



# SUPAGAS

YES WE CAN!

SDS Number: 0020

## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** CARBON DIOXIDE (CYLINDER)  
**Synonyms** 0020 - SDS NUMBER • CARBON DIOXIDE, COMPRESSED • SUPAGAS CARBON DIOXIDE

### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Uses** CALIBRATION • CARBONATING/ PRESSURE DISPENSING • FIRE FIGHTING • FOOD PACKAGING • WELDING

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name** SUPAGAS PTY LIMITED  
**Address** 5 Benson Rd, Ingleburn, NSW, 2565, AUSTRALIA  
**Telephone** (02) 8788 4444  
**Fax** (02) 8788 4445  
**Website** <http://www.supagas.com.au>

### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

**Emergency** 1300 651 106

## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

#### Physical Hazards

Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas

#### Health Hazards

Not classified as a Health Hazard

#### Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 4

### 2.2 GHS Label elements

**Signal word** WARNING

#### Pictograms



#### Hazard statements

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.  
H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

#### Prevention statements

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### Response statements

None allocated.

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### Storage statements

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

### Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

### 2.3 Other hazards

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

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## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

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

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye</b>	Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	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.
<b>Skin</b>	Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. It is recommended that warm water is applied to clothing before removing it so as to prevent further skin damage. 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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	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.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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

2TE	
2	Fine Water Spray.
T	Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.
E	Evacuation of people in and around the immediate vicinity of the incident should be considered.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### 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.

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### 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

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.

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## 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 65°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 uses

No information provided.

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## 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
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA [Proposed]	5000	9000	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

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



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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	COLOURLESS GAS (LIQUEFIED UNDER PRESSURE)
<b>Odour</b>	ODOURLESS
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT RELEVANT

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Boiling point	NOT AVAILABLE
Melting point	NOT AVAILABLE
Evaporation rate	IMMEDIATE
pH	NOT AVAILABLE
Vapour density	1.53 (Air = 1)
Relative density	1.02
Solubility (water)	SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE
Vapour pressure	6,300 kPa @ 25°C
Upper explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Lower explosion limit	NOT RELEVANT
Partition coefficient	NOT AVAILABLE
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 %
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## 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

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

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## 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.
Skin	Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with dry ice powder may cause frostbite injury or cold burns.
Eye	Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with dry ice powder may cause frostbite injury or cold burns.
Sensitisation	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
Mutagenicity	Not classified as a mutagen.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified as a carcinogen.
Reproductive	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
STOT - single exposure	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, 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.

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## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

## PRODUCT NAME CARBON DIOXIDE (CYLINDER)

### 12.1 Toxicity

May cause long-term adverse effects in the environment.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not expected to be persistent in the aquatic environment.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The substance is a gas, not applicable.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

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

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## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

<b>Waste disposal</b>	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.
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

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## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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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
<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>	2TE
<b>GTEPG</b>	2C2
<b>EmS</b>	F-C, S-V
<b>Other information</b>	Transport on open top vehicles in accordance with local legislation.

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## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<b>Poison schedule</b>	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).
<b>Classifications</b>	Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).
<b>Inventory listings</b>	<b>AUSTRALIA: AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)</b> All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Additional information

#### PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide 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)
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

### 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.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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