

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: Carbon Dioxide

CHEMICAL NAME: Carbon Dioxide **FORMULA:** CO₂

SYNONYMS: Carbonic Anhydride, Carbonic Acid Gas, Carbon Anhydride

MANUFACTURER: Air Products and Chemicals, Inc.

7201 Hamilton Boulevard

Allentown, PA 18195-1501

PRODUCT INFORMATION: 1 - 800 - 752 - 1597

MSDS NUMBER: 1005 **REVISION:** 5

REVISION DATE: March 1993 **REVIEW DATE:** March 1994

SECTION 2. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CONCENTRATION: Carbon dioxide is sold as pure product > 99%.

CAS NUMBER: 124-38-9

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

OSHA: PEL-TWA = 5000 ppm **ACGIH:** TLV-TWA = 5000 ppm **NIOSH:** None established

SECTION 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Carbon dioxide is a nonflammable liquefied compressed gas packaged in cylinders under its own vapor pressure of 838 psig at 70 ° F (21.1 ° C). High concentrations can cause rapid suffocation and can also increase respiration and heart rate. Contact with liquid may cause frostbite. Avoid breathing gas. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required by rescue workers.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS

800 - 523 - 9374 Continental U.S., Canada, or Puerto Rico

610 - 481 - 7711 other locations

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

INHALATION: Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. Concentrations of 10% or more can produce unconsciousness or death.

EYE CONTACT: Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause freezing of tissue.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause frostbite.

EXPOSURE INFORMATION:

ROUTE OF ENTRY: Inhalation

TARGET ORGANS: Central nervous system

EFFECT: Asphyxiation (suffocation). Overexposure may cause damage to retinal ganglion cells and central nervous system.

SYMPTOMS: Headache, sweating, rapid breathing, increased heartbeat, shortness of breath, dizziness, mental depression, visual disturbances, and shaking.

CHRONIC EFFECTS: None established.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE: None

CARCINOGENICITY: Carbon dioxide is not listed by NTP, OSHA or IARC.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID

INHALATION: Persons suffering from overexposure should be moved to fresh air. If victim is not breathing, administer artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Obtain prompt medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause freezing of tissue. Gently flush eyes with lukewarm water. Obtain medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT: Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause frostbite. Immediately warm affected area with lukewarm water not to exceed 107 ° F.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote. Treatment for overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

SECTION 5. FIRE AND EXPLOSION

FLASH POINT: AUTOIGNITION: FLAMMABLE LIMITS:

Not Applicable Nonflammable Nonflammable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon dioxide is nonflammable and does not support combustion. Carbon dioxide is an extinguishing agent for class B and C fires. Use extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding fire.

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: None known.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Evacuate personnel from danger area. Carbon dioxide is nonflammable. If possible, without risk, remove cylinders from fire area or cool with water. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required for rescue workers.

UNUSUAL HAZARDS: Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Most cylinders are designed to vent contents when exposed to elevated temperatures. Pressure in a container can build up due to heat and it may rupture if pressure relief devices should fail to function.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Increase ventilation to release area and monitor oxygen level. Use appropriate protective equipment (SCBA). If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve call the Air Products emergency telephone number. If leak is in user's system close cylinder valve and vent pressure before attempting repairs.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE: Cylinders should be stored upright in a well-ventilated, secure area, protected from the weather. Storage area temperatures should not exceed 125 ° F (52 ° C). Storage should be away from heavily traveled areas and emergency exits. Avoid areas where salt or other corrosive materials are present. Valve protection caps and valve outlet seals should remain on cylinders not connected for use. Separate full from empty cylinders. Avoid excessive inventory and storage time. Use a first-in first-out system. Keep good inventory records.

HANDLING: Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection valve cap. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the cylinder. Do not

allow any part of the cylinder to exceed 125 °F (52 °C). High temperature may cause damage to cylinder and/or premature failure of pressure relief device which will result in venting of cylinder contents. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve causing a leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps.

Only the proper CGA connections should be used, never use adapters. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. If liquid product is being used ensure steps have been taken to prevent entrapment of liquid in closed systems. The use of pressure relief devices may be necessary. Use a check valve or other protective apparatus in any line or piping from the cylinder to prevent reverse flow.

Carbon dioxide is compatible with all common materials of construction. Pressure requirements should be considered when selecting materials and designing systems.

Use a "FULL", "IN USE", and "EMPTY" tag system on cylinders. This will reduce the chances of inadvertently connecting or operating the wrong cylinder.

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: Always store and handle compressed gases in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (ph. 703-979-0900) pamphlet CGA P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*. Local regulations may require specific equipment for storage or use.

CAUTION: Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled except by qualified producers of compressed gases. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with the owner's written consent is a violation of federal law.

