

Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Carbon dioxide, solid or Dry ice (MSDS No. P-4575-E)	Trade Names: Dry Ice, Ultralce®
Chemical Name: Carbon dioxide	Synonyms: Dry ice (nuggets, pellets, or blocks), carbonice, carbonic anhydride
Chemical Family: Acid anhydride	Product Grades: None assigned.
Telephone:	Company Name: Praxair, Inc.
Emergencies: 1-800-645-4633*	39 Old Ridgebury Road
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300*	Danbury, CT 06810-5113
Routine: 1-800-PRAXAIR	

**Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier, Praxair sales representative, or call 1-800-PRAXAIR (1-800-772-9247).*

2. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

**WARNING! Frozen carbon dioxide—extremely cold solid.
Can cause severe frostbite.**

**Vaporizes at normal temperatures without forming a liquid.
Vapor can cause rapid suffocation.**

Vapor can increase respiration and heart rate.

Vapor may cause nervous system damage.

Vapor may cause dizziness and drowsiness.

Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.

Under ambient conditions, this is a colorless, odorless gas.

OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:

Effects of a Single (Acute) Overexposure

Inhalation. Carbon dioxide gas is an asphyxiant with effects due to lack of oxygen. It is also physiologically active, affecting circulation and breathing. Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, stinging of the nose and throat, excitation, rapid breathing and heart rate, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill.

Skin Contact. Prolonged contact with solid carbon dioxide can cause severe frostbite. Cold vapors can cause frostbite.

Swallowing. Frostbite of the lips and mouth may result from contact with the solid. Severe internal frostbite injury will occur if the solid is swallowed.

Eye Contact. Cold vapors or crystals or flakes of solid carbon dioxide may cause frostbite injury.

Effects of Repeated (Chronic) Overexposure. No harm expected to healthy individuals. Where competent medical authority deems that such illness would be aggravated by exposure to carbon dioxide, persons in ill health should be restricted from working with or handling this product.

Other Effects of Overexposure. Damage to retinal or ganglion cells and central nervous system may occur.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure. The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of carbon dioxide suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

CARCINOGENICITY: Carbon dioxide is not listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: None known. For further information, see section 12, Ecological Information.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

See section 16 for important information about mixtures.

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	CONCENTRATION
Carbon Dioxide	124-38-9	>99%*

*The symbol > means "greater than."

4. First Aid Measures

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

SKIN CONTACT: For exposure to cold liquid, vapor, or solid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Call a physician.

SWALLOWING: Have victim, if conscious and alert, drink lukewarm water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious, convulsive, or unresponsive person. Get prompt medical attention.

EYE CONTACT: For exposure to cold liquid, vapor, or solid, immediately flush eyes thoroughly with warm water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. See a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist, immediately.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: *There is no specific antidote. Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.*

5. Fire Fighting Measures

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: Carbon dioxide cannot catch fire.

SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: Not applicable. Thermal decomposition releases carbon monoxide and oxygen. (See section 10.)

PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS: WARNING! Frozen carbon dioxide—extremely cold solid. Vapor can cause rapid suffocation. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Do not discharge sprays onto solid carbon dioxide. Solid carbon dioxide will freeze water rapidly. Never handle solid carbon dioxide with your bare hands. Use insulated, loose-fitting gloves and dry ice tongs, or use a dry shovel or scoop. Move packages away from fire area if without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

Specific Physical and Chemical Hazards. None known.

Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full fire-fighting turnout gear.

6. Accidental Release Measures

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

WARNING! Frozen carbon dioxide—extremely cold solid. Vapor can cause rapid suffocation.

Personal Precautions. Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. Lack of oxygen can kill. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Never handle solid carbon dioxide with your bare hands. Use gloves and dry ice tongs or a dry shovel or scoop. Ventilate area or move material to a well-ventilated area. Test for sufficient oxygen, especially in confined spaces and low-lying areas, before allowing reentry.

