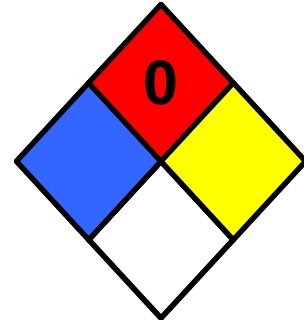


**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**1. Chemical Product and Company Identification**

Confetti Unlimited,  
1111 Town & Country Road,  
Suite #38,  
Orange, CA 92868  
Phone (714) 728-3873  
Fax (714) 784-7624



**24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:**

CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

**PRODUCT NAME:** CARBON DIOXIDE, GAS  
**CHEMICAL NAME:** Carbon Dioxide  
**COMMON NAMES/SYNONYMS:** Carbonic Anhydride  
**TDG (Canada) CLASSIFICATION:** 2.2  
**WHMIS CLASSIFICATION:** A



**PREPARED BY:** Loss Control (908)464-8100/(905)501-1700

**PREPARATION DATE:** 6/1/95

**REVIEW DATES:** 6/7/96

**2. Composition, Information on Ingredients**

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA <sup>1</sup>	TLV-ACGIH <sup>2</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> or LC <sub>50</sub> Route/Species
Carbon Dioxide FORMULA: CO <sub>2</sub> CAS: 124-38-9 RTECS #: FF6400000	99.8 TO 99.999	5000 ppm TWA	5000 ppm TWA 30,000 ppm STEL	Not Available

<sup>1</sup> As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

<sup>2</sup> As stated in the ACGIH 1994-95 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents

**3. Hazards Identification**

PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE, GAS

**ROUTE OF ENTRY:**

Skin Contact Yes	Skin Absorption No	Eye Contact Yes	Inhalation Yes	Ingestion Yes
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**HEALTH EFFECTS:**

Exposure Limits Yes	Irritant No	Sensitization No
Teratogen No	Reproductive Hazard No	Mutagen No
Synergistic Effects None reported		

Carcinogenicity: -- NTP: No IARC: No OSHA: No

**EYE EFFECTS:**

No adverse effects anticipated.

**SKIN EFFECTS:**

No adverse effects anticipated.

**INGESTION EFFECTS:**

No adverse effects anticipated.

**INHALATION EFFECTS:**

Carbon dioxide is the most powerful cerebral vasodilator known. Inhaling large concentrations causes rapid circulatory insufficiency leading to coma and death. Asphyxiation is likely to occur before the effects of carbon dioxide overexposure. Chronic, harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of low concentrations. Low concentrations of carbon dioxide cause increased respiration and headache.

Effects of oxygen deficiency resulting from simple asphyxiants may include: rapid breathing, diminished mental alertness, impaired muscular coordination, faulty judgement, depression of all sensations, emotional instability, and fatigue. As asphyxiation progresses, nausea, vomiting, prostration, and loss of consciousness may result, eventually leading to convulsions, coma, and death.

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

**NFPA HAZARD CODES**

Health: 1  
Flammability: 0  
Reactivity: 0

**HMS HAZARD CODES**

Health: 1  
Flammability: 0  
Reactivity: 0

**RATINGS SYSTEM**

0 = No Hazard  
1 = Slight Hazard  
2 = Moderate Hazard  
3 = Serious Hazard  
4 = Severe Hazard

#### 4. First Aid Measures

**EYES:**

Never introduce oil or ointment into the eyes without medical advice! If pain is present, refer the victim to an ophthalmologist for further treatment and follow up.

**SKIN:**

No adverse effects anticipated.

**INGESTION:**

Not anticipated.

**INHALATION:**

PROMPT MEDICAL ATTENTION IS MANDATORY IN ALL CASES OF OVEREXPOSURE TO CARBON DIOXIDE. RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS. Conscious persons should be assisted to an uncontaminated area and inhale fresh air. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. Unconscious persons should be moved to an uncontaminated area, given mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and supplemental oxygen. Further treatment should be symptomatic and supportive.

#### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Conditions of Flammability: Nonflammable		
Flash point: None	Method: Not Applicable	Autoignition Temperature: None
LEL(%): None		UEL(%): None
Hazardous combustion products: None		
Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None		
Sensitivity to static discharge: None		

**FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

None. Nonflammable

#### 6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment. If leak is in user's equipment, be certain to purge piping with inert gas prior to attempting repairs. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number listed in Section 1 or call your closest BOC location.

#### 7. Handling and Storage

**Electrical Classification:**

Non-Hazardous

**PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE, GAS**

Dry carbon dioxide can be handled in most common structural materials. Moist carbon dioxide is generally corrosive by its formation of carbonic acid. For applications with moist Carbon Dioxide, 316, 309 and 310 stainless steels may be used as well as Hastelloy® A, B, & C, and Monel®. Ferrous Nickel alloys are slightly susceptible to corrosion. At normal temperatures carbon dioxide is compatible with most plastics and elastomers.

