CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID
Safety Data Sheet

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier
Product Name
CARBON DIOXIDE, REFRIGERATED LIQUID

Other means of identification
Safety data sheet number
LIND-P024
UN/ID no.
UN2187
Synonyms
MAPAX® C, Carbonic Anhydride, Refrigerated Liquid

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Recommended Use
Industrial and professional use.
Uses advised against
Consumer use

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Linde Gas North America LLC - Linde Merchant Production Inc. - Linde LLC
200 Somerset Corporate Blvd, Suite 7000
Bridgewater, NJ 08807
Phone: 908-464-8100
www.lindeus.com

Linde Gas Puerto Rico, Inc.
Road 869, Km 1.8
Barrio Palmas, Catano, PR 00962
Phone: 787-641-7445
www.pr.lindegas.com

Linde Canada Limited
5860 Chedworth Way
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 0A2
Phone: 905-501-2500/ 905-501-1700
www.lindecanada.com

* May include subsidiaries or affiliate companies/ divisions.

For additional product information contact your local customer service.

Emergency telephone number
Company Phone Number
+1 800-232-4726 (Linde National Operations Center, US) 905-501-0802 (Canada)
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (North America) +1-703-527-3887 (International)
2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gases under pressure</td>
<td>Refrigerated liquefied gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple asphyxiants</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Label elements

Signal word
Warning

Hazard Statements
Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
May increase respiration and heart rate

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place
Wear cold insulating gloves, face shield, and eye protection
Use a backflow preventive device in piping
Do NOT change or force fit connections
Close valve after each use and when empty
Always keep container in upright position

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention/advice.
IF ON SKIN:. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>CAS No.</th>
<th>Volume %</th>
<th>Chemical Formula</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>124-38-9</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>CO₂</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. FIRST AID MEASURES
**Description of first aid measures**

**General advice**
Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

**Inhalation**
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.

**Skin contact**
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.

**Eye contact**
If frostbite is suspected, flush eyes with cool water for 15 minutes and obtain immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion**
Not an expected route of exposure.

**Self-protection of the first aider**
RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

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

**Symptoms**
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 respiration, 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 liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

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

**Note to physicians**
Treat symptomatically.

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**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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

**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.

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**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. Use personal protection recommended in Section 8.

**Other Information**
When in contact with refrigerated/ cryogenic liquids, many materials become brittle and are likely...
to break without warning.

**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 Linde location.

Methods for cleaning up

Return Portable Cryogenic Container to Linde or an authorized distributor.

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**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Precautions for safe handling**

Advice on safe handling

Never allow any unprotected part of the body to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels that contain cold fluids. The extremely cold metal will cause moist flesh to stick fast and tear when one attempts to withdraw from it. Do NOT change or force fit connections. 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. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Use a backflow preventive device in piping. Close valve after each use and when empty. 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 strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit. Never attempt to refill a compressed gas cylinder without the owner's written consent.

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. Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure.


**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. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Keep at temperatures below 52°C / 125°F. 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.
8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>NIOSH IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>STEL = 30000 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 5000 ppm</td>
<td>IDLH: 40000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 5000 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 9000 mg/ m³</td>
<td>TWA: 5000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vacated) TWA: 10000 ppm</td>
<td>(vacated) TWA: 18000 mg/ m³</td>
<td>TWA: 9000 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vacated) STEL: 30000 ppm</td>
<td>(vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/ m³</td>
<td>STEL: 30000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/ m³</td>
<td>(vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/ m³</td>
<td>STEL: 54000 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 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.

