Safety Data Sheet

Carbon dioxide (refrigerated)

according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) with its amendment Regulation (EU) 2020/878
Issue date: 1/17/2023 Revision date: 1/30/2025 Supersedes version of: 1/17/2023 Version: 5.0

Warning

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

1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Carbon dioxide (refrigerated)
SDS no : SDS-018R-CLP
Other means of identification : Carbon dioxide (refrigerated)
CAS-No. : 124-38-9
EC-No. : 204-696-9
EC Index-No. : ---

REACH 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 uses. Perform risk assessment prior to use.
Test gas/Calibration gas.
Shield gas for welding processes.
Use for manufacture of electronic/photovoltaic components.
Purge gas, diluting gas, inerting gas.
Food applications.
Use as a biocide.
Treatment of water intended for human consumption.
It is the responsibility of the end user to ensure that the product as supplied is suitable for its intended use.

Uses advised against : Consumer use.
Uses other than those listed above are not supported, contact your supplier for more information on other uses.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Energas Ltd.
Westmorland Street
HU2 0HX Hull
T 0044 1482 329333
safety.aluk@airliquide.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : 01675 462695 (Available 24/7)

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.

Supplemental information : Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases listed in Annex I of EU 517/2014 as amended.

2.3. Other hazards

Asphyxiant in high concentrations.
In high concentrations CO2 causes rapid circulatory insufficiency even at normal levels of oxygen concentration. Symptoms are headache, nausea and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness and death.
Not classified as PBT or vPvB.
The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier		Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] ATE, EUH-statements, M-Factors
Carbon dioxide (refrigerated)	CAS-No.: 124-38-9 EC-No.: 204-696-9 EC Index-No.: --- REACH 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.
See 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.
  Product does not burn, use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire.
- 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.
Hazardous combustion products : None.

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. EN 15090 Footwear for firefighters. EN 443 Helmets for fire fighting in buildings and other structures.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel : Act in accordance with local emergency plan.
Try to stop release.
Evacuate area.
Ensure adequate air ventilation.
Use protective clothing.
Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.
Stay upwind.
See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.
Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.
See section 5.3 of the SDS for more information.

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 : Containers, which contain or have contained flammable or explosive substances, must not be inerted with liquid carbon dioxide. Potential production of solid CO2 particles must be ruled out. In order to rule out potential electrostatic discharge production, the system must be adequately grounded.
Do not breathe gas.
Avoid release of product into atmosphere.
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 regularily) 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 alkalis.
Be aware of the risk of formation of static electricity with the use of CO2 extinguishers. Do not use them in places where a flammable atmosphere may be present.

Safe handling of the gas receptacle : Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.
Do not allow backfeed into the container.
Protect containers 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 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 content of the container.
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 CO2 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)	
EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
IOEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2006/15/EC
Albania - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dioksid karboni
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	VENDIM Nr. 522, datë 6.8.2014 PËR MIRATIMIN E RREGULLORES “PËR MBROJTJEN E SIGURISË DHE SHËNDETIT TË PUNËMARRËSVE NGA RISQET E LIDHURA ME AGJENTËT KIMIKË NË PUNË”
Austria - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Kohlenstoffdioxid
MAK (mg/m³)	9000 mg/m³
MAK (OEL TWA)	5000 ppm
MAK (OEL STEL)	18000 mg/m³ (3x 60(Mow) min)
	10000 ppm (3x 60(Mow) min)
Regulatory reference	BGBl. II Nr. 156/2021
Belgium - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbone (dioxyde de) # Koolstofdioxide
OEL TWA	9131 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
OEL STEL	54784 mg/m³
	30000 ppm
Remark	A: la mention “A” signifie que l’agent libère un gaz ou une vapeur qui n’ont en eux-mêmes aucun effet physiologique mais peuvent diminuer le taux d’oxygène dans l’air. Lorsque le taux d’oxygène descend en dessous de 17-18 % (vol/vol) le manque d’oxygène provoque des suffocations qu’aucun symptôme préalable n’annonce. # A: de vermelding “A” betekent dat dit agens gas of damp vrijgeeft dat of die op zich geen fysiologische werking heeft, maar het zuurstofgehalte in de lucht verlaagt. Wanneer het zuurstofgehalte daalt onder de 17-18 % (vol/vol), veroorzaakt het zuurstoftekort verstikking, die zich manifesteert zonder dat er een waarschuwing aan voorafgaat.
Regulatory reference	Koninklijk besluit/Arrêté royal 16/11/2023

