

## Safety Data Sheet

according to the Hazardous Products Regulation (February 11, 2015)

## SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance
Trade name : Aligal 2 , Lasal 2
Chemical name : Carbon Dioxide
CAS-No. : 124-38-9
Product code : A0464519
Formula : CO2

Synonyms : Carbon dioxide in coal mines / Carbon dioxide

### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended uses and restrictions : Protective Atmosphere for Food and Beverages; Semiconductor Purposes; Manufacture of

Substances

1.3. Supplier

Air Liquide Canada Inc.

1250, René Lévesque West Blvd. Suite 1700

Montreal, QC, H3B 5E6

Canada

T 1-800-817-7697

www.airliquide.ca

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 514-878-1667

### SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

### Classification (GHS CA)

Gases under pressure Compressed gas H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Full text of H statements : see section 16

### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

### **GHS CA labeling**

Hazard pictograms (GHS CA)



Signal word (GHS-CA) : Warning

Hazard statements (GHS CA) : H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated Precautionary statements (GHS CA) : P410+P403 - Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards which do not result in classification : Asphyxiant in high concentrations. 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.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS CA)

No data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name : Carbon Dioxide CAS-No. : 124-38-9

Name	Chemical name/Synony ms	Product identifier	%	Classification (GHS CA)
Carbon Dioxide	Carbon Dioxide Carbon dioxide in coal mines / Carbon dioxide	CAS-No.: 124-38-9	100	Press. Gas (Comp.), H280

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

#### 3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

### SECTION 4: First-aid measures

#### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after 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.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Adverse effects not expected from this product. First-aid measures after eye contact : Adverse effects not expected from this product.

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

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects : May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute : In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of

and delayed mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Refer to section 11.

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Other medical advice or treatment : None.

### SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray or fog.

5.2. Unsuitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet to extinguish.

## 5.3. Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product

Reactivity in case of fire : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.

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#### 5.4. Special protective equipment and precautions 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 (e.g, 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.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

General measures : Try to stop release. Evacuate area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area

unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Act in accordance with local emergency plan. Stay upwind. Oxygen detectors should be used when

asphyxiating gases may be released.

#### 6.2. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods and material for containment and cleaning : Ventilate area.

up

#### 6.3. Reference to other sections

For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection"

# 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 regularily) 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 work area.

Safe handling of the gas receptacle

: Refer to supplier's container handling instructions. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. 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 container 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 container valves or safety relief devices. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the cylinder contents. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.

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

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Additional information : None available.

#### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Oxygen detectors should be used when

asphyxiating gases may be released. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for

leakages. Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

Environmental exposure controls: Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. See section 13 for

Trefer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere. So

specific methods for waste gas treatment.

#### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

#### 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 EN/ISO standards should be selected.

### Hand protection:

Wear working gloves when handling gas containers. Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.

#### Eye protection:

Wear safety glasses with side shields. Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection - specifications

#### Respiratory protection:

Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.

#### Thermal hazard protection:

None in addition to the above sections.

#### Other information:

Wear safety shoes while handling containers. Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.

# SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state : Gas

Appearance : No data available Color : Colourless. Odor : Odorless

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Odor threshold : < Odor threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn for overexposure

pH : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : Not applicable
Molecular mass : 17 g/mol
Melting point : Not known
Freezing point : -56.6 °C
Boiling point : -56.6 °C

Flash point : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Critical temperature : 30 °C

Auto-ignition temperature : Non flammable.

Decomposition temperature : Not applicable.

Flammability (solid, gas) : Non flammable.

Vapor pressure : 5730 kPa

Vapor pressure at 50 °C : Not applicable.

Critical pressure : 7381.8 kPa

Relative vapor density at 20 °C : Not applicable.

Relative density : 0.82

Relative gas density : Heavier than air

Solubility : Water: No reliable data available.

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow) : Not applicable for gas-mixtures.

Not applicable for gas-mixtures.

Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable
Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable
Explosive properties : Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties : Not applicable.
Explosion limits : Non flammable.

