Section 1: Identification of the substance / mixture and of the Company

1.1 Identification of the substance or mixture

IUPAC name: CARBON DIOXIDE
Synonym: CO₂
* CAS Number: 124-38-9
* CE Number: 204-696-9
* Index Number: Not included in Annex VI
Registration Numbers: This substance is exempted from Registration according to the provisions of Article 2(7)(a) and Annex IV of REACH

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

Relevant identified uses: technical gas - industrial use. Welding applications; Food additive (E290) to charge/ refrigerate drinks with gas; CO₂ enrichment for aquariums.
* Uses advised against: all those not identified as relevant.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier: EUROTRE S.r.l.
Street address: Via A. Volta, 12/13
Country: 42024 CASTELNOVO SOTTO (RE) – ITALY
Telephone number: +39 0522 485054
Fax: +39 0522 964554
* e-mail address: hsse@eurotre.re.it

1.4 Emergency telephone number
+39 0522 485054 (working hours)

Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]
Press. Gas, H280

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)
Signal word: Warning
Hazard statement(s): H280:
Precautionary statement(s): P410 + P403:

2.3 Other hazards
Protect from sunlight. Do no expose to temperatures exceeding 50°C/ 122°F.

Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

IUPAC Nomenclature: Carbon dioxide
* Index number: Not included in Annex VI
CAS number: 124-38-9
EINECS number: 204-696-9
Concentration: ≥ 99,9%

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

Section 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

* High concentrations can cause rapid suffocation and can also increase respiration and heart rate. Contact with liquid may cause frostbite. Avoid breathing gas. Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required by rescue workers

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
Inhalation: Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. Concentrations of 10% or more can produce unconsciousness or death.
Eye contact: Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause freezing of tissue.
Skin contact: Contact with liquid or cold vapor can cause frostbite.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

SKIN CONTACT: In case of lesions due to low temperature, please refer to the here below instructions:
Immediately remove the contaminated clothes.
Do not rub the skin burn or break blisters.
Put the burned body parts in the lukewarm water (40°C).
In case of burn of your fingers and/or hands, if it is possible, separate them with strips of gauze or clean clothes.

EYE CONTACT:
Immediately wash down for at least 15 minutes.
Immediately seek medical advice.

**INHALATION:**
In case of indisposition or suffocation symptoms, move the injured person away from the accident site to a fresh and ventilated place. Immediately call a doctor.
In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may be loss of mobility and consciousness. Victims may not be aware of. At low concentrations may cause narcotic effects, symptoms may include dizziness, headache, nausea and loss of coordination. The use of masks with filters is ineffective.

**Section 5: misure antincendio**

**5.1 Extinguishing media**
All known extinguishing can be used.
Carbon dioxide is nonflammable and does not support combustion.
Carbon dioxide is an extinguishing agent for class B and C fires.

**5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture**
Fire exposure can cause the breaking and explosion of the cylinder(s).

**5.3 Advice for firefighters**
In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus
Move away from the container and cool with water from a protected position.
If possible, stop flow of products.

**Section 6: Accidental release measures**

**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**
Evacuated unnecessary personnel.
Ensure adequate air ventilation.
Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.

**6.2 Environmental precautions**
Try to stop release.
Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

**6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**
If the cylinder loss and it can not be stopped, bring the cylinder outdoors, in a ventilated area, and after that empty it in the atmosphere.

**6.4 Reference to other sections**
For information regarding personal protection and disposal considerations see section 8 and 13.

**Section 7: Handling and storage**

**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**
For container handling, use proper personal protective equipment such as safety shoes and gloves.
Do not allow back feed into the cylinder.
Suck back of liquids into the container must be prevented.
Use only properly specified equipments which are suitable for this product.
Open slowly the valve to avoid pressure blows.
Avoid the direct contact of the product.
Handle carefully the cylinders, thus avoiding violent collisions between them or against other surfaces, as well as falls and other mechanical strains susceptible to damage their integrity/resistance.
Contact your supplier if in doubt.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**
Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place.
Avoid against collisions.

**7.3 Specific end use(s).**
technical gas - industrial use. Welding applications; Food additive (E290) to charge/ refrigerate drinks with gas; CO2 enrichment for aquariums.
Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

8.1.1 Threshold values:
- TLV-TWA: 5000 ppm - [ACGIH 2003]
- ILV (EU) 8h: 5000 ppm

8.2 Exposure controls

8.2.1 Ensure proper ventilation.

1

Can form sub-oxygen atmospheres (O2 less than 18%) In closed spaces, please check the percentage of oxygen in the air. Under oxygenated areas, use a breathing apparatus. Assess the opportunity to check the concentration in air

2

Eyes and face protection: Use safety glasses and face shield in accordance with EN 166

Skin protection: Use gauntlet according to EN 388

Respiratory protection: No other protection devices are necessary in normal use condition or good ventilated working areas. In case of release, please refer to the point 6.1

Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

a) Appearance: colorless gas
b) Odour: odorless
c) Odour threshold: not applicable
d) pH: 3,7 (for carbonic acid)
e) Melting point / freezing point: sublimation point -78,5 °C (109,3 °F)
f) Initial boiling point and boiling range: sublimation point -78,5 °C (109,3 °F)
g) Flash point: not applicable
h) Evaporation rate: high
i) Flammability (solid, gas): no flammable
j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits: not applicable
k) Vapour pressure: 57,3 bar (at 20 °C)
l) Vapour density: 762 kg/m³ (liquid density)
m) Relative density (air=1): 1,52
n) Solubility(ies): 2000 (15 °C; 1,013 bar)
o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water: not applicable
p) Auto-ignition temperature: not applicable
q) Decomposition temperature: not available
r) Viscosity: not applicable
s) Explosive properties: no explosive
t) Oxidising properties: no oxidising

9.2 Other information

Critical temperature: 30.98 °C
Critical pressure: 73.77 bar
Critical density: 467.6.6 kg/m³
Triple point temperature: -56.56.34 °C
Triple point pressure: 5.187 bar

Gas heavier than air. May accumulate in confined areas, particularly at ground or below ground level. Carbon dioxide (CO2) in gas is about 1,5 times heavier than the air and it tends to stratify down with the possibility to accumulate itself in pits, cellars and holes in the ground. In slackness conditions or CO2 similar accumulations can persist for many hours

Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Inert gas

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

CO2 dissolved in water, forms carbonic acid (H2CO3). This last one has a slightly acid reaction and it is corrosive for the carbon steel and some non ferrous materials.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

10.5 Incompatible materials

None
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products
Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Informazioni sugli effetti tossicologici

No known toxicological effects from this product. The substance forms under-oxygenated atmospheres. You can have health problems for more than 8 hours breathing air containing more than 5000 ppm (0.5%) of CO2. If the concentration increases up to 15000 ppm (1.5%) problems after just 10 minutes. At 2% of concentration, it is already experiencing a headache and loss of concentration. At higher levels, around 10%, the CO2 can cause asphyxiation and paralysis of the respiratory centers, although the amount of oxygen in the air is still above 19% and then just for breathing. Breathe an even richer in carbon dioxide can cause immediate loss of consciousness and death. Some symptoms of asphyxiation may include: rapid breathing, fatigue, nausea, vomiting and cyanosis.

a) acute toxicity: no known toxicological effects from this product
b) skin corrosion/irritation: not classified
c) serious eye damage/irritation: not classified
d) respiratory or skin sensitisation: not classified
e) germ cell mutagenicity: not classified
f) carcinogenicity: not classified
g) reproductive toxicity: not classified
h) STOT-single exposure: not classified
i) STOT-repeated exposure: not classified
j) aspiration hazard: not classified

Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Tossicità

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Organism test</th>
<th>Taxonomic group</th>
<th>Toxicological Endpoint</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Test time</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>GLP</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Substance test</th>
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<td>Acute/Chronic Water</td>
<td>Oncorhynchus mykiss</td>
<td>Fish</td>
<td>LCD</td>
<td>240 mg/l</td>
<td>1 h</td>
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<td>LCD</td>
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<td>96 h</td>
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</table>

12.2 Persistence and degradability
No data available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential
Low

12.4 Mobility in soil
No data available

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
It is not requested a chemical safety report

12.6 Other adverse effects
Big quantity of Carbon dioxide (CO2) is the main cause of the accelerated green house effect

Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods
Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous, but in atmosphere or well ventilated area. Our gas cylinders are not refillable. If your cylinder must be destroyed, consult distributor or supplier for specific recommendations.

Refer to section 6 and 7 for handling and action of inadvertent leakage of the waste.

Section 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number
UN 1013

14.2 UN proper shipping name
CARBON DIOXIDE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)
2.2

14.4 Packing group
n.a.

14.5 Environmental hazards
n.a.
14.6 Special precautions for user
Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver’s compartment. 
Assure that the drivers knows the potential dangers of the loading and he is able to operate in case of emergency.
Ensure that the cylinders are firmly secured.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code
n.a.

Additional information
Sea transport
EMS: F-C, S-V
Proper Shipping name: CARBON DIOXIDE

Air transport:
<table>
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<th>Cargo</th>
<th>Pkg Inst:</th>
<th>Max Net Qty/Pkg:</th>
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</thead>
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<td>200</td>
<td>150kg</td>
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Section 15: Regulatory information
15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
Seveso directive 2012/18/UE: not covered.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment
A CSA does not need to be carried out for this product

Section 16: Other information
* The symbol * indicates that the information has been updated to the current revision.

GENERAL BIBLIOGRAPHY:
1. (EC) Regulation no. 1907/2006 of the European Parliament (REACH)
2. (EC) Regulation no. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament (CLP)
4. ESIS: European chemical Substances Information System

Remark for the User:
The information on this sheet is based on the available knowledge at the time of our last revision.
The user must make sure that information is appropriate and complete for the specific product destination.
This document cannot be considered as a warranty for specific properties of the product.
As product use does not fall on our direct control, the user must bear full responsibility for complying with all the rules and regulations in force relating to hygiene and safety. We disclaim any responsibility for improper uses.