

## Safety Data Sheet

**Section 1: Identification****Product identifier**

<b>Product Name</b>	• <b>Carbon Dioxide (Solid)</b>
<b>Synonyms</b>	• Dry ice
<b>CAS Number</b>	• 124-38-9
<b>Product Code</b>	• MSDS No. 10041

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

<b>Recommended use</b>	• For refrigeration of perishable foods while in transit; as a cooling agent in many industrial processes; as a coolant in vacuum cold traps and laboratories, hospitals and airplanes; to produce theatrical smoke or fog; and, for general analytical/synthetic chemical uses
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**Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

<b>Manufacturer</b>	• Air Liquide 2700 Post Oak Blvd. Houston, TX 77056 United States www.us.airliquide.com
<b>Telephone (Technical)</b>	• 713-896-2896
<b>Telephone (Technical)</b>	• 800-819-1704

**Emergency telephone number**

<b>Manufacturer</b>	• 800-424-9300 - CHEMTREC
<b>Manufacturer</b>	• +1 703-527-3887 - Outside United States

**Section 2: Hazard Identification****United States (US)**

According to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 HCS

**Classification of the substance or mixture**

<b>OSHA HCS 2012</b>	• Simple Asphyxiant
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**Label elements**

OSHA HCS 2012

**WARNING****Hazard statements** • May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation.**Other hazards**

<b>OSHA HCS 2012</b>	• Solid can cause burns similar to frostbite. Inhalation of carbon dioxide can increase respiration and heart rate. Under United States Regulations (29 CFR 1910.1200 -
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Hazard Communication Standard), this product is considered hazardous.

## Canada According to WHMIS

### Classification of the substance or mixture

- WHMIS**
- Not classified

### Label elements

- WHMIS**
- Not required

### Other hazards

- WHMIS**
- Solid can cause burns similar to frostbite. This material is a simple asphyxiant. May displace or reduce oxygen available for breathing especially in confined spaces. Inhalation of carbon dioxide can increase respiration and heart rate. In Canada, the product mentioned above is considered hazardous under the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS).

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

### Substances

Hazardous Components					
Chemical Name	Identifiers	%(weight)	LD50/LC50	Classifications According to Regulation/Directive	Comments
Carbon dioxide	CAS:124-38-9 EINECS:204-696-9	> 99%	Inhalation-Rat LC50 • 470000 ppm 30 Minute(s)	OSHA HCS 2012: Self Classified - Simple Asphyxiant	NDA

### Mixtures

- Material does not meet the criteria of a mixture.

## Section 4: First-Aid Measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### Inhalation

- IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. If signs/symptoms continue, get medical attention.

#### Skin

- Remove contaminated clothing and rinse affected skin with lukewarm water. Do not rinse with hot water. Provide medical prompt attention, frozen tissue is painless and appear waxy, with a possible yellow color. Frozen tissue will become swollen, painful and prone to infection when thawed.

#### Eye

- If eye tissue is frozen, seek medical attention immediately; if tissue is not frozen, immediately and thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation, pain, swelling,

lacrimation or photophobia persist, get medical attention as soon as possible.

## Ingestion

- If potentially dangerous quantities of this material have been swallowed, call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

## Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Refer to Section 11 - Toxicological Information.

## Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

### Notes to Physician

- All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. A potential health hazard associated with this gas is anoxia.

## Other information

- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. RESCUERS SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO RETRIEVE VICTIMS OF EXPOSURE TO GASES WITHOUT ADEQUATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT. At a minimum, Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn. Victim(s) who experience any adverse effect after overexposure to this gas mixture must be taken for medical attention. Rescuers should be taken for medical attention if necessary. Take a copy of the label and the MSDS to physician or other health professional with victim(s).

## Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

### Extinguishing media

**Suitable Extinguishing Media** ● Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable Extinguishing Media** ● No data available

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards** ● Substance itself does not pose fire or explosion hazard, but can produce toxic decomposition products under fire conditions.

**Hazardous Combustion Products** ● No data available

### Advice for firefighters

- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.  
Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).  
Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal Precautions** ● Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Test for sufficient oxygen, especially in confined spaces and low-lying areas, before allowing reentry. Ventilate the area before entry. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Use protective clothing to prevent possible cold burns or frostbite.

**Emergency Procedures** ● Evacuate area. Keep unauthorized personnel away.

### Environmental precautions

- Try to stop release. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any

place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

## Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

### Containment/Clean-up Measures

- Ventilate the area.  
Use gloves and dry ice tongs or a dry shovel or scoop to pick up pieces and move them outdoors.

