

**Warning**



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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Medical Carbon dioxide, EP Grade  
SDS no : ALH062  
Chemical description : Carbon dioxide  
CAS-No. : 124-38-9  
Chemical formula : CO<sub>2</sub>

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

Relevant identified uses : Medical: Used with medical oxygen to stimulate breathing response.  
Insufflation gas for invasive surgery.  
As an anaesthetic supplement to maintain optimum blood carbon levels,  
Facilitates blind intubation and rapidly increases depth of anaesthesia with volatile agents.  
Pulp sensitivity testing (in the liquified form).

Uses advised against : Consumer use.  
Uses other than those listed above are not supported, contact your supplier for more information on other uses.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company identification : Air Liquide Healthcare Pty Limited  
Level 4, Suite 4  
247 Coward Street  
MASCOT NSW 2020 Australia  
1300 36 02 02  
ALHEnquiries@AirLiquide.com

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : 1800 812 588

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification according to WHS Regulation

Physical hazards : Gases under pressure : Compressed gas H280

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### Classification according to WHS Regulation

Hazard pictograms :



GHS04

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**

: Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

In high concentrations CO2 causes rapid circulatory insufficiency even at normal levels of oxygen concentration. Symptoms are headache, nausea and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness and death.

The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

**3.1. Substances**

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to WHS Regulation
Carbon dioxide	(CAS-No.) 124-38-9 (EC-No.) 204-696-9 (EC Index-No.) --- (REACH registration No) *1	100	Press. Gas (Liq.), H280

Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

\*1: Listed in Annex IV / V REACH, exempted from registration.

\*2: Registration deadline not expired.

\*3: Registration not required: Substance manufactured or imported < 1t/y.

Full text of R-phrases see section 16. Full text of H-statements see section 16.

**SECTION 4: First aid measures**

**4.1. Description of first aid measures**

- Inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if breathing stopped.
- Skin contact : In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Obtain medical assistance.
- Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.
- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

**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.  
See section 11.

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

: None.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray or fog.  
Product does not burn, use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet to extinguish.

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

- Specific hazards : Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.
- Hazardous combustion products : None.

### 5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

- Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems.  
If possible, stop flow of product.  
Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible.  
Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk.
- Special protective equipment for fire fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus.  
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.
- Hazchem Code : 2T

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

No additional information available

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

- : Try to stop release.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- : Ventilate area.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

- : See also sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Safe use of the product** :
- The product must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.
  - Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure.
  - Consider pressure relief device(s) in gas installations.
  - Ensure the complete gas system was (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use.
  - Do not smoke while handling product.
  - Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt.
  - Avoid suck back of water, acid and alkalis.
  - Do not breathe gas.
  - Avoid release of product into atmosphere.
  - Cylinders, which contain or have contained flammable or explosive substances, must not be inerted with liquid carbon dioxide. Potential production of solid CO<sub>2</sub> particles must be ruled out.
  - In order to rule out potential electrostatic discharge production, the system must be adequately grounded.
  - Be aware of the risk of formation of static electricity with the use of CO<sub>2</sub> extinguishers. Do not use them in places where a flammable atmosphere may be present.
- Safe handling of the gas cylinder** :
- Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.
  - Refer to supplier's cylinder handling instructions.
  - Do not allow backfeed into the cylinder.
  - 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 cylinder has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use.
  - If user experiences any difficulty operating valve discontinue use and contact supplier.
  - Never attempt to repair or modify cylinder valves or safety relief devices.
  - Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.
  - Keep cylinder valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water.
  - Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and cylinder caps where supplied as soon as cylinder is disconnected from equipment.
  - Close cylinder valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment.
  - Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder to another.
  - Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a cylinder.
  - Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the content of the cylinder.
  - Suck back of water into the cylinder must be prevented.
  - Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.

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

- Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of cylinders.
- Cylinders should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion.
- Cylinder valve guards or caps should be in place.
- Cylinders should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent them from falling over.
- Stored cylinders should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.
- Keep cylinder below 50°C in a well ventilated place.
- Store cylinders in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition.
- Keep away from combustible materials.

## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

: None.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### 8.1. Control parameters

<b>Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)</b>		
<b>OEL : Occupational Exposure Limits</b>		
Australia	TWA (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
	STEL (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	54000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm

DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : No data available.

PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration) : No data available.

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

- : Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available). Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, e.g. personal protective equipment

- : A risk assessment should be conducted and documented in each work area to assess the risks related to the use of the product and to select the PPE that matches the relevant risk. The following recommendations should be considered: PPE compliant to the recommended Australian or EN/ISO standards should be selected.

- Eye/face protection : Wear goggles when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection – specifications; AS/NZS 1337.1 – Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.
- Skin protection
  - Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas cylinders. Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk, performance level 1 or higher. AS/NZS 2161.3 – Occupational protective gloves, protection against mechanical risks. Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections. Standard EN 511 - Cold insulating gloves.
  - Other : Wear safety shoes while handling cylinders. Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear. AS/NZS 2210.3 – Occupational protective footwear, specifications for safety footwear.
- Respiratory protection : Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Self contained breathing apparatus is recommended, where unknown exposure may be expected, e.g. during maintenance activities on installation systems.
- Thermal hazards : None in addition to the above sections

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

- : None necessary.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state at 20°C / 101.3kPa : Gas.
- Colour : Colourless.

