



# Carbon Dioxide

## Safety Data Sheet

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

#### Product identifier

Product Name **Carbon Dioxide**

#### Other means of identification

Safety data sheet number **SDS-YO-007**

UN/ID no. **UN1013**

Trade name **Carbon Dioxide, CO2 Gas, CO2 N2.7, CO2 HP/Medical N3.0**

#### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use **Industrial and professional use. Food and Beverage**

Uses advised against **Consumer use**

#### Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Yateem Oxygen W.L.L

P.O. Box 60, Manama, Bahrain

Email: [wecare@yateemoxygen.com](mailto:wecare@yateemoxygen.com)

Website: [www.yateemoxygen.com](http://www.yateemoxygen.com)

Customer Service: +973 17400677

#### Emergency telephone number

Company Phone Number **+973 17400456**

Emergency Contact Number **+973 17456248; +973 17400675**

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Gasses under pressure	Liquified Gas
Simple asphyxiants	Yes

#### Label elements

Signal word

**Warning**



#### Hazard Statements

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

May cause frostbite

May increase respiration and heart rate

#### Precautionary Statements – Prevention

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

Avoid breathing gas

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place

Use a backflow preventive device in piping

Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure

Close valve after each use and when empty

#### Precautionary Statements – Response:

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention/advice.

IF ON SKIN: Get immediate medical advice/attention. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area.

**Precautionary Statements – Storage:** Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F

**Hazards not otherwise classified (HNO):** Not applicable

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Volume %	Chemical Formula
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	>99	CO <sub>2</sub>

### SECTION 4: First aid measures

#### Description of first aid measures

<b>General advice</b>	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately
<b>Skin contact</b>	For dermal contact or suspected frostbite, remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with lukewarm water. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. A physician should see the patient promptly if contact with the product has resulted in blistering of the dermal surface or in deep tissue freezing.
<b>Eye contact</b>	If frostbite is suspected, flush eyes with cool water for 15 minutes and obtain immediate medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Not an expected route of exposure
<b>Self-protection of the first aider</b>	Rescue personnel should be equipped WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS

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

Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<19.5%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death. Depending on concentration and duration of exposure to carbon dioxide may cause increased respirations, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is decreased to 15-17%. Contact with evaporating liquid may cause cold burns/ frostbite.

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

**Note to physicians** Treat symptomatically.

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Unsuitable extinguishing media None

#### Specific extinguishing methods

Continue to cool fire exposed cylinders until flames are extinguished. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

#### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Non-flammable gas. Cylinders may rupture under extreme heat.

#### Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions** Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Monitor oxygen level. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe

**Other information** Gas/vapor is heavier than air. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and work pits, or any place where accumulation may be dangerous

### Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

**Methods for containment** Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number in Section 1 or call your closest Yateem Oxygen location. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO REMOVE CYLINDERS THAT HAVE BEEN EXPOSED TO HEAT.

**Methods for cleaning up** Return cylinder to Yateem Oxygen

## SECTION 7. Handling and Storage

### Precautions for safe handling

#### **Advice on safe handling**

For applications with moist Carbon Dioxide, 316, 309 and 310 stainless steels may be used as well as Hastelloy® A, B, & C and Monel®. Ferrous nickel alloys are slightly susceptible to corrosion. At normal temperatures carbon dioxide is compatible with most plastics and elastomers

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. When moving cylinders, even for short distance, use a cart designed to transport cylinders. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use a backflow preventive device in piping. Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use.

Never put cylinders into trunks of cars or unventilated areas of passenger vehicles. Never attempt to refill a compressed gas cylinder without the owner's written consent. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit.

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Always store and handle compressed gas cylinders in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, pamphlet CGA-P1, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers.

For additional recommendations, consult Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlets SB-7, G-4.3, G-4.1, G-4.4, P-2.5, G-4.9, P-14, and SB-2

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Storage Conditions** Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Keep at temperatures below 52°C / 125°F. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage

**Incompatible materials** Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diammino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
CARBPM DIOXIDE 124-38-9	STEL: 30000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm	TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/m3 (vacated) TWA: 10000 ppm (vacated) TWA: 18000 mg/m3 (vacated) STEL: 30000 ppm (vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/m3	IDLH: 40000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/m3 STEL: 30000 ppm STEL: 54000 mg/m3

ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Threshold Limit Value. OSHA PEL: Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limits. NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health.

### Other Information

Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir., 1992).

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

#### Engineering Controls

Local exhaust ventilation to prevent accumulation of high concentrations and maintain air-oxygen levels at or above 19.5%. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).  
If splashes are likely to occur, wear: Goggles. Face-shield.

#### Skin and body protection

Work gloves and safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.  
Wear cold insulating gloves when handling liquid

#### Respiratory protection

None under normal use. Use positive pressure airline respirator with escape cylinder or self-contained breathing apparatus for oxygen-deficient atmospheres (<19.5%). If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations

#### General Hygiene Considerations

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.  
Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Gas
Appearance	Colorless.
Odor	Odorless
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	Not applicable
Melting/freezing point	-56.6 °C / -69.8 °F
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non-Flammable gas
Lower flammability limit:	Not applicable
Upper flammability limit:	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable

Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Water solubility	0.145 g/ml @25 °C
Partition coefficient	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable

Chemical Name	Molecular weight	Boiling point / range	Vapor Pressure	Vapor density (air =1)	Gas Density kg/m <sup>3</sup> @20°C	Critical Temperature
CARBON DIOXIE	44.01	-78.5 °C (sublimes)	57780hPa @21.1 °C	1.522	1.839	31.1°C

## SECTION 9: Stability and Reactivity

### Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions

### Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact    None

Sensitivity to Static Discharge        None

### Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

None under normal processing.

