
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version 1.17
Revision Date 03.08.2016
Supersedes Version: 1.16

SDS Number 300000000020
Print Date 20.05.2017

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

1.1. Product identifier : FRESHLINE[®] Carbon Dioxide Liquid

Chemical formula : CO₂

Synonyms : Carbon dioxide, Carbonic Anhydride, Carbonic Acid Gas, Carbon Anhydride

Refer to Section 3 for REACH information

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

Use of the Substance/Mixture : General Industrial

Restrictions on Use : No data available.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet : Air Products Plc
2 Millennium Gate
Westmere Drive
Crewe
Cheshire

Email Address – Technical Information : GASTECH@airproducts.com

Telephone : +44(0)3457 020202

1.4. Emergency telephone number : 1. Cylinder 08085 020202 / +44 870 190 6874
2. Bulk 08085 020202
3. Medical 08085 020202

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Gases under pressure - Liquefied gas. H280:Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

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2.2. Label elements

Hazard pictograms/symbols



Signal Word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H280: Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Precautionary Statements:

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

2.3. Other hazards

Can cause rapid suffocation.
Compressed liquefied gas.
Direct contact with liquid can cause frostbite.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/Mixture : Substance

Components	EINECS / ELINCS Number	CAS Number	Concentration (Volume)
Carbon dioxide	204-696-9	124-38-9	100 %

Components	Classification (CLP)	REACH Reg. #
Carbon dioxide	Press. Gas (Comp.) ;H280	

If REACH registration numbers do not appear the substance is either exempt from registration, does not meet the minimum volume threshold for registration, or the registration date has not yet come due.
Concentration is nominal. For the exact product composition, please refer to technical specifications.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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

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- Eye contact : In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
Keep eye wide open while rinsing. Seek medical advice.
- Skin contact : Wash frost-bitten areas with plenty of water. Do not remove clothing. Cover wound with sterile dressing.
- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
- Inhalation : Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped or is labored, give assisted respirations. Supplemental oxygen may be indicated. If the heart has stopped, trained personnel should begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation immediately. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen.

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

- Symptoms : Shivering fit. Sweating. Blurred vision. Headache. Increased pulse rate. Shortness of breath. Rapid respiration. Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness.

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

- Treatment : If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention/advice.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : All known extinguishing media can be used.

- Extinguishing media which must not be used for safety reasons. : No data available.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- : Upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder will vent rapidly and or rupture violently. Product is nonflammable and does not support combustion. Move away from container and cool with water from a protected position. If possible, stop flow of product. Keep adjacent cylinders cool by spraying with large amounts of water until the fire burns itself out.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- : Wear self contained breathing apparatus for fire fighting if necessary. 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

- : Monitor carbon dioxide level. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is

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equipment and
emergency procedures

proved to be safe. Ventilate the area. Monitor oxygen level.

6.2. Environmental
precautions

: Should not be released into the environment. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Prevent further leakage or spillage. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

6.3. Methods and
material for containment
and cleaning up

: Ventilate the area.

Additional advice

: If possible, stop flow of product. Increase ventilation to the release area and monitor oxygen level. If leak is from cylinder or cylinder valve, call the emergency telephone number. If the leak is in the user's system, close the cylinder valve, safely vent the pressure, and purge with an inert gas before attempting repairs.

6.4. Reference to other
sections

: For more information refer to Sections 8 & 13

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle compressed gases/cryogenic liquids. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not allow storage area temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Before using the product, determine its identity by reading the label. Know and understand the properties and hazards of the product before use. When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas, contact the supplier. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. 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. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Before connecting the container, check the complete gas system for suitability, particularly for pressure rating and materials. Before connecting the container for use, ensure that back feed from the system into the container is prevented. Ensure the complete gas system is compatible for pressure rating and materials of construction. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use. Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with lower pressure rating than that of the container. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar, etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing a leak to occur. Open valve slowly. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Close valve after each use and when empty. Replace outlet caps or plugs and container caps as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shock. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap or guard. Always use backflow protective device in piping. When returning cylinder install valve outlet cap or plug leak tight. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 50°C (122°F). Never attempt to increase liquid withdrawal rate by pressurizing the container without first checking with the supplier. Never permit liquefied gas to become trapped in parts of the system as this may result in hydraulic rupture.

