

Material Safety Data Sheet

Dry Ice

Identity: Carbon Dioxide – Solid

General Information

Date MSDS Prepared: May 13, 2009

Safety Data Review Date: May 13, 2012

Company Identification:

Continental Carbonic Products, Inc.
3985 East Harrison Avenue
Decatur, IL 62526
800-DRY ICE2

Haz Mat Identification System

H 1
F 0
R 1
PPE B

Ingredients/Identity Information

CAS#	Chemical Name	Percent	EINECS/ELINCS
124-38-9	Carbon Dioxide	100	

Proprietary: No

NIOSH (RTECS) Number: FF6400000

Exposure Limits:

Carbon Dioxide:

5000 ppm	(9000 mg/m ³)	OSHA	TWA
5000 ppm	(9000 mg/m ³)	ACGIH	TWA: 30,000 ppm (54,000 mg/me) ACGIH STREL
5000 ppm	(9000 mg/m ³)	NIOSH	recommended 10 hour TWA:
30,000 ppm	(54,000 mg/m ³)	NIOSH	recommended STEL
5000 ppm	(9000 mg/m ³)	DFG MAK	TWA:
10,000 ppm	(18,000 mg/m ³)	DFG MAK	60 minute peak, momentary value

Measurement method: Gas collection bag: Gas chromatography with thermal conductivity

Detector: (NIOSH III #S2491)

Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Appearance and Odor: colorless, odorless to slightly pungent

Boiling Point: -109.4 F

Melting Point: -109.3 F

Vapor Pressure (MM hg/70F): 831 PSIA

Solubility In Water: APPRECIABLE

Fire Fighting Measures

FLASH POINT (test method):	Not applicable	
AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE	Not applicable	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR , % by volume	LOWER: Not applicable	UPPER: Not applicable

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon dioxide cannot catch fire: Use media appropriate for surrounding fire

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: WARNING! Frozen carbon dioxide – extremely cold solid. Vapor can cause rapid suffocation. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Do not discharge sprays onto solid carbon dioxide. Solid carbon dioxide will freeze water rapidly. Never handle solid carbon dioxide with your bare hands. Use insulated, loose-fitting gloves and dry ice tongs, or use a dry shovel or scoop. Move packages away from fire area if without risk. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS: None Known

HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS: Not applicable. Thermal decomposition releases carbon monoxide and oxygen.

Reactivity Data

Dry ice sublimes; if confined in a gas tight container, it will build up a pressure of 850 psig at 70° F. Do not put dry ice in an airtight container or confined space

Stability: Yes

Conditions To Avoid (Stability): Moisture

Materials to Avoid: Carbonic acid/salt/corrosive chemicals

Hazardous Polymerization Occurrence: No

Health Hazard Data

Route of Entry-Inhalation: Yes

Route of Entry-Skin: No

Route of entry-Ingestion: No

Health Hazard Acute and Chronic: Concentration in excess of 1.5% carbon dioxide may cause death. At higher concentrations, displaces oxygen in air below levels necessary to support life.

Carcinogenicity-NTP: No

Carcinogenicity-IARC: No

Carcinogenicity-OSHA: No

Explanation Carcinogenicity: None

Signs/Symptoms of Overexposure: At concentrations >1.5%: Hyperventilation/headaches/dyspnea/perspiration. At 6-10%: Headaches/dyspnea/perspiration, tremors, visual disturbances. >10%: Unconsciousness without warning. Cryogenic burns.

Emergency/first Aid Procedures: Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. Assisted respirant and supplemental oxygen should be given if not breathing. Frozen tissues should be flooded/soaked with tepid water. Don't use hot water. Obtain medical attention in all cases.

Precautions for Safe Handling and Use

Steps if Material Released/Spill: Ventilate indoor areas well to avoid hazardous CO₂ concentrations. Ventilate area well and avoid contact with cold vapors/dry ice. CO₂ is heavy gas and will remain in low spots without assisted ventilation.

Special Precautions for Handling of Solid Carbon Dioxide: Do not handle solid Carbon Dioxide with bare hands. Use heavy gloves, dry ice tongs or plastic scoop or shovel. Handle blocks of dry ice carefully, as injuries can occur if one is accidentally dropped on the feet. Containers of solid Carbon Dioxide should be stored upright and be firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Containers should be vented, to prevent the build-up of Carbon Dioxide gas. Carbon Dioxide sublimates at -78.5°C (-109.3°F); containers should be thermally insulated and kept at the lowest possible temperature to maintain the solid and avoid generation of Carbon Dioxide gas. Storage containers and equipment used with Carbon Dioxide should not be located in sub-surface or enclosed areas, unless engineered to maintain a concentration of Carbon Dioxide below the TLV (TLV=5000 ppm) in the event of a release. Solid consignment of dry ice in a gas-tight vessel can lead to catastrophic failure of the vessel by over-pressurization. Storage of dry ice should never occur in a gas-tight container.

Control Measures

Respiratory Protection: SCBA in oxygen deficient atmospheres where CO₂ >1.5%. Do not use air purifying respirators.

Ventilation: Local Exhaust: At point sources of CO₂ vapors. Mechanical (general): Low lying areas are not naturally ventilated.

Protective Gloves: Impermeable/loose fitting (leather)

Eye Protection: Safety glasses

Transportation Data

Shipping information: Packages should be transported in a secure position in a well ventilated vehicle. Product transported in an enclosed, non ventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

Disposal Data

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Place outside in a protected area with good ventilation and allow to sublime. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, state and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

Label Data

Label Required: Yes

Technical Review Date: September 1, 2004

Label Date: September 1, 2004

Common Name: Solid Carbon Dioxide/Dry Ice

Chronic Hazard: Yes

Acute Health Hazard: Severe

Contact Hazard: Slight

Fire Hazard: Minimal

Reactivity Hazard: None

Special Hazard Precautions: Concentration in excess of 1.5% carbon dioxide may cause death. At higher concentrations, displaces oxygen in air below levels necessary to support life.

Target organs: Respiratory system, skin

Protect Eye: Y

Protect Skin: Y

Protect Respiratory: Y

Notice to reader

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