

# Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2015/830

## LASER M

SDS reference: LS018


**Warning**

### SECTION 1: identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : LASER M  
 SDS no : LS018

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.  
 Contact supplier for more information on uses.  
 Uses advised against : Consumer use.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company identification : SIAD S.p.A.  
 Via San Bernardino, 92  
 I-24126 Bergamo Italia  
 +39 035 328111  
 www.siad.com  
 siad\_reach\_clp@siad.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : Linea verde S.E.T. - from Italy 800452661 - International +39 0362512868 - 24 hours a day, 365 days a year

### SECTION 2: hazards identification


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

##### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Physical hazards Gases under pressure : Compressed gas H280

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :   
 GHS04

Signal word (CLP) : Warning  
 Hazard statements (CLP) : H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary statements (CLP)  
 - Storage : P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

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: Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

### SECTION 3: composition/information on ingredients

**3.1. Substances** : Not applicable

**3.2. Mixtures**

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Helium	(CAS-No.) 7440-59-7 (EC-No.) 231-168-5 (EC Index-No.) (REACH-no) *1	70	Press. Gas (Comp.), H280
Nitrogen	(CAS-No.) 7727-37-9 (EC-No.) 231-783-9 (EC Index-No.) (REACH-no) *1	25	Press. Gas (Comp.), H280
Carbon dioxide	(CAS-No.) 124-38-9 (EC-No.) 204-696-9 (EC Index-No.) (REACH-no) *1	5	Press. Gas (Liq.), H280

Full text of H-statements: see section 16

*Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.*

\*1: Listed in Annex IV / V REACH, exempted from registration.

\*2: Registration deadline not expired.

\*3: Registration not required: Substance manufactured or imported &lt; 1t/y.

### SECTION 4: first aid measures

**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

- Inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if breathing stopped.
- Skin contact : Adverse effects not expected from this product.
- Eye contact : Adverse effects not expected from this product.
- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

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

- : In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.  
Refer to section 11.

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

- : None.

### SECTION 5: firefighting measures

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### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray or fog.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet to extinguish.

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

- Specific hazards : Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.
- Hazardous combustion products : None.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems.  
If possible, stop flow of product.  
Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible.  
Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk.
- Special protective equipment for fire fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus.  
Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.  
Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.  
Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659 - Protective gloves for firefighters.

## SECTION 6: accidental release measures

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

- : Try to stop release.  
Evacuate area.  
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.  
Ensure adequate air ventilation.  
Act in accordance with local emergency plan.  
Stay upwind.  
Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

- : Try to stop release.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- : Ventilate area.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

- : See also sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7: handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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### Safe use of the product

- : The product must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.
- Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure.
- Consider pressure relief device(s) in gas installations.
- Ensure the complete gas system was (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use.
- Do not smoke while handling product.
- Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt.
- Avoid suck back of water, acid and alkalis.
- Do not breathe gas.
- Avoid release of product into atmosphere.

### Safe handling of the gas receptacle

- : Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.
- Do not allow backfeed into the container.
- Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.
- When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders.
- Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use.
- If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier.
- Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices.
- Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.
- Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water.
- Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment.
- Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment.
- Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another.
- Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container.
- Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents.
- Suck back of water into the container must be prevented.
- Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.

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

- : Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers.
- Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.
- Container valve guards or caps should be in place.
- Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent them from falling over.
- Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.
- Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place.
- Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition.
- Keep away from combustible materials.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

- : None.