9.2. Other information

Sublimation point : -78.5 °C
Gas group : Compressed gas

Additional information : Gas/vapor heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground

level

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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

Chemical stability : Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions : None.

Conditions to avoid : Avoid moisture in installation systems.

Incompatible materials : None. For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

Hazardous decomposition products : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be

produced.

Hardening time: : No additional information available

# 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.

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LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	820000 ppm/4h	
ATE CA (Gases (except aerosol dispensers and lighters))	820000 ppmV/4h	
Carbon Dioxide (124-38-9)		
LC50 Inhalation - Rat [ppm]	820000 ppm/4h	
ATE CA (Gases (except aerosol dispensers and lighters))	820000 ppmV/4h	
Additional information	:	
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.	
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified pH: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.	
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: 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 classified	
Carbon Dioxide (124-38-9)		
Viscosity, kinematic	Not applicable	
Likely routes of exposure Symptoms/effects Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	<ul> <li>Inhalation.</li> <li>May cause drowsiness or dizziness.</li> <li>In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Refer to section 11.</li> </ul>	

# SECTION 12: Ecological information

## 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No data available.

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term

(acute)

: Not classified

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term

: Not classified

Carbon Dioxide	(124-38-9)
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(chronic)

·	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Carbon Dioxide (124-38-9)	
Persistence and degradability	No data available.

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Carbon Dioxide (124-38-9)	
Persistence and degradability	No data available.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Carbon Dioxide (124-38-9)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.
	<u> </u>

Carbon Dioxide (124-38-9)	
Bioaccumulative potential	No data available.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Carbon Dioxide (124-38-9)	
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution. Partition into soil is unlikely.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.

Carbon Dioxide (124-38-9)	
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution. Partition into soil is unlikely.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	Not applicable for gas-mixtures.

### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Ozone : Not classified Effect on ozone layer : None.

Other adverse effects : No known effects from this product.

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods : Contact supplier if guidance is required. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation

could be dangerous. Ensure that the emission levels from local regulations or operating permits are not exceeded. Refer to the EIGA code of practice Doc.30 "Disposal of Gases", downloadable at http://www.eiga.org for more guidance on suitable disposal methods. Return unused product

in original container to supplier.

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

regulations.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with TDG / DOT / IMDG / IATA

### 14.1. UN number

 UN-No. (TDG)
 : UN1956

 DOT NA No
 : UN1956

 UN-No. (IMDG)
 : 1956

 UN-No. (IATA)
 : 1956

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name : Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : Compressed gas, n.o.s.

Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Compressed gas, n.o.s.

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

#### TDG

Transport hazard class(es) (TDG) : 2.2 Hazard labels (TDG) : 2.2



#### DOT

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : 2.2 Hazard labels (DOT) : 2.2



### IMDG

Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG) : 2.2 Hazard labels (IMDG) : 2.2



#### IATA

Transport hazard class(es) (IATA) : 2.2 Hazard labels (IATA) : 2.2



# 14.4. Packing group

Packing group (TDG) : Not applicable

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Packing group (DOT) : Not applicable Packing group (IMDG) : Not applicable Packing group (IATA) : Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Other information : No supplementary information available.

14.6. Special precautions for user

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 cylinder 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.

