

Please ensure that this SDS is received by the appropriate persons

Review Date: 19/9/2022 v01 Emergency: 0860 02 02 02 Document Number: AFX-SDS-0066

1. PRODUCT	AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
Product Synonym	R744 CO2
Chemical Formula	CO ₂
Trade Name	R744 CO2 31.3Kg Dry R744 CO2 31.3Kg Dry R744 CO2 5.6Kg Dry
Colour Coding	Green body and shoulder with lime green valve guard
Product Code	502922-RC-C 503169-RC-C 502922-HB-C
Company Identification	African Oxygen Limited Grayston Office Park Building 7 128 Peter Road Sandown, Sandton, 2196 Tel. No: (011) 490-0400 Fax No: (011) 490-0530 Email: customer.service@afrox.linde.com www.afrox.com
Emergency Numbers	0860 02 02 02 (Afrox)

2. HAZARD II	DENTIFICATION	
Classification	- Classification under South African Hazardous Chemical Substances Regulations subsequently amended. (HCS)	
	-Classification under the Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS)	
Emergency Overview	Colour: Colourless Odour: Oudrless Taste: Acidic Physical State: Compressed Gas Form:Gas under pressure	
Main Hazards	-All cylinders are portable gas containers and must be regarded as pressure vessels at all timesR744 CO2 does not support life. It can act as a simple asphyxiant by diluting the concentration of oxygen in air below the levels necessary to support life. As it is heavier than air it will tend to concentrate at lower levels Contains refrigerated gas; may cause cryogenic burns or injury - May increase respiration and heart rate	
Adverse Health Effects	- R744 CO2 acts as a stimulant and depressant on the central nervous system. Increases in heart rate and blood pressure have been noted at a concentration of 7.6 percent, and dyspnea (laboured breathing), headache, dizziness and sweating occur if exposure at that level is prolonged.	

Chemical Hazards	- R744 CO2 is relatively non-reactive and non-toxic. In the presence of moisture, it can aggressively bring about corrosion in a variety of steel materials.	
Biological Hazards	- The greatest physiological effect of R744 CO2 is to stimulate the respiratory centre, thereby controlling the volume and rate of respiration. It is able to cause dilation and constriction of blood vessels and is a vital constituent of the acid-base mechanism that controls the pH of the blood.	
Vapour Inhalation	- At concentrations of 10% and above, unconsciousness can result in one minute or less. Impairment in performance has been noted during prolonged exposure to concentrations of 3% R744 CO2 even when the oxygen concentration was 21%.	
GHS Classification	- Gas under pressure (Refrigerated liquefied gas) - Simple asphyxiants	
GHS Pictogram		
GHS Signal Words	Warning	
GHS Hazard Statements	- H280: Contains gas under pressure, may explode if heated	
GHS Precautionary Statements	Storage: - P403 : Store in a well-ventilated place - P410: Protect from sunlight Prevention: - None Response: - None Disposal - None	
Other Hazards that do not result in classification	- May increase respiration and heart rate. - May cause frostbite or freezing of skin. - Will displace oxygen in an enclosed space - Asphyxiant in high concentrations	

3. COMPOSITION OF INGREDIENTS		
Chemical name	R744 CO2	
Chemical family	Carbon Anhydride	
CAS No	124-38-9	
UN No	2187	
ERG No	120	
Hazard class	2.2	
Hazchem Warning	3A Non-flammable	
	Non-toxic Gas	

4. FIRST AID MEASURES



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Eye contact	The liquid may cause frostbite	
	- Rinse the eye with water immediately	
	- Remove contact lenses, if present and	
	easy to do. Continue rinsing	
	- Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15	
	minutes	
	- Get immediate medical assistance. If	
	medical assistance is not immediately	
	available, flush an additional 15 minutes	
Skin Contact	The liquid may cause frostbite.	
	- For exposure to liquid, immediately warm	
	frostbite area with warm water not to	
	exceed 41°C. Water temperature should be	
	tolerable to normal skin.	
	- Maintain skin warming for at least 15	
	minutes or until normal colouring and	
	sensation have returned to the affected	
	area.	
	In case of massive exposure, remove clothing while showering with warm water.	
	Seek medical evaluation and treatment as	
	soon as possible	
Ingestion	- Ingestion is not considered a potential	
	route of exposure	
Inhalation	- In high concentrations may cause	
	asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss	
	of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not	
	be aware of asphyxiation.	
	- Remove victim to uncontaminated area	
	wearing self-contained breathing apparatus	
	- Keep victim warm and rested. Seek	
	medical attention. Apply artificial respiration	
	if breathing stopped	
	-Low concentrations of CO2 cause	
	increased respiration and headache	
	moreased respiration and neadache	

