

# **PAIN ENTERPRISES, INC. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID

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### **1. Chemical Product and Company Identification**

Pain Enterprises, Inc. ,

101 Daniels way

Bloomington, IN 47404

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (800) 245-8583

24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:

CHEMTREC (800)424-9300

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN NO: 20101

PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID

CHEMICAL NAME: Carbon Dioxide

COMMON NAMES/SYNONYMS: Carbon Ice, Dry Ice, Solid Carbon Dioxide

TDG (Canada) CLASSIFICATION: 9.1

WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: A, D2B

PREPARED BY: Pain Enterprises, Inc.

PREPARATION DATE: 5/3/2000

REVIEW DATES: 08/22/2004

### **2. Composition, Information on Ingredients**

INGREDIENT % WEIGHT PEL-OSHA<sup>1</sup> TLV-ACGIH<sup>2</sup> LD<sub>50</sub> or LC<sub>50</sub>

Route/Species

Carbon Dioxide

FORMULA: CO<sub>2</sub>

CAS: 124-38-9

RTECS #: FF6400000

99.8 to 99.999 5000 ppm TWA 5000 ppm TWA

30,000 ppm STEL

Not Available

<sup>1</sup> As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

<sup>2</sup> As stated in the ACGIH 1994-95 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents

### **3. Hazards Identification**

#### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

Oxygen levels below 19.5% may cause asphyxia. Exposure to carbon dioxide gas can cause nausea and respiratory problems. High concentrations may cause vasodilatation leading to circulatory collapse. Contact with solid product may cause frostbite or freeze burns in exposed tissues.

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#### **ROUTE OF ENTRY:**

Skin Contact

Yes

Skin Absorption

No

Eye Contact

Yes

Inhalation

Yes

Ingestion

Yes

#### **HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Exposure Limits

Yes

Irritant

No

Sensitization

No

Teratogen

No

Reproductive Hazard

No

Mutagen

No

Synergistic Effects

None reported

Carcinogenicity: -- NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

**EYE EFFECTS:**

Contact with product may cause frostbite or cryogenic "burns.

**SKIN EFFECTS:**

Contact with product may cause frostbite. Frostbite effects are a change in color of the skin to gray or white, possibly followed by blistering. Skin may become inflamed and painful.

**INGESTION EFFECTS:**

Contact with product may cause frostbite.

**INHALATION EFFECTS:**

Carbon dioxide is the most powerful cerebral vasodilator known. Inhaling large concentrations causes rapid circulatory insufficiency leading to coma and death. Asphyxiation is likely to occur before the effects of carbon dioxide overexposure. Chronic, harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of low concentrations. Low concentrations of carbon dioxide cause increased respiration and headache. Effects of oxygen deficiency may include: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscular coordination, faulty judgment, depression of all sensations, emotional instability, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma, and death. Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

**NFPA HAZARD CODES HMIS HAZARD CODES RATINGS SYSTEM**

Health: 1 Health: 1 0 = No Hazard

Flammability: 0 Flammability: 0 1 = Slight Hazard

Reactivity: 0 Reactivity: 0 2 = Moderate Hazard

3 = Serious Hazard

4 = Severe Hazard

**4. First Aid Measures**

**EYES:**

Never introduce oil or ointment into the eyes without medical advice! In case of freezing or cryogenic "burns" by rapidly evaporating liquid. **DO NOT WASH THE EYES WITH HOT OR EVEN TEPID WATER!** Remove victim from the source of contamination. Open eyelids wide to allow liquid/solid to evaporate/sublime. If pain

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is present, refer the victim to an ophthalmologist for further treatment and follow up. If the victim cannot tolerate light; protect eyes with a light bandage or handkerchief.

**SKIN:**

Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected area with cold water and soap. **DO NOT USE HOT WATER.** A physician should see the patient promptly if frostbite has occurred.

**INGESTION:**

A physician should see the patient promptly if frostbite has occurred.

**INHALATION:**

**PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO CARBON DIOXIDE. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.** Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Conditions of Flammability: Nonflammable

Flash point:

None

Method:

Not Applicable

Auto ignition

Temperature: None

LEL (%): None UEL (%): None

Hazardous combustion products: None

Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None

Sensitivity to static discharge: None

### **FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

None. Non-flammable.

## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Avoid contact with spilled product. Personnel in area should use insulated gloves and other protective clothing to prevent contact. If spilled in confined area, provide ventilation to prevent buildup of carbon dioxide gas.

## 7. Handling and Storage

### **Electrical Classification:**

Non-Hazardous.