Environmental Precautions. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING: Avoid materials incompatible with cryogenic use; some metals such as carbon steel may fracture easily at low temperature. ***Vapor can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency.*** Never allow any unprotected part of your body to touch solid carbon dioxide or to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels containing solid or liquid carbon dioxide or cold carbon dioxide gas. Not only can you suffer frostbite, your skin may stick fast to the cold surfaces. Use tongs or insulated gloves when handling solid carbon dioxide or objects in contact cold carbon dioxide in any form. Wear protective clothing and equipment as prescribed in section 8. For other precautions in using carbon dioxide, see section 16.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE: Store and use with adequate ventilation. Do not store in tight containers or confined spaces. Storage areas should be clean and dry. Solid carbon dioxide is generally delivered to customers in 50-lb (22.7-kg), ½-cu ft (0.0142 m³) blocks (approximate dimensions), wrapped in kraft paper. Small pellets or nuggets are also produced. The product should be stored in insulated containers that open from the top. Lids should fit loosely so the carbon dioxide vapor given off as the solid sublimates can escape into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide gas is about 1½ times as heavy as air and will accumulate in low-lying areas, so ventilation must be adequate at floor or below grade level.

RECOMMENDED PUBLICATIONS: For additional information on storage and handling, refer to Praxair pamphlet P-15-288, *Safe Handling and Storage of Dry Ice*, available from your local supplier. Refer to section 16 for a list of other available publications.

For further information on storage, handling, and use, see Praxair publication P-14-153, *Guidelines for Handling Gas Cylinders and Containers*. Obtain from your local supplier.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

COMPONENT	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV-TWA (2008)
Carbon Dioxide	5,000 ppm	5,000 ppm (30,000 ppm, STEL)

TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

IDLH = 40,000 ppm

ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Local Exhaust. Use a local exhaust system, if necessary, to maintain the concentration of carbon dioxide below the applicable exposure limits in the worker's breathing zone.

Mechanical (General). Under certain conditions, general exhaust ventilation may be acceptable to keep carbon dioxide below the exposure limit.

Special. None

Other. None

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Skin Protection. Wear loose-fitting, insulated gloves. Metatarsal shoes for product handling. Protective clothing where needed. Cuffless trousers should be worn outside the shoes. Portable CO₂ analyzer to check gas concentrations. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.

Eye/Face Protection. Safety glasses. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

Respiratory Protection. A respiratory protection program that meet OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable) requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure (e.g., an organic vapor cartridge). For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

APPEARANCE:	White, opaque solid
ODOR:	Odorless
ODOR THRESHOLD:	Not available.
PHYSICAL STATE:	Gas at normal temperature and pressure.
pH at 1 atm:	3.7 (for carbonic acid)
MELTING POINT at 1 atm:	Not applicable. Sublimation temperature is -109.2°F (-78.5°C)
BOILING POINT at 1 atm:	-109.2°F (-78.5°C)
FLASH POINT (test method):	Not applicable.
EXPANSION RATIO for solid to gas at sublimation 1 to 554 point:	
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):	Sublimes
FLAMMABILITY:	Nonflammable
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume:	LOWER: Not applicable. UPPER: Not applicable.
VAPOR PRESSURE at 68°F (20°C):	844.7 psia (5822 kPa, abs)
DENSITY at -109.3°F (-78.5°C):	97.5 lb/ft ³ (1562 kg/m ³)
VAPOR DENSITY at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	0.1138 lb/ft ³ (1.823 kg/m ³)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H₂O = 1) at 19.4°F (-7°C):	Not applicable.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1) at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm:	1.52
SOLUBILITY IN WATER, vol/vol at 68°F (20°C):	0.90 (gas)
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: n-octanol/water:	Not available.
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE:	Not applicable.
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:	None
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100
MOLECULAR WEIGHT:	44.01
MOLECULAR FORMULA:	CO ₂

10. Stability and Reactivity

CHEMICAL STABILITY: ☐ Unstable ☒ Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None currently known.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Alkali metals, alkaline earth metals, metal acetylides, chromium, titanium above 1022°F (550°C), uranium above 1382°F (750°C), magnesium above 1427°F (775°C).

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Electrical discharges and high temperatures decompose carbon dioxide into carbon monoxide and oxygen.

POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: ☒ May Occur ☐ Will Not Occur

Electrical discharges and high temperatures decompose carbon dioxide into carbon monoxide and oxygen.