## SECTION 8: exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

#### OEL : Occupational Exposure Limits

EU	TWA IOELV (EU) 8 h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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Austria	TWA IOELV (EU) 8 h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	TWA (AT) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA (AT) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	STEL (AT) OEL 15min [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Belgium	STEL (AT) OEL 15min [ppm]	10000 ppm	
	TWA (BE) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9131 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA (BE) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	STEL (BE) OEL 15min [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	54784 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Belgium	STEL (BE) OEL 15min [ppm]	30000 ppm	
	Remark (BE)	A: La mention A signifie que l'agent libère un gaz ou une vapeur qui n'ont en eux-mêmes aucun effet physiologique mais peuvent diminuer le taux d'oxygène dans l'air. Lorsque le taux d'oxygène descend en dessous de 17-18 % (vol/vol) le manque d'oxygène provoque des suffocations qu'aucun symptôme préalable n'annonce. # De vermelding A betekent dat dit agens gas of damp vrijgeeft dat of die op zich geen fysiologische werking heeft, maar het zuurstofgehalte in de lucht verlaagt. Wanneer het zuurstofgehalte daalt onder de 17-18 % (vol/vol), veroorzaakt het zuurstoftekort verstikking, die zich manifesteert zonder dat er een waarschuwing aan voorafgaat.	
	Bulgaria	TWA (BG) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Estonia	TWA (EE) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
France	TWA (EE) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	TWA (FR) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA (FR) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
Germany	Note (FR)	Valeurs réglementaires indicatives	
	TWA (DE) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ] TRGS 900	9100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA (DE) OEL 8h [ppm] TRGS 900	5000 ppm	
Greece	Remark (TRGS 900)	DFG,EU	
	TWA (GR) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA (GR) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
ACGIH	STEL (GR) OEL 15min [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm	
	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm	
Italy	Remark (ACGIH)	Asphyxia	
	TWA (IT) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Latvia	TWA (IT) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	TWA (LV) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Luxembourg	TWA (LV) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	TWA (LU) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Slovenia	TWA (LU) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	TWA (SL) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
Spain	TWA (SL) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	TWA (ES) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA (ES) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
Switzerland	NotesNotes	VLI (Agente químico para el que la U.E. estableció en su día un valor límite indicativo).	
	TWA (CH) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA (CH) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
Netherlands	Remark (CH)	Asphyxie - NIOSH	
	MAC TWA 8H (NL) [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
United Kingdom	WEL - LTEL - UK [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	WEL - LTEL - UK [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	WEL - STEL - UK [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	27400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	WEL - STEL - UK [ppm]	15000 ppm	
Czech Republic	TWA (CZ) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	
	TWA (CZ) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm	
	STEL (CZ) OEL 15min [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	45000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	

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	STEL (CZ) OEL 15min [ppm]	25020 ppm
Denmark	TWA (DK) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (DK) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm
	Anmærkninger (DK)	E (betyder, at stoffet har en EF-grænseværdi)
Finland	TWA (FI) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (FI) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm
Hungary	TWA (HU) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Megjegyzések (HU)	EU2
Ireland	OEL (IE)-(8-hour reference period) [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	OEL (IE)-(8-hour reference period) [ppm]	5000 ppm
	OEL (IE)-(15min reference period) [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	27000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	OEL (IE)-(15min reference period) [ppm]	15000 ppm
	Notes (IE)	IOELV
Lithuania	TWA (LT) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (LT) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm
	Remark (LT)	Anglies dioksidas dažnai laikomas kaip indikatorius darbo patalpose, kuriose oro teršalai susidaro dėl žmonių buvimo jose.
Malta	TWA (MT) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (MT) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm
Norway	TWA (NO) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (NO) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm
	Merknader (NO)	E (EU har en veiledende grenseverdi for stoffet)
Poland	TWA (PL) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	STEL (PL) OEL 15min [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	27000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Romania	TWA (RO) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (RO) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm
Slovakia	Maximum permissible exposure limit, average, 8h (SK) [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	Maximum permissible exposure limit, average, 8h (SK) [ppm]	5000 ppm
Sweden	TWA (SV) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (SV) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm
	STEL (SV) OEL 15min [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	18000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	STEL (SV) OEL 15min [ppm]	10000 ppm
	Anmärkning (SE)	V (Vägledande korttidsgränsvärde ska användas som ett rekommenderat högsta värde som inte bör överskridas); 34 (Koldioxid används ofta som indikatorsubstans i arbetslokaler där luftföroreningar huvudsakligen uppkommer genom de personer som vistas där. Se särskilda regler om ventilation i föreskrifterna om arbetsplatsens utformning)
Portugal	TWA (PT) OEL 8h [ppm]	5000 ppm
	STEL (PT) OEL 15min [ppm]	30000 ppm

