



## Carbon dioxide

### Safety Data Sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830  
Reference number: EIGA018A  
Issue date: 16/01/2013 Revision date: 18/12/2024 Supersedes version of: 13/06/2024 Version: 3.6

#### SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

##### 1.1. Product identifier

Product form	: Substance
Name	: Carbon dioxide
Trade name	: Carbon Dioxide Food Grade, Carbon Dioxide 204-696-9
EC-No.	: 124-38-9
CAS-No.	: Listed in Annex IV / V REACH, exempted from registration.
REACH registration No	: 000010021714
Product code	: CO2
Formula	: Exempted from REACH registration
REACH authorisation exemptions	:

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

###### 1.2.1. Relevant identified uses

Relevant identified uses	: Industrial and professional uses. Perform risk assessment prior to use. Aerosol propellant. Use as a biocide. Blast cleaning. Test gas/Calibration gas. Chemical reaction / Synthesis. Purge gas, diluting gas, inerting gas. Laboratory use. Laser gas. Use as refrigerant. Consumer use. Shield gas for welding processes. Propellant. It is the responsibility of the end user to ensure that the product as supplied is suitable for its intended use.
Use of the substance/mixture	: Balance gas for mixtures. beverage Application Blanketing gas. Carrier gas. Combustion, melting and cutting processes. Cooling applications. Fire suppressant gas. Food freezing. Food packaging gas. Freezing, Cooling and heat transfer. Inflation systems. Plant growth promoter. Pressure head gas, operational assist gas in pressure systems. Process gas. Refrigerant Solvent and extraction agents

###### 1.2.2. Uses advised against

Uses advised against	: Industrial or technical grade is unsuitable for medical and/or food applications or inhalation.
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### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Adams Gas | Strasbourg Street,  
Westwood Industrial Estate,  
Margate, Kent, CT9 4JJ  
Tel: 01843 220596 Email:  
sales@adamsgas.co.uk

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : 01843 220596

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Physical hazards Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas H280

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

### Adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

No additional information available

### 2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP) :



GHS04

Signal word (CLP) :

Warning

Hazard statements (CLP) :

H280 - Contains gas under pressure: may explode if heated.

Precautionary statements (CLP)

- Storage

: P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

Supplemental information

: Asphyxiant in high concentrations.

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards : In high concentrations CO<sub>2</sub> causes rapid circulatory insufficiency even at normal levels of oxygen concentration. Symptoms are headache, nausea and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness and death. Not classified as PBT or vPvB. Asphyxiant in high concentrations. Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite. The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Carbon dioxide	CAS-No.: 124-38-9 EC-No.: 204-696-9 REACH-no.*1	100	Press. Gas (Liq.), H280

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Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

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

*\*1: Listed in Annex IV/VREACH, exempted from registration.*

*\*3: Registration not required: Substance manufactured or imported < 1t/y.*

### 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	: In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Obtain medical assistance.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.
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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	Low concentrations of CO2 cause increased respiration and headache. In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. See section 11.
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### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: Water spray or fog. Product does not burn, use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet to extinguish.

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

Reactivity in case of fire	: No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
Specific hazards	: Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.
Hazardous combustion products	: None.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

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.
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Special protective equipment for fire fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus.  
Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.  
Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves for firefighters.  
Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

##### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Act in accordance with local emergency plan. Try to stop release. Evacuate area. Ensure adequate air ventilation. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Stay upwind. See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment.

##### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Emergency procedures : Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. See section 5.3 of the SDS for more information.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release.

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

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up : Ventilate area.

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Safe use of the product : Containers, which contain or have contained flammable or explosive substances, must not be inerted with liquid carbon dioxide. Potential production of solid CO<sub>2</sub> particles must be ruled out. In order to rule out potential electrostatic discharge production, the system must be adequately grounded.  
Be aware of the risk of formation of static electricity with the use of CO<sub>2</sub> extinguishers. Do not use them in places where a flammable atmosphere may be present.  
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 regularly) 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.

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Safe handling of the gas receptacle : Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.  
Do not allow backfeed into the container.  
Protect containers 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 content of the container.  
Suck back of water into the container must be prevented.  
Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.