SECTION 8. PERSONAL PROTECTION / EXPOSURE CONTROL

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Provide ventilation and/or local exhaust to prevent accumulation of carbon dioxide concentrations above 5000 ppm.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Emergency Use: Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask and escape pack are to be used in oxygen deficient atmosphere. Air purifying respirators will not provide protection.

EYE PROTECTION: Safety glasses are recommended when handling, connecting, or disconnecting cylinders, and when pressurizing systems

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Safety shoes and leather work gloves when handling cylinders.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE, ODOR AND STATE: Colorless and odorless. A slightly acid gas. It is felt by some to have a slight pungent odor and biting taste.

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 44.01

GAS DENSITY (at 70 ° F (21.1 ° C) and 1 atm): 0.1144 lb/ft³ (1.832 kg/m³)

VAPOR PRESSURE (at 70 ° F (21.1 ° C)): 838 psig

SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air =1): 1.522

SPECIFIC VOLUME (at 70 ° F (21.1 ° C) and 1 atm): 8.74 ft³/lb (0.5457 m³/kg)

BOILING POINT: -109.3 ° F (-78.5 ° C)

TRIPLE POINT (At 60.4 psig): -69.9 ° F (-56.6 ° C)

SOLUBILITY IN WATER (Vol./Vol. at 68 ° F (20 ° C)): 0.90

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to Avoid): None

REACTIVITY:

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. It initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. High concentrations result in narcosis. Symptoms in humans are as follows:

CONCENTRATION	EFFECT
1%	Slight increase in breathing rate
2%	Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal. Prolonged exposure can cause headache and tiredness.
3%	Breathing increases to twice the normal rate and becomes labored. Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increase in blood pressure and pulse rate.
4-5%	Breathing increases to approximately four times the normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident and slight choking may be felt.
5-10%	Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. Very labored breathing, headache, visual impairment and ringing in the ears. Judgment may be impaired, followed within minutes by loss of consciousness.
50-100%	Unconsciousness occurs more rapidly above 10% level. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations may eventually result in death from asphyxiation.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No adverse ecological effects are expected. No adverse ecological effects are expected. Carbon dioxide does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals. Carbon dioxide is not listed as a marine pollutant by DOT (49 CFR 171).

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL

UNUSED PRODUCT / EMPTY CYLINDER: Return cylinder and unused product to supplier. Do not attempt to dispose of unused product. Ensure cylinder valve is properly closed, valve outlet cap has been reinstalled, and valve protection cap is secured before shipping cylinder.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHODS: For emergency disposal, secure the cylinder and slowly discharge gas to the atmosphere in a well ventilated area or outdoors. Small amounts may be disposed of by reacting with a mild base.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT SHIPPING NAME: Carbon dioxide

HAZARD CLASS: 2.2 (Nonflammable Gas)

IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1013

PRODUCT RQ: None

SHIPPING LABEL(s): Nonflammable gas

PLACARD (when required): Nonflammable gas

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should be transported in a secure upright position in a well ventilated truck. Never transport in passenger compartment of a vehicle.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA):

CERCLA: Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 requires notification to the National Response Center of a release of quantities of hazardous substances equal to or greater than the reportable quantities (RQ's) in 40 CFR 302.4.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity: None.

SARA TITLE III: Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986

SECTION 302/304: Requires emergency planning on threshold planning quantities (TPQ) and release reporting based on reportable quantities (RQ) of EPA's extremely hazardous substances (40 CFR 355).

Extremely Hazardous Substances: None

Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ): None

SECTIONS 311/312: Require submission of material safety data sheets (MSDSs) and chemical inventory reporting with identification of EPA defined hazard classes. The hazard classes for this product are:

IMMEDIATE HEALTH: Yes PRESSURE: Yes

DELAYED HEALTH: No REACTIVITY: No

FLAMMABLE: No

SECTION 313: Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR 372.

Carbon dioxide does not require reporting under Section 313

40 CFR Part 68 - Risk Management for Chemical Accident Release Prevention: Requires the development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

Carbon dioxide is not listed as a regulated substance.

TSCA - TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: Carbon dioxide is listed on the TSCA inventory.

OSHA - OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR 1910.119: Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals. Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

Carbon dioxide is not listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA:

Proposition 65: This product does NOT contain any listed substances which the State of California requires warning under this statute.

SCAQMD Rule: VOC = Not applicable

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

HAZARD RATINGS:

NFPA RATINGS: HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH: 1 HEALTH: 0

FLAMMABILITY: 0 FLAMMABILITY: 0

REACTIVITY: 0 REACTIVITY: 0

SPECIAL: SA*

*Compressed Gas Association recommendation to designate simple asphyxiant.

Revision information: New format with additional sections added. Reformatted September 1998.