5. FIRE-FIGH	5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES		
Suitable extinguishing media	Material will not burn. In case of fire in the surroundings: use appropriate extinguishing agent		
Unsuitable extinguishing media:	- None		
Specific Hazards	 Non-flammable gas Cylinders may rupture under extreme heat 		
Special fire fighting procedures:	- In case of fire: Stop leak if safe to do so. Continue water spray from protected position until container stays cool. Use extinguishants to contain the fire. Isolate the source of the fire or let it burn out		
Special protective equipment for firefighters:	- Exposed Firefighters must use standard protective equipment including flame retardant coat, helmet with face shield, gloves, rubber boots, and in enclosed spaces a self-contained breathing apparatus		

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES		
Personal	- WARNING! Liquid and gas under	
precautions,	pressure. Rapid release of gaseous R744	

protective equipment and emergency procedures:	CO2 through a pressure relief device (PRD) or valve can result in the formation of dry ice, which is very cold and can cause frostbite.	
	 Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. Prevent from entering sewers, basements and workpits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. 	
	- In an enclosed or non-ventilated space, a self-contained breathing apparatus must be used	
Environmental Precautions	- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so	
	- Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas	
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:	Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. If leak isin container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number in Section 1	

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Safe Handling -Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure and temperature. Refer to supplier's handling instructions. The substance must be handled in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the container contents. When moving containers, even for short distances, use appropriate equipment eg. trolley, hand truck, fork truck etc. Secure cylinders in an upright position at all times, close all valves when not in use. Provide adequate ventilation. Suck back of water into the container must be prevented. Do not allow backfeed into the container. Avoid suckback of water, acid and alkalis. Keep container below 50°C in a well-ventilated place. Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage containers. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Store in accordance local/regional/national/international regulations. Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Leave valve protection caps in place until the container



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	has been secured against either a wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use. Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment. Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps were supplied as soon as container is disconnected from equipment. Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminates particularly oil and water. If user experiences any difficulty operating container valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Never attempt to transfer gases from one container to another. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Depressurisation of liquid CO2 below approximately 5 bar can create solid CO2 which may block protective devices, pipework and create dry-ice within containers. Containers, which contain or have contained flammable or explosive substances, must not be inerted with R744 CO2
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilit ies	-Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general conditions and leakage. Container valve guards or caps should be in place. Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Keep pressure containers away from combustible material

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION		
Occupational Exposure Hazards (HCS)	- OEL eight-hour TWA10000 ppm - OEL-STEL/C 60000 ppm	
Engineering Control Measures	Local exhaust ventilation to prevent accumulation of high concentrations and maintain air-oxygen levels at or above 19.5%. Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be Released	
	A Risk assessment should be conducted to evaluate the suitability of PPE to the task being performed	
Personal Protection	- When allowed by a risk assessment Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE) may be used. The selection of the Respiratory Protective Device (RPD) must be based on known or anticipated	

	exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected RPD. Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or positive pressure airline with mask are to be used in oxygen-deficient atmospheres
Eyes	 Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders; vapor-proof goggles and a face shield during cylinder changeout or whenever contact with product is possible
Hands	 Guideline: Protective gloves against mechanical risks. Additional Information: Wear working gloves while handling containers
Body protection:	-No special precautions
Feet	- Wear safety shoes while handling containers

