

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name CARBON DIOXIDE (GAS & LIQUID)

Synonyms CHUBB FIRE CARBON DIOXIDE EXTINGUISHANT (FORMERLY) ● FLAMEGUARD R CO2 FIRE

EXTINGUISHER

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

Uses FIRE EXTINGUISHING AGENT

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

Supplier name CHUBB FIRE & SECURITY AUSTRALASIA

Address 314 Boundary Rd, Dingley, VIC, 3172, AUSTRALIA

Telephone 1300 369 309

Website http://www.chubb.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers
Emergency 1300 369 309

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Gases Under Pressure: Liquefied gas

Health Hazards

Not classified as a Health Hazard

Environmental Hazards

Not classified as an Environmental Hazard

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word WARNING

Pictograms



Hazard statements

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

Prevention statements

None allocated.

Response statements

None allocated.

Storage statements

P410 + P403 Protect from sunlight. Store in a well-ventilated place.



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Disposal statements

None allocated.

2.3 Other hazards

Carbon dioxide is an asphyxiant gas which when present in an atmosphere in high concentrations, leads to a reduction of oxygen concentration by displacement or dilution.

3. COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
CARBON DIOXIDE	124-38-9	204-696-9	>99.5%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to

stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area. To protect rescuer, use an Air-line respirator or Self Contained

Breathing Apparatus (SCBA). Be aware of possible explosive atmospheres. Apply artificial respiration if not

breathing. Give oxygen if available.

Skin Cold burns: Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with warm water (30°C) for 15

minutes. It is recommended that warm water is applied to clothing before removing it so as to prevent further skin damage. Apply sterile dressing and treat as for a thermal burn. For large burns, immerse in warm water

for 15 minutes. DO NOT apply any form of direct heat. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). Due to

product form and application, ingestion is considered unlikely.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Direct contact with the liquefied material or escaping compressed gas may cause cold burns similar to frostbite injury.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Extinguishing agent.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Temperatures in a fire may cause cylinders to rupture. Cool cylinders or containers exposed to fire by applying water from a protected location. Remove cool cylinders from the path of the fire. Evacuate the area if unable to keep cylinders cool. Do not approach cylinders or containers suspected of being hot.

5.4 Hazchem code

2 Fine Water Spray.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

If the cylinder is leaking, eliminate all potential ignition sources and evacuate area of personnel. Prevent spreading of vapours through drains and ventilation systems. Inform manufacturer/supplier of leak. Use personal protective equipment. Carefully move material to a well ventilated remote area, then allow to discharge. Do not attempt to repair leaking valve or cylinder safety devices.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE



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7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in an area designated for fire extinguishers. Signs should indicate fire extinguisher location. Extinguishers should be kept cool and dry and should not come into contact with any chemicals. Check regularly to ensure extinguishers are in good working order. Store below 52°C.

7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
Ingredient	I/GIGIGIICG	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Carbon dioxide	SWA [AUS]	5000	9000	30000	54000
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA [AUS]	12500	22500	30000	54000
Carbon dioxide in coal mines	SWA [Proposed]	5000	9000	30000	54000

Biological limits

No biological limit values have been entered for this product.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. In a fire situation, ventilation may be difficult to control. Contact

emergency personnel.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear safety glasses. **Hands** Wear leather gloves.

Body When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or an Air-line respirator.

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9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance COLOURLESS GAS (LIQUEFIED OR COMPRESSED)

OdourODOURLESSFlammabilityNON FLAMMABLEFlash pointNOT RELEVANT

Boiling point -78.55°C

NOT AVAILABLE Melting point NOT AVAILABLE Evaporation rate pН **NOT AVAILABLE** Vapour density 1.53 (Air = 1)Relative density **NOT AVAILABLE** Solubility (water) SLIGHTLY SOLUBLE Vapour pressure **NOT AVAILABLE NOT RELEVANT** Upper explosion limit Lower explosion limit **NOT RELEVANT Partition coefficient NOT AVAILABLE NOT AVAILABLE Autoignition temperature NOT AVAILABLE** Decomposition temperature

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9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Viscosity

Explosive properties

Oxidising properties

Odour threshold

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

9.2 Other information

Critical temperature 30.9°C
Specific gravity 1.56
Sublimation temperature -78.5°C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Carefully review all information provided in sections 10.2 to 10.6.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Protect from heat and physical damage. Avoid direct sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites). Moist carbon dioxide is corrosive, hence acid resistant materials are required (e.g. stainless steel). Certain properties of some plastics and rubbers may be affected by carbon dioxide (i.e. embrittlement, leaching of plasticisers, etc).

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve carbon oxides and hydrocarbons when heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Low concentrations of carbon dioxide cause

increased respiration and headache.

Skin Not classified as a skin irritant. Contact with dry ice powder may cause frostbite injury or cold burns.

Eye Not classified as an eye irritant. Contact with dry ice powder may cause frostbite injury or cold burns.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

MutagenicityNot classified as a mutagen.CarcinogenicityNot classified as a carcinogen.ReproductiveNot classified as a reproductive toxin.

STOT - single Over exposure may result in respiratory irritation, headache, dizziness and nausea. May cause asphyxiation,

exposure effects are proportional to oxygen displacement.

STOT - repeated

exposure

Not classified as causing organ damage from repeated exposure.

Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

No information provided.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

No information provided.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No information provided.

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12.4 Mobility in soil

No information provided.

12.5 Other adverse effects

When discharged to the atmosphere, carbon dioxide may contribute to the greenhouse effect.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal Cylinders should be returned to the manufacturer or supplier for disposal of contents.

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	1044	1044	1044
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS with liquefied gas	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS with liquefied gas	FIRE EXTINGUISHERS with liquefied gas
14.3 Transport hazard class	2.2	2.2	2.2
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not a Marine Pollutant.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Hazchem code 2 EmS F-C, S-V

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Poison schedule A poison schedule number has not been allocated to this product using the criteria in the Standard for the

Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safe Work Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals (GHS Revision 7).

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AllC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)

All components are listed on AIIC, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

ASPHYXIANTS (1): When present in the atmospheres in high concentrations, asphyxiants reduce the oxygen concentration by displacement. Atmospheres deficient in oxygen do not provide adequate sensory warning of danger and most simple asphyxiants are odourless. Therefore it is not appropriate to recommend an exposure standard for each asphyxiant, but to maintain oxygen concentrations. However, some asphyxiants may be given an exposure standard due to the potential for narcotic effects at high concentrations or an explosion hazard.

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ASPHYXIANTS (2): There is a significant hazard associated with workers entering poorly ventilated areas (e.g. tanks) where oxygen may be deficient. An air supplied breathing apparatus may be required if adequate ventilation is not ensured.

ASPHYXIANT GASES: Asphyxiant gases may displace oxygen leading to oxygen deficiency. Where oxygen content is low effects may include:

12-16% - increased breathing/ pulse rate, lack of coordination;

10-14% - mental disturbance, fatigue, breathing stress;

6-10% - vomiting, collapse and possible unconsciousness;

0-6% - convulsions, respiratory collapse and death.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations

ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CNS Central Nervous System

EC No. EC No - European Community Number

EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous

Goods)

GHS Globally Harmonized System

GTEPG Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

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SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

SWA Safe Work Australia
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average

Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

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