CARBON DIOXIDE (10%-60%) in NITROGEN

Safety Data Sheet Internal #1113

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name CARBON DIOXIDE (10%-60%) in NITROGEN

Other means of identification

Safety data sheet number BLEND-1

UN/ID no. UN1956

Trade name Beer Gas Stout, Food Fresh 2, Food Fresh 3, Food Fresh 5, MAPAX NC20, MAPAX NC25, MAPAX NC30, MAPAX NC40, MAPAX NC50

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use Industrial and professional use.

Uses advised against Consumer use

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Leonard's Syrups
4601 Nancy Street
Detroit, MI 48212 USA

Emergency telephone number

Company Phone Number 1-313-891-4141

24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER:

CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (North America)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Gases under pressure	Compressed gas
Simple asphyxiants	Yes

Label elements



Signal word **Warning**

Hazard Statements
Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated
May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
May increase respiration and heart rate

Precautionary Statements - Prevention
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
Avoid breathing gas
Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place
Use a backflow preventive device in piping
Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure
Close valve after each use and when empty

Precautionary Statements - Response
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention/ advice.

Precautionary Statements - Storage
Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/ 125°F

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)
Not applicable

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Volume %	Chemical Formula
Nitrogen	7727-37-9	40-90	N_2
Carbon dioxide	124-38-9	10-56	CO_2

Composition covers range of mixtures that fall within the same hazard classifications.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation Remove to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Eye contact None under normal use. Get medical attention if symptoms occur.

Ingestion Get medical attention if symptoms occur. None under normal use.

Self-protection of the first aider RESCUE PERSONNEL SHOULD BE EQUIPPED WITH SELF-CONTAINED BREATHING APPARATUS.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms Simple asphyxiate. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<19.5%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death. Depending on concentration and duration of exposure to carbon dioxide may cause increased respirations, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is decreased to 15-17%.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.

Specific extinguishing methods
Continue to cool fire exposed cylinders until flames are extinguished. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical
Non-flammable gas. Cylinders may rupture under extreme heat.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/ NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Monitor oxygen level. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Prevent spreading of vapors through sewers, ventilation systems and confined areas.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for containment Stop the flow of gas or remove cylinder to outdoor location if this can be done without risk. If leak is in container or container valve, contact the appropriate emergency telephone number in Section 1 or call your closest Leonard's location.

Methods for cleaning up Return cylinder to Leonard's or an authorized distributor.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its valve protection cap. When moving cylinders, even for short distance, use a cart designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar,etc.) into valve cap openings. Doing so may damage valve, causing leak to occur. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Use only with adequate ventilation. Use a backflow preventive device in piping. Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure. Close valve after each use and when empty. If user experiences any difficulty operating cylinder valve discontinue use and contact supplier. Ensure the complete gas system has been checked for leaks before use.

Never put cylinders into trunks of cars or unventilated areas of passenger vehicles. Never attempt to refill a compressed gas cylinder without the owner's written consent. Never strike an arc on a compressed gas cylinder or make a cylinder a part of an electrical circuit.

Only experienced and properly instructed persons should handle gases under pressure. Always store and handle compressed gas cylinders in accordance with Compressed Gas Association, pamphlet CGA-P1, Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers.

For additional recommendations consult Compressed Gas Association's (CGA) Safety Bulletin SB-2, Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area of non-combustible construction away from heavily trafficked areas and emergency exits. Keep at temperatures below 52°C / 125°F. Cylinders should be stored upright with valve protection cap in place and firmly secured to prevent falling. Full and empty cylinders should be segregated. Use a "first in-first out" inventory system to prevent full cylinders from being stored for excessive periods of time. Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage.

Incompatible materials Carbon dioxide is incompatible with:. Certain reactive metals, hydrides, moist cesium monoxide, or lithium acetylene carbide diamine may ignite. Passing carbon dioxide over a mixture of sodium peroxide and aluminum or magnesium may explode.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines .

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	STEL = 30000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm	TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/ m ^{3} (vacated) TWA: 10000 ppm (vacated) TWA: 18000 mg/ m ^{3} (vacated) STEL: 30000 ppm	IDLH: 40000 ppm TWA: 5000 ppm TWA: 9000 mg/ m ^{3} STEL: 30000 ppm STEL: 54000 mg/ m ^{3}

		(vacated) STEL: 54000 mg/ m ^{3}	

ACGIH TLV: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists - Threshold Limit Value. OSHA PEL: Occupational Safety and Health Administration - Permissible Exposure Limits. NIOSH IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health

Other Information Vacated limits revoked by the Court of Appeals decision in AFL-CIO v. OSHA, 965 F.2d 962 (11th Cir., 1992).

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering Controls 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. Systems under pressure should be regularly checked for leakages.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Wear safety glasses with side shields (or goggles).

Skin and body protection Work gloves and safety shoes are recommended when handling cylinders.

Respiratory protection Use positive pressure airline respirator with escape cylinder or self contained breathing apparatus for oxygen-deficient atmospheres (<19.5%). If exposure limits are exceeded or irritation is experienced, NIOSH/ MSHA approved respiratory protection should be worn. Positive-pressure supplied air respirators may be required for high airborne contaminant concentrations. Respiratory protection must be provided in accordance with current local regulations.

