

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 1.6  
Revision Date 01.07.2021

SDS Number 300000000020  
Print Date 05.03.2022

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Identification of the substance/preparation : Carbon Dioxide

Chemical formula : CO<sub>2</sub>

Other means of identification : Carbon dioxide, Carbonic Anhydride, Carbonic Acid Gas, Carbon Anhydride

Use of the Substance/Mixture : General Industrial., Extinguishing agent., Refrigerant. Industrial and professional use.

Restrictions on Use : No data available.

Manufacturer/Importer/Distributor : Air Products Singapore Industrial Gases Pte. Ltd.  
2 International Business Park  
The Strategy, #03-20  
Singapore 609930  
Toll Free No: 800 448 1755

Email Address – Technical Information : GASTECH@airproducts.com

Telephone : 6332 2440

Emergency telephone number (24h) : +65 6853 6800  
+1 610 481 7711 International

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas.

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary Statements:

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Storage : P403:Store in a well-ventilated place.

## Other hazards which do not result in classification

May increase respiration and heart rate.  
Can cause rapid suffocation.  
Compressed liquefied gas.  
Direct contact with liquid can cause frostbite.

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance/Mixture : Substance

Components	Chemical formula	CAS Number	Concentration (Weight)
Carbon dioxide	CO <sub>2</sub>	124-38-9	100 %

Concentration is nominal. For the exact product composition, please refer to technical specifications.

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- General advice : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.
- Eye contact : In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Seek medical advice.
- Skin contact : In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Seek medical advice. Wash frost-bitten areas with plenty of water. Do not remove clothing. Cover wound with sterile dressing.
- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
- Inhalation : Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen.
- Symptoms : Shivering fit. Sweating. Blurred vision. Headache. Increased pulse rate. Shortness of breath. Rapid respiration. Frostbite. Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness.
- Notes to physician
- Treatment : If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.

## 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media : The product itself does not burn.  
Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

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- Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons. : Do not use water jet to extinguish.
- Specific hazards : Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Product is nonflammable and does not support combustion. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. If possible, stop flow of product. Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying with large amounts of water until the fire burns itself out.
- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. 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.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

- Personal precautions : Monitor carbon dioxide level. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ventilate the area. Monitor oxygen level.
- Environmental precautions : Should not be released into the environment. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Prevent further leakage or spillage. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.
- Methods for cleaning up : Ventilate the area.
- Additional advice : If possible, stop flow of product. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor oxygen level. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the cylinder valve, safely vent the pressure, and purge with an inert gas before attempting repairs.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Handling

Containers, which contain or have contained flammable or explosive substances, must not be inerted with liquid carbon dioxide. Potential production of solid CO<sub>2</sub> particles must be ruled out. In order to rule out potential electrostatic discharge production, the system must be adequately grounded. Be aware of the risk of formation of static electricity with the use of CO<sub>2</sub> extinguishers and do not use them in places where a flammable atmosphere may be present. Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases/cryogenic liquids. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. 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. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials. Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented. Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use. Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted

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to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container. 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. Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shock. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard. Always use backflow protective device in piping. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F). Never attempt to increase liquid withdrawal rate by pressurizing the container without first checking with the supplier. Never permit liquefied gas to become trapped in parts of the system as this may result in hydraulic rupture.

## Storage

Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent toppling. The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Return empty containers in a timely manner.

## Technical measures/Precautions

Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from combustible material.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### Engineering measures

Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent accumulation above exposure limits.  
Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent oxygen deficient atmospheres below 19.5% oxygen.

### Personal protective equipment

- |                          |   |  |
|--------------------------|---|--|
| Respiratory protection   | : | Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmosphere.<br>Air purifying respirators will not provide protection. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained.        |
| Hand protection          | : | Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.<br>Standard EN 511 - Cold insulating gloves.<br>Wear work gloves when handling gas containers.<br>Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk. |
| Eye protection           | : | Safety glasses recommended when handling cylinders.<br>Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection.  |
| Skin and body protection | : | Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.<br>Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.  |

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Special instructions for protection and hygiene : Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

## Exposure limit(s)

Carbon dioxide	Time Weighted Average (TWA): EH40 WEL	5,000 ppm	9,150 mg/m3
Carbon dioxide	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) EH40 WEL	15,000 ppm	27,400 mg/m3
Carbon dioxide	Time Weighted Average (TWA): EU ELV	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m3

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance : Liquefied gas. Colorless.