11. Toxicological Information

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. It initially stimulates respiration and then causes respiratory depression. High concentrations result in narcosis. Symptoms in humans are as follows:

EFFECT:	CONCENTRATION:
Breathing rate increases slightly.	1%
Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal level. Prolonged exposure can cause headache, tiredness.	2%
Breathing increases to twice normal rate and becomes labored. Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increased blood pressure and pulse rate.	3%
Breathing increases to approximately four times normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident, and slight choking may be felt.	4 - 5%
Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. Very labored breathing, headache, visual impairment, and ringing in the ears. Judgment may be impaired, followed within minutes by loss of consciousness.	5 - 10%
Unconsciousness occurs more rapidly above 10% level. Prolonged exposure to high concentrations may eventually result in death from asphyxiation.	10 - 100%

STUDY RESULTS: A single study has shown an increase in heart defects in rats exposed to 6% carbon dioxide in air for 24 hours at different times during gestation. There is no evidence that carbon dioxide is teratogenic in humans.

12. Ecological Information

ECOTOXICITY: No known effects.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Carbon dioxide does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals.

13. Disposal Considerations

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: See section 6.

14. Transport Information

DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME: Carbon dioxide, solid or Dry ice

HAZARD CLASS:	PACKING GROUP/Zone:	IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	PRODUCT RQ:
9	III	UN1845	None

SHIPPING LABEL(s): Class 9 (Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials)

PLACARD (when required): Class 9

SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Packages should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Products transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Dry ice is regulated when transported by aircraft. For shipment by ground transportation, dry ice may be transported as a Class 9 (Miscellaneous) Hazardous Material with packages labeled and placarded accordingly.

MARINE POLLUTANTS: Carbon dioxide is not listed as a marine pollutant by DOT.

15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this product. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this product are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

CERCLA: COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and 302):

Reportable Quantity (RQ): None

SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

SECTIONS 302/304: Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part 355):

TPQ: None

EHS RQ (40 CFR 355): None

SECTIONS 311/312: Require submission of MSDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this product are as follows:

IMMEDIATE: Yes

PRESSURE: No

DELAYED: No

REACTIVITY: No

FIRE: No

SECTION 313: Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

Carbon dioxide is not subject to reporting under Section 313.

40 CFR 68: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION: Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds.

Carbon dioxide is not listed as a regulated substance.

TSCA: TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: Carbon dioxide is listed on the TSCA inventory.

OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR 1910.119: PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals.

Carbon dioxide is not listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical.

STATE REGULATIONS:

CALIFORNIA: Carbon dioxide is not listed by California under the SAFE DRINKING WATER AND TOXIC ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 1986 (Proposition 65).

PENNSYLVANIA: Carbon dioxide is subject to the PENNSYLVANIA WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT (35 P.S. Sections 7301-7320).

16. Other Information

Be sure to read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: *Frozen carbon dioxide—extremely cold solid. Vapor can cause rapid suffocation.* Contact can cause frostbite. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Carbon dioxide gas is heavier than air. It tends to accumulate near the floor of an enclosed space, displacing air and pushing it upward. In still air, this process may also occur in low-lying, below-grade areas outdoors. The effect is to create an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor or ground. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration.

Mixtures. When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Remember, chemicals have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:

NFPA RATINGS:

HEALTH	= 3
FLAMMABILITY	= 0
INSTABILITY	= 0
SPECIAL	= SA

HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH	= 3
FLAMMABILITY	= 0
PHYSICAL HAZARD	= 0

Ask your supplier about free Praxair safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this product. Further information can be found in the following materials published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, <http://www.cganet.com/Publication.asp>.

AV-1	<i>Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gases</i>
G-6	<i>Carbon Dioxide</i>
G-6.1	<i>Standard for Low Pressure Carbon Dioxide Systems at Customer Sites</i>
G-6.2	<i>Commodity Specification for Carbon Dioxide</i>
G-6.9	<i>Dry Ice</i>
SB-2	<i>Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres</i>
—	<i>Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition</i>

Praxair asks users of this product to study this MSDS and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this MSDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair, Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Praxair, Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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