

**Carbon dioxide medical****018A\_06**

Country : DE / Language : EN

**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1. Product identifier**

Trade name : Carbon dioxide medical  
SDS no : 018A\_06  
Chemical description : Carbon dioxide  
CAS-No. : 124-38-9  
EC-No. : 204-696-9  
EC Index-No. : ---  
Registration-No. : Listed in Annex IV / V REACH, exempted from registration.  
Chemical formula : CO<sub>2</sub>

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

Relevant identified uses : Industrial and professional. Perform risk assessment prior to use.  
Medical carbon dioxide for coelioscopie. Medical carbon dioxide is initiated in different tissues of the body or directly into larger cavities / organs. Use only by trained employees according to users risk assessment at workplace.  
Contact supplier for more information on uses.  
Uses advised against : Consumer use.

**1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet****Company identification****Supplier**

AIR LIQUIDE Medical GmbH  
Luise-Rainer-Straße 5  
40235 Düsseldorf - GERMANY  
T +49 (0)211 6699-0 - F +49 (0)211 6699-4881  
[info.medizin@airliquide.de](mailto:info.medizin@airliquide.de)

E-Mail address (competent person) : [info.SDB@airliquide.de](mailto:info.SDB@airliquide.de)

**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

Emergency telephone number : +49 (0)2151 398668  
Availability  
( 24 / 7 )

**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

**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..

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### 2.3. Other hazards

- : Asphyxiant in high concentrations.
- Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.
- In high concentrations CO<sub>2</sub> cause rapid circulatory insufficiency. Symptoms are headache, nausea and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

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

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

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

\*2: Registration deadline not expired.

\*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

- 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.
- Skin contact : In case of frostbite spray with water for at least 15 minutes. Apply a sterile dressing. Obtain medical assistance.
- Eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes.
- Ingestion : Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

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

- : In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation.
- Low concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> cause increased respiration and headache.
- Refer to section 11.

### 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.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet to extinguish.

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

- Specific hazards : Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.
- Hazardous combustion products : None.

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**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.

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

Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves for firefighters.

**SECTION 6: Accidental release measures****6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

: Try to stop release.

Evacuate area.

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.

Ensure adequate air ventilation.

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

Act in accordance with local emergency plan.

Stay upwind.

Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.

**6.2. Environmental precautions**

: Try to stop release.

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

: Keep area evacuated and free from ignition sources until any spilled liquid has evaporated (ground free from frost).

**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

: 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 atmosphere.

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.

## Safe handling of the gas receptacle

: Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.

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Do not allow backfeed into the container.

Protect cylinders 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 cylinder 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 cylinder contents.

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

- : 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

<b>Carbon dioxide medicAL (124-38-9)</b>		
OEL : Occupational Exposure Limits		
EU	TWA IOELV (EU) 8 h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA IOELV (EU) 8 h [ppm]	5000 ppm
Germany	TWA (DE) OEL 8h [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ] TRGS 900	9100 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	TWA (DE) OEL 8h [ppm] TRGS 900	5000 ppm
	Peak exposure limitation factor (DE) OEL TRGS 900	2(II)
	Remark (TRGS 900)	DFG,EU

DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : No data available.

PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration) : No data available.

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### 8.2. Exposure controls

#### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

- : Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.
- Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.
- Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).
- Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released.
- Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.
- CO2 detectors should be used when CO2 may be released.

#### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, e.g. 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.
- Eye/face protection : Wear goggles when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.  
Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection - specifications.
- Skin protection
  - Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.  
Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risk.  
Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.  
Standard EN 511 - Cold insulating gloves.
  - Other : Wear safety shoes while handling containers.  
Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.
- Respiratory protection : Gas filters may be used if all surrounding conditions e.g. type and concentration of the contaminant(s) and duration of use are known.  
Use gas filters with full face mask, where exposure limits may be exceeded for a short-term period, e.g. connecting or disconnecting containers.  
Gas filters do not protect against oxygen deficiency.  
Self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.  
Standard EN 14387 - Gas filter(s), combined filter(s) and full face mask - EN 136.  
Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask.
- Thermal hazards : None in addition to the above sections.

#### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

- : None necessary.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

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

#### Appearance

- Physical state at 20°C / 101.3kPa : Gas.
- Colour : Colourless.

Odour : No odour warning properties.

Odour threshold : Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.

Melting point : -78.5 °C At atmospheric pressure dry ice sublimates into gaseous carbon dioxide.

Boiling point : -56.6 °C

Flash point : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Flammability range : Non flammable.