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Full containers should be stored so that oldest stock is used first. Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent toppling. The container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Containers should be stored in a purpose build compound which should be well ventilated, preferably in the open air. Keep containers tightly closed in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Do not allow storage temperature to exceed 50°C (122°F). Return empty containers in a timely manner.

Technical measures/Precautions

Containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories (e.g. flammable, toxic, etc.) and in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from combustible material.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Refer to section 1 or the extended SDS if applicable.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Exposure limit(s)

Carbon dioxide	Time Weighted Average (TWA): EH40 WEL	5,000 ppm	9,150 mg/m ³
Carbon dioxide	Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): EH40 WEL	15,000 ppm	27,400 mg/m ³
Carbon dioxide	Time Weighted Average (TWA): EU ELV	5,000 ppm	9,000 mg/m ³

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

8.2. Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent accumulation above exposure limits.

Provide natural or mechanical ventilation to prevent oxygen deficient atmospheres below 19.5% oxygen.

Personal protective equipment

- Respiratory protection : Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmosphere.
Air purifying respirators will not provide protection. Users of breathing apparatus must be trained.
- Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.
Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.
- Eye/face Protection : Safety glasses recommended when handling cylinders.
Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection.

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Skin and body protection	: Safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders. Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.
Special instructions for protection and hygiene	: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
Environmental Exposure Controls	: If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

(a/b) Physical state/Colour	: Liquefied gas. Colorless gas
(c) Odour	: No odor warning properties.
(d) Density	: 0.0018 g/cm ³ (0.112 lb/ft ³) at 21 °C (70 °F) Note: (as vapor)
(e) Relative Density	: 0.82 (water = 1)
(f) Melting point / freezing point	: -70 °F (-56.6 °C)
(g) Boiling point/range	: -127 °F (-88.1 °C)
(h) Vapor pressure	: 831.04 psia (57.30 bara) at 68 °F (20 °C)
(i) Water solubility	: 2.000 g/l
(j) Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	: Not applicable.
(k) pH	: Not applicable.
(l) Viscosity	: Not applicable.
(m) Particle characteristics	: No data available.
(n) Lower and upper explosion / flammability limits	: No data available.
(o) Flash point	: Not applicable.
(p) Autoignition temperature	: No data available.
(q) Decomposition temperature	: No data available.

9.2. Other information

Explosive properties	: No data available.
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Oxidizing properties	: No data available.
Molecular Weight	: 44.01 g/mol
Odor threshold	: No data available.
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Refer to product classification in Section 2
Specific Volume	: 0.5456 m ³ /kg (8.74 ft ³ /lb) at 21 °C (70 °F)
Relative vapor density	: 1.519 (air = 1) Heavier than air.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity	: Refer to possibility of hazardous reactions and/or incompatible materials sections.
10.2. Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	: No data available.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	: No data available.
10.5. Incompatible materials	: No data available.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure

Effects on Eye	: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.
Effects on Skin	: Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.
Inhalation Effects	: Concentrations of 10% CO ₂ or more can produce unconsciousness or death. Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. Carbon Dioxide is physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. At concentrations between 2 and 10%, carbon dioxide can cause nausea, dizziness, headache, mental confusion, increased blood pressure and

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respiratory rate. In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Asphyxiation may bring about unconsciousness without warning and so rapidly that victim may be unable to protect themselves.

Ingestion Effects : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

Symptoms : Exposure to oxygen deficient atmosphere may cause the following symptoms: Dizziness. Salivation. Nausea. Vomiting. Loss of mobility/consciousness. Shivering fit. Sweating. Blurred vision. Headache. Increased pulse rate. Shortness of breath. Rapid respiration.

