



# Carbon dioxide

## Safety Data Sheet P-4574

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.  
Issue date: 01/01/1980 Revision date: 04/09/2025 Supersedes: 12/14/2021 SDS US Version: 2.3

### SECTION: 1. Product and company identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form	: Substance
Trade name	: Carbon dioxide
Chemical name	: Carbon dioxide
CAS-No.	: 124-38-9
Formula	: CO <sub>2</sub>
Other means of identification	: Medipure® Carbon Dioxide, Extendapak® EX-2, Refrigerant gas R744, carbonic anhydride, carbonic acid gas

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

Use of the substance/mixture	: Industrial use; Use as directed. Food applications.
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#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Linde Inc.  
10 Riverview Drive  
Danbury, CT 06810-6268, USA  
www.lindeus.com

Linde Inc. 1-844-44LINDE (1-844-445-4633)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	: Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633
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CHEMTREC, 24 hr/day 7 days/week  
— Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887  
(collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

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

##### GHS-US classification

Simple asphyxiant SIAS  
Press. Gas (Liq.) H280

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US)



GHS04

Signal word (GHS US)	: Warning
Hazard statements (GHS US)	: H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED CGA-HG01 - MAY CAUSE FROSTBITE. CGA-HG03 - MAY INCREASE RESPIRATION AND HEART RATE.
Precautionary statements (GHS US)	: P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P261 - Avoid breathing gas P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P304, P340, P313 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice/attention. P302, P336, P315 - IF ON SKIN: Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical advice/attention.



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CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping.  
CGA-PG10 - Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure.  
CGA-PG12 - Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use.  
CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty.  
CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F).  
CGA-PG11 - Never put cylinders into unventilated areas of passenger vehicles.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification

: ASPHYXIANT IN HIGH CONCENTRATIONS.

**WARNING: Concentration levels of carbon dioxide above about 1 percent are dangerous.** Linde recommends continuous monitoring with alarms to indicate unsafe conditions before and during potential personnel exposure. Use appropriate monitoring devices to ensure a safe oxygen level (minimum of 19.5 percent) and a safe carbon dioxide level.

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%
Carbon dioxide (Main constituent)	(CAS-No.) 124-38-9	100

### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.

First-aid measures after skin contact : The liquid may cause frostbite. For exposure to liquid, immediately warm frostbite area with warm water not to exceed 105°F (41°C). Water temperature should be tolerable to normal skin. Maintain skin warming for at least 15 minutes or until normal coloring and sensation have returned to the affected area. In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water. Seek medical evaluation and treatment as soon as possible.

First-aid measures after eye contact : The liquid may cause frostbite. Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

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

No additional information available

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

None.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

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

Explosion hazard : Prolonged exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.

Reactivity : The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.



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### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions

: **WARNING! Liquid and gas under pressure.**

Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L—Fire Protection.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters

: Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

Other information

: Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT [U.S.] or TC [Canada].).

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

General measures

: **WARNING! Liquid and gas under pressure.. Rapid release of gaseous carbon dioxide through a pressure relief device (PRD) or valve can result in the formation of dry ice, which is very cold and can cause frostbite..** Evacuate area. Ventilate area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proven to be safe. Cool containers / tanks with spray water if possible. Stop leak if safe to do so.

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release if safe to do so. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with container supplier/owner instructions.

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

No additional information available

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

: Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

**WARNING: Concentration levels of carbon dioxide above about 1 percent are dangerous.** Linde recommends continuous monitoring with alarms to indicate unsafe conditions before and during potential personnel exposure. Use appropriate monitoring devices to ensure a safe oxygen level (minimum of 19.5 percent) and a safe carbon dioxide level.

This gas is heavier than air and in an enclosed space tends to accumulate near the floor, displacing air and pushing it upward. This creates an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration.



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

#### Storage conditions

: Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Firmly secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods.

This gas is heavier than air and in an enclosed space tends to accumulate near the floor, displacing air and pushing it upward. This creates an oxygen-deficient atmosphere near the floor. Ventilate space before entry. Verify sufficient oxygen concentration.

**OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:** When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)		
ACGIH	ACGIH OEL TWA	5000 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH OEL STEL	30000 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL TWA	5000 ppm
USA IDLH	IDLH	40000 ppm
ACGIH	Not established	
USA OSHA	Not established	

### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls

: Use a local exhaust system with sufficient flow velocity to maintain an adequate supply of air in the worker's breathing zone. Mechanical (general): General exhaust ventilation may be acceptable if it can maintain an adequate supply of air. **WARNING: Concentration levels of carbon dioxide above about 1 percent are dangerous.** Linde recommends continuous monitoring with alarms to indicate unsafe conditions before and during potential personnel exposure. Use appropriate monitoring devices to ensure a safe oxygen level (minimum of 19.5 percent) and a safe carbon dioxide level. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).

