

# Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice

## Safety Data Sheet P-4575

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1997    Revision date: 02/06/2019    Supersedes: 10/17/2016

### SECTION 1: Product and company identification

#### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance  
Trade name : Dry Ice, Ultralce  
CAS-No. : 124-38-9  
Formula : CO<sub>2</sub>  
Other means of identification : Dry ice (nuggets, pellets, or blocks), carbonice, carbonic anhydride

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

Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial use; Use as directed.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Praxair, Inc.  
10 Riverview Drive  
Danbury, CT 06810-6268 - USA  
T 1-800-772-9247 (1-800-PRAXAIR) - F 1-716-879-2146  
[www.praxair.com](http://www.praxair.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633

CHEMTREC, 24hr/day 7days/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

#### 2.2. Label elements

##### GHS US labeling

No labeling applicable

#### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Refrigerated solidified gas. CONTACT WITH PRODUCT MAY CAUSE COLD BURNS OR FROSTBITE.  
  
Dry ice sublimates to carbon dioxide vapor at -109°F (-78°C). VAPOR MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION.

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

No data available

### SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

#### 3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%
Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (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 after inhalation : Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Apply artificial respiration if breathing stopped.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : 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.. Get immediate medical attention.
- 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

No additional information available

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

Reactivity : None.

#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions : Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Do not discharge sprays onto solid carbon dioxide. Solid carbon dioxide will freeze water rapidly. NEVER HANDLE SOLID CARBON DIOXIDE WITH YOUR BARE HANDS. USE GLOVES OR DRY ICE TONGS OR A DRY SHOVEL OR SCOOP. Move packages away from fire area if safe to do so. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L—Fire Protection.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

General measures : Use protective clothing. Wear cold-insulating gloves/face shield/eye protection. Chemical asphyxiant. Exposure to low concentrations for extended periods may result in dizziness or unconsciousness, and may lead to death. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proven to be safe. NEVER HANDLE SOLID CARBON DIOXIDE WITH YOUR BARE HANDS. USE GLOVES OR DRY ICE TONGS OR A DRY SHOVEL OR SCOOP.

##### 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

Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

#### 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.

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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid materials incompatible with cryogenic use; some metals such as carbon steel may fracture easily at low temperature. Vapor can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency. Never allow any unprotected part of your body to touch solid carbon dioxide or to touch uninsulated pipes or vessels containing solid or liquid carbon dioxide or cold carbon dioxide gas. Not only can you suffer frostbite, your skin may stick fast to the cold surfaces. Use tongs or insulated gloves when handling solid carbon dioxide or objects in contact cold carbon dioxide in any form. Wear protective clothing and equipment as prescribed in section 8. For other precautions in using carbon dioxide, see section 16.

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

Storage conditions : Store and use with adequate ventilation. Do not store in tight containers or confined spaces. Storage areas should be clean and dry. Solid carbon dioxide is generally delivered to customers in 50-lb (22.7-kg), ½-cubic ft (0.0142 cubic meter) blocks (approximate dimensions), wrapped in kraft paper. Small pellets or nuggets are also produced. The product should be stored in insulated containers that open from the top. Lids should fit loosely so the carbon dioxide vapor given off as the solid sublimates can escape into the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide gas is about 1½ times as heavy as air and will accumulate in low-lying areas, so ventilation must be adequate at floor or below grade level.

#### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (124-38-9)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	40000 ppm

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available). Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Consider work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

Hand protection : Cold-insulating gloves.

Eye protection : Wear safety glasses with side shields.

Respiratory protection : When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). 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.

Environmental exposure controls : None necessary.

Other information : Wear safety shoes while handling containers.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Physical state : Solid

Appearance : Opaque. White crystalline solid.

Molecular mass : 44 g/mol

Color : White.

Odor : No odor warning properties.

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Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: 3.7 (carbonic acid)
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: -78.5 °C
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: -78.4 °C
Flash point	: Not applicable.
Critical temperature	: 30 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: Not applicable.
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 5730 kPa
Critical pressure	: 7375 kPa
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 0.82
Density	: 1562 kg/m <sup>3</sup>
Relative gas density	: 1.52
Solubility	: Water: 2000 mg/l Completely soluble.
Log Pow	: 0.83
Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Explosion limits	: Not applicable.

### 9.2. Other information

Sublimation point	: -78.5 °C    Expansion ratio for solid to gas at sublimation point is 1 to 554.
Additional information	: Gas/vapor heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

None.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

None under recommended storage and handling conditions (see section 7).

### 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.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

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Acute toxicity	: 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 sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

##### Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (124-38-9)

Persistence and degradability	No ecological damage caused by this product.
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#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

##### Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (124-38-9)

BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
Log Pow	0.83
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

##### Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (124-38-9)

Mobility in soil	No data available.
Ecology - soil	No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	: Can cause frost damage to vegetation.
Effect on ozone layer	: None.
Global warming potential [CO2=1]	: 1
Effect on the global warming	: When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods	: See Section 6.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT	
Transport document description	: UN1845 Carbon dioxide, solid, 9
UN-No.(DOT)	: UN1845
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: Carbon dioxide, solid

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Class (DOT) : 9 - Class 9 - Miscellaneous hazardous material 49 CFR 173.140

Hazard labels (DOT) : 9 - Class 9 (Miscellaneous dangerous materials)



DOT Symbols : A - Material is regulated as a hazardous material only when transported by air, W - Material is regulated as a hazardous material only when transported by water

### Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 120 (UN1013)

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 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.

### Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG) : 1845

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID (DRY ICE)

Class (IMDG) : 9 - Miscellaneous dangerous substances and articles

### Air transport

UN-No. (IATA) : 1845

Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Carbon dioxide, solid

Class (IATA) : 9 - Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

#### Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (124-38-9)

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

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard
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### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

#### Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (124-38-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

### EU-Regulations

#### Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (124-38-9)

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

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### 15.2.2. National regulations

#### Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice (124-38-9)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)  
 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 the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)  
 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

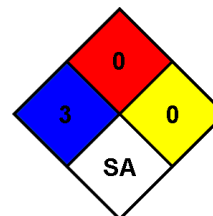
#### Carbon Dioxide, Solid or Dry Ice(124-38-9)

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

## SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 02/06/2019

- NFPA health hazard : 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent 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 reactivity : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.
- NFPA specific hazard : SA - This denotes gases which are simple asphyxiants.



SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Praxair

*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.*