Relative vapour density at 20 °C : Not applicable.

Evaporation rate (ether=1) : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

Vapour pressure [20°C] : 57.3 bar(a)

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Vapour pressure [50°C]	: Not applicable.
Relative density, gas (air=1)	: 1.52
Relative density, liquid (water=1)	: 0.82
Solubility in water	: 2000 mg/l Completely soluble.
pH value	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water [log Kow]	: 0.83
Decomposition point [°C]	: Not applicable.
Auto-ignition temperature	: Non flammable.
Viscosity [20°C]	: No reliable data available.
Explosive Properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidising Properties	: Not applicable.

### **9.2. Other information**

Molar mass	: 44 g/mol
Critical temperature [°C]	: 30 °C
Other data	: 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**

 : None.  
 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**

 : 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).

#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

: No known effects from this product.

#### **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**

:

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.

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**STOT-repeated exposure** : No known effects from this product.  
**Aspiration hazard** : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

**SECTION 12: Ecological information****12.1. Toxicity**

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

EC50 48h - Daphnia magna [mg/l] : No data available.

EC50 72h - Algae [mg/l] : No data available.

LC50 96 h - Fish [mg/l] : No data available.

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

Assessment : Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.  
Partition into soil is unlikely.

**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

Assessment : No data available.  
Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

**12.6. Other adverse effects**

Other adverse effects : No known effects from this product.

Effect on the ozone layer : None.

Global warming potential [CO<sub>2</sub>=1] : 1

Effect on global warming : Contains greenhouse gas(es).  
When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods**

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

List of hazardous waste codes (from Commission Decision 2001/118/EC) : 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****14.1. UN number**

UN-No. : 1013

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### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

**Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)** : CARBON DIOXIDE  
**Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)** : Carbon dioxide  
**Transport by sea (IMDG)** : CARBON DIOXIDE

### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

#### Labelling



2.2 : Non-flammable, non-toxic gases.

#### Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)

**Class** : 2.  
**Classification code** : 2A.  
**Hazard identification number** : 20.  
**Tunnel Restriction** : C/E - Tank carriage : Passage forbidden through tunnels of category C, D and E. Other carriage : Passage forbidden through tunnels of category E.

#### Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)

**Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s))** : 2.2

#### Transport by sea (IMDG)

**Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s))** : 2.2  
**Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Fire** : F-C.  
**Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Spillage** : S-V.

### 14.4. Packing group

**Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)** : Not established.  
**Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)** : Not established.  
**Transport by sea (IMDG)** : Not established.

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

**Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)** : None.  
**Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)** : None.  
**Transport by sea (IMDG)** : None.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

#### Packing Instruction(s)

**Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)** : P200.  
**Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)**  
     **Passenger and Cargo Aircraft** : 200.  
     **Cargo Aircraft only** : 200.  
**Transport by sea (IMDG)** : P200.

#### 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.



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

: Not applicable.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### EU-Regulations

 Restrictions on use : None.  
 Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) : Not covered.

#### National regulations

National legislation : Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

#### Germany

Water hazard class (WGK) : Water hazard class (WGK) nwg, Non-hazardous to water (Classification according to VwVwS, Annex 1 or 2; ID No. 256)

Other information, restrictions and prohibition regulations : [German regulations] BetriebssicherheitsV mit TRBSen insbesondere TRBS 3145 / TRGS 725 Ortsbewegliche Druckgasbehälter", TRBS 2141, BGR Regel 500 Teil 2.33: "Umgang mit Gasen", GefahrstoffV mit Technischen Regeln Gefährliche Stoffe TRGS insbesondere TRGS 407 "Tätigkeiten mit Gasen - Gefährdungsbeurteilung", TRGS 400, 500, 510, 900."

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

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

## SECTION 16: Other information

Indication of changes : Revised safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 453/2010.

Abbreviations and acronyms : ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate  
 CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008  
 REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006  
 EINECS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances  
 CAS# - Chemical Abstract Service number  
 PPE - Personal Protection Equipment  
 LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population  
 RMM - Risk Management Measures  
 PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic  
 vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative  
 STOT- SE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure  
 CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment  
 EN - European Standard  
 UN - United Nations  
 ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road  
 IATA - International Air Transport Association  
 IMDG code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods  
 RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail  
 WGK - Water Hazard Class

Training advice : The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training.

Further information : This Safety Data Sheet has been established in accordance with the applicable European Union legislation.

Full text of H- and EUH-statements

Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

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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.