### 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.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### 8.1.1 National occupational exposure and biological limit values

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
IOEL TWA	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
IOEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Regulatory reference	COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2006/15/EC
United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [1]	9150 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [2]	5000 ppm
WEL STEL (OEL STEL)	27400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
WEL STEL (OEL STEL) [ppm]	15000 ppm

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

Regulatory reference	EH40/2005 (Fourth edition, 2020). HSE
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#### 8.1.2. Recommended monitoring procedures

No additional information available

#### 8.1.3. Air contaminants formed

No additional information available

#### 8.1.4. DNEL and PNEC

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

#### DNEL/DMEL (additional information)

Additional information	None available.
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#### PNEC (additional information)

Additional information	None available.
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#### 8.1.5. Control banding

No additional information available

## 8.2. Exposure controls

### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

#### Appropriate engineering controls:

CO2 detectors should be used when CO2 may be released. 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. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available). Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.

### 8.2.2. Personal protection 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.

#### 8.2.2.1. Eye and face protection

##### Eye protection:

Wear goggles when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.  
Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection - specifications

#### 8.2.2.2. Skin protection

##### Hand protection:

Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.  
Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risks, performance level 1 or higher.  
Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.  
Standard EN 511 - Cold insulating gloves, performance level 1 or higher. Recommended types include insulated gauntlets or gloves specifically selected to prevent liquid penetration and ingress of cryogenic liquids and to provide mechanical resistance.

##### Other skin protection

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

##### Other information:

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

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### 8.2.2.3. Respiratory protection

#### Respiratory protection:

Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres. Self contained breathing apparatus is recommended, where unknown exposure may be expected, e.g. during maintenance activities on installation systems.

Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.

Consult respiratory device supplier's product information for the selection of the appropriate device.

### 8.2.2.4. Thermal hazards

#### Thermal hazard protection:

None in addition to the above sections.

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

#### Environmental exposure controls:

None necessary.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

Appearance	
Molecular mass	: 44 g/mol
Physical state	: Gas
Form	: Liquefied gas
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Odourless.
Odour threshold	: Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.
pH	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: -78.5 °C Melting point at normal conditions does not exist. At atmospheric pressure solid carbon dioxide sublimates into gaseous carbon dioxide at -78.5 °C
Freezing point	: -56.6 °C
Boiling point	: -56.6 °C
Flash point	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Critical temperature	: 31 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: Non flammable.
Decomposition temperature	: Not applicable.
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Non flammable.
Vapour pressure	: 57.3 bar(a) 20 °C:
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	: No reliable data available.
Critical pressure	: 7375 kPa
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: Not applicable.
Relative density	: 0.82
Density	: 0.771 g/cm <sup>3</sup> 20.0 °C
Relative gas density	: 1.52
Solubility in water	: 2000 mg/l
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: 0.83
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	: 0.83
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.07 mPa·s literature: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No oxidising properties.
Explosive limits	: Not known.
Lower explosive limit (LEL)	: Not applicable.
Upper explosive limit (UEL)	: Not applicable.
Particle characteristics	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures. Nanoforms are not relevant for gases and gas mixtures.

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### 9.2. Other information

Sublimation point	: -78.5
Gas group	: Press. Gas (Liq.)
Additional information	: Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

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

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

None.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Avoid moisture in installation systems.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	: Toxicological effects not expected from this product if occupational exposure limit values are not exceeded.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation	: No known effects from this product. pH: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: No known effects from this product. pH: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: No known effects from this product.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: No known effects from this product.
Carcinogenicity	: No known effects from this product.
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Toxic for reproduction : Fertility	: No known effects from this product.
Toxic for reproduction : unborn child	: No known effects from this product.
STOT-single exposure	: No known effects from this product.
STOT-repeated exposure	: No known effects from this product.
Aspiration hazard	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

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

Viscosity, kinematic	Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
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Other information : Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. 5% CO<sub>2</sub> has been found to act synergistically to increase the toxicity of certain other gases (CO, NO<sub>2</sub>). CO<sub>2</sub> has been shown to enhance the production of carboxy- or met-hemoglobin by these gases possibly due to carbon dioxide's stimulatory effects on the respiratory and circulatory systems. For more information, see 'EIGA Safety Info 24: Carbon Dioxide, Physiological Hazards' at [www.eiga.eu](http://www.eiga.eu). The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (acute) : Not classified  
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (chronic) : Not classified  
Not rapidly degradable

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

LC50 96 h - Fish [mg/l]	No data available.
EC50 48h - Daphnia magna [mg/l]	No data available.
EC50 72h - Algae [mg/l]	No data available.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