Dry carbon dioxide can be handled in most common structural materials. Moist carbon dioxide is generally corrosive by its formation of carbonic acid. For applications with moist Carbon Dioxide, 316, 309 and 310 stainless steels may be used as well as Hastelloy®, A, B, & C, and Monel®. Ferrous Nickel alloys are slightly susceptible to corrosion. At normal temperatures carbon dioxide is compatible with most plastics and elastomers. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Carbon dioxide vapor is heavier than air and will accumulate in low areas.

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Carbon dioxide solid should be stored in insulated containers equipped with loose fitting lids which will allow escape of vapor caused by sublimation. Do not store in subsurface or enclosed areas. Locate the insulated storage container in an area where there is adequate ventilation so as to prevent the accumulation of carbon dioxide vapors/gas above exposure limits. **DO NOT PUT DRY ICE IN A CLOSED CONTAINER WHERE EVOLVED GAS CANNOT ESCAPE!** Remove scrap solid (snow or dry ice) to a hood with forced ventilation or take to a remote outside location and allow to sublime. Protect containers from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits.

## 8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

### **EXPOSURE LIMITS:**

**INGREDIENT % VOLUME PEL-OSHA<sup>2</sup> TLV-ACGIH<sup>3</sup> LD<sub>50</sub> or OC<sub>50</sub>**

#### **Route/Species**

Carbon Dioxide

FORMULA: CO<sub>2</sub>

CAS: 124-38-9

RTECS #: FF6400000

99.8 TO 99.999 5000 ppm TWA 5000 ppm TWA

30,000 ppm STEL

Not Available

1 Refer to individual state of provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.

2 As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

3 As stated in the ACGIH 1994-1995 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

IDLH (Carbon Dioxide): 50,000 ppm

### **ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

Use local exhaust to prevent accumulation of high concentrations so as to reduce the oxygen level in the air to less than 19.5% and the carbon dioxide concentration below the exposure limit.

**EYE/FACE PROTECTION:**

Safety goggles or glasses as appropriate for the job. A face shield is recommended for handling cryogenic material.

**SKIN PROTECTION:**

Protective gloves of any material appropriate for the job. Insulated gloves are recommended for cryogenic materials.

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:**

Positive pressure air line with full-face mask and escape bottle or self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.

**OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION:**

Safety shoes.

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**9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

**PARAMETER VALUE UNITS**

Physical state (gas, liquid, solid): solid

Vapor pressure at 70°F: 856 psi

Vapor density at 70°F, 1 atm (Air=1): 1.53

Evaporation point: Not Available

Boiling point (CO2 Sublimes): -109.3

: -78.5

°F

°C

Freezing point: -69.8

: -56.6

°F

°C

pH: Not Available

Specific gravity: Not Available

Oil/water partition coefficient: Not Available

Solubility (H2O): Very soluble

Odor threshold: Not Applicable

Odor and appearance: A white solid liberating a colorless, odorless gas.

**10. Stability and Reactivity**

**STABILITY:**

Stable

**INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:**

Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diammino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:**

Carbon monoxide and oxygen when heated above 3092°F (1700°C). Carbonic acid is formed in the presence of moisture.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:**

Will not occur.

**11. Toxicological Information**

**REPRODUCTIVE:**

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals. Exposure of female rats to 60,000 ppm carbon dioxide for 24 hours has produced toxic effects to the embryo and fetus in pregnant rats. Toxic effects to the reproductive system have been observed in other mammalian species at similar concentrations.

**OTHER:**

Carbon dioxide is the most powerful cerebral vasodilator known. Inhaling large concentrations causes rapid circulatory insufficiency leading to coma and death. Chronic, harmful effects are not known from repeated

inhalation of low (3 to 5 molar %) concentrations.

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## **12. Ecological Information**

No data given.

## **13. Disposal Considerations**

Allow to sublime (evaporate) in a well ventilated area.

## **14. Transport Information**

**PARAMETER United States DOT Canada TDG**

**PROPER SHIPPING NAME:** Carbon Dioxide, solid Carbon Dioxide, solid

**HAZARD CLASS:** 9 9.1

**IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:** UN 1845 UN 1845

**SHIPPING LABEL:** None!

**Packing Group:** III

**Note:** Only regulated as a hazardous material if shipped by air or water.

## **15. Regulatory Information**

**SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION**

**SARA TITLE III HAZARD CLASSES:** Acute Health Hazard

## **16. Other Information**

Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled without the express written permission of the owner.

Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his/her (written) consent is a violation of transportation regulations.

### **DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES:**

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