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Supersedes version of : 2023-01-24

Lasal P51, Lasal 53, Lasal P61, Lasal 66, Lasal 41, Lasal 43, Lasal 83, 0,2-20% CO2 + 1-40% N2 + He

NOAL_1035

Country : SE / Language : EN

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier	
Trade name	: Lasal P51, Lasal 53, Lasal P61, Lasal 66, Lasal 41, Lasal 43, Lasal 83, 0,2-20% CO2 + 1- 40% N2 + He
SDS no	: NOAL_1035
1.2. Relevant identified uses of the subs	tance or mixture and uses advised against
Relevant identified uses	 Industrial and professional uses. Perform risk assessment prior to use. Industrial and professional use for chemical analysis, calibration, (routine) quality control, laboratory use, under controlled conditions. Contact supplier for more information on uses.
Uses advised against	: Consumer use. Uses other than those listed above are not supported, contact your supplier for more information on other uses.
1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety	data sheet
Company identification	
Supplier AIR LIQUIDE GAS AB Pulpetgatan 20 215 37 Malmö - SWEDEN T +46 40 38 10 00 info.sweden@airliquide.com	

E-Mail address (competent person)

: eunordic-sds@airliquide.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number

: 112 Availability (24 / 7)

Country	Organisation/Company	Address	Emergency number	Comment
Germany	Giftnotruf Erfurt Gemeinsames Giftinformationszentrum der Länder Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Sachsen, Sachsen-Anhalt und Thüringen, c/o HELIOS Klinikum Erfurt	Nordhäuser Straße 74 99089 Erfurt	+49 (0) 361 730 730	

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Physical hazards Gases under pressure : Compressed gas



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2.2. Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard pictograms (CLP)



Signal word (CLP) Hazard statements (CLP) Precautionary statements (CLP) - Storage

2.3. Other hazards

Asphyxiant in high concentrations. In high concentrations CO2 causes rapid circulatory insufficiency even at normal levels of oxygen concentration. Symptoms are headache, nausea and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness and death. Not classified as PBT or vPvB. The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

: H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.

: P403 - Store in a well-ventilated place.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not established.

3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	Composition [V- %]:	Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]
Nitrogen	CAS-No.: 7727-37-9 EC-No.: 231-783-9 EC Index-No.: REACH-no: *1	40	Press. Gas (Comp.), H280
Helium	CAS-No.: 7440-59-7 EC-No.: 231-168-5 EC Index-No.: REACH-no: *1	40	Press. Gas (Comp.), H280
Carbon dioxide	CAS-No.: 124-38-9 EC-No.: 204-696-9 EC Index-No.: REACH-no: *1	20	Press. Gas (Liq.), H280

Full text of H- and EUH-statements: see section 16

Contains no other components or impurities which will influence the classification of the product.

*1: Listed in Annex IV / V REACH, exempted from registration.

*3: Registration not required: Substance manufactured or imported < 1t/y.

Air	Liau	iide

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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- Inhalation	 Remove victim to uncontaminated area wearing self contained breathing apparatus. Keep victim warm and rested. Call a doctor. Perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation if breathing stopped.
- Skin contact	: Adverse effects not expected from this product.
- Eye contact	: Adverse effects not expected from this product.
- Ingestion	: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.
4.2. Most important symptoms	and effects, both acute and delayed
	In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of

In high concentrations may cause asphyxiation. Symptoms may include loss of mobility/consciousness. Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. See section 11.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

None.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray or fog. Product does not burn, use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet to extinguish. 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance vmxture Specific hazards: Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode.Hazardous combustion products: None. 5.3. Advice for firefighters : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems. If possible, stop flow of product. Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible. Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk.Special protective equipment for fire fighters: In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus. Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves for firefighters.	5.1. Exunguishing media	
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture Specific hazards : Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode. Hazardous combustion products : None. 5.3. Advice for firefighters : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems. If possible, stop flow of product. Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible. Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk. Special protective equipment for fire fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus. Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves		Product does not burn, use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire.
Specific hazards : Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode. Hazardous combustion products : None. 5.3. Advice for firefighters : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems. If possible, stop flow of product. Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible. Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk. Special protective equipment for fire fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus. Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves	- Unsuitable extinguishing media	: Do not use water jet to extinguish.
Hazardous combustion products: None.5.3. Advice for firefighters: Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems. If possible, stop flow of product. Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible. Move containers away from the fire area if this can be done without risk.Special protective equipment for fire fighters: In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus. Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves	5.2. Special hazards arising from the substa	ance or mixture
Specific methods : Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems. Special protective equipment for fire fighters : If possible, stop flow of product. Special protective equipment for fire fighters : In confined space use self-contained breathing apparatus. Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters.	•	
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Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves	Specific methods	radiation may cause gas receptacles to rupture. Cool endangered receptacles with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems. If possible, stop flow of product. Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible.
	Special protective equipment for fire fighters	Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Standard EN 137 - Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus with full face mask. Standard EN 469 - Protective clothing for firefighters. Standard - EN 659: Protective gloves

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

 For non-emergency personnel
 : Act in accordance with local emergency plan.