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

Assessment	No ecological damage caused by this product.
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#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

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

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	0.83
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)	0.83
Assessment	No ecological damage caused by this product.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

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

Assessment	No ecological damage caused by this product.
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#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Assessment : Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : No known effects from this product.  
Assessment : The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.  
Effect on the ozone layer : No effect on the ozone layer.  
Effect on global warming : When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.  
Contains greenhouse gas(es).  
Global warming potential [CO<sub>2</sub>=1] : 1

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### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste treatment methods : Discharge to atmosphere in large quantities should be avoided. May be vented to atmosphere in a well ventilated place. Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Return unused product in original container to supplier.

List of hazardous waste codes (from Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended) : 16 05 05 : Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04.

#### 13.2. Additional information

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with ADR / IMDG / IATA / ADN / RID

ADR	IMDG	IATA	ADN	RID
<b>14.1. UN number</b>				
UN 1013	UN 1013	UN 1013	UN 1013	UN 1013
<b>14.2. UN proper shipping name</b>				
CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE	Carbon dioxide	CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE
<b>Transport document description</b>				
UN 1013 CARBON DIOXIDE, 2.2. (C/E)	UN 1013 CARBON DIOXIDE, 2.2	UN 1013 Carbon dioxide, 2.2	UN 1013 CARBON DIOXIDE, 2.2	UN 1013 CARBON DIOXIDE, 2.2
<b>14.3. Transport hazard class(es)</b>				
2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
				
<b>14.4. Packing group</b>				
Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
<b>14.5. Environmental hazards</b>				
Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: No Marine pollutant: No	Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: No	Dangerous for the environment: No
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 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.

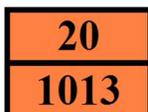
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### Overland transport

Classification code (ADR)	: 2A
Special provisions (ADR)	: 378, 392, 584, 653, 662
Limited quantities (ADR)	: 120ml
Excepted quantities (ADR)	: E1
Packing instructions (ADR)	: P200
Mixed packing provisions (ADR)	: MP9
Portable tank and bulk container instructions (ADR)	: (M)
Tank code (ADR)	: PxBN(M)
Tank special provisions (ADR)	: TA4, TT9
Vehicle for tank carriage	: AT
Transport category (ADR)	: 3
Special provisions for carriage - Loading, unloading and handling (ADR)	: CV9, CV10, CV36
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.)	: 20
Orange plates	:



Tunnel restriction code (ADR)	: C/E
EAC code	: 2T

### Transport by sea

Special provisions (IMDG)	: 378
Limited quantities (IMDG)	: 120 ml
Excepted quantities (IMDG)	: E1
Packing instructions (IMDG)	: P200
EmS-No. (Fire)	: F-C
EmS-No. (Spillage)	: S-V
Stowage category (IMDG)	: A
Properties and observations (IMDG)	: Liquefied, non-flammable gas. Heavier than air (1.5). Cannot remain in the liquid state above 31°C.

### Air transport

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 provisions (IATA)	: A202
ERG code (IATA)	: 2L

### Inland waterway transport

Classification code (ADN)	: 2A
Special provisions (ADN)	: 378, 392, 584, 653, 662
Limited quantities (ADN)	: 120 ml
Excepted quantities (ADN)	: E1
Equipment required (ADN)	: PP
Number of blue cones/lights (ADN)	: 0

### Rail transport

Classification code (RID)	: 2A
Special provisions (RID)	: 378, 392, 584, 653, 662
Limited quantities (RID)	: 120ml
Excepted quantities (RID)	: E1
Packing instructions (RID)	: P200
Mixed packing provisions (RID)	: MP9

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Portable tank and bulk container instructions (RID)	: (M)
Tank codes for RID tanks (RID)	: PxBN(M)
Special provisions for RID tanks (RID)	: TA4, TT9, TM6
Transport category (RID)	: 3
Special provisions for carriage - Loading, unloading and handling (RID)	: CW9, CW10, CW36
Colis express (express parcels) (RID)	: CE3
Hazard identification number (RID)	: 20

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

IBC code : Not applicable.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### 15.1.1. EU-Regulations

##### REACH Annex XVII (Restriction List)

Not listed on REACH Annex XVII

##### REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

Not listed on REACH Annex XIV (Authorisation List)

##### REACH Candidate List (SVHC)

Not listed on the REACH Candidate List

##### PIC Regulation (Prior Informed Consent)

Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012)

##### POP Regulation (Persistent Organic Pollutants)

Not listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021)

##### Ozone Regulation (1005/2009)

Not listed on the Ozone Depletion list (Regulation EU 1005/2009)

##### VOC Directive (2004/42)

Restrictions on use : None.

