



## Section 1. Product and Company Identification.

**1.1 Model Number;** OX/100 v1  
**1.2 Description;** Disposable Oxygen Cylinder 950ml

### 1.3 Manufacturer;

Jack Sealey Ltd.  
t/a Sealey Group.  
Kempson Way,  
Bury St. Edmunds,  
Suffolk,  
IP32 7AR  
UK

Jack Sealey (EU) Ltd  
t/a Sealey Group.  
Farney Street,  
Carrickmacross,  
Co. Monaghan,  
A81 PK68  
Ireland

technicalcompliance@sealey.co.uk

**1.4 Emergency telephone number;** 44 (0) 1284 757 500 (Office Hours)

**Date of source compilation;** 24/02/2018

## Section 2. Hazards Identification.

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture.

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

Oxidising gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

### 2.2 Label elements.

#### Hazard pictogram(s)



#### Signal Word.

Danger

**Hazard statements;**

May cause or intensify fire, oxidizer.

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

**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 oil and grease.

Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place.

Use 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**

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

**Precautionary statements-Response**

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

**2.3 Other hazards.**

No data available.

**Section 3. Substances.**

3.1 Chemical Name (substance)	3.1 CAS No.	3.2 Concentration Volume	Classification	
			Hazard Class & Category Code	Hazard Statements <sup>1</sup>
Oxygen	7782-44-7	100%	Ox. Gas 1 Press. Gas	H270

<sup>1</sup>For full text of Statements, see Section 16.



## Section 4. First Aid Measures.

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

#### Inhalation

Move victim to fresh air. Seek immediate medical attention/ advice.

#### Skin Contact

None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

#### Eye Contact

None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

#### Ingestion

Not an expected route of exposure.

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

Oxygen is not acutely toxic under normal pressure. Oxygen is more toxic when inhaled at elevated pressures.

Depending upon pressure and duration of exposure, pure oxygen at elevated pressures may cause cramps, dizziness, difficulty breathing, convulsions and death.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available.

## Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures.

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

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

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer. Will support and accelerate combustion of combustible materials (wood, paper, oil, debris, etc). cylinders may rupture under extreme heat.

### 5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

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



## Section 6. Accidental Release Measures.

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

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Monitor oxygen level. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions.

Prevent spreading of vapours through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

### 6.3. 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.

#### Methods for cleaning up

No data available.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on Safe Handling.

See Section 8 for information of Personal Protective Equipment.

See Section 13 for information on disposal.



## Section 7. Handling and Storage.

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep valves and fittings free from oil and grease. Use only equipment of compatible materials and 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. Dry product is non-corrosive and may be used with all materials of construction. Moisture causes metal oxides which are formed with air to be hydrated so that they include volume and lose their protective role metals in air. Carbon steels and low alloy steels are acceptable for use at lower pressures. For high pressure applications stainless steels are acceptable as are copper and its alloys, nickel and its alloys, brass bronze, silicon alloys, Monel®, Inconel®, and beryllium. Lead and silver or lead tin alloys are good gasket materials. Teflon®, Teflon® composites, or Kel-F® are preferred non-metallic gasket materials. Oxygen should not be used as a substitute for compressed air in pneumatic equipment since they generally contain flammable lubricants. Equipment able to use oxygen must be "cleaned for oxygen service". Check with the equipment supplier to verify oxygen compatibility for the service conditions. (rust formation). Concentrations of SO<sub>2</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub> salt, etc. in the moisture enhances the rusting of Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. When moving cylinders, even for short distance, use a cart designed to transport cylinders. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap. 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 only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Use 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. 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. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use.

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

Store in a 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. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Do not store near combustible materials.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Intended for use as a disposable gas cylinder for the Model Number identified in 1.1 with Description stated in 1.2.



## Section 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection.

### 8.1. Control parameters

Workplace exposure limits.

No data available.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Ventilation systems. Use local exhaust in combination with general ventilation as necessary to keep oxygen concentrations below 23.5%. Consider installation of leak detection systems in areas of use and storage. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.