Use only in well-ventilated areas. Carbon dioxide vapor is heavier than air and will accumulate in low areas. Valve protection caps must remain in place unless container is secured with valve outlet piped to use point. Do not drag, slide or roll cylinders. Use a suitable hand truck for cylinder movement. Use a pressure reducing regulator when connecting cylinder to lower pressure (<3000 psig) piping or systems. Do not heat cylinder by any means to increase the discharge rate of product from the cylinder. Use a check valve or trap in the discharge line to prevent hazardous back flow into the system.

Protect cylinders from physical damage. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Do not allow the temperature where cylinders are stored to exceed 125°F (52°C). Cylinders should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling or being knocked over. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders being stored for excessive periods of time.

For additional storage recommendations, consult Compressed Gas Association's Pamphlet P-1.

Never carry a compressed gas cylinder or a container of a gas in cryogenic liquid form in an enclosed space such as a car trunk, van or station wagon. A leak can result in a fire, explosion, asphyxiation or a toxic exposure.

Maximum use for potable water 100 mg/l.

## 8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

### EXPOSURE LIMITS<sup>1</sup>:

INGREDIENT	% VOLUME	PEL-OSHA <sup>2</sup>	TLV-ACGIH <sup>3</sup>	LD <sub>50</sub> or LC <sub>50</sub> Route/Species
Carbon Dioxide FORMULA: CO <sub>2</sub> CAS: 124-38-9 RTECS #: FF6400000	99.8 TO 99.999	5000 ppm TWA	5000 ppm TWA 30,000 ppm STEL	Not Available

<sup>1</sup> Refer to individual state of provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.

<sup>2</sup> As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)

<sup>3</sup> As stated in the ACGIH 1994-1995 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

IDLH (Carbon Dioxide): 50,000 ppm

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS:

Use local exhaust to prevent accumulation of high concentrations so as to reduce the oxygen level in the air to less than 19.5% and the carbon dioxide concentration below the exposure limit.

### EYE/FACE PROTECTION:

Safety goggles or glasses as appropriate for the job.

### SKIN PROTECTION:

Protective gloves of any material appropriate for the job.

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

MSDS: G-8

Revised: 6/7/96

PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE, GAS

Positive pressure air line with full-face mask and escape bottle or self-contained breathing apparatus should be available for emergency use.

**OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION:**

Safety shoes.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

PARAMETER	VALUE	UNITS
Physical state (gas, liquid, solid)	: Gas	
Vapor pressure at 70 °F	: 856	psia
Vapor density at 70 °F, 1 atm (Air = 1)	: 1.53	
Evaporation point	: Not Available	
Boiling point (CO2 Sublimes)	: -109.3	°F
	: -78.5	°C
Freezing point	: -69.8	°F
	: -56.6	°C
pH	: Not Available	
Specific gravity	: Not Available	
Oil/water partition coefficient	: Not Available	
Solubility (H2O)	: Very soluble	
Odor threshold	: Not Applicable	
Odor and appearance	: A colorless, odorless gas.	

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

**STABILITY:**

Stable

**INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS:**

Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diammino may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:**

Carbon monoxide and oxygen when heated above 3092 °F (1700°C). Carbonic acid is formed in the presence of moisture.

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:**

Will not occur.

## 11. Toxicological Information

**REPRODUCTIVE:**

Oxygen deficiency during pregnancy has produced developmental abnormalities in humans and experimental animals.

Exposure of female rats to 60,000 ppm carbon dioxide for 24 hours has produced toxic effects to the embryo and fetus in pregnant rats. Toxic effects to the reproductive system have been observed in other mammalian species at similar concentrations.

**OTHER:**

**MSDS:** G-8

**Revised:** 6/7/96

**PRODUCT NAME: CARBON DIOXIDE, GAS**

Carbon dioxide is the most powerful cerebral vasodilator known. Inhaling large concentrations causes rapid circulatory insufficiency leading to coma and death. Chronic, harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of low (3 to 5 molar %) concentrations.

## 12. Ecological Information

No data given.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

Do not attempt to dispose of residual waste or unused quantities. Return in the shipping container PROPERLY LABELED, WITH ANY VALVE OUTLET PLUGS OR CAPS SECURED AND VALVE PROTECTION CAP IN PLACE to BOC Gases or authorized distributor for proper disposal.

## 14. Transport Information

PARAMETER	United States DOT	Canada TDG
PROPER SHIPPING NAME:	Carbon Dioxide	Carbon Dioxide
HAZARD CLASS:	2.2	2.2
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:	UN 1013	UN 1013
SHIPPING LABEL:	NONFLAMMABLE GAS	NONFLAMMABLE GAS

## 15. Regulatory Information

### SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION

#### SARA TITLE III HAZARD CLASSES:

Acute Health Hazard

Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

## 16. Other Information

Compressed gas cylinders shall not be refilled without the express written permission of the owner. Shipment of a compressed gas cylinder which has not been filled by the owner or with his/her (written) consent is a violation of transportation regulations.

### **DISCLAIMER OF EXPRESSED AND IMPLIED WARRANTIES:**

Although reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this document, we extend no warranties and make no representations as to the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein, and assume no responsibility regarding the suitability of this information for the user's intended purposes or for the consequences of its use. Each individual should make a determination as to the suitability of the information for their particular purpose(s).