### Nitrogen (7727-37-9)

#### OEL : Occupational Exposure Limits

Belgium	Remark (BE)	A: La mention A signifie que l'agent libère un gaz ou une vapeur qui n'ont en eux-mêmes aucun effet physiologique mais peuvent diminuer le taux d'oxygène dans l'air. Lorsque le taux d'oxygène descend en dessous de 17-18 % (vol/vol) le manque d'oxygène provoque des suffocations qu'aucun symptôme préalable n'annonce. # De vermelding A betekent dat dit agens gas of damp vrijgeeft dat of die
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		op zich geen fysiologische werking heeft, maar het zuurstofgehalte in de lucht verlaagt. Wanneer het zuurstofgehalte daalt onder de 17-18 % (vol/vol), veroorzaakt het zuurstoftekort verstikking, die zich manifesteert zonder dat er een waarschuwing aan voorafgaat.
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Simple Asphyxiant
Spain	NotesNotes	b (Asfixiantes simples. Ciertos gases y vapores presentes en el aire actúan desplazando al oxígeno y disminuyendo su concentración en el aire, sin efecto toxicológico. Estas sustancias no tienen un valor límite ambiental asignado y el único factor limitador de la concentración viene dado por el oxígeno disponible en el aire, que debe ser al menos del 19,5 % de O <sub>2</sub> equivalente a nivel del mar. Este valor proporciona una cantidad adecuada de oxígeno para la mayoría de los trabajos realizados, incluyendo un margen de seguridad).
Switzerland	Remark (CH)	s. 1.8.2
Finland	Huomautus (FI)	liite 4 (HAPPEA SYRJÄYTTÄMÄLLÄ TUKEHDUTTAVAT KAASUT)
Ireland	Notes (IE)	Asphx.

DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : None available.

PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration) : None available.

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

- : Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.
- Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.
- Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).
- Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.
- Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

#### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, e.g. personal protective equipment

- : A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered:
- PPE compliant to the recommended EN/ISO standards should be selected.

- Eye/face protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields.  
Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection - specifications.
- Skin protection :
  - Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.  
Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.
  - Other : Wear safety shoes while handling containers.  
Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.
- Respiratory protection : Gas filters may be used if all surrounding conditions e.g. type and concentration of the contaminant(s) and duration of use are known.  
Use gas filters with full face mask, where exposure limits may be exceeded for a short-term period, e.g. connecting or disconnecting containers.  
Gas filters do not protect against oxygen deficiency.  
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.  
Standard EN 14387 - Gas filter(s), combined filter(s) and full face mask - EN 136.  
Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.

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• Thermal hazards : None in addition to the above sections.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

: None necessary.

## SECTION 9: physical and chemical properties

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

#### Appearance

- Physical state at 20°C / 101.3kPa : Gas
- Colour : Mixture contains one or more component(s) which have the following colour(s): Colourless.

Odour : Odourless.

Odour threshold : Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.

pH : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Melting point / Freezing point : Not applicable for gas mixtures.

Boiling point : Not applicable for gas mixtures.

Flash point : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Evaporation rate : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Non flammable.

Explosive limits : Non flammable.

Vapour pressure [20°C] : Not applicable.

Vapour pressure [50°C] : Not applicable.

Vapour density : Not applicable.

Relative density, gas (air=1) : Lighter or similar to air.

Water solubility : Solubility in water of component(s) of the mixture :  
• Helium: 1.5 mg/l • Carbon dioxide: 2000 mg/l • Nitrogen: 20 mg/l

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow) : Not known.

Auto-ignition temperature : Non flammable.

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable.