Acute toxicity

Acute Oral Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Acute Inhalation Toxicity : Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. 5% CO₂ has been found to act synergistically to increase the toxicity of certain other gases (CO, NO₂). CO₂ 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.

Acute Dermal Toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Skin corrosion/irritation : No data available.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : No data available.

Sensitization. : No data available.

Chronic toxicity or effects from long term exposures

Carcinogenicity : No data available.

Reproductive toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Germ cell mutagenicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity (single exposure) : No data available.

Specific target organ systemic toxicity (repeated exposure) : No data available.

Aspiration hazard : No data available.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

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12.1. Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity : No data is available on the product itself.

Toxicity to fish - Components

Carbon dioxide	LC50 (1 h) : 240 mg/l	Species : Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss).
Carbon dioxide	LC50 (96 h) : 35 mg/l	Species : Rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss).

Toxicity to other organisms : No data is available on the product itself.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

No data available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Refer to Section 9 "Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)".

12.4. Mobility in soil

Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground pollution.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

If applicable, refer to the extended section of the SDS for further information on CSA.

12.6. Other adverse effects

When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

Effect on the ozone layer

Ozone Depleting Potential : 5

Global Warming Potential : No data available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods : Contact supplier if guidance is required. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc. 30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at <http://www.eiga.org> for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. List of hazardous waste codes: 16 05 05: Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04.

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Contaminated packaging : Return cylinder to supplier.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADR

UN/ID No. : UN1013
Proper shipping name : CARBON DIOXIDE
Class or Division : 2
Tunnel Code : (C/E)
Label(s) : 2.2
ADR/RID Hazard ID no. : 20
Marine Pollutant : No

IATA

UN/ID No. : UN1013
Proper shipping name : Carbon dioxide
Class or Division : 2.2
Label(s) : 2.2
Marine Pollutant : No

IMDG

UN/ID No. : UN1013
Proper shipping name : CARBON DIOXIDE
Class or Division : 2.2
Label(s) : 2.2
Marine Pollutant : No
Segregation Group: : None

RID

UN/ID No. : UN1013
Proper shipping name : CARBON DIOXIDE
Class or Division : 2
Label(s) : 2.2
Marine Pollutant : No

Further 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. The transportation information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory data relating to this material. For complete transportation information, contact customer service.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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Country	Regulatory list	Notification
USA	TSCA	Included on Inventory.
EU	EINECS	Included on Inventory.
Canada	DSL	Included on Inventory.
Australia	AICS	Included on Inventory.
Japan	ENCS	Included on Inventory.
South Korea	ECL	Included on Inventory.
China	SEPA	Included on Inventory.
Philippines	PICCS	Included on Inventory.

Other Regulations

REGULATION (EC) No 1907/2006 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC.

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

If this product does not contain exposure scenarios, the components in this product are either exempt from REACH, do not meet the minimum volume threshold for a CSA, or the CSA has not yet been completed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Hazard Statements:

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Indication of Method:

Gases under pressure Liquefied gas. Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated. Calculation method

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate

CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

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REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS - European List of Notified Chemical Substances
CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number
PPE - Personal Protection Equipment
Kow - octanol-water partition coefficient
DNEL - Derived No Effect Level
LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population
LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose)
NOEC - No Observed Effect Concentration
PNEC - Predicted No Effect Concentration
RMM - Risk Management Measure
OEL - Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
STOT - Specific Target Organ Toxicity
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 - International Maritime Dangerous Goods
RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
WGK - Water Hazard Class

Key literature references and sources for data:

ECHA - Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets
ECHA - Guidance on the application of the CLP Criteria
ARIEL database

Prepared by : Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. Global EH&S Product Safety Department

For additional information, please visit our Product Stewardship web site at
<http://www.airproducts.com/productstewardship/>

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. COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

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.