Bulgaria - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Въглероден диоксид
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	• (Химични агенти, за които са определени гранични стойности във въздуха на работната среда за Европейската общност)
Regulatory reference	Наредба № 13 от 30.12.2003 г. за защита на работещите от рискове, свързани с експозиция на химични агенти при работа (изм. и доп. ДВ. бр. 47 от 2021 г., в сила от 04.06.2021 г.)
Croatia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ugljikov dioksid
GVI (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	Direktiva: 2006/15/EZ
Regulatory reference	Pravilnik o zaštiti radnika od izloženosti opasnim kemikalijama na radu, graničnim vrijednostima izloženosti i biološkim graničnim vrijednostima (NN 148/2023)
Cyprus - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Διοξείδιο του άνθρακα
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Κανονισμοί του 2007 (Κ.Δ.Π. 295/2007)
Czech Republic - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Oxid uhličitý
PEL (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	4921 ppm
NPK-P (OEL C)	45000 mg/m³
	24603 ppm
Regulatory reference	Nařízení vlády č. 361/2007 Sb. (Předpis 330/2023 Sb.)
Denmark - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbondioxid (Kuldioxid; Kulsyre)
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	E (betyder, at stoffet har en EF-grænseværdi)
Regulatory reference	BEK nr 202 af 21/02/2023
Estonia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Süsinikdioksiid
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm

Remark	8 (Süsinikdioksiid on õhu saastatuse indikaatoriks töökohtadel, kus õhk saastub töötajate suure füüsilise aktiivsuse tõttu)
Regulatory reference	Vabariigi Valitsuse 20. märtsi 2001. a määruse nr 105 (RT I, 21.12.2022, 3)
Finland - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Hiilidioksidi
HTP (OEL TWA)	9100 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	HTP-ARVOT 2020 (Sosiaali- ja terveysministeriö)
France - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbone (dioxyde de) (Dioxyde de carbone)
VME (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	Valeurs règlementaires indicatives
Regulatory reference	Arrêté du 30 juin 2004 modifié (réf.: INRS ED 6443, 2022; Outil65; Arrêté du 26 octobre 2007)
Germany - Occupational Exposure Limits (TRGS 900)	
Local name	Kohlenstoffdioxid
AGW (OEL TWA)	9100 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Peak exposure limitation factor	2(II)
Remark	DFG - Senatskommission zur Prüfung gesundheitsschädlicher Arbeitsstoffe der DFG (MAK-Kommission); EU - Europäische Union (Von der EU wurde ein Luftgrenzwert festgelegt: Abweichungen bei Wert und Spitzenbegrenzung sind möglich)
Regulatory reference	TRGS900
Gibraltar - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Factories (Control of Chemical Agents at Work) Regulations 2003 (LN. 2018/181)
Greece - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Διοξείδιο του άνθρακα
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
OEL STEL	54000 mg/m³
Regulatory reference	Π.Δ. 90/1999 - Προστασία της υγείας των εργαζομένων που εκτίθενται σε ορισμένους χημικούς παράγοντες κατά τη διάρκεια της εργασίας τους
Hungary - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	SZÉN-DIOXID