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

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.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Refrigerated liquefied gas
Appearance: Colorless.
Odor: Odorless.
Odor threshold: No information available
pH: No data available
Melting point: No data available
Evaporation rate: Not applicable
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: Very soluble
Partition coefficient: No data available
Kinematic viscosity: Not applicable
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Molecular weight</th>
<th>Boiling point</th>
<th>Vapor Pressure</th>
<th>Vapor density (air =1)</th>
<th>Gas Density kg/ m³@ 20°C</th>
<th>Critical Temperature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>44.01</td>
<td>-78.5 °C (Sublimes)</td>
<td>838 psig (5778 kPa) @ 21.1°C</td>
<td>1.522</td>
<td>1.839</td>
<td>31.1 °C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 10. 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 diammino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**
Oxygen. Carbon monoxide (CO).

### 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 liquid may cause cold burns/ frostbite.

**Eye contact**
Contact with 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

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

Numerical measures of toxicity

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Oral LD50</th>
<th>Dermal LD50</th>
<th>Inhalation LC50</th>
<th>Inhalation LC50 (CGA P-20)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide 124-38-9</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>470,000 ppm (Rat)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Product Information

Oral LD50
Dermal LD50 No information available.
Inhalation LC50 TCLo - 10,000 ppm (Rat) 24 hours/30 days-continuous
Inhalation LC50 No information available.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
No known acute aquatic toxicity.

Persistence and degradability
No information available.

Bioaccumulation
No information available

Other adverse effects
Can cause frost damage to vegetation.

Global warming potential (GWP) 1

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 Linde for proper disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT
UN/ID no. UN2187
Proper shipping name Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
Hazard Class 2.2
Special Provisions T75, TP5
Description UN2187, Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid, 2.2
Emergency Response Guide Number 120

**TDG**
- UN/ID no.: UN2187
- Proper shipping name: Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
- Hazard Class: 2.2
- Description: UN2187, Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid, 2.2

**MEX**
- UN/ID no.: UN2187
- Proper shipping name: Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
- Hazard Class: 2.3
- Description: UN2187, Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid, 2.3

**IATA**
- UN/ID no.: UN2187
- Proper shipping name: Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
- Hazard Class: 2.2
- ERG Code: 2L
- Description: UN2187, Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid, 2.2

**IMDG**
- UN/ID no.: UN2187
- Proper shipping name: Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
- Hazard Class: 2.2
- EmS-No.: F-C, S-V
- Description: UN2187, Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid, 2.2

**ADR**
- UN/ID no.: UN2187
- Proper shipping name: Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
- Hazard Class: 2.2
- Classification code: 3A
- Tunnel restriction code: (C/ E)
- Special Provisions: 593
- Description: UN2187, Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid, 2.2, (C/ E)

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**International Inventories**
- TSCA: 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

**US Federal Regulations**

**SARA 313**
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

**SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories**
- Acute Health Hazard: Yes
- Chronic Health Hazard: No
- Fire Hazard: No
Sudden release of pressure hazard: Yes
Reactive Hazard: No

**CERCLA**
This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

**Clean Air Act, Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) (see 40 CFR 61)**
This product does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

**CWA (Clean Water Act)**
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

**Risk and Process Safety Management Programs**
This material, as supplied, does not contain any regulated substances with specified thresholds under 40 CFR Part 68. This product does not contain any substances regulated as Highly Hazardous Chemicals pursuant to the 29 CFR Part 1910.110.

**US State Regulations**

**California Proposition 65**
This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

**U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>New Jersey</th>
<th>Massachusetts</th>
<th>Pennsylvania</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Carcinogenicity</th>
<th>Exposure Limits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Mexico: TWA=5000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico: TWA=9000 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico: STEL=15000 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mexico: STEL=27000 mg/ m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**NFPA**
Health hazards 3  Flammability 0  Instability 0  Physical and Chemical Properties Simple asphyxiant

**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.

**Issue Date** 17-Feb-2015  
**Revision Date** 12-Jul-2016  
**Revision Note** SDS sections updated; 1

**General Disclaimer**
For terms and conditions, including limitation of liability, please refer to the purchase agreement in effect between Linde LLC, Linde Merchant Production, Inc. or Linde Gas North America LLC (or any of their affiliates and subsidiaries) and the purchaser.
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End of Safety Data Sheet