General Hygiene Considerations Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Compressed gas
Appearance	Colorless.
Odor	Odorless.
Odor threshold	No information available
pH	No data available
Melting point	No data available
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Lower flammability limit:	Not applicable
Upper flammability limit:	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable.
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Partition coefficient	No data available
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable

Chemical Name	Molecular weight	Boiling point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor density (air =1)	Gas Density kg/ m ^{3}@20°C	Critical Temperature
Nitrogen	28.01	-196 °C	Above critical temperature	0.97	1.153	-146.9 °C
Carbon dioxide	44.01	-78.5 °C (Sublimes)	838 psig (5778 kPa) @ 21.1°C	1.522	1.839	31.1 °C

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive under normal conditions

Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact None.
Sensitivity to Static Discharge None.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid
Due to the presence of Carbon dioxide, Carbonic acid is formed in the presence of moisture.

Incompatible materials
Carbon dioxide is incompatible with:. 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
None known.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on likely routes of exposure

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.

Skin contact No data available.

Eye contact No data available.

Ingestion Not an expected route of exposure.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms Simple asphyxiant. May cause suffocation by displacing the oxygen in the air. Exposure to oxygen-deficient atmosphere (<=18%) may cause dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, excess salivation, diminished mental alertness, loss of consciousness and death. Exposure to atmospheres containing 8-10% or less oxygen will bring about unconsciousness without warning and so quickly that the individuals cannot help or protect themselves. Lack of sufficient oxygen may cause serious injury or death. Depending on concentration and duration of exposure to carbon dioxide may cause increased respirations, headache, mild narcotic effects, increased blood pressure and pulse, and asphyxiation. Symptoms of overexposure become more apparent when atmospheric oxygen is decreased to 15-17%.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation Not classified.
Sensitization Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified.
Carcinogenicity This product does not contain any carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by OSHA, IARC or NTP.
Reproductive toxicity Not classified.
STOT - single exposure Not classified.
STOT - repeated exposure Not classified.
Chronic toxicity None known.
Target Organ Effects Central vascular system (CVS), Respiratory system.

Aspiration hazard Not applicable.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	Inhalation LC50 (CGA P-20)
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	-	-	470,000 ppm (Rat)	-

Product Information

Oral LD50 No information available
Dermal LD50 No information available
Inhalation LC50 No information available

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
No known acute aquatic toxicity.

Persistence and degradability
Not applicable.

Bioaccumulation
No information available.

Global warming potential (GWP) 1 (Carbon Dioxide)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Disposal of wastes 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 Leonard's for proper disposal.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID no. UN1956
Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class 2.2
Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide), 2.2
Emergency Response Guide Number 126

TDG

UN/ID no. UN1956
Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class 2.2
Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s., 2.2

MEX

UN/ID no. UN1956
Proper shipping name Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class 2.2
Description UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide), 2.2

IATA

UN/ID no.	UN1956
Proper shipping name	Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class	2.2
ERG Code	2L
Description	UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide), 2.2

IMDG

UN/ID no.	UN1956
Proper shipping name	Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class	2.2
EmS-No.	F-C, S-V
Special Provisions	274
Description	UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide), 2.2

ADR

UN/ID no.	UN1956
Proper shipping name	Compressed gas, n.o.s.
Hazard Class	2.2
Classification code	1A
Tunnel restriction code	(E)
Special Provisions	274, 655
Description	UN1956, Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Nitrogen, Carbon dioxide), 2.2, (E)
Labels	2.2

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Inventories

TSCA	Complies
DSL/NDSL	Complies
EINECS/ELINCS	Complies

Legend:

TSCA - United States Toxic Substances Control Act Section 8(b) Inventory
DSL/ NDSL - Canadian Domestic Substances List/ Non-Domestic Substances List

EINECS/ ELINCS - European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances/ EU List of Notified Chemical Substances

US Federal Regulations

SARA 313

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372.

SARA 311/ 312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	No
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden release of pressure hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous substances under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302) or the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) (40 CFR 355). There may be specific reporting requirements at the local, regional, or state level pertaining to releases of this material.

Clean Air Act, Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) (see 40 CFR 61)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous air pollutants (HAPS) under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

Risk and Process Safety Management Programs

This material, as supplied, does not contain any regulated substances with specified thresholds under 40 CFR Part 68. This product does not contain any substances regulated as Highly Hazardous Chemicals pursuant to the 29 CFR Part 1910.110.

US State Regulations

California Proposition 65

This product does not contain any Proposition 65 chemicals

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Nitrogen 7727-37-9	X	X	X
Carbon dioxide 124-38-9	X	X	X

Chemical Name	Carcinogenicity	Exposure Limits
Carbon dioxide	-	Mexico: TWA= 5000 ppm Mexico: TWA= 9000 mg/m^3 Mexico: STEL= 15000 ppm Mexico: STEL= 27000 mg/m^3

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA **Health hazards** 0 **Flammability** 0 **Instability** 0 **Physical and Chemical Properties** Simple asphyxiant

Note: Ratings were assigned in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) guidelines as published in CGA Pamphlet P-19-2009, CGA Recommended Hazard Ratings for Compressed Gases, 3rd Edition.

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End of Safety Data Sheet