1. Product and Company Identification

BOC Gases, Division of, The BOC Group, Inc.
575 Mountain Avenue
Murray Hill, NJ 07974

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (908) 464-8100

BOC Gases
Division of BOC Canada Limited
5975 Falbourne Street, Unit 2
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 3W6

24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300

TELEPHONE NUMBER: (905) 501-1700

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLAN NO: 2-0101

24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:
(905) 501-0802

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: 06/18/04

2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

EXPOSURE LIMITS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENT</th>
<th>% VOLUME</th>
<th>PEL-OSHA</th>
<th>TLV-ACGIH</th>
<th>LD₅₀ or LC₉₀</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
<td>99.8 TO 99.999</td>
<td>5000 ppm TWA</td>
<td>5000 ppm TWA</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORMULA: CO₂</td>
<td>CAS: 124-38-9</td>
<td>RTECS #: FF6400000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Refer to individual state or provincial regulations, as applicable, for limits which may be more stringent than those listed here.
2 As stated in 29 CFR 1910, Subpart Z (revised July 1, 1993)
3 As stated in the ACGIH 2004 Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents.

OSHA Regulatory Status: This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

3. Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
Odorless, colorless, nonflammable gas. Simple Asphyxiant – This product does not contain oxygen and may cause asphyxia if released in a confined area. Maintain oxygen levels above 19.5%. Carbon dioxide acts as a weak narcotic at high concentrations (30,000 ppm). Inhalation of high concentrations of carbon dioxide can cause reduced hearing acuity, changes in respiration and increased blood pressure and pulse. Contents under pressure. Use and store below 125 °F.
ROUTE OF ENTRY:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Entry</th>
<th>Skin Contact</th>
<th>Skin Absorption</th>
<th>Eye Contact</th>
<th>Inhalation</th>
<th>Ingestion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HEALTH EFFECTS:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Exposure Limits</th>
<th>Irritant</th>
<th>Sensitization</th>
<th>Teratogen</th>
<th>Reproductive Hazard</th>
<th>Mutagen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Synergistic Effects
None reported

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

EYE EFFECTS: Liquid and cold vapor may cause tissue freezing.

SKIN EFFECTS: May cause frostbite.

INGESTION EFFECTS: No adverse effects anticipated.

INHALATION EFFECTS: Depending on concentration and duration of exposure carbon dioxide may cause increased respiration, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure to carbon dioxide become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is decreased to 15-17%. Chronic harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of concentrations below the PEL/TLV.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE: None known.

POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: Not expected to be toxic to fish and wildlife.

4. First Aid Measures

EYES: None required for gas. If frostbite is suspected, flush eyes with cool water for 15 minutes and obtain immediate medical attention.

SKIN: None required for gas. For frostbite, immerse skin in lukewarm water. DO NOT USE HOT WATER. Obtain medical attention.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditions of Flammability: Nonflammable</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flash point: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temperature: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEL(%): None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous combustion products: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity to mechanical shock: None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensitivity to static discharge: None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:** Nonflammable. Cylinder may vent rapidly or rupture violently from pressure when involved in a fire situation.

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** None required. Use media appropriate for surrounding fire.

**FIRE FIGHTING INSTRUCTIONS:** Firefighters should wear respiratory protection (SCBA) and full turnout or Bunker gear. Continue to cool fire-exposed containers until well after flames are extinguished.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Evacuate all personnel from affected area. Use appropriate protective equipment (See Section 8). Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. Ventilate enclosed areas. 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

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 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. Do not insert any object (i.e.: screwdriver) into valve cap openings as this can damage the valve causing leakage.

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, AV-7, G-6, G-6.1, G-6.2, G-6.3, G-6.5, G-6.7, G-6.9, PS-5 and TB-10.
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.

8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

ENGINEERING CONTROLS: Use local exhaust in combination with general ventilation as necessary to control air contaminants to at or below acceptable exposure guidelines.

EYE/FACE PROTECTION: Safety goggles or glasses.

SKIN PROTECTION: Protective gloves appropriate for the job.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: For emergency release use a positive pressure NIOSH approved air-supplying respirator systems (SCBA or airline/escape bottle) using at a minimum Grade D air.

OTHER/GENERAL PROTECTION: Safety shoes, emergency eyewash station

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>VALUE</th>
<th>UNITS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical state (gas, liquid, solid)</td>
<td>Gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure at 70 °F</td>
<td>856</td>
<td>psia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density at 70 °F, 1 atm (Air = 1)</td>
<td>1.53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation point</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point (CO2 Sublimes)</td>
<td>-109.3</td>
<td>°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-78.5</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing point</td>
<td>-69.8</td>
<td>°F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-56.6</td>
<td>°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil/water partition coefficient</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility (H₂O)</td>
<td>High, 0.145</td>
<td>g/ml, @25 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor and appearance</td>
<td>A colorless, odorless gas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:
Stable

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS/CONDITIONS:
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

SKIN AND EYE: Adverse effects are not expected.

INHALATION: Acidosis, adrenal cortical exhaustion, and other metabolic stresses have resulted from prolonged continuous exposure to 1-2% carbon dioxide (10,000 ppm – 20,000 ppm). The ACGIH TLV of 5,000 ppm is expected to provide a good margin of safety from asphyxiation and undue metabolic stress provided sufficient oxygen levels are maintained in the air. Increased physical activity, duration of exposure, and decreased oxygen content can affect systemic and respiratory effects resulting from exposure to carbon dioxide.

OTHER: 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.

Chronic, harmful effects are not known from repeated inhalation of low (3 to 5 molar %) concentrations.

12. Ecological Information

Product does not contain Class I or Class II ozone depleting substances. Not toxic. Will not bioconcentrate.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PARAMETER</th>
<th>United States DOT</th>
<th>Canada TDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PROPER SHIPPING NAME:</td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
<td>Carbon Dioxide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAZARD CLASS:</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDENTIFICATION NUMBER:</td>
<td>UN 1013</td>
<td>UN 1013</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHIPPING LABEL:</td>
<td>NONFLAMMABLE GAS</td>
<td>NONFLAMMABLE GAS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. Regulatory Information

SARA TITLE III NOTIFICATIONS AND INFORMATION
SARA TITLE III HAZARD CLASSES:
Acute Health Hazard.
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard

SARA TITLE III - SECTION 313 SUPPLIER NOTIFICATION:
This product does not contain toxic chemicals subject to reporting requirements of section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372.
U.S. TSCA/Canadian DSL: All ingredients are listed on the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory or exempt from listing and on the Canadian Domestic Substance List (DSL).

California Proposition 65: This product does not contain ingredient(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity.

Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR): This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

16. Other Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFPA HAZARD CODES</th>
<th>HMIS HAZARD CODES</th>
<th>RATINGS SYSTEM</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health:</td>
<td>Health:</td>
<td>0 = No Hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>Flammability:</td>
<td>1 = Slight Hazard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instability:</td>
<td>Physical Hazard:</td>
<td>2 = Moderate Hazard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Ratings were assigned in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) guidelines as published in CGA Pamphlet P-19-2004, *CGA Recommended Hazard Ratings for Compressed Gases, 2nd Edition*.

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
DOT Department of Transportation
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer
NTP National Toxicology Program
OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
SARA Supersfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TDG Transportation of Dangerous Goods
TLV Threshold Limit Value
WHMIS Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

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.

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