Carbon dioxide
Safety Data Sheet P-4574

SECTION: 1. Product and company identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance

Name : Carbon dioxide

Formula : CO2

Other means of identification : Medipure® Carbon Dioxide, Extendapak® EX-2, Refrigerant gas R744, carbonic anhydride, carbonic acid gas

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial use. Use as directed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Headquarter: 23 Fawzy Moaz St., Smouha, Alexandria, Egypt
Office Telefax: +203 4297333, Telephone: +203 4268840, Office Mobile: +2 011 5 444 2000
Plant :Borg ElArab,4th Industrial zone,Block 38,#1,Alexandria, Egypt
Email: info@airsupplygroup.com Web: www.airsupplygroup.com

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Liquefied gas H280

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS04

Signal word (GHS-US) : WARNING

Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED
OSHA-H01 - MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION CGA-HG01 - MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE CGA-HG03 - MAY INCREASE RESPIRATION AND HEART RATE

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) : P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood P261 - Avoid breathing gas P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping CGA-PG10 - Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to The classification

: Asphyxiant in high concentrations Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite

WARNING: Concentration levels of carbon dioxide above about 1 percent are dangerous. Praxair recommends continuous monitoring with alarms to indicate unsafe conditions before and during potential personnel exposure. Use appropriate monitoring devices to ensure a safe oxygen level (minimum of 19.5 percent) and a safe carbon dioxide level.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

2.5 Explosion hazard

Reactivity

: Heat of fire can build pressure in container and cause it to rupture. Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT. No part of the container should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125˚F (52˚C).

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Name : Carbon dioxide

Name	Product identifier	%
Carbon dioxide	(CAS No) 124-38-9	99.5 – N50

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation

: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, with supplemental oxygen given by qualified personnel. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.

First-aid measures after skin contact

: may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, cold vapor, or solid carbon dioxide (dry ice), immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 41°C (105°F). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.

First-aid measures after eye contact

: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.

First-aid measures after ingestion

: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Section 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

5.2. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : **WARNING! Liquid and gas under pressure.**

Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so.

Other information : Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT [U.S.] or TC [Canada].).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : **WARNING! Liquid and gas under pressure.**. **Rapid release of gaseous carbon dioxide through a pressure relief device (PRD) or valve can result in the formation of dry ice, which is very cold and can cause frostbite.**.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, provincial, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid breathing gas

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

This gas is heavier than air and in an enclosed space tends to accumulate near the floor, displacing air and pushing it upward. This creates an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration

WARNING: Concentration levels of carbon dioxide above about 1 percent are dangerous. Praxair recommends continuous monitoring with alarms to indicate unsafe conditions before and during potential personnel exposure. Use appropriate monitoring devices to ensure a safe oxygen level (minimum of 19.5 percent) and a safe carbon dioxide level

Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g, wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Firmly secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods

This gas is heavier than air and in an enclosed space tends to accumulate near the floor, displacing air and pushing it upward. This creates an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Use a local exhaust system with sufficient flow velocity to maintain an adequate supply of air in the worker's breathing zone. Mechanical (general): General exhaust ventilation may be acceptable if it can maintain an adequate supply of air. **WARNING: Concentration levels of carbon dioxide above about 1 percent are dangerous.** Praxair recommends continuous monitoring with alarms to indicate unsafe conditions before and during potential personnel exposure. Use appropriate monitoring devices to ensure a safe oxygen level (minimum of 19.5 percent) and a safe carbon dioxide level.

Materials for protective clothing : Wear work gloves and metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective equipment where needed.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders; vapor-proof goggles and a face shield during cylinder change out or whenever contact with product is possible.

Skin and body protection : As needed for welding, wear hand, head, and body protection to help prevent injury from radiation and sparks. (See ANSI Z49.1.) At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and protective goggles, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, and shoulder protection as well as substantial clothing.

Respiratory protection : When workplace conditions warrant respirator use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

Thermal hazard protection : Wear cold insulating gloves when trans filling or breaking transfer connections.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Gas
Appearance	:	Colorless gas.
Molecular mass	:	44 g/mol
Color	:	Colorless.
Odor	:	Odorless.
Odor threshold	:	No data available
pH	:	3.7 (carbonic acid)
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	:	Not applicable.
Melting point	:	No data available
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	-78.5 °C (-109.3°F)
Flash point	:	No data available
Critical temperature	:	31 °C (87.7°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	No data available
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	57.3 bar (831 psig)
Critical pressure	:	73.7 bar (1069 psig)
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	762
Relative density	:	1.22
Relative gas density	:	1.52
Solubility	:	Water: 2000 mg/l Completely soluble.
Log Pow	:	0.83
Log Kow	:	Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	:	Not applicable.
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	:	None.
Explosion limits	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

Gas group	:	Liquefied gas
Additional information	:	Gas/vapor heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level

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

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

10.5. Incompatible materials

Alkali metals, Alkaline earth metals, Acetylide forming metals, Chromium, Titanium > 1022°F (550°C), Uranium (U) > 1382°F (750°C), Magnesium > 1427°F (775°C).

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Electrical discharges and high temperatures decompose carbon dioxide into carbon monoxide and oxygen. The welding process may generate hazardous fumes and gases.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified

pH: 3.7 (carbonic acid)

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

pH: 3.7 (carbonic acid)

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability : No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.3 Bio accumulative potential

BCF fish 1	No biological accumulation
Log pow	0.83
Log kow	No application
Bio accumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.4 Mobility in Soil

Mobility on Soil	No data available
Ecology - Soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.5 other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer : None

Global Warming potential [CO2=1] : 1

Effect on the global warming : When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : May be vented to atmosphere in a well-ventilated place. Discharge to atmosphere in large quantities should be avoided. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Contact supplier if guidance is required.

Waste disposal recommendations : Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return container to supplier.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN1013 Carbon dioxide, 2.2

UN-No.(DOT) : UN1013

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Carbon dioxide

Class (DOT) : 2.2 - Class 2.2 - Non-flammable compressed gas 49 CFR 173.115

Hazard labels (DOT) : 2.2 - Non-flammable gas

Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 120

Other information : No supplementary information available.

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.

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1013

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : CARBON DIOXIDE

Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases

MFAG-No : 120

Air transport

UN-No. (IATA) : 1013

Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Carbon dioxide

Class (IATA) : 2

Civil Aeronautics Law : Gases under pressure/Gases nonflammable nontoxic under pressure