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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

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### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** CARBON DIOXIDE  
**Synonym(s)** CARBON DIOXIDE, COMPRESSED

### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Use(s)** DISPENSING GAS • INERT GAS • SHIELDING GAS

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name** WA GASES PTY LTD  
**Address** 11 Longitude Avenue Neerabup, Western Australia 6031  
**Telephone** 0472 686 009  
**Fax**  
**Website** [www.wagases.com.au](http://www.wagases.com.au)

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number(s)

**Emergency** 000

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS (GHS ONLY) ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

**GHS classification(s)** Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas

### 2.2 Label elements

**Signal word** WARNING



**Pictogram(s)**

**Hazard statement(s)**

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

**Prevention statement(s)**

None allocated.

**Response statement(s)**

None allocated.

**Storage statement(s)**

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

**Disposal statement(s)**

None allocated.

### 2.3 Other hazards

Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement.

**PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE**

### **3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

#### **3.1 Substances / Mixtures**

<b>Ingredient</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>EC Number</b>	<b>Content (v/v)</b>
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	204-696-9	>99.9%

### **4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

#### **4.1 Description of first aid measures**

**Eye** Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Give oxygen if available. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor.

**Skin** Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.

**Ingestion** Due to product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.

**First aid facilities** None allocated.

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

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury. Low concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> cause increased respiration and headache.

#### **4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat for asphyxia and cold burns.

### **5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

#### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

#### **5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**

Non flammable.

#### **5.3 Advice for firefighters**

Temperatures in a fire may cause liquid vessels and related equipment to rupture. Storage vessels may contain fine particle insulation materials or foam products which may be hazardous or release hazardous decomposition products in a fire. Cool vessels exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach vessels suspected of being hot. Evacuate area if unable to keep vessels cool.

#### **5.4 Hazchem code**

2T

2 Fine Water Spray.

T Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

### **6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

#### **6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS. Ventilate area where possible and eliminate ignition sources.

#### **6.2 Environmental precautions**

## PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. If the leak is irreparable, move the cylinder to a safe and well ventilated area, and allow to discharge. Keep area evacuated and free from ignition sources until any leaked or spilled liquid has evaporated.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Refer to vessel operating instructions. Do not store near incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Portable liquid containers should be stored: upright, prevented from falling, in a secure area; below 45°C, in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.

**7.3 Specific end use(s)** No information provided.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon dioxide	SWA (AUS)	5000	9000	30000	54000
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA (AUS)	12500	22500	30000	54000

#### Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

#### PPE

- Eye / Face** Wear safety glasses.
- Hands** Wear leather or insulated gloves.
- Body** Wear coveralls.
- Respiratory** Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

## PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	COLOURLESS GAS
Odour	ODOURLESS
Flammability	NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point	NOT RELEVANT
Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	NOT APPLICABLE
pH	NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density	NOT AVAILABLE
Specific gravity	NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water)	0.759 cm <sup>3</sup> /cm <sup>3</sup>
Vapour pressure	6300 kPa @ 25°C (Approximately)
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Autoignition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Decomposition temperature	NOT AVAILABLE
Viscosity	NOT AVAILABLE
Explosive properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties	NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold	NOT AVAILABLE

### 9.2 Other information

% Volatiles	100 %
Critical pressure	7,380 kPa (Approximately)
Critical temperature	31°C (Approximately)
Cylinder pressure (when full)	6300 kPa @ 25°C (Approximately)
Density	1.53 (Air = 1)
Sublimation temperature	-78°C (Approximately)

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## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### 10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid contact with incompatible substances.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Moist carbon dioxide is corrosive, hence acid resistant materials are required (e.g. stainless steel). Certain properties of some plastics and rubbers may be affected by carbon dioxide (i.e. embrittlement, leaching of plasticisers, etc).

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

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## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

**Acute toxicity** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Low concentrations of carbon dioxide cause increased respiration and headache.

**Information available for the ingredient(s):**

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**PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE**

Ingredient	Oral Toxicity (LD50)	Dermal Toxicity (LD50)	Inhalation Toxicity (LC50)
CARBON DIOXIDE	--	--	470000 ppm/30M (rat)

<b>Skin</b>	Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with dry ice powder may cause frostbite injury or cold burns.
<b>Eye</b>	Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with dry ice powder may cause frostbite injury or cold burns.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Not classified as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not classified as a carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive</b>	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT – single exposure</b>	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not classified as causing aspiration.

**12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION****12.1 Toxicity**

No information provided.

**12.2 Persistence and degradability**

No information provided.

**12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

No information provided.

**12.4 Mobility in soil**

No information provided.

**12.5 Other adverse effects**

When discharged to the atmosphere, carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

**13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS****13.1 Waste treatment methods**

**Waste disposal** Ensure all liquid and gas supply valves are shut. Notify the manufacturer that you will be returning the portable liquid container. Residual product will be disposed of under the manufacturer's supervision.

**Legislation** Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

**14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1013	1013	1013
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE

**PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE**

<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

**14.5 Environmental hazards**

No information provided.

**14.6 Special precautions for user**

<b>Hazchem code</b>	2T
<b>GTEPG</b>	2C1
<b>EMS</b>	F-C, S-V

**Other information**

Transport on open top vehicles in accordance with Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods. Refer to Commonwealth, State and Territory Dangerous Goods Legislation which contain requirements which affect gas storage and transport.

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

**Poison schedule** A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

The classifications and phrases listed below are based on the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008(2004)].

**Hazard codes** None allocated.

**Risk phrases** None allocated.

**Safety phrases** None allocated.

**Inventory listing(s)** **AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)**

All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

**16. OTHER INFORMATION**

The storage of significant quantities of gas cylinders must comply with AS4332 The storage and handling of gases in cylinders.

**APPLICATION METHOD:** Gas withdrawal: Gas regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment. Liquid withdrawal: may be used as liquid or vapourised for pressure regulated gas distribution.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

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**Additional information**

**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
GTEPG	Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
SUSMP	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
SWA	Safe Work Australia
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**[ End of SDS ]**