

Liquid Carbon Dioxide

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Revision Date: 07/25/2014

Version: 1.0

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY

Product Identifier

Product Form: Substance

Product Name: Liquid Carbon Dioxide

Synonyms: Carbonic Acid, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Dioxide Liquid, CO2

Intended Use of the Product

Use of the Substance/Mixture: Refrigeration and Beverage Industries

Name, Address, and Telephone of the Responsible Party

Company

POET Ethanol Products

3939 North Webb Rd

Wichita, KS 67226

T 316-303-1380

POETEP.com

Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency number : 800-633-8253 (PERS)

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the Substance or Mixture

Classification (GHS-US)

Simple Asphy

Refrigerated liquefied gas H281

Label Elements

GHS-US Labeling

Hazard Pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal Word (GHS-US)

: Warning

Hazard Statements (GHS-US)

: H281 - Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

Precautionary Statements (GHS-US)

: P282 - Wear cold insulating gloves/face shield/eye protection
P315 - Get immediate medical advice and attention
P336 - Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area.
P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place

Other Hazards

Other Hazards Not Contributing to the Classification: Exposure may aggravate those with pre existing eye, skin, or respiratory conditions. Asphyxiant gas, can be fatal. May cause damage to the blood, central nervous system, and cardiovascular system. High concentrations of gas can cause unconsciousness and death. Being under the influence of alcohol may enhance the effects of this product. Contact with the product may cause cold burns or frostbite.

Unknown Acute Toxicity (GHS-US) Not available

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

Name	Product identifier	% (w/w)	Classification (GHS-US)
Carbon dioxide	(CAS No) 124-38-9	100	Simple Asphy Refrigerated liquefied gas, H281

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

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SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

General: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). If frostbite or freezing occurs, immediately flush with plenty of lukewarm water to GENTLY warm the affected area. Do not use hot water. Do not rub affected area. Get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: When symptoms occur: go into open air and ventilate suspected area. Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing. Drench affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists. Thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water. Do not rub affected area.

Eye Contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Get immediate medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects Both Acute and Delayed

General: May cause frostbite on contact with the liquid. Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant. Lack of oxygen can be fatal.

Inhalation: Gas can be toxic as a simple asphyxiant by displacing oxygen from the air. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Skin Contact: Contact with the liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Eye Contact: This gas is non-irritating; but direct contact with liquefied/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possibly permanent eye damage from freeze burns.

Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Non-irritating; but solid and liquid forms of this material and pressurized gas may cause freeze burns.

Chronic Symptoms: Not available

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

If exposed or concerned, get medical advice and attention.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing Media

Suitable Extinguishing Media: Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media: Do not use a heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire.

Special Hazards Arising From the Substance or Mixture

Fire Hazard: Not flammable

Explosion Hazard: Product is not explosive

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Advice for Firefighters

Precautionary Measures Fire: Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire.

Firefighting Instructions: Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

Protection During Firefighting: Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under normal conditions of use carbon dioxide will not develop hazardous combustion products, however when heated under extremely high temperatures and under special conditions carbon monoxide may develop.

Other information: Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Reference to Other Sections

Refer to section 9 for flammability properties.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

General Measures: Avoid breathing (gas). Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Do not allow product to spread into the environment.

For Non-Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Use appropriate personal protection equipment (PPE).

Emergency Procedures: Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

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For Emergency Personnel

Protective Equipment: Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.

Emergency Procedures: Ventilate area.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Avoid release to the environment.

Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

For Containment: Notify authorities if liquid enters sewers or public waters.

Methods for Cleaning Up: Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Isolate area until gas has dispersed. Use water spray to disperse vapors. Contact competent authorities after a spill.

Reference to Other Sections

See heading 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Additional Hazards When Processed: Do not pressurize, cut, or weld containers. Do not puncture or incinerate container. Liquid gas can cause frost-type burns.

Hygiene Measures: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking, or smoking and again when leaving work. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities Not available

Technical Measures: Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage Conditions: Store in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep/Store away from extremely high or low temperatures, incompatible materials. Store in original container.

Incompatible Materials: Strong acids, strong bases, strong oxidizers.

Specific End Use(s)

Refrigeration and Beverage Industries

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control Parameters

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)		
Mexico	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Mexico	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	27000 mg/m ³
Mexico	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	5000 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	54000 mg/m ³
USA NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	30000 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	40000 ppm
Alberta	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	54000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Alberta	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Alberta	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
British Columbia	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
British Columbia	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Manitoba	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm

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Manitoba	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	54000 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
New Brunswick	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Newfoundland & Labrador	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Nova Scotia	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Nunavut	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	27000 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
Nunavut	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Nunavut	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	27000 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Northwest Territories	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Ontario	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Ontario	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Prince Edward Island	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Québec	VECD (mg/m ³)	54000 mg/m ³
Québec	VECD (ppm)	30000 ppm
Québec	VEMP (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Québec	VEMP (ppm)	5000 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL STEL (ppm)	30000 ppm
Saskatchewan	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm
Yukon	OEL STEL (mg/m ³)	27000 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL STEL (ppm)	15000 ppm
Yukon	OEL TWA (mg/m ³)	9000 mg/m ³
Yukon	OEL TWA (ppm)	5000 ppm

Exposure Controls

Appropriate Engineering Controls: Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

Personal Protective Equipment: Protective goggles. Protective clothing. Respiratory protection of the dependent type. Insulated gloves.



Materials for Protective Clothing: Chemically resistant materials and fabrics.

Hand Protection: Wear chemically resistant protective gloves. Insulated gloves.

Eye Protection: Chemical goggles or face shield.