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### Handling

- Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Carbon dioxide is generally delivered as blocks or pellets and should be placed in isolated containers with an upward opening so that sublimation vapors of CO<sub>2</sub> may be released. Dry ice should always be manipulated with pliers (blocks) or with appropriate tools. Use only with adequate ventilation. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Be aware of any signs of dizziness or fatigue, especially if work is done in a poorly ventilated area; exposures to fatal concentrations of this gas mixture could occur without any significant warning symptoms, due to olfactory fatigue or oxygen deficiency.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Storage

- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Control parameters

Exposure Limits/Guidelines						
	Result	ACGIH	Canada Ontario	Canada Quebec	NIOSH	OSHA
Carbon Dioxide (Solid) (124-38-9)	STELs	30000 ppm STEL	30000 ppm STEL	30000 ppm STEV; 54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEV	30000 ppm STEL; 54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	Not established
	TWAs	5000 ppm TWA	5000 ppm TWA	5000 ppm TWAEV; 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWAEV	5000 ppm TWA; 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA	5000 ppm TWA; 9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA

### Exposure controls

#### Engineering Measures/Controls

- Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level.

#### Personal Protective Equipment

##### Pictograms

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##### Respiratory

- Follow the OSHA respirator regulations found in 29 CFR 1910.134. Use a NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator if exposure limits are exceeded or symptoms are experienced.

##### Eye/Face

- Wear safety glasses.

##### Skin/Body

- Wear leather gloves when handling containers of this solid.

#### Environmental Exposure Controls

- Follow best practice for site management and disposal of waste. Controls should be engineered to prevent release to the environment, including procedures to prevent spills, atmospheric release and release to waterways.

#### Key to abbreviations

MSHA = Mine Safety and Health Administration

TWA = Time-Weighted Averages are based on 8h/day, 40h/week exposures

STEL = Short Term Exposure Limits are based on 15-minute exposures  
 STEV = Short Term Exposure Value  
 TWAEV = Time-Weighted Average Exposure Value

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene  
 NIOSH = National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health  
 OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

### Information on Physical and Chemical Properties

Material Description			
Physical Form	Solid	Appearance/Description	White solid with no odor.
Color	White	Odor	Odorless
Taste	Data lacking	Particulate Type	Not relevant
Particulate Size	Not relevant	Aerosol Type	Not relevant
Odor Threshold	Not relevant	Physical and Chemical Properties	Data lacking
General Properties			
Boiling Point	Data lacking	Melting Point	-109.3 F(-78.5 C) Sublimation temperature
Decomposition Temperature	Data lacking	Heat of Decomposition	Data lacking
pH	Not relevant	Specific Gravity/Relative Density	Data lacking
Density	Data lacking	Bulk Density	Data lacking
Water Solubility	Partially Soluble In cold water	Solvent Solubility	Data lacking
Viscosity	Not relevant	Explosive Properties	Not explosive.
Oxidizing Properties:	Not an oxidizing gas.		
Volatility			
Vapor Pressure	Data lacking	Vapor Density	1.53 Air=1
Evaporation Rate	Data lacking	VOC (Wt.)	Data lacking
VOC (Vol.)	Data lacking	Volatiles (Wt.)	Data lacking
Volatiles (Vol.)	Data lacking		
Flammability			
Flash Point	Not relevant	UEL	Not relevant
LEL	Not relevant	Autoignition	Not relevant
Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT)	Not relevant	Heat of Combustion ( $\Delta H_c$ )	Not relevant
Burning Time	Not relevant	Flame Duration	Not relevant
Flame Height	Not relevant	Flame Extension	Not relevant
Ignition Distance	Not relevant	Flammability (solid, gas)	Not flammable.
Environmental			
Half-Life	Data lacking	Octanol/Water Partition coefficient	Data lacking
Coefficient of water/oil distribution	Data lacking	Bioaccumulation Factor	Data lacking

Bioconcentration Factor	Data lacking	Biochemical Oxygen Demand BOD/BOD5	Data lacking
Chemical Oxygen Demand	Data lacking	Persistence	Data lacking
Degradation	Data lacking		

## Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity

- No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

### Chemical stability

- Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### Conditions to avoid

- Excess heat.

