

Abridgment from the SAFETY DATA SHEET

in accordance with 1907/2006 / EG

Extinguishing agent for fire classification B based on gases (Approval number or name of the extinguishing agent)

CO2 / Carbon dioxide

1.Emergency phone Nr.

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2. Hazards identification

Substance classification

Hazard classification: Not included in annex VI.

acc. Dir. 1272/2008/EC (CLP) Gas liquefied under pressure, H281. - Warning -.

EC-classification acc.: Not classified as dangerous. (Not included in 67/548/EC annex I)

67/548/EC u. 1999/45/EC

Physical hazards : Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. One volume of liquid or

solid will give about 500 or 900 volumes of gas, respectively, at ambient conditions.

Health hazards : In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. When liquid carbon dioxide under pressure is released to atmosphere, the discharge consists of gaseous and solid carbon

dioxide only. Slightly corrosive in the presence of moisture. Solid carbon dioxide is white and when in direct contact with the skin will cause acute cold damage to skin – "cold burn".

Label elements Labelling Regulation

EC 1272/2008 CLP)

Hazard pictograms code: GHS04

Signal word: Warning

Hazard statements: H281 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary statements

Storage: P403: Store in a well-ventilated place.

Labelling EC 67/548 or EC 1999/45

Symbol(s): None. R Phrase(s): None. S Phrase(s): None. 2.3 Other hazards

Other hazards: Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

3. Composition / information on ingredients

· Chemical characterization: Substance

Description: Void Components: Void

Main components	CAS-Nr.:	EINECS-Nr.:	Reach-Registrier-Nr.:
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	204-696-9	







4. First aid measures

First aid measures:

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

of CO2 cause increased respiration and headache. Remove victim to

uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.

Skin/eye contact: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. In case of

frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. **Ingestion :** Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

General advices: Obtain medical assistance.

5. Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: All known extinguishants can be used.

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

Inform Fire Brigade.

Hazardous combustion products: None.

Specific methods: If possible, stop flow of product. Move away from the container and cool

with water from a protected position.

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

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: Evacuate area. Wear self contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation.

Environmental precautions: Try to stop release. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and work pits, or

any place where accumulation can be dangerous.

Clean up methods: Ventilate area.

Reference to other chapters: see also chapter 8 and 13

7. Handling and storage

Handling: Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow back feed into the container. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.

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

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Occupational Exposure Limits:

Carbon dioxide: TLV© -TWA [ppm]: 5000 Carbon dioxide: TLV© -STEL [ppm]: 30000 Carbon dioxide: OEL (UK)-LTEL [ppm]: 5000 Carbon dioxide: OEL (UK)-STEL [ppm]: 15000 Carbon dioxide: AGW - (Germany) [ppm]: 5000 **Personal protection:** Ensure adequate ventilation.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Colour : Colourless

Flammability range [vol% in air]: : Non flammable

Odour : Odourless

Density gas (0 °C,1,013 bar) : 1,9768 kg/m³

Molecular weight: 44,01 g/molRelative density (air = 1): 1,5629Sublimation point: -78,5 °C at 1,13 barVapour pressure at -10 °C: 27 barTripel-point: -56,5 °C at 5,185 barVapour pressure at 20 °C: 57 bar

Critical Temperature : 31 °C Solubility in water (at +20 °C) : 1610 mg/l Critical pressure : 73,83 bar







10. Stability and reactivity

Stable under normal conditions.

11. Toxicological information

In high concentrations cause rapid circulatory insufficiency. Symptoms are headache, nausea and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness. Carbon dioxide is mildly toxic, with no cumulative effects.

12. Ecological information

Ecological effects information : When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect. **Global warming factor :** [CO2=1]

13. Disposal considerations

General: Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. To atmosphere in a well ventilated place. Discharge to atmosphere in large quantities should be avoided. Contact supplier if guidance is required.

14. Transport information

Landtransport : ADR/RID

UN-Nr.: 1013

Proper shipping name: CARBON DIOXIDE (ADR/RID, IMDG, IATA) REFRIGERATED

H.I..-Nr.: 22 Class: 2

Classification code: 3 A

Labeling: 2.2

Tunnel restriction: (C/E)
Packing instruction: P203
Packing group: none
Sea transport: IMDG

Class: 2

Emergency Schedule EmS – Fire : F-C Emergency Schedule EmS – Spillage : S-V

Marine pollutant : no

Air transport: ICAO/IATA-DGR

Class: 2 UN-Nr.: 1013

Proper shipping name: CARBON DIOXIDE

Labeling: 2.2

Packing instruction: 202

Other transport information: 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 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.
- Ensure there is adequate ventilation.
- Compliance with applicable regulations.

15. Regulatory information

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

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Seveso regulation 96/82/EC: Not covered.







16. Other information

Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

Keep container in a well-ventilated place.

Do not breathe the gas.

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training.

This Safety Data Sheet has been established in accordance with the applicable European Directives and applies to all countries that have translated the Directives in their national laws.

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