Odor : No odor warning properties.

Odor threshold : No data available.

pH : 3.7

Melting point/range : -70 °F (-56.6 °C)

Boiling point/range : No data available.

Flash point : Not applicable.

Evaporation rate : Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Refer to product classification in Section 2

Upper/lower explosion/flammability limit : No data available.

Vapor pressure : 831.04 psia (57.30 bara) at 68 °F (20 °C)

Water solubility : 2.000 g/l

Relative vapor density : 1.519 (air = 1) Heavier than air.

Relative density : 0.82 (water = 1)

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water [log Kow] : Not applicable.

Auto-ignition temperature : No data available.

Decomposition temperature : No data available.

Viscosity : 0.07 mPa.s at 68 °F (20 °C)

Molecular Weight : 44.01 g/mol

Density : 0.112 lb/ft3 (0.0018 g/cm3) at 70 °F (21 °C) Note: (as vapor)

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Specific Volume : 8.74 ft<sup>3</sup>/lb (0.5456 m<sup>3</sup>/kg) at 70 °F (21 °C)  
Sublimation point : -109 °F (-78.5 °C)

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability : Stable under normal conditions.  
Conditions to avoid : Direct sources of heat.  
Reactivity/Incompatible Materials : Bases.  
Powdered metals.  
Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Likely routes of exposure

Effects on Eye : Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.  
Effects on Skin : Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.  
Inhalation Effects : Concentrations of 10% CO<sub>2</sub> or more can produce unconsciousness or death. Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. Carbon Dioxide is physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. At concentrations between 2 and 10%, carbon dioxide can cause nausea, dizziness, headache, mental confusion, increased blood pressure and respiratory rate. In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.  
Ingestion Effects : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.  
Symptoms : Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness. Shivering fit. Sweating. Blurred vision. Headache. Increased pulse rate. Shortness of breath. Rapid respiration. Frostbite.

### Acute toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.  
Inhalation : 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.

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Acute Dermal Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : No data available.

Sensitization. : No data available.

## Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity : No data available.

Reproductive toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Germ cell mutagenicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure) : No data available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure) : No data available.

Aspiration hazard : No data available.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Ecotoxicity effects

Aquatic toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

#### Toxicity to fish - Components

Carbon dioxide	LC50 (1 h) : 240 mg/l	Species : Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss).
Carbon dioxide	LC50 (96 h) : 35 mg/l	Species : Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss).

Toxicity to other organisms : No data available.

### Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability : No data is available on the product itself.

Mobility : Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground pollution.

Bioaccumulation : Refer to Section 9 "Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)".

### Further information

When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Waste from residues / unused products : Contact supplier if guidance is required. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc. 30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at <http://www.eiga.org> for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. List of hazardous waste codes: 16 05 05: Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04.
- Contaminated packaging : Return cylinder to supplier.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### ADR

UN/ID No. : UN1013  
Proper shipping name : CARBON DIOXIDE  
Class or Division : 2  
Tunnel Code : (C/E)  
Label(s) : 2.2  
ADR/RID Hazard ID no. : 20  
Marine Pollutant : No

### IATA

UN/ID No. : UN1013  
Proper shipping name : Carbon dioxide  
Class or Division : 2.2  
Label(s) : 2.2  
Marine Pollutant : No

### IMDG

UN/ID No. : UN1013  
Proper shipping name : CARBON DIOXIDE  
Class or Division : 2.2  
Label(s) : 2.2  
Marine Pollutant : No  
Segregation Group : None

### RID

UN/ID No. : UN1013  
Proper shipping name : CARBON DIOXIDE  
Class or Division : 2  
Label(s) : 2.2  
Marine Pollutant : No

### Further Information

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. The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact customer service.



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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Workplace Safety and Health Act & Workplace Safety and Health (General Provisions) Regulations

Workplace Health and Safety Act , SS586 Labeling.

Country	Regulatory list	Notification
USA	TSCA	Included on Inventory.
EU	EINECS	Included on Inventory.
Canada	DSL	Included on Inventory.
Australia	AICS	Included on Inventory.
Japan	ENCS	Included on Inventory.
South Korea	ECL	Included on Inventory.
China	SEPA	Included on Inventory.
Philippines	PICCS	Included on Inventory.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Prepared by : Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Global EH&S Department

For additional information, please visit our web site at <http://www.airproducts.com>.