### Incompatible materials

- No data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

- Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### Information on toxicological effects

Carbon Dioxide (Solid) 124-38-9								
Test Type	Dosage	Route	Species	Duration	Results	Test Class	Target Organs	Comments
Acute Toxicity	= 470000 ppm	Inhalation	Rat	30 Minute(s)	LC50	NDA	NDA	NDA
<b>GHS Properties</b>				<b>Classification</b>				
<b>Acute toxicity</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>Germ Cell Mutagenicity</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>Respiratory sensitization</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>Serious eye damage/Irritation</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>Skin corrosion/Irritation</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>Skin sensitization</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>STOT-RE</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>STOT-SE</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				
<b>Toxicity for Reproduction</b>				OSHA HCS 2012 • Classification criteria not met				

**Potential Health Effects****Inhalation****Acute (Immediate)**

- Inhalation of carbon dioxide can increase respiration and heart rate. If this material is released in a small, poorly ventilated area (i.e. an enclosed or confined space), an oxygen-deficient environment may occur. Individuals breathing such an atmosphere may experience symptoms which include headaches, ringing in ears, dizziness, drowsiness, unconsciousness, nausea, vomiting, and depression of all the senses. Under some circumstances of over-exposure, death may occur. The following effects associated with decreased levels of oxygen: increase in breathing and pulse rate, emotional upset, abnormal fatigue, nausea, vomiting, collapse, loss of consciousness, convulsive movements, respiratory collapse and death.

**Chronic (Delayed)**

- No data available

**Skin****Acute (Immediate)**

- Contact with the solid could result in freezing of the tissues or frostbite.

**Chronic (Delayed)**

- No data available

**Eye****Acute (Immediate)**

- Solid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

**Chronic (Delayed)**

- No data available

**Ingestion****Acute (Immediate)**

- Ingestion of solid can cause burns similar to frostbite.

**Chronic (Delayed)**

- No data available

**Mutagenic Effects**

- No data available.

**Carcinogenic Effects**

- The components of this material are not found on the following lists: FEDERAL OSHA Z LIST, NTP and IARC; therefore, they are not considered to be, nor suspected to be, cancer-causing agents by these agencies.

**Reproductive Effects**

- No data available.

**Key to abbreviations**

LC = Lethal Concentration

**Section 12 - Ecological Information****Toxicity**

- Material data lacking.

**Persistence and degradability**

- Material data lacking.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

- Material data lacking.

**Mobility in Soil**

- Material data lacking.

**Other adverse effects**

- Material data lacking.

**Section 13 - Disposal Considerations**

## Waste treatment methods

### Product waste

- Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

### Packaging waste

- Dispose of content and/or container in accordance with local, regional, national, and/or international regulations.

## Section 14 - Transport Information

	14.1 UN number	14.2 UN proper shipping name	14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	14.4 Packing group	14.5 Environmental hazards
DOT	UN1845	CARBON DIOXIDE, Solid (Dry ice)	9	III	NDA
TDG	UN1845	CARBON DIOXIDE, Solid (Dry ice)	9.1	III	NDA
IMO/IMDG	UN1845	CARBON DIOXIDE, Solid (Dry ice)	9	III	NDA
IATA/ICAO	UN1845	CARBON DIOXIDE, Solid (Dry ice)	9	III	NDA

**Special precautions for user** • No special precautions.

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code** • Not relevant.

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

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

**SARA Hazard Classifications** • Acute

State Right To Know				
Component	CAS	MA	NJ	PA
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Yes	Yes	Yes

Inventory				
Component	CAS	Canada DSL	Canada NDSL	TSCA
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	Yes	No	Yes

## Canada

### Labor

#### Canada - WHMIS - Classifications of Substances

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% A; Uncontrolled product according to WHMIS classification criteria (solid)

#### Canada - WHMIS - Ingredient Disclosure List



- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% 1 %

## Environment

### Canada - CEPA - Priority Substances List

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

## United States

### Labor

#### U.S. - OSHA - Process Safety Management - Highly Hazardous Chemicals

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - OSHA - Specifically Regulated Chemicals

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

### Environment

#### U.S. - CAA (Clean Air Act) - 1990 Hazardous Air Pollutants

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Hazardous Substances and their Reportable Quantities

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Radionuclides and Their Reportable Quantities

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances EPCRA RQs

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances TPQs

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - Emission Reporting

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

**U.S. - CERCLA/SARA - Section 313 - PBT Chemical Listing**

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

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## United States - California

### Environment

#### U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADL)

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRL)

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

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## United States - Pennsylvania

### Labor

#### U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

#### U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Special Hazardous Substances

- Carbon dioxide 124-38-9 > 99% Not Listed

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## Chemical Safety Assessment

- No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out.
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## Section 16 - Other Information

### Last Revision Date

- 12/September/2012

### Preparation Date

- 12/September/2012

### Disclaimer/Statement of Liability

- To the best of Air Liquide's knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness are not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either express or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to this specific product. If this gas mixture is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.

### Key to abbreviations

NDA = No Data Available

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