AK (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
Remark	EU2 (2006/15/EK irányelvben közölt érték); N (Irritáló anyagok, egyszerű fojtógázok, csekély egészségkárosító hatással bíró anyagok)
Regulatory reference	5/2020. (II. 6.) ITM rendelet - A kémiai kóroki tényezők hatásának kitett munkavállalók egészségének és biztonságának védelméről
Ireland - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	IOELV (Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Values)
Regulatory reference	Chemical Agents Code of Practice 2021
Italy - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Anidride carbonica
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Allegato XXXVIII del D.Lgs. 9 aprile 2008, n. 81 e s.m.i.
Latvia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Oglekļa dioksīds
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Ministru kabineta 2007. gada 15. maija noteikumiem Nr. 325 (Grozījumi Ministru kabineta 2011. gada 1. februārī noteikumiem Nr. 92)
Lithuania - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Anglies dioksidas
IPRV (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	Anglies dioksidas dažnai laikomas kaip indikatorius darbo patalpose, kuriose oro teršalai susidaro dėl žmonių buvimo jose.
Regulatory reference	LIETUVOS HIGIENOS NORMA HN 23:2011 (Nr. V-695/A1-272, 2018-06-12)
Luxembourg - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dioxyde de carbone
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Mémorial A Nº 226 de 2021 concernant la protection de la sécurité et de la santé des salariés contre les risques liés à des agents chimiques sur le lieu de travail
Malta - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³

	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	S.L.424.24 - Chemical Agents at Work Regulations (L.N.356 of 2021)
Netherlands - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Kooldioxide
TGG-8u (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Arbeidsomstandighedenregeling 2024
Poland - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ditlenek węgla
NDS (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
NDSCh (OEL STEL)	27000 mg/m³
Regulatory reference	Dz. U. 2018 poz. 1286 wraz z późn. zm.
Portugal - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
Local name	Dióxido de carbono
IOEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Decreto-Lei n.º 1/2021 de 6 de janeiro
Portugal - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dióxido de carbono
OEL TWA	5000 ppm
OEL STEL	30000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Norma Portuguesa NP 1796:2014
Romania - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dioxid de carbon
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Hotărârea Guvernului nr. 1.218/2006 (Hotărârea nr. 53/2021)
Serbia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	угљен-диоксид
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	ЕУ** – напомена да се ради о хемијским материјама за које су утврђене индикативне граничне вредности изложености према Директиви 2006/15/ЕЗ (друга листа)
Regulatory reference	ПРАВИЛНИК о превентивним мерама за безбедан и здрав рад при излагању хемијским материјама („Службени гласник РС”, бр. 106/09, 117/17 и 107/21)
Slovakia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Oxid uhličitý

NPHV (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Nariadenie vlády č. 355/2006 Z. z. (236/2020 Z. z.)
Slovenia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	ogljikov dioksid
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
OEL STEL	18000 mg/m³
	10000 ppm
Remark	EU
Regulatory reference	Uradni list RS, št. 72/2021 z dne 11.5.2021
Spain - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dióxido de carbono
VLA-ED (OEL TWA)	9150 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	VLI (Agente químico para el que la U.E. estableció en su día un valor límite indicativo).
Regulatory reference	Límites de Exposición Profesional para Agentes Químicos en España 2024. INSHT
Sweden - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Koldioxid
NGV (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
KGV (OEL STEL)	18000 mg/m³
	10000 ppm
Remark	V (Vägledande korttidsgränsvärde ska användas som ett rekommenderat högsta värde som inte bör överskridas); 34 (Koldioxid används ofta som indikatorsubstans i arbetslokaler där luftföroreningar huvudsakligen uppkommer genom de personer som vistas där)
Regulatory reference	Hygieniska gränsvärden (AFS 2018:1)
United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
WEL TWA (OEL TWA)	9150 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
WEL STEL (OEL STEL)	27400 mg/m³
	15000 ppm
Regulatory reference	EH40/2005 (Fourth edition, 2020). HSE
Iceland - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Koldíoxíð (koltvísýringur, kolsýra)
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³