Viscosity : Not known.

Explosive properties : Not applicable.

Oxidising properties : Not applicable.

### 9.2. Other information

Other data : None.

## SECTION 10: stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

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

### 10.2. Chemical stability

: Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

: None.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

: Avoid moisture in installation systems.



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### 10.5. Incompatible materials

: For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## SECTION 11: toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### **Acute toxicity**

: Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. 5% CO<sub>2</sub> has been found to act synergistically to increase the toxicity of certain other gases (CO, NO<sub>2</sub>). CO<sub>2</sub> has been shown to enhance the production of carboxy- or met-hemoglobin by these gases possibly due to carbon dioxide's stimulatory effects on the respiratory and circulatory systems.

For more information, see 'EIGA Safety Info 24: Carbon Dioxide, Physiological Hazards' at [www.eiga.eu](http://www.eiga.eu).

#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **Carcinogenicity**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **Toxic for reproduction : Fertility**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **Toxic for reproduction : unborn child**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **STOT-single exposure**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **STOT-repeated exposure**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **Aspiration hazard**

: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

## SECTION 12: ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

EC50 48h - Daphnia magna [mg/l] : No data available.

EC50 72h - Algae [mg/l] : No data available.

LC50 96 h - fish [mg/l] : No data available.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Assessment : Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

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### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : No known effects from this product.  
 Effect on the ozone layer : None.  
 Effect on global warming : Contains greenhouse gas(es).

## SECTION 13: disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

May be vented to atmosphere in a well ventilated place.  
 Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous.  
 Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier.  
 : 16 05 05 : Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04.

List of hazardous waste codes (from Commission Decision 2001/118/EC)

### 13.2. Additional information

: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

## SECTION 14: transport information

### 14.1. UN number

UN-No. : 1956

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

**Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)** : COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Helium, Nitrogen)  
**Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)** : Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Helium, Nitrogen)  
**Transport by sea (IMDG)** : COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Helium, Nitrogen)

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Labelling :



2.2 : Non-flammable, non-toxic gases.

### Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)

Class : 2  
 Classification code : 1A  
 Hazard identification number : 20  
 Tunnel Restriction : E - Passage forbidden through tunnels of category E

### Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.2

### Transport by sea (IMDG)

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.2  
 Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Fire : F-C  
 Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Spillage : S-V

### 14.4. Packing group

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : Not applicable  
 Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Not applicable  
 Transport by sea (IMDG) : Not applicable

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### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : None.  
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : None.  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : None.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

#### **Packing Instruction(s)**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : P200  
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)  
    Passenger and Cargo Aircraft : 200.  
    Cargo Aircraft only : 200.  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : P200

Special transport precautions : Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment.  
Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency.  
Before transporting product containers:  
- Ensure there is adequate ventilation.  
- Ensure that containers are firmly secured.  
- Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking.  
- Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted.  
- Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.

### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

: Not applicable.

## SECTION 15: regulatory information

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

#### **EU-Regulations**

Restrictions on use : None.  
Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) : Not covered.

#### **National regulations**

National legislation : Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

: A CSA does not need to be carried out for this product.

## SECTION 16: other information

Indication of changes : Revised safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 2015/830.

# Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2015/830

## LASER M

SDS reference: LS018

### Abbreviations and acronyms

: ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate  
CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008  
REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006  
EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number  
PPE - Personal Protection Equipment  
LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population  
RMM - Risk Management Measures  
PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative  
STOT- SE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure  
CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment  
EN - European Standard  
UN - United Nations  
ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
IATA - International Air Transport Association  
IMDG code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

### Training advice

: The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training.

### Further information

: Classification using data from databases maintained by the European Industrial Gases Association (EIGA).  
Classification in accordance with the calculation methods of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 CLP.

### Full text of H- and EUH-statements

Press. Gas (Comp.)  
Press. Gas (Liq.)  
H280

Gases under pressure : Compressed gas  
Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas  
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

### DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.  
Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press.  
Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.

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