

# Safety Data Sheet

## Carbon dioxide

according to the REACH Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 amended by Regulation (EU) 2020/878  
SDS Reference Number: EST-CO2-018A  
Issue date: 2/15/2023 Revision date: 6/13/2025 Supersedes version of: 2/15/2023 Version: 2.0

### Warning



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

### 1.1. Product identifier

Trade name : Carbon dioxide  
SDS no : EST-CO2-018A  
Other means of identification : Carbon dioxide  
CAS-No. : 124-38-9  
EC-No. : 204-696-9  
EC Index-No. : ---  
  
REACH 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 uses. Perform risk assessment prior to use.  
Consumer use.  
Test gas/Calibration gas.  
Purge gas, diluting gas, inerting gas.  
Food applications.  
Shield gas for welding processes.  
Use for manufacture of electronic/photovoltaic components.  
Extinguishing agent.  
Use as a biocide.  
Treatment of water intended for human consumption.  
It is the responsibility of the end user to ensure that the product as supplied is suitable for its intended use.  
  
Uses advised against : None.

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

Elme Messer Gaas AS  
Kopli 103  
11712 Tallinn  
Estonia  
T +372 6102001  
[info@elmemesser.ee](mailto:info@elmemesser.ee), [www.elmemesser.ee](http://www.elmemesser.ee)

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number : Mürgistusteabekeskus, Terviseamet: tel. 16662, (24h)

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### 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.

Supplemental information

: Asphyxiant in high concentrations.  
Contains fluorinated greenhouse gases.

#### 2.3. Other hazards

Contact with liquid may cause cold burns/frostbite.

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.

The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

Not classified as PMT or vPvM.

### SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP] ATE, EUH-statements, M-Factors
Carbon dioxide	CAS-No.: 124-38-9 EC-No.: 204-696-9 EC Index-No.: --- REACH 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.

\*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. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if breathing stopped.

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- 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.  
See 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.  
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

- 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.
- 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

- For non-emergency personnel : 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.
- For emergency responders : 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.

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### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release.

### 6.3. 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.
- Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt.
- Do not smoke while handling product.
- Avoid suck back of water, acid and alkalis.
- Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure.
- Ensure the complete gas system was (or is regularly) checked for leaks before use.
- The product must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures.
- Consider pressure relief device(s) in gas installations.
- Do not breathe gas.
- Avoid release of product into work area.
- 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.

#### Safe handling of the gas receptacle

- : 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, when provided, 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.

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### 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, when provided, 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

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
Estonia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Süsinikdioksiid
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
	5000 ppm
Remark	8 (Süsinikdioksiid on õhu saastatuse indikaator töökohtadel, kus õhk saastub töötajate suure füüsilise aktiivsuse tõttu)
Regulatory reference	Vabariigi Valitsuse 20. märtsi 2001. a määruse nr 105 (RT I, 02.04.2024, 13)

DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : None available.

PNEC (Predicted No-Effect Concentration) : None available.

### 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 transferring or breaking transfer connections.

Standard EN 166 - Personal eye-protection - specifications.

Standard EN ISO 16321-1 - Eye and face protection for occupational use Part 1: General requirements.

##### • Skin protection

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- Hand protection : Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.  
Standard EN 388 - Protective gloves against mechanical risks, performance level 1 or higher.  
Recommended types include wrist gloves from leather or synthetic material with equivalent performance, fabric gloves, fabric gloves with leather palms.  
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 : Wear safety shoes while handling containers.  
Standard EN ISO 20345 - Personal protective equipment - Safety footwear.
- 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.
- 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 : Odourless.
- Melting point / Freezing 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
- Boiling point : -56.6 °C
- Flammability : Non flammable.
- Lower explosion limit : Not applicable.
- Upper explosion limit : Not applicable.
- Flash point : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
- Auto-ignition temperature : Non flammable.
- Decomposition temperature : Not applicable.
- pH : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
- Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
- Water solubility [20°C] : 2000 mg/l
- Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow) : 0.83
- Vapour pressure [20°C] : 57.3 bar(a)
- Vapour pressure [50°C] : No reliable data available.
- Density and/or relative density : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
- Relative vapour density (air=1) : 1.52
- Particle characteristics : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.  
Nanoforms are not relevant for gases and gas mixtures.

### 9.2. Other information

#### 9.2.1. Information with regard to physical hazard classes

- Oxidising properties : No oxidising properties.
- Critical temperature [°C] : 31 °C

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### 9.2.2. Other safety characteristics

Molar mass : 44 g/mol  
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

For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

None.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

**Acute toxicity** : Toxicological effects not expected by inhalation from this product if occupational exposure limit values are not exceeded.

**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.

**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.

### 11.2. Information on other hazards

**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).

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### 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.  
Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4).  
See section 9.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

Assessment : No ecological damage caused by this product.

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

Assessment : Not classified as PBT or vPvB.

#### 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

Assessment : The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

#### 12.7. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects : Not classified as PMT or vPvM.

Effect on the ozone layer : No effect on the ozone layer.

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

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

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

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 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

#### 14.1. UN number or ID number

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

UN-No. : 1013



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### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : 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/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN)

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/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : Not applicable.  
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR) : Not applicable.  
Transport by sea (IMDG) : Not applicable.

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

Transport by road/rail/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : 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/inland waterways (ADR/RID/ADN) : 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 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. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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.  
Other information, restriction and prohibition regulations : Not listed on the PIC list (Regulation EU 649/2012).  
Not listed on the POP list (Regulation EU 2019/1021).  
Seveso Directive : 2012/18/EU (Seveso III) : Not covered.

#### National regulations

Regulatory reference : Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.

### 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 2020/878.

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 - 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.  
STOT - RE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure.  
UFI : Unique Formula Identifier.  
ADN - International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.  
PROC - Process category  
.  
ERC – Environmental release category.  
PMT - Persistent, Mobile and Toxic.  
vPvM – very Persistent and very Mobile.

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..>

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

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.

**End of document**