##### Seveso Directive (Disaster Risk Reduction)

Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) : Not covered.

##### Explosives Precursors Regulation (2019/1148)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Explosives Precursors list (Regulation EU 2019/1148 on the marketing and use of explosives precursors)

##### Drug Precursors Regulation (273/2004)

Contains no substance(s) listed on the Drug Precursors list (Regulation EC 273/2004 on the manufacture and the placing on market of certain substances used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances)

#### 15.1.2. National regulations

Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 2020/878.

Council Directive 89/391/EEC on the introduction of measures to encourage improvements in the safety and health of workers at work

Directive 2016/425/EEC on personal protective equipment

Directive 2014/34/EU on equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (ATEX)

Only products that comply with the food regulations (EC) No. 1333/2008 and (EU) No. 231/2012 and are labelled as such may be used as food additives.

This Safety Data Sheet has been produced to comply with Regulation (EU) 2015/830.

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### United Kingdom

British National Regulations

: Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR 2002 No. 2776).  
Management of Health and Safety at Work Regulations (1999 No. 3242).  
The Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005 (2005 No. 1541).  
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH, 2002 No. 2677).  
Equipment and Protective Systems Intended for Use in Potentially Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (EPS, 1996 No. 192).  
Provision and Use of Work Equipment Regulations (PUWER, 1998 No. 2306).  
Personal Protective Equipment Regulations (1992 No. 2966).  
Control of Major Accident Hazards Regulations (COMAH, 2015 No. 483).  
Chemical Hazards Information and Packaging for Supply (CHIP, 1994 No. 3247).  
Pressure Systems Safety Regulations (PSSR, 2000 No. 128).  
Only products that comply with the food regulations (EC) No. 1333/2008 and (EU) No. 231/2012 and are labelled as such may be used as food additives.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A CSA does not need to be carried out for this product.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Indication of changes:

Safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 2020/878.

### Abbreviations and acronyms:

ADN	European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
	ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
	ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate
BLV	Biological limit value
BOD	Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)
CAO	Cargo Aircraft only / Cargo Aircraft only
CAS-No.	Chemical Abstract Service number
	CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008
COD	Chemical oxygen demand (COD)
	CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment
DMEL	Derived Minimal Effect level
DNEL	Derived-No Effect Level
EC50	Median effective concentration
EC	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ED	Endocrine disrupting properties
	EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EN	European Standard
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
IOELV	Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit Value
LC50	Median lethal concentration

# Carbon dioxide

## Safety Data Sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830

Abbreviations and acronyms:	
LD50	Median lethal dose
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOAEC	No-Observed Adverse Effect Concentration
NOAEL	No-Observed Adverse Effect Level
NOEC	No-Observed Effect Concentration
N.O.S.	Not Otherwise Specified
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
PBT	Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic
PCA	Passenger and Cargo Aircraft / Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
PNEC	Predicted No-Effect Concentration
	PPE - Personal Protection Equipment
REACH	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006
RID	Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
	RMM - Risk Management Measures
STP	Sewage treatment plant
ThOD	Theoretical oxygen demand (ThOD)
TLM	Median Tolerance Limit
TRGS	Technical Rules for Hazardous Substances
STOT-RE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Repeated Exposure
STOT-SE	Specific Target Organ Toxicity-Single Exposure
UFI	Unique Formula Identifier
	UN - United Nations
VOC	Volatile Organic Compounds
vPvB	Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative
WGK	Water Hazard Class

Training advice : The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. For more guidance, refer to EIGA SL 01 "Dangers of Asphyxiation", downloadable at <http://www.eiga.eu>.

Other information : Classification in accordance with the procedures and calculation methods of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP). Key literature references and sources of data are maintained in EIGA doc 169 : 'Classification and Labelling Guide', downloadable at <http://www.Eiga.eu>.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements:	
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas

The classification complies with : ATP 12

# Carbon dioxide

## Safety Data Sheet

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2015/830

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### DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY

: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material compatibility and safety study should be carried out.  
Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press.  
Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), EU GB

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.

**End of document**