Odour : No odour warning properties.

Odour threshold : Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.

pH value : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Molar mass : 44 g/mol

Melting point : -78.5 °C At atmospheric pressure dry ice sublimates into gaseous carbon dioxide.

Boiling point : -56.6 °C

Flash point : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Critical temperature [°C] : 30 °C

Evaporation rate (ether=1)	: No data available
Flammability range	: Non flammable.
Vapour pressure [20°C]	: 57.3 bar(a)
Vapour pressure [50°C]	: Not applicable.
Relative density, gas (air=1)	: 1.52
Relative density, liquid (water=1)	: 0.82
Solubility in water	: 2000 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water [log Kow]	: 0.83
Auto-ignition temperature	: Non flammable.
Decomposition point [°C]	: Not applicable.
Viscosity [20°C]	: No reliable data available.
Explosive Properties	: No data available
Oxidising Properties	: No oxidising properties

### **9.2. Other information**

Other data	: Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.
------------	--

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

### **10.1. Reactivity**

: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

### **10.2. Chemical stability**

: Stable under normal conditions.

### **10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**

: None.

### **10.4. Conditions to avoid**

: Avoid moisture in installation systems.

### **10.5. Incompatible materials**

: For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

### **10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**

: None.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **11.1. Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	: Toxicological effects not expected from this product if occupational exposure limit values are not exceeded.
<b>Skin corrosion/irritation</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Respiratory or skin sensitisation</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Germ cell mutagenicity</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Toxic for reproduction : Fertility</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Toxic for reproduction : unborn child</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>STOT-single exposure</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>STOT-repeated exposure</b>	: No known effects from this product.
<b>Aspiration hazard</b>	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Other information : Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. 5% CO<sub>2</sub> has been found to act synergistically to increase the toxicity of certain other gases (CO, NO<sub>2</sub>). CO<sub>2</sub> 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. For more information, see 'EIGA Safety Info 24: Carbon Dioxide, Physiological Hazards' at [www.eiga.eu](http://www.eiga.eu). The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product. Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). See section 9.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Assessment : Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Effect on the ozone layer : No known effects from this product.  
Global warming potential [CO<sub>2</sub>=1] : No effect on the ozone layer.  
Effect on global warming : 1  
Effect on global warming : When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

May be vented to atmosphere in a well ventilated place.  
Discharge to atmosphere in large quantities should be avoided.  
Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous.  
Return unused product in original cylinder to supplier.

### 13.2. Additional information

: External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1. UN number

UN-No. : 1013

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : CARBON DIOXIDE

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Carbon dioxide

Transport by sea (IMDG) : CARBON DIOXIDE

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

Labelling :



2.2 : Non-flammable, non-toxic gases

**Transport by road/rail (ADG)**

Class : 2

Hazchem Code : 2T

Hazard identification number : 20

Tunnel Restriction : C/E - Tank carriage : Passage forbidden through tunnels of category C, D and E. Other carriage : Passage forbidden through tunnels of category E

**Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)**

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.2

**Transport by sea (IMDG)**

Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s)) : 2.2

Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Fire : F-C

Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Spillage : S-V

**14.4. Packing group**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : Not applicable

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Not applicable

Transport by sea (IMDG) : Not applicable

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : None.

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : None.

Transport by sea (IMDG) : None.

**14.6. Special precautions for user****No additional information available Packing Instruction(s)**

Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID) : P200

Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)  
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft : 200



- Cargo Aircraft only : 200
- Transport by sea (IMDG) : P200
- Special transport precautions : 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.  
Before transporting product cylinders:  
- Ensure there is adequate ventilation.  
- Ensure that cylinders are firmly secured.  
- Ensure valve is closed and not leaking.  
- Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted.  
- Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.  
Do not load or transport cylinders other than in accordance with load restraint guidelines and relevant road safety laws.
- HAZCHEM CODE : 2T

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

: Not applicable.

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

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

**National regulations**

Therapeutic Goods : Registered prescription medicine on the Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods (ARTG ID 32742)

**15.2. Chemical safety assessment**

: A CSA does not need to be carried out for this product.

**SECTION 16: Other information**

- Indication of changes : Revised safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 453/2010 and relevant work, health and safety regulations.
- Abbreviations and acronyms : ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate. CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008. REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006. EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances. CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number. PPE - Personal Protection Equipment. LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population. RMM - Risk Management Measures. PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic. vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative. STOT- SE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure. 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 code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods. RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail. WGK - Water Hazard Class. STOT - RE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure. UFI : Unique Formula Identifier.
- Training advice : None. The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. For more guidance, refer to EIGA SL 01 "Dangers of Asphyxiation", downloadable at <http://www.eiga.eu..>

Full text of H-statements

H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Press. Gas (Comp.)	Gases under pressure : Compressed gas

Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas
-------------------	--------------------------------------

DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

: 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 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.