:	resulting in headache and impaired vigilance and performance.

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T		
	TLV: (light work) 0.1 ppm as 1 wA; TLV: (moderate work) 0.08 ppm as	EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR
D	TWA; TLV: (heavy work) 0.05 ppm as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human	REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or
Α	carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004). MAK:	prototiged exposure to the gas.
Т	Carcinogen category: 3B; (DFG 2004).	
Α	OSHA PEL <u>†</u> : TWA 0.1 ppm (0.2 mg/	
	m^{-3}) NIOSH PEL : C 0 1 ppm (0.2 mg/m ³)	
	NIOSH IDLH: 5 ppm See: <u>10028156</u>	
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES	Boiling point: -112°C	Solubility in water, $g/100 \text{ ml at } 0^{\circ}\text{C: } 0.1$ Relative vapour density (air = 1): 1.6
		Kelative vapour density (an = 1): 1.0
ENVIRONMENTAL DATA	L This substance may be hazardous to the environment; special attention should be given to plants.	
	N O T E S	
The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate inhalation therapy by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered. The symptoms of asthma often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Anyone who has shown symptoms of asthma due to this substance should avoid all further contact with this substance. Turn leaking cylinder with the leak up to prevent escape of gas in liquid state. Card has been partly updated in October 2004 and April 2005. See section Occupational Exposure Limits.		

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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(C) IPCS, CEC, 1994

OZONE

IMPORTANT LEGAL NOTICE:	Neither NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of NIOSH, the CEC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information. This card contains the collective views of the IPCS Peer Review Committee and may not reflect in all cases all the detailed requirements included in national legislation on the subject. The user should verify compliance of the cards with the relevant legislation in the country of use. The only modifications made to produce the U.S. version is inclusion of the OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs and NIOSH IDLH values.
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