

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: Carbon Dioxide (REFRIGERATED LIQUID)

Synonyms: CO₂

Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Multiple uses: Industrial, Food & Beverage, Pharmacopeia. For professional use only.

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company, Manufacturer

Reliant Gases, LTD

10817 W County Road 60

Midland, Texas 79707

T: 432-617-4200

<http://www.reliantholdingsltd.com>

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency Number : (800)523-5566 (Internal)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Simple Asphy H380

Compressed gas H280

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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.

H380 - May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US) : P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Other Hazards

Carbon dioxide is the most powerful cerebral vasodilator known. Can result in increased respiration, dizziness, shortness of breath and headache. Exposure to high concentrations for a period of time can result in oxygen deficiency, effects of which may include rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscular coordination, faulty judgment, depression of all sensations, emotional instability, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma and death.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

Name : Carbon Dioxide (REFRIGERATED LIQUID)

Name	Product Identifier	% (w/w)	Classification (GHS-US)
Carbon dioxide	(CAS No) 124-38-9	100	Simple Asphy, H380 Compressed gas, H280

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If frostbite or freezing occurs, immediately flush with plenty of lukewarm water to GENTLY warm the affected area. Do not use hot water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. Natural Gas is an asphyxiant. Lack of oxygen can be fatal.

Inhalation: Gas can be toxic as a simple asphyxiant by displacing oxygen from the air. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin Contact: Contact with the liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Eye Contact: This gas is non-irritating; but direct contact with liquefied/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possibly permanent eye damage from freeze burns.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Non-irritating, but solid and liquid forms of this material and pressurized gas may cause freeze burns.

Chronic Symptoms: Not available

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention. Symptoms may be delayed. Carefully monitor patients with severe or prolonged exposure for signs of neurological sequelae. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Not flammable. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not flammable.

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive.

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

Other Information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid breathing (gas or spray). Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Do not allow product to spread into the environment.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

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For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Keep upwind.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Use water spray to disperse vapors. For water based spills contact appropriate authorities and abide by local regulations for hydrocarbon spills into waterways. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. For further information refer to section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Liquid gas can cause frost-type burns.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Technical Measures: Ensure all national/local regulations are observed. Provide local exhaust or general room ventilation.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep only in original container.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers.

Specific End Use(s)

Multiple uses: Industrial, Food & Beverage, Pharmacopeia. For professional use only.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

For substances listed in section 3 that are not listed here, there are no established Exposure limits from the manufacturer, supplier, importer, or the appropriate advisory agency including: ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), OSHA (PEL), Canadian provincial governments, or the Mexican government

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	27000 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	54000 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	30000 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	40000 ppm
Alberta	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	54000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
British Columbia	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm

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Manitoba	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	54000 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	27000 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	27000 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Ontario	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Québec	VECD (mg/m ³)	54000 mg/m ³
Québec	VECD (ppm)	30000 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	5000 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	27000 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Protective goggles. Protective clothing. Insufficient ventilation: wear respiratory protection. Gloves.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: A NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in a pressure demand or other positive pressure mode or equivalent respirator should be used in situations of oxygen deficiency (concentration less than 19.5%), unknown exposure concentrations, conditions that are immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH), or when exposure levels are above ACGIH or OSHA exposure limits.

Thermal Hazard Protection: If material is cold, wear thermally resistant protective gloves.

Environmental Exposure Controls: Do not allow the product to be released into the environment.

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Consumer Exposure Controls: Do not eat, drink or smoke during use

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless
Odor	: Odorless to slightly pungent
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: 3.2 - 3.7 (Saturated CO ₂ Solution)
Evaporation Rate	: Not available
Melting Point	: -109.3 °F (-78.50 °C)
Freezing Point	: -109.3 °F (-78.50 °C)
Boiling Point	: -109.4 °F (-78.56 °C)
Flash Point	: Not applicable
Critical Temperature	: 87.6 °F (30.89 °C)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not flammable
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not applicable
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not applicable
Vapor Pressure	: 838 psig (at 70°F (21.1°C))
Relative Vapor Density	: 1.53 at 78.2 °C
Specific Gravity	: 1.52 (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C)
Solubility	: Water: 0.9 (vol / vol. at 68°F (20°C)) (Appreciable)
Partition Coefficient: N-Octanol/Water	: 0.83
Viscosity	: 14,900 mPa.s at 25 °C
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to mechanical impact.
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	: Not expected to present an explosion hazard due to static discharge.
Triple Point	: -69.9 °F (-56.6 °C)
Specific volume	: 8.74 ft ³ /lb (0.5457 m ³ /kg) (at 70 °F (21.1 °C) and 1 atm)
Gas Density	: 0.114 lb/ft ³ (1.832 kg/m ³) (at 70 °F (21.1 °C) and 1 atm)
Molecular Weight	: 44.011
Physical State	: Solid

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Chemical Stability: Stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Dusts of various metals, such as magnesium, zirconium, titanium, aluminum, chromium & manganese are ignitable and explosive when suspended in carbon dioxide. Forms carbonic acid in water. Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity: Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Teratogenicity: Not classified

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Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Gas can be toxic as a simple asphyxiant by displacing oxygen from the air. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with the liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: This gas is non-irritating; but direct contact with liquefied/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possibly permanent eye damage from freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Non-irritating, but solid and liquid forms of this material and pressurized gas may cause freeze burns.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data: Not available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity No additional information available

Persistence and Degradability Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
BCF Fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
Log Pow	0.83

Mobility in Soil Not available

Other Adverse Effects Not available

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: Empty gas cylinders should be returned to the vendor for recycling or refilling.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance with DOT

Proper Shipping Name : CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Hazard Class : 2.2

Identification Number : UN2187

Label Codes : 2.2

ERG Number : 120



In Accordance with IMDG

Proper Shipping Name : CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Hazard Class : 2

Identification Number : UN2187

Label Codes : 2.2

EmS-No. (Fire) : F-C

EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-V



In Accordance with IATA

Proper Shipping Name : Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid

Identification Number : UN2187

Hazard Class : 2

Label Codes : 2.2

ERG Code (IATA) : 2L



In Accordance with TDG Not regulated for transport

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SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION


US Federal Regulations

Carbon Dioxide (REFRIGERATED LIQUID)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	

US State Regulations

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

Canadian Regulations

Carbon Dioxide (REFRIGERATED LIQUID)	
WHMIS Classification	Class A - Compressed Gas
	
Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)	
IDL Concentration 1 %	
WHMIS Classification	Class A - Compressed Gas

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION, INCLUDING DATE OF PREPARATION OR LAST REVISION

Revision Date : 02/11/2015
Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200.

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Compressed gas	Gases under pressure Compressed gas
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

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Midland, Texas 79707
T:(432)617-4200

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.

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