

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name CARBON DIOXIDE, COMPRESSED

Synonyms CARBON DIOXIDE • CO2

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses BEVERAGE PRODUCT DISPENSING ◆ CALIBRATION GAS ◆ INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS ◆ INERT GAS

SHIELDING GAS

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name PUREGAS

Address 12 Hanrahan Street, Thomastown, VIC, 3074, AUSTRALIA

Telephone 1300 733 097 **Fax** 1300 815 397

Emailsales@puregas.com.auWebsitewww.puregas.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 1300 733 097

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

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

GHS classifications Gases Under Pressure: Compressed gas

2.2 Label elements

Signal word WARNING

Pictograms



Hazard statements

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Prevention statements

None allocated.

Response statements

None allocated.

Storage statements

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

Disposal statements

None allocated.

2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.



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3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	204-696-9	>99.9%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye None required.

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.

Skin None required.
Ingestion None allocated.
First aid facilities None allocated.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

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.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

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. May evolve carbon oxides when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

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.

6.2 Environmental precautions

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

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge if safe to do so. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE



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7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid inhalation. Do not drag, drop, slide or roll cylinders. The uncontrolled release of a gas under pressure may cause physical harm. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Do not store near incompatible materials. Cylinders should be stored below 45°C in a secure area, upright and restrained to prevent cylinders from falling. Cylinders should also be stored 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 uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
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 gloves.
Body Wear safety boots.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.







9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance COLOURLESS GAS
Odour ODOURLESS
Flammability NON FLAMMABLE
Flash point NOT RELEVANT

Boiling point -78.5°C **Melting point** -56.6°C

Evaporation rate
pH NOT APPLICABLE
Vapour density 1.53 (Air = 1)
Specific gravity NOT APPLICABLE
Solubility (water) INSOLUBLE

Vapour pressure 5700 kPa @ 20°C (approximately)

Upper explosion limit
Lower explosion limit
Partition coefficient
Autoignition temperature
Decomposition temperature
Viscosity

NOT RELEVANT
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE
NOT AVAILABLE



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9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Explosive properties NOT AVAILABLE
Oxidising properties NOT AVAILABLE
Odour threshold NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

% Volatiles 100 %

Critical pressure 7380 kPa (Approximately)

Critical temperature 30°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

This material will not decompose to form hazardous products other than that already present.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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 ingredients:

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

Skin Not classified as a skin irritant.

Eye Not classified as an eye irritant.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

MutagenicityNot classified as a mutagen.CarcinogenicityNot classified as a carcinogen.ReproductiveNot classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT - single Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness,

exposure drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.

STOT - repeated

exposure

Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.



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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 Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.

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)
14.1 UN Number	1013	1013	1013
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.2	2.2	2.2
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

14.6 Special precautions for user

 Hazchem code
 2T

 GTEPG
 2C1

 EMS
 F-C, S-V

Other information Ensure cylinder is separated from driver and that outlet of relief device is not obstructed. 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).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and

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Labelling of Chemicals.

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.



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Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

APPLICATION METHOD: Gas regulator of suitable pressure and flow rating fitted to cylinder or manifold with low pressure gas distribution to equipment.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a quide only. Factors such as form of product, 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: form of product; 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.

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)

Globally Harmonized System **GHS**

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

mq/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre **OEL** Occupational Exposure Limit

relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly рH

alkaline).

Parts Per Million ppm

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

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

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