#### Eye/Face Protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

#### Skin Protection

Work gloves and safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. Gloves must be clean and free from grease or oil.

#### Respiratory Protection

No special protective equipment required.



## Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties.

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

**The following information is not a technical specification or sales specification.**

(a) Appearance:	Colourless.
(b) Odour:	Odourless.
(c) Odour threshold;	No data available.
(d) pH:	No data available.
(e) Melting point/freezing point;	No data available.
(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range;	No data available.
(g) Flash point;	No data available.
(h) Evaporation rate;	No data available.
(i) Flammability (solid, gas);	No data available.
(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits;	No data available.
(k) Vapour pressure;	No data available.
(l) Vapour density;	No data available.
(m) Relative density;	No data available.
(n) Solubility(ies);	no data available.
(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water;	No data available.
(p) Auto-ignition temperature;	No data available.
(q) Decomposition temperature;	No data available.
(r) Viscosity;	No data available.
(s) Explosive properties;	No data available.
(t) Oxidising properties.	Oxidiser.

**9.2 Other information** No data available.



## Section 10. Stability and Reactivity.

<b>10.1.</b> Reactivity	Not reactive under normal conditions.
<b>10.2.</b> Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
<b>10.3.</b> Possibility of hazardous reactions	None under normal processing.
<b>10.4.</b> Conditions to avoid	Heat, flames and sparks.
<b>10.5.</b> Incompatible materials	Reducing agents. Combustible material. Organic material.
<b>10.6.</b> Hazardous decomposition products	No data available.

## Section 11. Toxicological Information.

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms Oxygen is not acutely toxic under normal pressure. Oxygen is more toxic when inhaled at elevated pressures. Depending upon pressure and duration of exposure, pure oxygen at elevated pressures may cause cramps, dizziness, difficulty breathing, convulsions and death.





## Section 12. Ecological Information.

12.1. Toxicity	No data available.
12.2. Persistence and degradability	No data available.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
12.4. Mobility in soil	No data available.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	No data available.
12.6. Other adverse effects	No data available.

## Section 13. Disposal Considerations.

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal must be in accordance with local authority regulations.



## Section 14. Transport Information.

ADR. International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.

<b>14.1.</b> UN number	UN 1072
<b>14.2.</b> Name and Description	Oxygen, compressed
<b>14.3.</b> Class	2
<b>14.4.</b> Packing group	-
<b>14.5.</b> Environmental hazards	Does not present an environmental hazard.
<b>14.6.</b> Special precautions for user	No special precautions necessary.

IATA. International Air Transport Association.

<b>14.1.</b> UN number	UN 1072
<b>14.2.</b> UN Proper Shipping Name/Description	Oxygen, compressed
<b>14.3.</b> Class or Division	2.2
<b>14.4.</b> Packing group	-
<b>14.5.</b> Environmental hazards	Does not present an environmental hazard.
<b>14.6.</b> Special precautions for user	No special precautions necessary.

IMDG. International Maritime Dangerous Goods.

<b>14.1.</b> UN number	UN 1072
<b>14.2.</b> UN proper shipping name	Oxygen, compressed
<b>14.3.</b> Class	2.2
<b>14.4.</b> Packing group	-
<b>14.5.</b> Environmental hazards	Does not present an environmental hazard.
<b>14.6.</b> Special precautions for user	No special precautions necessary.
<b>14.7.</b> Transport in bulk – Maritime only.	Bulk transport is not applicable to this product



## Section 15. Regulatory Information.

**15.1.** Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture  
No data available.

**15.2.** Chemical safety assessment  
No data available.

## Section 16. Additional Information.

Full text of Statements used in Section 3;

H270 May cause or intensify fire, oxidiser.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available.

No warranty is expressed or implied by the above information.

We assume no liability resulting from use of the above information.

The end user should conduct their own investigations to determine the suitability of the above information for their particular purpose.

Issue level	Date	Revisions
1	11/07/2025	First issue.

End of Safety Data Sheet.