Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EU) 2015/830

Carbon dioxide (refrigerated)

Date of issue: 19/09/2011 Supersedes: 12/10/2017 Revision date: 12/10/2023 Version: 4.2

SDS reference: 018B

Warning



SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Carbon dioxide (refrigerated)

SDS no : 018B

Chemical description : Carbon dioxide (refrigerated)

CAS-No. : 124-38-9

EC-No. : 204-696-9

EC Index-No. : ---

Registration-No. : Listed in Annex IV / V REACH, exempted from registration.

Chemical formula : CO_2

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

Relevant identified uses : Extinguishing agent.

Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.

Test gas/Calibration gas.

Purge gas, diluting gas, inerting gas.

Purging.

Use for manufacture of electronic/photovoltaic components.

Shield gas for welding processes.

Laboratory use.

Food applications.

Contact supplier for more information on uses.

Uses advised against : Consumer use.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company identification : Nippon Gases UK Ltd.
Gresley Way, Immingham Dock, DN40 2NT
North east Lincolnshire - United Kingdom
T +44 14 69 55 47 00
www.nippongases.com/uk
sds.bnl@nippongases.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : Nippon Gases Europe Emergency Numbers :
- Belgium :
  +32 14 25 06 11 (during working hours)
  +32 3 252 02 31 (after working hours)
  Mobile : +32 486 43 04 98
  Antigifcentrum / Centre antipoison : +32 70 24 52 45
- Netherlands :
  Emergency n° : See Belgium
  Antigifcentrum : +31 274 88 88
- Germany :
  +49 800 724 29 77
  24- Std.-Giftnotrufnummer : +49 30 30 68 67 00
- Other country : See Belgium

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

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

Physical hazards — Gases under pressure : Refrigerated liquefied gas — H281

2.2. Label elements

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

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :



GHS04

Signal word (CLP) : Warning

Hazard statements (CLP) : H281 - Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.

Precautionary statements (CLP)

- Prevention : P282 - Wear cold insulating gloves and either face shield or eye protection.
- Response : P336+P315 - Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice / attention.
- Storage : P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

2.3. Other hazards

: Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

In high concentrations CO_2 causes rapid circulatory insufficiency even at normal levels of oxygen concentration. Symptoms are headache, nausea and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness and death.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Carbon dioxide (refrigerated)	(CAS-No.) 124-38-9 (EC-No.) 204-696-9 (EC Index-No.) --- (Registration-No.) *1	100	Press. Gas (Ref. Liq.), H281

Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

**1: Listed in Annex IV / V REACH, exempted from registration.*

**3: Registration not required: Substance manufactured or imported < 1t/y.*

3.2. Mixtures : Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if breathing stopped.
- Skin contact : In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Obtain medical assistance.
- Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.
- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

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

: In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.

Low concentrations of CO_2 cause increased respiration and

headache. Refer to section 11.

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

: None.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray or fog.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet to extinguish.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards : Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems.

If possible, stop flow of product.

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.

Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus.

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.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

: Try to stop release.
Evacuate area.
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.
Use protective clothing.
Ensure adequate air ventilation.
Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.
Act in accordance with local emergency plan.
Stay upwind.
Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.

6.2. Environmental precautions

: Try to stop release.
Liquid spillages can cause embrittlement of structural materials.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

: Ventilate area.

6.4. Reference to other sections

: See also sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe use of the product : The product must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.
Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure.
Consider pressure relief device(s) in gas installations.
Ensure the complete gas system was (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use.
Do not smoke while handling product.
Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt.
Avoid suck back of water, acid and alkalies.
Do not breathe gas.
Avoid release of product into atmosphere.
Containers, which contain or have contained flammable or explosive substances, must not be inerted with liquid carbon dioxide. Potential production of solid CO^2 particles must be ruled out. In order to rule out potential electrostatic discharge production, the system must be adequately grounded.

Safe handling of the gas receptacle : Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.

Do not allow backfeed into the container.

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.

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.

If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier.

Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices.

Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.

Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water.

Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment.

Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment.

Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another.

Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container.

Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents.

Suck back of water into the container must be prevented.

Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: For more guidance on the safe storage of refrigerated CO2, refer to EIGA Doc.66 “Refrigerated CO_2 storage at users' premises”, downloadable at http://www.eiga.eu. and consult your supplier.

Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers.

Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.

Container valve guards or caps should be in place.

Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent them from falling over.

Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.

Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place.

Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition.

Keep away from combustible materials.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

: None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Carbon dioxide (refrigerated) (124-38-9)		
OEL : Occupational Exposure Limits		
EU	TWA IOELV (EU) 8 h [mg/m³]	9000 mg/m³
	TWA IOELV (EU) 8 h [ppm]	5000 ppm
United Kingdom	WEL - LTEL - UK [mg/m³]	9150 mg/m³
	WEL - LTEL - UK [ppm]	5000 ppm
	WEL - STEL - UK [mg/m³]	27400 mg/m³
	WEL - STEL - UK [ppm]	15000 ppm
Ireland	OEL (IE)-(8-hour reference period) [mg/m3]	9000 mg/m³
	OEL (IE)-(8-hour reference period) [ppm]	5000 ppm
	OEL (IE)-(15min reference period) [mg/m3]	27000 mg/m³
	OEL (IE)-(15min reference period) [ppm]	15000 ppm

	Notes (IE)	IOELV

DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : None available.

PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration) : None available.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

: Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.
Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.
Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).
Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.
Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.
CO_2 detectors should be used when CO_2 may be released.

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, e.g. personal protective equipment

: A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered:
PPE compliant to the recommended EN/ISO standards should be selected.

• Eye/face protection : Wear goggles and a face shield when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.
Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection - specifications.

• Skin protection

- Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.
Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.
Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.
Standard EN 511 - Cold insulating gloves.

- Other : Wear safety shoes while handling containers.
Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.

• Respiratory protection : Gas filters may be used if all surrounding conditions e.g. type and concentration of the contaminant(s) and duration of use are known.
Use gas filters with full face mask, where exposure limits may be exceeded for a short-term period, e.g. connecting or disconnecting containers.
Consult respiratory device supplier´s product information for the selection of the appropriate device.
Gas filters do not protect against oxygen deficiency.
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.
Standard EN 14387 - Gas filter(s), combined filter(s) and standard EN136, full face masks .
Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.

• Thermal hazards : None in addition to the above sections.

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

: None necessary.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state at 20°C / 101.3kPa : Gas
- Colour : Colourless.

Odour	:	Odourless. No odour warning properties.
Odour threshold	:	Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.
pH	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Melting point / Freezing point	:	78,5 °C At atmospheric pressure dry ice sublimes into gaseous carbon dioxide.
Boiling point	:	-56,6 °C
Flash point	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Evaporation rate	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Non flammable.
Explosive limits	:	Non flammable.
Vapour pressure [20°C]	:	57,3 bar(a)
Vapour pressure [50°C]	:	Not applicable.
Vapour density	:	Not applicable.
Relative density, liquid (water=1)	:	0,82
Relative density, gas (air=1)	:	1,52
Water solubility	:	2000 mg/l Completely soluble.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	:	0,83
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Non flammable.
Decomposition temperature	:	Not applicable.
Viscosity	:	No reliable data available.
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable.
Oxidising properties	:	Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

Molar mass	:	44 g/mol
Critical temperature [°C]	:	30 °C
Other data	:	Gas/vapour 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

: Avoid moisture in installation systems.

10.5. Incompatible materials

: For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

Materials such as carbon steel, low alloy carbon steel and plastic become brittle at low temperatures and are subject to failure. Use appropriate materials compatible with the cryogenic conditions present in refrigerated liquefied gas systems.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

: None.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	:	Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. 5% CO_2 has been found to act synergistically to increase the toxicity of certain other gases (CO, NO2). CO_2 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. For more information, see 'EIGA Safety Info 24: Carbon Dioxide, Physiological Hazards' at www.eiga.eu.
Skin corrosion/irritation	:	No known effects from this product.
Serious eye damage/irritation	:	No known effects from this product.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	:	No known effects from this product.
Germ cell mutagenicity	:	No known effects from this product.
Carcinogenicity	:	No known effects from this product.
Toxic for reproduction : Fertility	:	No known effects from this product.
Toxic for reproduction : unborn child	:	No known effects from this product.
STOT-single exposure	:	No known effects from this product.
STOT-repeated exposure	:	No known effects from this product.
Aspiration hazard	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Assessment	:	No ecological damage caused by this product.
EC50 48h - Daphnia magna [mg/l]	:	No data available.
EC50 72h - Algae [mg/l]	:	No data available.
LC50 96 h - Fish [mg/l]	:	No data available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Assessment	:	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Assessment	:	No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Assessment	:	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution. Partition into soil is unlikely.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Assessment	:	No data available. Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	:	Can cause frost damage to vegetation.
Effect on the ozone layer	:	None.
Global warming potential [CO_2=1]	:	1
Effect on global warming	:	Contains greenhouse gas(es). When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. 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.

Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier.

List of hazardous waste codes (from Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended) : 16 05 05 : Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04.

13.2. Additional information

: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN-No. : 2187

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid

Transport by sea (IMDG) : CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Labelling :



2.2 : Non-flammable, non-toxic gases.

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)

Class : 2

Classification code : 3A

Hazard identification number : 22

Tunnel Restriction : C/E - Tank carriage : Passage forbidden through tunnels of category C, D and E. Other carriage : Passage forbidden through tunnels of category E

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.2

Transport by sea (IMDG)

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.2

Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Fire : F-C

Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Spillage : S-V

14.4. Packing group

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : Not applicable

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Not applicable

Transport by sea (IMDG) : Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)	:	None.
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)	:	None.
Transport by sea (IMDG)	:	None.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Packing Instruction(s)

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)	:	P203
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)		
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft	:	202.
Cargo Aircraft only	:	202.
Transport by sea (IMDG)	:	P203

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.

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

: Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU-Regulations

Restrictions on use	:	None.
Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	:	Not covered.

National regulations

National legislation : Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

: A CSA does not need to be carried out for this product.

SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes : Revised safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 2015/830.

Abbreviations and acronyms	:	ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number PPE - Personal Protection Equipment LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population RMM - Risk Management Measures PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative STOT- SE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment EN - European Standard UN - United Nations ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road IATA - International Air Transport Association IMDG code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail WGK - Water Hazard Class STOT - RE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure
Training advice	:	The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. For more guidance, refer to EIGA SL 01 “Dangers of Asphyxiation”, downloadable at http://www.eiga.eu..
DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY	:	Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out. Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press. Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.

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