Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid

Safety Data Sheet P-4573

according to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1997 Revision date: 12/18/2014 Supersedes: 12/01/2009

SECTION: 1. Product and company identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form	:	Substance
Name	:	Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
CAS No	:	124-38-9
Formula	:	CO2
Other means of identification	:	Liquiflow Liquid Carbon Dioxide, Medipure Liquid Carbon Dioxide

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

Use of the substance/mixture	:	Industrial use Medical applications. Food applications.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Praxair, Inc.
39 Old Ridgebury Road
Danbury, CT 06810-5113 - USA
T 1-800-772-9247 (1-800-PRAXAIR) - F 1-716-879-2146
www.praxair.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	:	Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633 CHEMTREC, 24hr/day 7days/week — Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887 (collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Refrigerated liquefied gas H281

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS04

Signal word (GHS-US)	:	Warning
Hazard statements (GHS-US)	:	H281 - CONTAINS REFRIGERATED GAS; MAY CAUSE CRYOGENIC BURNS OR INJURY OSHA-H01 - MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION. 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 P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place. P282 - Wear neoprene gloves, eye protection, face shield, protective clothing, cold insulating gloves CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. CGA-PG24 - DO NOT change or force fit connections. CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty. CGA-PG23 - Always keep container in upright position.

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Name	Product identifier	%
Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 124-38-9	100

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

First-aid measures after skin contact : For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). 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 : Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Get immediate medical attention. Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

No additional information available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : DANGER! Extremely cold liquid and gas under pressure. Take care not to direct spray onto vents on top of container. Do not discharge sprays directly into liquid; cryogenic liquid can freeze water rapidly.

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. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L—Fire Protection.

Protection during firefighting : Compressed gas: asphyxiant. Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Use self-contained breathing apparatus. Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

Specific methods	:	Stop flow of product if safe to do so. Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems. Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible. If leaking do not spray water onto container. Water surrounding area (from protected position) to contain fire. Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.
Other information	:	Cryogenic liquid causes severe frostbite, a burn-like injury. Heat of fire can build pressure in a closed container and cause it to rupture. Venting vapors may obscure visibility. Air will condense on surfaces such as vaporizers or piping exposed to liquid or cold gas. Nitrogen, which has a lower boiling point than oxygen, evaporates first, leaving an oxygen-enriched condensate.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures : Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proven to be safe. Stop leak if safe to do so.

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

No additional information available

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 : 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.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (124-38-9)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	9000 mg/m³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).

Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields. Wear goggles and a face shield when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.

Respiratory protection : When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). 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 (e.g., an organic vapor cartridge). For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

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

Environmental exposure controls : None necessary.

Other information : Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders.

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 : No data available

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 : -78.5 °C

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point : -78.5 °C

Flash point : No data available

Critical temperature : 31 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : Not applicable.

Decomposition temperature : No data available

Flammability (solid, gas) : No data available

Vapor pressure : 5730 kPa

Critical pressure : 7375 kPa

Relative vapor density at 20 °C : No data available

Relative density : 0.82

Specific gravity / density	:	762 kg/m³
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.
Explosive limits	:	No data available

9.2. Other information

Sublimation point	:	-78.5 °C
Gas group	:	Refrigerated 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. If using carbon dioxide for welding and cutting, see Praxair SDS P-4574, Gaseous Carbon Dioxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (\f)124-38-9	
Additional information	Low concentrations of CO2 cause increased respiration and headache

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 No known effects from this product.
Aspiration hazard	:	Not classified Not applicable.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

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

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (124-38-9)	
Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (124-38-9)	
BCF fish 1	No bioaccumulation
Log Pow	0.83
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (124-38-9)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.
Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : Can cause frost damage to vegetation.

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 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 : UN2187 Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid, 2.2

UN-No.(DOT) : UN2187

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid

Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 2.2 - Class 2.2 - Non-flammable compressed gas 49 CFR 173.115

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

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	:	T75 - When portable tank instruction T75 is referenced in Column (7) of the 172.101 Table, the applicable refrigerated liquefied gases are authorized to be transported in portable tanks in accordance with the requirements of 178.277 of this subchapter. TP5 - For a portable tank used for the transport of flammable refrigerated liquefied gases or refrigerated liquefied oxygen, the maximum rate at which the portable tank may be filled must not exceed the liquid flow capacity of the primary pressure relief system rated at a pressure not exceeding 120 percent of the portable tank's design pressure. For portable tanks used for the transport of refrigerated liquefied helium and refrigerated liquefied atmospheric gas (except oxygen), the maximum rate at which the tank is filled must not exceed the liquid flow capacity of the pressure relief device rated at 130 percent of the portable tank's design pressure. Except for a portable tank containing refrigerated liquefied helium, a portable tank shall have an outage of at least two percent below the inlet of the pressure relief device or pressure control valve, under conditions of incipient opening, with the portable tank in a level attitude. No outage is required for helium.

Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	:	120 (UN1013, UN1845, UN2187)
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)	:	2187
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	:	CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
Class (IMDG)	:	2 - Gases
MFAG-No	:	120

Air transport

UN-No.(IATA)	:	2187
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	:	Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
Class (IATA)	:	2
Civil Aeronautics Law	:	Gases under pressure/Gases nonflammable nontoxic under pressure

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

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

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (124-38-9)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class A - Compressed Gas

EU-Regulations

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (124-38-9)
Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Refrigerated liquefied gas H281

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

15.2.2. National regulations

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid (124-38-9)
Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances) Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China) Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List) Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals) Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances) Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)

15.3. US State regulations

Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid(124-38-9)	
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No
State or local regulations	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

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 12/18/2014 12:00:00 AM

Other information : When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product.

Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Praxair, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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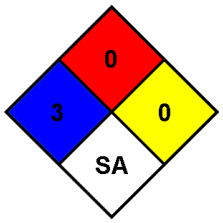
Full text of H-phrases:

Refrigerated liquefied gas	Gases under pressure Refrigerated liquefied gas
H281	CONTAINS REFRIGERATED GAS; MAY CAUSE CRYOGENIC BURNS OR INJURY

NFPA health hazard	: 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.
NFPA fire hazard	: 0 - Materials that will not burn.
NFPA reactivity	: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.
NFPA specific hazard	: SA - This denotes gases which are simple asphyxiants.



HMIS III Rating

Health	: 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given
Flammability	: 0 Minimal Hazard
Physical	: 2 Moderate Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Praxair

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.