**TDG** 

UN-No. (TDG) : UN1956

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**TDG Special Provisions** 

- : 16 (1) The technical name of at least one of the most dangerous substances that predominantly contributes to the hazard or hazards posed by the dangerous goods must be shown, in parentheses, on the shipping document following the shipping name in accordance with clause 3.5(1)(c)(ii)(A) of Part 3 (Documentation). The technical name must also be shown, in parentheses, on a small means of containment or on a tag following the shipping name in accordance with subsections 4.11(2) and (3) of Part 4 (Dangerous Goods Safety Marks).
  (2) Despite subsection (1), the technical name for the following dangerous goods is not required to be shown on a shipping document or on a small means of containment when Canadian law for domestic transport or an international convention for international transport prohibits the
  - disclosure of the technical name:
    (a) UN1544, ALKALOID SALTS, SOLID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, SOLID, N.O.S:
  - (b) UN1851, MEDICINE, LIQUID, TOXIC, N.O.S;
  - (c) UN3140, ALKALOID SALTS, LIQUID, N.O.S. or ALKALOIDS, LIQUID, N.O.S;
  - (d) UN3248, MEDICINE, LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, TOXIC, N.O.S; or
  - (e) UN3249, MEDICINE, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S.
  - (3) Despite subsection (1), the technical name for the following dangerous goods is not required to be shown on a small means of containment:
  - (a) UN2814, INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING HUMANS; or
  - (b) UN2900, INFECTIOUS SUBSTANCE, AFFECTING ANIMALS,148 (1) Part 5 (Means of Containment) does not apply to radiation detectors that contain these dangerous goods in non-refillable pressure receptacles if
  - (a) the working pressure in each receptacle is less than 5 000 KPa;
  - (b) the capacity of each receptacle is less than 12 L;
  - (c) each receptacle has a minimum burst pressure of
  - (i) at least 3 times the working pressure, when the receptacle is fitted with a relief device, or
  - (ii) at least 4 times the working pressure, when the receptacle is not fitted with a relief device;
  - (d) each receptacle is manufactured from material that will not fragment upon rupture;
  - (e) each detector is manufactured under a quality assurance program;
  - (f) the detectors are transported in strong outer means of containment; and
  - (g) a detector in its outer means of containment is capable of withstanding a 1.2 m drop test without breakage of the detector or rupture of the outer means of containment.
  - (2) Part 5 (Means of Containment) does not apply to radiation detectors that contain these dangerous goods in non-refillable pressure receptacles and that are included in equipment, if
  - (a) the conditions set out in paragraphs (1)(a) to (e) are met; and
  - (b) the equipment is contained in a strong outer means of containment or the equipment affords the detectors with protection that is equivalent to that provided by a strong outer means of containment
  - (3) These Regulations, except for Part 1 (Coming into Force, Repeal, Interpretation, General Provisions and Special Cases) and Part 2 (Classification), do not apply to radiation detectors that contain these dangerous goods in non-refillable pressure

receptacles, including detectors in radiation detection systems, if the detectors meet the requirements of subsection (1) or (2), as applicable, and the capacity of the receptacles that contain the detectors is less than 50 mL.

Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index

Excepted quantities (TDG)
Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger

Carrying Railway Vehicle Index

: E0 : 75 L

0.125 L

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 120

DOT

 UN-No.(DOT)
 : UN1956

 DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)
 : 306;307

 DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)
 : 302;305

 DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)
 : 314;315

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DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 : 75 kg

CFR 173.27)

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 : 150 kg

CFR 175.75)

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a

passenger vessel.

**IMDG** 

Special provision (IMDG): 274Limited quantities (IMDG): 120 mlExcepted quantities (IMDG): E1Packing instructions (IMDG): P200

EmS-No. (Fire) : F-C - FIRE SCHEDULE Charlie - NON-FLAMMABLE GASES

EmS-No. (Spillage) : S-V - SPILLAGE SCHEDULE Victor - GASES (NON-FLAMMABLE, NON-TOXIC)

Stowage category (IMDG) :
Flash point (IMDG) :

Properties and observations (IMDG) : Liquefied, non-flammable gas. Heavier than air (1.5). Cannot remain in the liquid state above

31°C.

IATA

PCA Excepted quantities (IATA) : E1 PCA Limited quantities (IATA) Forbidden PCA limited quantity max net quantity (IATA) : Forbidden PCA packing instructions (IATA) : 200 PCA max net quantity (IATA) : 75kg CAO packing instructions (IATA) : 200 CAO max net quantity (IATA) 150kg Special provision (IATA) A202 ERG code (IATA) 2L

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. National regulations

No additional information available

#### 15.2. International regulations

No additional information available

### SECTION 16: Other information

Training advice : The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training.

Full text of H-phrases:

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Abbreviations and acronyms:

ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate

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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

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), Canada

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