### Conditions to avoid

Due to the presence of Carbon dioxide, Carbonic acid is formed in the presence of moisture

### Incompatible materials

Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diamino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

Oxygen. Carbon monoxide.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological Information

### Information on likely routes of exposure

#### **Inhalation**

Acidosis, adrenal cortical exhaustion, and other metabolic stresses have resulted from prolonged continuous exposure to 1-2% carbon dioxide (10,000 ppm-20,000 ppm). The ACGIH TLV of 5,000 ppm is expected to provide a good margin of safety from asphyxiation and undue metabolic stress provided sufficient oxygen levels are maintained in the air. Increased physical activity, duration of exposure, and decreased oxygen content can affect systemic and respiratory effects resulting from exposure to carbon dioxide

#### **Skin contact**

Contact with evaporating liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

#### **Eye contact**

Contact with evaporating liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

#### **Ingestion**

Not an expected route of exposure.

### Information on toxicological effects

#### **Symptoms**

Depending on concentration and duration of exposure to carbon dioxide may cause increased respirations, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is decreased to 15-17%.

### Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

<b>Irritation</b>	Not classified.
<b>Sensitization</b>	Not classified.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	Not classified.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	It does not contain any carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by OSHA, IARC or NTP.
<b>Reproductive toxicity</b>	Not classified.
<b>Developmental Toxicity</b>	Not classified.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Not classified.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified.
<b>Chronic toxicity</b>	Chronic harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of concentrations below PEL/TLV.
<b>Target Organ Effects</b>	Central Vascular System (CVS), Respiratory system.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	Not applicable.

### Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	Inhalation LC50 (CGA P20)
CARBON DIOXIDE 124-38-9	-	-	47,000 ppm (Rat)	-

Inhalation LC50 TClO - 10,000 ppm (Rat) 24 hours/30 days-continuous

## SECTION 12: Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicity

No known acute aquatic toxicity.

### Persistence and degradability

No information available

### Bioaccumulation

No information available

Global warming potential (GWP) 1

## SECTION 13. Disposal Considerations

### Waste treatment methods

**Disposal of wastes** Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container PROPERLY LABELED WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP IN PLACE to YATEEM OXYGEN for proper disposal.

## SECTION 14. Transportation Information

### DOT

<b>UN/ID no.</b>	UN1013
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>Hazard Class</b>	2.2
<b>Subsidiary class</b>	5.1
<b>Description</b>	UN1013, Carbon Dioxide, 2.2
<b>Emergency Response Guide Number</b>	120

### TDG

<b>UN/ID no.</b>	UN1013
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>Hazard Class</b>	2.2
<b>Description</b>	UN1013, Carbon Dioxide, 2.2

**IATA**

<b>UN/ID no.</b>	UN1013
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>Hazard Class</b>	2.2
<b>ERG Code</b>	2L
<b>Description</b>	UN1013, Carbon Dioxide, 2.2

**IMDG**

<b>UN/ID no.</b>	UN1013
<b>Proper shipping name</b>	Carbon Dioxide
<b>Hazard Class</b>	2.2
<b>EmS-No.</b>	F-C, S-V
<b>Description</b>	UN1013, Carbon Dioxide, 2.2

**SECTION 15. Regulatory Information**

National Legislation	Complies
SEC	<a href="https://www.sce.gov.bh/en/index">https://www.sce.gov.bh/en/index</a>
MTT	<a href="http://www.transportation.gov.bh/content/caa-laws-and-regulations">http://www.transportation.gov.bh/content/caa-laws-and-regulations</a>
OHSC	<a href="http://www.scosh.org/en/legislation/legislations#legislationContainer">http://www.scosh.org/en/legislation/legislations#legislationContainer</a>

## International Inventories

**TSC** :Complies                      **DSL/NDSL** :Complies                      **EINECS/ELINCS** :Complies

**Legend**

**TSCA** - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory

**DSL/NDSL** - Canadian Domestic Substances List/Non-Domestic Substances List

**EINECS/ELINCS** - European Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances/European List of Notified Chemical Substances

**SEC** - Specific Council of Environment

**MTT** - Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications;

**OHSC** - Occupational Health and Safety Council

**SECTION 16: Other Information**

<b>NFPA</b>	<b>Health hazards</b> 2	<b>Flammability</b> 0	<b>Instability</b> 0	<b>Physical and Chemical Properties</b> Simple asphyxiant
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**Note:** Ratings were assigned in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) guidelines as published in CGA Pamphlet P-19-2009, CGA Recommended Hazard Ratings for Compressed Gases, 3rd Edition.

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Safety Data sheet Number	SDS-YO-007

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**End of Safety Data Sheet**