

# MSDS FOR CARBON DIOXIDE (COMPRESSED)

Rev 5(11/2005)

## 1. Identification of the Substance/ Preparation and of the Company

Product Name: **Carbon Dioxide (Compressed)**Chemical Formula: CO<sub>2</sub>Company Identification: Energas Limited  
Westmorland Street  
Hull HU2 0HXEmergency Telephone No: **01482 329333**

## 2. Composition/ Information on Ingredients

Substance/ Preparation: Substance  
Components/ Impurities: Contains no other impurities which will influence the classification of the product.CAS Number: 00124-38-9  
EEC Number: 2046969 (from EINECS)

## 3. Hazardous Properties

Liquefied gas.  
In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation.

## 4. First Aid Measures

**Inhalation:**  
Low concentrations of carbon dioxide cause increased respiration and headaches.  
In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation.  
Symptoms may include loss of mobility/ consciousness.  
Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.  
Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self-contained breathing apparatus.  
Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor.  
Apply artificial respiration if breathing has stopped.

**Skin/ Eye Contact:**  
Flush eyes copiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical assistance.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

**Suitable Extinguishing Media:**  
All known extinguishants can be used.**Specific Hazards:**

Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/ explode. Non-flammable.

**Specific Methods:**If safe to do so, stop flow of product.  
Move container away or cool with water from a protected position.**Hazard Combustion Products:**

None.

**Special Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters:**

In confined spaces use self-contained breathing apparatus.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

**Personal Precautions**Evacuate area.  
Ensure adequate air ventilation.  
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.**Environmental Precautions**Try to stop release.  
Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.**Clean Up Methods**

Ventilate area.

## 7. Handling and Storage

**Handling:**Refer to Energas Storage and Handling instructions.  
Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature.  
Open cylinder valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.  
Do not allow backfeed into the container.  
Suck back of water into the container must be prevented.  
Contact Energas Limited if in doubt.**Storage:**

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

## 8. Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

**Exposure Limit Value:**LTEL : 5000 ppm (8 hr TWA ref. period)  
STEL : 15000 ppm (15 min. ref. period)

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**Personal Protection:**

Ensure adequate ventilation.

**9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

Appearance/ Colour: Colourless gas.

Odour: Odourless

Melting Point: -56°C

Boiling Point: -75°C

Critical Temperature: 30°C

Relative Density (Liquid): 0.82 (liquid = 1)

Relative Density (Gas): 1.52 (air = 1)

Vapour Pressure @ 20°C: 57.3 bar

Solubility (water): 2000 mg/l

**10. Stability and Reactivity**

Stable under normal conditions.

**11. Toxicological Information**

Carbon Dioxide is classified as a non-flammable, non-toxic liquefied gas. It is normally present in atmospheric air at a level of approximately 350 parts per million (0.035%). It is a normal product of metabolism being held in bodily fluids and tissues where it forms part of the bodies normal chemical environment. In the body it acts in the linking of respiration, circulation and vascular response to the demands of metabolism both at rest and in exercise.

The effects of inhaling low concentrations of carbon dioxide are physiologically reversible but in high concentrations the effects are toxic and damaging.

NB The effects of carbon dioxide are entirely independent of the effects of oxygen deficiency.

The oxygen content in the atmosphere is therefore not an effective indication of the danger. It is possible to have acceptable low oxygen content of 18% and a high carbon dioxide content, of 14%, which is very dangerous.

Individual tolerances can vary widely, dependant on the physical conditions of the person and the temperature and humidity of the atmosphere, but as a general guide, the effects of inhaling varying concentrations of carbon dioxide are likely to be as follows: -

**Concentration by Volume - Likely Effects**

1 to 1.5% Slight effect on chemical metabolism after exposures of several hours.

3% The gas is weakly narcotic at this level, giving rise to deeper breathing, reduced hearing ability, coupled with headache, an increase in blood pressure and pulse rate.

4 - 5% Stimulation of the respiratory centre occurs resulting in deeper and more rapid breathing. Signs of intoxication will become evident after 30 minutes exposure.

5 - 10% Breathing becomes more laborious with headache and loss of judgement.

10 -100% When the carbon dioxide concentration increases above 10%, unconsciousness will occur in under one minute and unless prompt action is taken, further exposure to high levels will eventually result in death.

The recommended exposure limit for carbon dioxide is 5000 parts per million (0.5%) by volume, calculated on an 8 hour time weighted average concentration in air.

Depending on regulations in individual countries carbon dioxide concentration peaks up to 30000 parts per million (3.0%) in air are allowed, where by the duration of exposure is between 10 minutes and 1 hour.

Cardiac or respiratory defects are likely to increase the hazards of inhalation.