	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	Reglugerð um mengunarmörk og aðgerðir til að draga úr mengun á vinnustöðum (Nr. 390/2009)
Norway - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Karbondioksid
Grenseverdi (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	E: EU har en veiledende grenseverdi og/eller anmerkning for stoffet.
Regulatory reference	FOR-2023-12-18-2278
North Macedonia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Јаглерод диоксид
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	(EU) European Union – гранична вредност, определена на ниво на Европската унија
Regulatory reference	Правилник за минималните барања за безбедност и здравје при работа на вработени од ризици поврзани со изложување на хемиски супстанци („Службен весник на Република Македонија” бр.46/10)
Switzerland - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Gaz carbonique / Kohlendioxid [Kohlenstoffdioxid]
MAK (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m³
	5000 ppm
Remark	NIOSH
Regulatory reference	www.suva.ch, 01.01.2024

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 regularily 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.
CO2 detectors should be used when CO2 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 risks, performance level 1 or higher. Recommended types include wrist gloves from leather or synthetic material with equivalent performance, fabric gloves, fabric gloves with leather palms. Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Standard EN 511 - Cold insulating gloves, performance level 1 or higher. Recommended types include insulated gauntlets or gloves specifically selected to prevent liquid penetration and ingress of cryogenic liquids and to provide mechanical resistance.
- Other	:	Wear safety shoes while handling containers. Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.
• Respiratory protection	:	Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Consult respiratory device supplier´s product information for the selection of the appropriate device. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Self contained breathing apparatus is recommended, where unknown exposure may be expected, e.g. during maintenance activities on installation systems.
• 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.
Melting point / Freezing point	:	-78.5 °C Melting point at normal conditions does not exist. At atmospheric pressure solid carbon dioxide sublimes into gaseous carbon dioxide at -78.5°C
Boiling point	:	-56.6 °C
Flammability	:	Non flammable.
Lower explosion limit	:	Not applicable.
Upper explosion limit	:	Not applicable.
Flash point	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Auto-ignition temperature	:	Non flammable.
Decomposition temperature	:	Not applicable.
pH	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Water solubility [20°C]	:	2000 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	:	0.83
Vapour pressure [20°C]	:	57.3 bar(a)
Vapour pressure [50°C]	:	No reliable data available.
Density and/or relative density	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Relative vapour density (air=1)	:	1.52
Particle characteristics	:	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures. Nanoforms are not relevant for gases and gas mixtures.

9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

Flammability Properties	:	Not known.
Oxidising properties	:	No oxidising properties.
Critical temperature [°C]	:	31 °C

9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Molar mass	:	44 g/mol

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 hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity : Toxicological effects not expected from this product if occupational exposure limit values are not exceeded.
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.

11.2. Information on other hazards

Other information : 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, NO_2). 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.
The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

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 : No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Assessment : Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Assessment : The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : Can cause frost damage to vegetation.
Effect on the ozone layer : No effect on the ozone layer.
Global warming potential [CO2=1] : 1
Effect on global warming : When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.
Contains greenhouse gas(es).
Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases listed in Annex I of EU 517/2014 as amended.

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 container 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 or ID number

In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / ADN
UN-No. : 2187

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : 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/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN)

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/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN)	:	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/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN)	:	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/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN)	:	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 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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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.
Other information, restriction and prohibition regulations	:	Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012).
Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III)	:	Not covered.

National regulations

Water hazard class (WGK)	:	nwg - Non-hazardous to water.

Kenn-Nr. : 256

Regulatory reference : 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 : Safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 2020/878.

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 - 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.
UFI : Unique Formula Identifier.

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..

Further information : Classification in accordance with the procedures and calculation methods of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP).
Key literature references and sources of data are maintained in EIGA doc 169 : 'Classification and Labelling Guide', downloadable at http://www.Eiga.eu .

Full text of H- and EUH-statements	
Press. Gas (Ref. Liq.)	Gases under pressure : Refrigerated liquefied gas
H281	Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury.

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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