#### Materials for protective clothing

: Wear work gloves and metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective equipment where needed. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.136, and 1910.138.

#### Hand protection

: Wear work gloves when handling containers; welding gloves for welding. Gloves must be free of oil and grease. Select hand protection in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.138.

#### Eye protection

: Wear safety glasses with side shields. Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders; vapor-proof goggles and a face shield during cylinder changeout or whenever contact with product is possible. Select eye protection in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133. Wear vapor-proof goggles and a face shield whenever contact with product is possible. Select eye protection in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

#### Skin and body protection

: As needed for welding, wear hand, head, and body protection to help prevent injury from radiation and sparks. (See ANSI Z49.1.) At a minimum, this includes welder's gloves and protective goggles, and may include arm protectors, aprons, hats, and shoulder protection as well as substantial clothing. Wear work gloves and metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective equipment where needed. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.136, and 1910.138.



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Respiratory protection : When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets or exceeds the requirements of the appropriate Health and Safety Regulations. Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that 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. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Thermal hazard protection : Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state	: Gas
Appearance	: Colourless gas.
Molecular mass	: 44 g/mol
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Odourless.
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: 3.7 (carbonic acid)
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: -78.5 °C (-109.3°F)
Flash point	: No data available
Critical temperature	: 31 °C (87.7°F)
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 57.3 bar (831 psig)
Critical pressure	: 73.7 bar (1069 psig)
Relative vapour density at 20°C	: 762
Relative density	: 1.22
Relative gas density	: 1.52
Solubility	: Water: 2000 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: Not applicable.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Explosive limits	: No data available

### 9.2. Other information

Additional information	: Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.
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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

The product is non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.



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### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid moisture in installation systems.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Alkali metals, Alkaline earth metals, Acetylide forming metals, Chromium, Titanium > 1022°F (550°C), Uranium (U) > 1382°F (750°C), Magnesium > 1427°F (775°C).

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Electrical discharges and high temperatures decompose carbon dioxide into carbon monoxide and oxygen. The welding process may generate hazardous fumes and gases.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified
	pH: 3.7 (carbonic acid)
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified
	pH: 3.7 (carbonic acid)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: Not classified
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not applicable

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general	: No ecological damage caused by this product.
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### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
BCF - Fish [1]	(no bioaccumulation)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	Not applicable.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
Mobility in soil	No data available.



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### Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.
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### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on the ozone layer	: None.
Global warming potential [CO <sub>2</sub> =1]	: 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

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return container to supplier. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with container supplier/owner instructions.
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## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description (DOT)	: UN1013 Carbon dioxide, 2.2
UN-No. (DOT)	: UN1013
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: Carbon dioxide
Transport hazard class(es) (DOT)	: 2.2
Hazard labels (DOT)	: 2.2 - Non-flammable gas



DOT Symbols

: G - Identifies proper shipping name (PSN) requiring the addition of technical name(s) in parentheses following the PSN.

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)

: T50 - When portable tank instruction T50 is referenced in Column (7) of the 172.101 Table, the applicable liquefied compressed gases are authorized to be transported in portable tanks in accordance with the requirements of 173.313 of this subchapter.

### Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	: 120
Other information	: No supplementary information available.
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 containers: - Ensure there is adequate ventilation. - Ensure that containers 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.

### Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)	: 1013
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: CARBON DIOXIDE
Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG)	: 2.2
Division (IMDG)	: 2.2 - Non-flammable, non-toxic gases

Other information

: No supplementary information available.

### Air transport

UN-No. (IATA)	: 1013
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Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Carbon dioxide  
Transport hazard class(es) (IATA) : 2.2

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

#### 15.1. US Federal regulations

##### Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

#### 15.2. International regulations

##### CANADA

##### Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

#### EU-Regulations

##### Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

#### 15.2.2. National regulations

##### Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed introduction on Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS Inventory)  
Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)  
Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory  
Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)  
Listed on KECL/KECI (Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory)  
Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)  
Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)  
Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

#### 15.3. US State regulations

##### Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List



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### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Other information

- : 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. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product.

Linde asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the 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 SDS 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 Linde Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Linde Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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#### Revision date

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#### NFPA health hazard

- : 2 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.

#### NFPA fire hazard

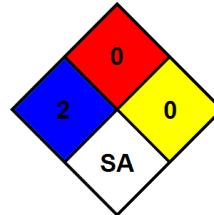
- : 0 - Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand.

#### NFPA instability

- : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.

#### NFPA specific hazard

- : SA - Materials that are simple asphyxiants.



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Linde 2022

*This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.*