Wherever any doubt exists, the recommended exposure limit of 5000 parts per million carbon dioxide in air should be regarded as the maximum level of the individual concerned.

**12. Ecological Information**

May contribute to the "Greenhouse Effect" when discharged in large quantities.

May cause pH changes in water.

**13. Disposal Considerations**

Vent to atmosphere in a well ventilated place.

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Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous.

Contact Energas Limited if guidance is required.

### **14. Transport Information**

UN No. : 1013  
Class/ Division : 2.2  
ADR/RID item : 2A  
Emergency Action Code : 2T  
Hazard Identification No. : 20  
CEFIC Tremcard No. : 11-1/20g39  
Labelling ADR : Label 2.2: Non-toxic,  
non-flammable gas.

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 emergency.

Ensure all cylinder valves are closed and not leaking and the load is firmly secured and complies with the applicable regulations.

### **15. Regulatory Information**

EC Classification: Not classified as a dangerous substance.

- Symbols - road transport symbols are used and selected to the most stringent product classification.

EC or ADR - Label 2.2: Non-toxic, non-flammable gas.

#### **- Risk Phrases**

RA5 Asphyxiant in high concentrations

#### **- Safety Phrases**

S9 Keep container in a well ventilated place.

S23 Do not breathe gas.

### **16. Other Information**

Valve Connection: BS 341 No. 8

Ensure all users of this product understand the hazards of asphyxiation.

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 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.

Refer to Energas Limited General Safety and Handling Data Sheet for further details.

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CYLINDER IDENTIFICATION TO BS EN 1089-3  
GROUND COLOUR : DUSTY GREY (RAL 7037)

## ENERGAS GENERAL SAFETY AND HANDLING DATA

### 1. GENERAL

Only trained persons should handle compressed gases.  
Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding the storage of containers.  
Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents.  
Ascertain the identity of the gas before using it.  
Know and understand the properties and hazards associated with each gas before using it.  
When doubt exists as to the correct handling procedure for a particular gas contact the supplier.

### 2 HANDLING AND USE

Wear stout gloves.  
Never lift a container by the cap or guard unless the supplier states it is designed for that purpose.  
Use a trolley or other suitable device or technique for transporting heavy containers, even for a short distance.  
Where necessary wear suitable eye and face protection. The choice between safety glasses, chemical goggles, or full-face shield will depend on the pressure and nature of the gas being used.

Where necessary for toxic gases see that self-contained positive pressure breathing apparatus or full face air line respirator is available in the vicinity of the working area.  
Employ suitable pressure regulating devices on all containers when the gas is being emitted to systems with a lower pressure rating than that of the container.  
Ascertain that all electrical systems in the area are suitable for service with each gas.

Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Containers should not be subjected to temperatures above 45°C.  
Never re-compress a gas mixture without consulting the supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another.  
Do not use containers as rollers or supports, or for any other purpose than to contain the gas as supplied.  
Never permit oil, grease or other readily combustible substances to come into contact with valves of containers containing oxygen or other oxidants.

Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants, particularly oil and water.  
Do not subject containers to abnormal mechanical shocks which may cause damage to their valves or safety devices.

Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.  
Close the container valve whenever gas is not required even if the container is still connected to the equipment.

### 3 STORAGE

Containers should be stored in a well-ventilated area. Some gases will require a purpose built area.  
Store containers in a location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Designation as a no smoking area may be desirable.

Gas containers should be segregated in the storage area according to the various categories.

The storage area should be kept clear and access should be restricted to authorised persons only, the area should be clearly marked as a storage area and appropriate hazard warning signs displayed (Flammable Toxic etc.).  
The amount of flammable or toxic gases should be kept to a minimum.  
Flammable gases should be stored away from other combustible materials.

Containers held in storage should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.  
Containers in storage should be properly secured to prevent toppling or rolling .  
Vertical storage is recommended where the container is designed for this.  
Container valves should be tightly closed and where appropriate, valve outlets should be capped or plugged. Protect containers stored in the open against rusting and extremes of weather.  
Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.  
Store full and empty containers separately and arrange full containers so that the oldest stock is used first.

### PRODUCTION SITE ADDRESSES

**Engineering and Welding Limited**  
Westmorland Street  
Hull  
HU2 0HX

**Energas Limited**  
Haslams Lane  
Alfreton Road  
Derby, DE22 1EB

**Energas Limited**  
Brownroyd Street  
Off Thornton Road, Bradford  
West Yorkshire, BD8 9AF

Tel: 01482 329333  
Fax: 01482 212335

Tel: 01332 364121  
Fax: 01332 291590

Tel: 01274 549090  
Fax: 01274 548181

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT YOUR NEAREST DISTRIBUTION CENTRE**