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## 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

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### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name** CARBON DIOXIDE, FOODGRADE (NZ)  
**Synonyms** 0098 - SDS NUMBER • FOODGRADE CARBON DIOXIDE • PRODUCT CODES: 214, 245

### 1.2 Uses and uses advised against

**Uses** FOOD INDUSTRY

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

**Supplier name** BOC LIMITED (NEW ZEALAND)  
**Address** 988 Great South Road, Penrose, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND  
**Telephone** +64 9 525 5600  
**Fax** +64 9 525 7889  
**Email** [customer.servicenz@boc.com](mailto:customer.servicenz@boc.com)  
**Website** <http://www.boc.co.nz>

### 1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

**Emergency** 0800 111 333 (NZ only)

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## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NZ ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AUTHORITY CRITERIA

#### **Physical Hazards**

Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas

#### **Health Hazards**

Not classified as a Health Hazard

#### **Environmental Hazards**

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

### 2.2 GHS Label elements

**Signal word** WARNING

#### **Pictograms**



#### **Hazard statements**

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

#### **Prevention statements**

None allocated.

#### **Response statements**

None allocated.

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### Storage statements

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

### Disposal statements

None allocated.

### 2.3 Other hazards

No information provided.

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## 3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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### 3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	204-696-9	>99.9%

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## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

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### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye</b>	Cold burns: Immediately flush with tepid water or with sterile saline solution. Hold eyelids apart and irrigate for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
<b>Inhalation</b>	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Give oxygen if available.
<b>Skin</b>	Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15 minutes. It is recommended that warm water is applied to clothing before removing it so as to prevent further skin damage. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
<b>First aid facilities</b>	None allocated.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause frostbite injury. Low concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> cause increased respiration and headache.

### 4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat for asphyxia and cold burns.

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## 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Use water fog to cool containers from protected area.

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

Non flammable.

### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause liquid vessels and related equipment to rupture. Storage vessels may contain fine particle insulation materials or foam products which may be hazardous or release hazardous decomposition products in a fire. Cool vessels exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Do not approach vessels suspected of being hot. Evacuate area if unable to keep vessels cool.

### 5.4 Hazchem code

2T  
2 Fine Water Spray.  
T Wear full fire kit and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

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## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

If the cylinder is leaking, evacuate area of personnel. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8 of the SDS. Ventilate area where possible and eliminate ignition sources.

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### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.

### 6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Stop the flow of material, if this is without risk. If the leak is irreparable, move the cylinder to a safe and well ventilated area, and allow to discharge. Keep area evacuated and free from ignition sources until any leaked or spilled liquid has evaporated.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

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## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

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### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

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

Refer to vessel operating instructions. Do not store near incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Portable liquid containers should be stored: upright, prevented from falling, in a secure area; below 65°C, in a dry, well ventilated area constructed of non-combustible material with firm level floor (preferably concrete), away from areas of heavy traffic and emergency exits.

### 7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

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## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Carbon dioxide	WES [NZ]	5000	9000	30000	54000

#### Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Engineering controls** Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

#### PPE

<b>Eye / Face</b>	Wear safety glasses.
<b>Hands</b>	Wear leather or insulated gloves.
<b>Body</b>	Wear coveralls.
<b>Respiratory</b>	Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.



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## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	COLOURLESS GAS
<b>Odour</b>	ODOURLESS
<b>Flammability</b>	NON FLAMMABLE
<b>Flash point</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Boiling point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

<b>Melting point</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>pH</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Vapour density</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Relative density</b>	NOT APPLICABLE
<b>Solubility (water)</b>	0.759 cm <sup>3</sup> /cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	6000 kPa @ 25°C
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	NOT RELEVANT
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Autoignition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Viscosity</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Explosive properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	NOT AVAILABLE
<b>Odour threshold</b>	NOT AVAILABLE

**9.2 Other information**

<b>% Volatiles</b>	100 %
<b>Density</b>	1.84 g/L @ 20°C

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**10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

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**10.1 Reactivity**

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

**10.2 Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

**10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Polymerization will not occur.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid**

Avoid contact with incompatible substances.

**10.5 Incompatible materials**

Moist carbon dioxide is corrosive, hence acid resistant materials are required (e.g. stainless steel). Certain properties of some plastics and rubbers may be affected by carbon dioxide (i.e. embrittlement, leaching of plasticisers, etc). Dusts of aluminium, chrome and manganese may ignite and explode when heated in carbon dioxide. Also incompatible with acrylaldehyde, aziridine, metal acetylide and sodium peroxide.

**10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

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**11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**11.1 Information on toxicological effects**

<b>Acute toxicity</b>	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Low concentrations of carbon dioxide cause increased respiration and headache.
<b>Skin</b>	Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with dry ice powder may cause frostbite injury or cold burns.
<b>Eye</b>	Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with dry ice powder may cause frostbite injury or cold burns.
<b>Sensitisation</b>	Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	Not classified as a mutagen.
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Not classified as a carcinogen.
<b>Reproductive</b>	Not classified as a reproductive toxin.
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	Asphyxiant. Effects are proportional to oxygen displacement. Over exposure may result in dizziness, drowsiness, weakness, fatigue, breathing difficulties and unconsciousness.
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.
<b>Aspiration</b>	Not classified as causing aspiration.

## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not expected to be persistent in the aquatic environment.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The substance is a gas, not applicable.

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

When discharged to the atmosphere, carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods

<b>Waste disposal</b>	Ensure all liquid and gas supply valves are shut. Notify the manufacturer that you will be returning the portable liquid container. Residual product will be disposed of under the manufacturer's supervision.
<b>Legislation</b>	Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD ACCORDING TO LAND TRANSPORT RULE: DANGEROUS GOODS 2005; NZS 5433:2012, UN, IMDG OR IATA



	LAND TRANSPORT (NZS 5433)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
<b>14.1 UN Number</b>	1013	1013	1013
<b>14.2 Proper Shipping Name</b>	CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE	CARBON DIOXIDE
<b>14.3 Transport hazard class</b>	2.2	2.2	2.2
<b>14.4 Packing Group</b>	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

No information provided.

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

<b>Hazchem code</b>	2T
<b>EmS</b>	F-C, S-V
<b>Other information</b>	Transport on open top vehicles in accordance with Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods.

## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

<b>Approval code</b>	HSR001018
<b>Group standard</b>	Carbon dioxide
<b>Inventory listings</b>	

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Additional information** This product is used for beer dispensing, post-mix soft drink dispensing and gas atmospheres for preservation of packaging foods.

**PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:**

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

**HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:**

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

**Abbreviations**

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
CAS #	Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds
CCID	Chemical Classification and Information Database (HSNO)
CNS	Central Nervous System
EC No.	EC No - European Community Number
EMS	Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous Goods)
EPA	Environmental Protection Authority [New Zealand]
GHS	Globally Harmonized System
HSNO	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
LC50	Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration
LD50	Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose
mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
pH	relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly alkaline).
ppm	Parts Per Million
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit
STOT-RE	Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE	Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TWA	Time Weighted Average

**Report status**

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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