

SECTION I: MATERIAL IDENTIFICATION

IDENTITY: OZONE (Gaseous)	ISSUED: February, 1992
FORMULA: O ₃	REVISED: March, 2009
Description (origin/uses): Occurs in atmosphere from UV light action on oxygen at high altitude. Commercially obtained by passing air between electrodes carrying a high voltage alternating current. Also found as a by-product in welding areas, high voltage equipment, or UV radiation. Ozone is used as an oxidizing agent in air and water disinfection: for bleaching textiles, oils, and waxes; organic synthesis as in processing certain perfumes, vanillin, camphor; for mold and bacteria control in cold storage.	
Cautions: A powerful oxidizing agent, ozone generally exists as a gas and is highly chemically reactive. Inhalation produces various degrees of respiratory effects from irritation to pulmonary edema (fluid in lungs) as well as affecting the eyes, blood, and central nervous system.	
Manufacturer/Supplier: On-site generation, equipment available from various suppliers, including: DEL Ozone Phone: (805) 541-1601 3580 Sueldo Street FAX: (805) 541-8459 San Luis Obispo, CA 93401	

SECTION II: INGREDIENTS AND HAZARDS

Ozone, CAS No. 10028-15-6: NIOSH RTECS No. RS8225000	
1991 OSHA PELs 8-hr TWA: 0.1 ppm vol. (0.2 mg/m ³) 15-min STEL: 0.3 ppm vol (0.6 mg/m ³)	1991-1992 ACGIH TLV Ceiling: 0.1 ppm (0.2 mg/m ³)
1990 IDLH 10 ppm	1990 DFG (Germany) MAK TWA: 0.1 ppm (0.2 mg/m ³) Category 1: Local Irritant Peak Exposure Limit: 0.2 ppm 5 min momentary value, 8 per shift
1990 NIOSH REL Ceiling: 0.1 ppm vol. (0.2 mg/m ³)	
Other Designations: Triatomic oxygen: CAS No. 10028-15-6, NIOSH RTECS No. RS8225000	

SECTION III: PHYSICAL DATA

Boiling Point: -169° F	Melting Point: -315.4° F (-193° C)
Vapor Pressure: >1 ATM	% Volatile by Volume: 100%
Vapor Density (AIR = 1): 1.6	Molecular Weight: 48 Grams/Mole
Solubility in Water: 0.49 ml @ 32° F (0° C), 3 ppm @ 20 ° C	pH: Not Listed
	Critical Temperature: 10.22° F (-12.1° C)

Appearance and Odor: Colorless to blue gas (greater than -169° F): characteristic odor often associated with electrical sparks or lightning in concentrations of less than 2 ppm and becomes disagreeable above 1-2 ppm. CAUTION: Olfactory fatigue develops rapidly, so do not use odor as a preventative warning device.

SECTION IV: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: Nonflammable
Extinguishing Media: Use large amounts of water spray or fog to put out fires involving ozone. Use appropriate fire-fighting techniques to deal with surrounding material.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear a self contained breathing apparatus with full face pieces operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode.
Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazards: Decomposition of ozone into oxygen gas, (O ₂), can increase strength of fire.

SECTION V: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Ozone is not stable. Hazardous polymerization cannot occur.
Chemical Incompatibilities: Ozone is chemically incompatible with all oxidizable materials, both organic and inorganic.
Conditions to Avoid: Ozone is unstable at room temperatures and spontaneously decomposes to oxygen gas. Avoid ignition sources such as heat, sparks, and open flame. Keep away from strong reducing agents and combustible materials such as grease, oils, and fats.
Products of Hazardous Decomposition: Ozone spontaneously decomposes to oxygen gas, even at room temperatures.

SECTION VI: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Carcinogenicity: Ozone is not listed as a carcinogen by the NTP, IARC, or OSHA.

Primary Entry: Inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory system, eyes, blood.

Summary of Risks: There is no true threshold limit and so no exposure (regardless of how small) is theoretically without effect from ozone's strong oxidative ability. Ozone passes straight to the smallest bronchioles and alveoli and is not absorbed by mucous membranes along the way. Initial small exposure may reduce cell sensitivity and/or increase mucous thickness producing a resistance to low ozone levels. Short exposure to 1-2 ppm concentrations causes headache as well as irritation to the respiratory tract, but symptoms subside when exposure ends. High concentrations of ozone produce severe irritation of the eyes and respiratory tract. Exposure above the ACGIH/OSHA limits produce nausea, chest pain, coughing, fatigue, reduced visual acuity, and pulmonary edema. Symptoms of edema from excessive exposure can be delayed one or more hours. Inhalation of >20 ppm for an hour or more (>50 ppm for 1/2 hour) can be fatal.

Acute Effects: Acute damage from ozone appears to be mainly from its oxidizing effect on contact with tissue.

Chronic Effects: Respiratory disease. Deleterious effects on lungs and acceleration of tumors have been reported.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Long-Term Exposure: History of respiratory or heart disorders.

First Aid: Remove from ozone containing air, get prompt medical help*, administer oxygen if necessary.

Eye Contact - Gently lift eyelids and flush eyes continuously with flooding amounts of water for 15 minutes or until transported to a medical facility*.

Inhalation - Remove exposed person to fresh air, support breathing, administer humidified oxygen as needed, get medical help*.

Ingestion - Highly unlikely since ozone is a gas until -169° F,

* **GET MEDICAL ASSISTANCE = APPROPRIATE IN-PLANT, PARAMEDIC, or COMMUNITY.** Get prompt medical assistance for further treatment, observation, and support after first aid.

SECTION VII: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Steps to be Taken in Case of Spill/Leak:

1. Discontinue production
2. Isolate and vent area
3. Immediately notify personnel
4. Deny entry
5. Follow applicable OSHA regulations

Disposal: Provide ventilation to dilute and disperse small amounts of ozone (below OSHA PELs) to outside atmosphere. Follow federal, state, and local regulations.

Handling/Storage Precautions: Ensure proper personnel training and establish emergency procedures.

SECTION VIII: CONTROL MEASURES

Respiratory Protection: High Level (>10 ppm) - Self Contained Breathing Apparatus: MISH/NIOSH approved.
Low Level (0.3 - 10 ppm) - Canister Type (carbon) respirator may be used.

Eye Protection: Wear chemical safety goggles if necessary to work in high ozone (>10 ppm).

Skin Protection: Effects of ozone on skin are minimal to non-existent.

Ventilation: Provide general and local exhaust ventilation to dilute & disperse small amounts of ozone into outside atmosphere.

SECTION IX: SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS AND COMMENTS

Storage Segregation: Prevent ozone from coming into direct physical contact with strong acids or bases or with strong oxidizing/reducing agents.

Engineering Controls: Install ventilation systems capable of maintaining ozone to concentrations below the ACGIH/OSHA exposure limits (see sect. II). Install ambient ozone monitor(s) configured to shut down ozone equipment and turn high speed ventilation on.