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICA	
Chemical Name	R744 CO2
Chemical Symbol	CO ₂
Physical state	Gas
Form:	Liquefied gas
Colour:	Colourless
Odour:	Odourless
Odour Threshold:	Odour threshold is subjective and is inadequate to warn of over-exposure
рН:	3.2 - 3.7 The pH of saturated CO2 solutions varies from 3.7 at 101 kPa (1 atm) to 3.2 at 2370 kPa (23.4 atm)
Melting Point:	-56.6 °C
Boiling Point:	-78.5 °C
Sublimation Point:	-78.5 °C
Critical Temp. (°C):	31.0 °C
Flash Point:	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate:	Fast
Flammability (solid, gas):	Non-flammable
Flammability limit - upper (%):	Not applicable
Flammability limit - lower(%):	Not applicable
Vapour pressure:	5778kPa (21 °C)
Vapour density (air=1)	1.522
Relative density:	1.512 (-56.6 °C)
Solubility(ies)	
Solubility in Water:	Partly miscible
Partition coefficient (n- octanol/water):	0.83
Autoignition Temperature:	Not applicable
Decomposition Temperature:	Not known
Viscosity	
Kinematic viscosity:	No data available
Dynamic viscosity:	No data available
Explosive properties:	Not applicable
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Oxidising Properties:	Not applicable
Molecular weight	44.01 g/mol

10. STABILITY	AND REACTIVITY
Reactivity	-No reactivity hazard other than the effects
	described in sub-sections below
Chemical stability	- Stable under normal conditions
Possibility of hazardous reactions	- None under normal processing
Conditions to	- Overheating of cylinders. Never use
avoid	cylinders as rollers or supports; or for any
	other purpose than the storage of R744 CO2
	- Due to the presence of Carbon dioxide,
	Carbonic acid is formed in the presence of moisture
Incompatible	- Alkali metals, Alkaline earth metals,
Materials	Acetylide forming metals, Chromium,
	Titanium > 550°C, Uranium (U) > 750°C,
	Magnesium > 775°C
	- Passing carbon dioxide over a
	- mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum
	or magnesium may explode
Hazardous	- Electrical discharges and high
Decomposition	temperatures decompose R744 CO2 into
of Products	carbon monoxide and oxygen. The
	welding process may generate hazardous
	fumes and gases

11. TOXOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Skin & eye contact	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Chronic Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not me.
Reproductive Hazards	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
Toxicity	No ecological damage caused by this product
Persistence and degradability	Not applicable to gases and gas mixtures.
Bioaccumulative Potential Product	The subject product is expected to biodegrade and is not expected to persist for long periods in an aquatic environment
Mobility in soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	classified as persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT) Not classified as persistent, very persistent and very bioaccumulating

	(vPvB)
Other adverse effects	No ecological damage caused by this product
Effect on ozone layer	None
Effect on the global warming (CO2=1)	When discharged in large quantities may contribute to the greenhouse effect

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
Disposal Methods	Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. Vent to atmosphere in a well-ventilated place
Disposal of Packaging	- The container is the property of the supplier and the disposal of the containers must only be handled by the supplier

14. TRANSPORT	INFORMATION	
Road Transportation		
UN No.	2187	
Shipping Name	R744 CO2	
ERG No.	120	
Class	2.2	
Subsidiary Risk	Non-flammable, non-toxic gases	
Hazchem Warning	3A Non-flammable Gas	
Sea Transportation		
IMDG	2187	
Shipping Name	R744 CO2	
ERG No.	120	
Class	2.2	
Subsidiary Risk	Non-flammable, non-toxic gases	
Label	Non-flammable Gas	
Air Transportation		
ICAO/IATA Code	2187	
Class	2.2	
Packing Group:		
Packaging	Cargo: allowed	
instructions	Passenger: allowed	

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION	
EEC Hazard class: Toxic, Corrosive gas. National legislation OHSact and Regulations 85 of 1993	
SANS 11014:2010 Edition 1	Safety data sheet for chemical products - Content and order of sections
SANS 10228:2012 Edition 6	The identification and classification of dangerous goods for transport by road and rail modes
SANS 10234:2019 Edition 2	Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals (GHS)
SUPPLEMENT TO SANS 10234 Edition 1	List of classification and labelling of chemicals in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

16. OTHER INFORMATION



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- Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.
- Ensure users and relevant persons understand the asphyxiation hazard
- Regularly check supplier's information sources for updated versions of SDS's

Revision Date

19/9/2022 v01

Bibliography

Compressed Gas Association, Arlington, Virginia Handbook of Compressed Gases - 3rd Edition Matheson Gas Data Book - 6th Edition SANS 11014 - Safety data sheet for chemical products: Content and order of sections

SANS 10234 - List of classification and labelling of chemicals in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

SANS 10265 – Classification and Labelling of Dangerous Substances

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