Skin and Body Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Respiratory Protection: Use a NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

Thermal Hazard Protection: Wear suitable protective clothing.

Other Information: When using, do not eat, drink or smoke.

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SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless gas
Odor	: Odorless
Odor Threshold	: Not available
pH	: Not available
Relative Evaporation Rate (butylacetate=1)	: Not available
Melting Point	: Not available
Freezing Point	: -70°C to -56.56 °C (-94°F to -69.8°F)
Boiling Point	: -78.5°C to -61.7 °C (-109.3°F to -79.06°F)
Flash Point	: Not available
Sublimation point	: -78.7°C (-109.6°F)
Auto-ignition Temperature	: Not available
Decomposition Temperature	: Not available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not available
Lower Flammable Limit	: Not available
Upper Flammable Limit	: Not available
Vapor Pressure	: Not available
Relative Vapor Density at 20 °C	: Not available
Relative Density	: 1.101
Density	: Not available
Specific Gravity	: Not available
Solubility	: Soluble
Log Pow	: Not available
Log Kow	: Not available
Viscosity, Kinematic	: Not available
Viscosity, Dynamic	: Not available
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact	: Not available
Explosion Data – Sensitivity to Static Discharge	: Not available

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal conditions.

Chemical Stability: Stable at standard temperature and pressure.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Strong oxidizers. Strong acids, bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Under normal conditions of use carbon dioxide will not develop hazardous decomposition products, however when heated under extremely high temperatures and under special conditions carbon monoxide may develop.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on Toxicological Effects - Product

Acute Toxicity : Not classified

LD50 and LC50 Data Not available

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Not classified

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation: Not classified

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization: Not classified

Germ Cell Mutagenicity: Not classified

Teratogenicity: Not available

Carcinogenicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Not classified

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Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure): Not classified

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified

Symptoms/Injuries After Inhalation: Gas can be toxic as a simple asphyxiant by displacing oxygen from the air. Asphyxia by lack of oxygen: risk of death. May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Symptoms/Injuries After Skin Contact: Contact with the liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

Symptoms/Injuries After Eye Contact: This gas is non-irritating; but direct contact with liquefied/pressurized gas or frost particles may produce severe and possibly permanent eye damage from freeze burns.

Symptoms/Injuries After Ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure. Non-irritating; but solid and liquid forms of this material and pressurized gas may cause freeze burns.

Information on Toxicological Effects - Ingredient(s)

LD50 and LC50 Data Not available

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Not classified

Persistence and Degradability

Liquid Carbon Dioxide	
Persistence and Degradability	Product is biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative Potential

Liquid Carbon Dioxide	
Bioaccumulative Potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate.

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
BCF fish 1	(no bioaccumulation)
Log Pow	0.83

Mobility in Soil Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Other adverse effects: Can cause frost damage to vegetation.

Other Information: Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Recommendations: Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, provincial, territorial and international regulations.

Additional Information: Empty gas cylinders should be returned to the vendor for recycling or refilling.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In Accordance With ICAO/IATA/DOT/TDG

UN Number

UN-No.(DOT): 2187

DOT NA no.: UN2187

UN Proper Shipping Name

DOT Proper Shipping Name

Hazard Labels (DOT)

: Carbon dioxide, refrigerated liquid
: 2.2 - Non-flammable compressed gas



DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)

: T75 - When portable tank instruction T75 is referenced in Column (7) of the 172.101 Table, the applicable refrigerated liquefied gases are authorized to be transported in portable tanks in accordance with the requirements of 178.277 of this subchapter.
TP5 - For a portable tank used for the transport of flammable refrigerated

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liquefied gases or refrigerated liquefied oxygen, the maximum rate at which the portable tank may be filled must not exceed the liquid flow capacity of the primary pressure relief system rated at a pressure not exceeding 120 percent of the portable tank's design pressure. For portable tanks used for the transport of refrigerated liquefied helium and refrigerated liquefied atmospheric gas (except oxygen), the maximum rate at which the tank is filled must not exceed the liquid flow capacity of the pressure relief device rated at 130 percent of the portable tank's design pressure. Except for a portable tank containing refrigerated liquefied helium, a portable tank shall have an outage of at least two percent below the inlet of the pressure relief device or pressure control valve, under conditions of incipient opening, with the portable tank in a level attitude. No outage is required for helium.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 306
DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 304
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 314;315

Additional Information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 120

Transport by sea

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : D - The material must be stowed "on deck only" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length, but the material is prohibited on passenger vessels in which the limiting number of passengers is exceeded.

Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger Aircraft/Rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 50 kg
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo Aircraft Only (49 CFR 175.75) : 500 kg

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

US Federal Regulations

Liquid Carbon Dioxide	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

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

US State Regulations

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

U.S. - Hawaii - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Hawaii - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Maine - Air Pollutants - Greenhouse Gases (GHG)
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List
U.S. - Massachusetts - Volatile Organic Compounds Exempt From Requirements
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

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U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs

Canadian Regulations

Liquid Carbon Dioxide

WHMIS Classification Class A - Compressed Gas



Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.

Listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

WHMIS Classification Class A - Compressed Gas

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by CPR.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Revision date : 04/11/2014

Other Information : This document has been prepared in accordance with the SDS requirements of the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200

GHS Full Text Phrases:

Compressed gas	Gases under pressure Compressed gas
Refrigerated liquefied gas	Gases under pressure Refrigerated liquefied gas
Simple Asphy	Simple Asphyxiant
H281	Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury

Party Responsible for the Preparation of This Document

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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

North America GHS US 2012 & WHMIS