 Try to stop release.
 Evacuate area.

 Ensure adequate air ventilation.
 Stay upwind.

 See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment

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O Air Liquide		Revised edition no : 4.0
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Lasal 43, Lasal 83	3, 0,2-20% CO2 + 1-40% N2 + He	Country : SE / Language : EN
or emergency responders	: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering	ng area unless atmosphere is proved
	to be safe.	
	Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating See section 5.3 of the SDS for more information.	gases may be released.
6.2. Environmental precautions		
	Try to stop release.	
6.3. Methods and material for containn	nent and cleaning up	
	Ventilate area.	
3.4. Reference to other sections		
	See also sections 8 and 13.	
SECTION 7: Handling and store	age	
7.1. Precautions for safe handling		
Safe use of the product	: Do not breathe gas.	
	Avoid release of product into atmosphere.	
	The product must be handled in accordance with good	d industrial hygiene and safety
	procedures. Only experienced and properly instructed persons sho	auld bandla, gaaga under progeure
	Consider pressure relief device(s) in gas installations.	o 1
	Ensure the complete gas system was (or is regularily)	
	Do not smoke while handling product.	
	Use only properly specified equipment which is suitab	le for this product, its supply pressure
	and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt	t.
	Avoid suck back of water, acid and alkalis.	
afe handling of the gas receptacle	: Refer to supplier's container handling instructions.	
	Do not allow backfeed into the container.	

designed to transport cylinders.

is disconnected from equipment.

of the container.

Protect containers from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop.

Never attempt to repair or modify container valves or safety relief devices.

Never attempt to transfer gases from one cylinder/container to another.

wall or bench or placed in a container stand and is ready for use.

Damaged valves should be reported immediately to the supplier.

Suck back of water into the container must be prevented.

Open valve slowly to avoid pressure shock.

When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.)

If user experiences any difficulty operating valve discontinue use and contact supplier.

Keep container valve outlets clean and free from contaminants particularly oil and water. Replace valve outlet caps or plugs and container caps where supplied as soon as container

Close container valve after each use and when empty, even if still connected to equipment.

Never use direct flame or electrical heating devices to raise the pressure of a container. Do not remove or deface labels provided by the supplier for the identification of the content

Leave valve protection caps in place until the container has been secured against either a

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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Observe all regulations and local requirements regarding storage of containers. Containers should not be stored in conditions likely to encourage corrosion. Container valve guards or caps should be in place.

Containers should be stored in the vertical position and properly secured to prevent them from falling over.

Stored containers should be periodically checked for general condition and leakage. Keep container below 50°C in a well ventilated place.

Store containers in location free from fire risk and away from sources of heat and ignition. Keep away from combustible materials.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Air Liquide

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Carbon dioxide (124-38-9)	
EU - Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (IOEL)	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
IOEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
IOEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Austria - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Kohlenstoffdioxid
MAK (mg/m³)	9000 mg/m ³
MAK (OEL TWA) [ppm]	5000 ppm
MAK (OEL STEL)	18000 mg/m ³
MAK (OEL STEL) [ppm]	10000 ppm
Belgium - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbone (dioxyde de) # Koolstofdioxide
OEL TWA	9131 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
OEL STEL	54784 mg/m ³
OEL STEL [ppm]	30000 ppm
Remark	A: La mention A signifie que l'agent libère un gaz ou une vapeur qui n'ont en eux-mêmes aucun effet physiologique mais peuvent diminuerm.Le taux d'oxygène dans l'air. Lorsque le taux d'oxygène descend en dessous de 17-18 % (vol/vol) le manque d'oxygène provoque des suffocations qu'aucun symptôme préalable n'annonce. # De vermelding A betekent dat dit agens gas of damp vrijgeeft dat of die op zich geen fysiologische werking heeft, maar het zuurstofgehalte in de lucht verlaagt. Wanneer het zuurstofgehalte daalt onder de 17-18 % (vol/vol), veroorzaakt het zuurstoftekort verstikking, die zich manifesteert zonder dat er een waarschuwing aan voorafgaat.

SE - en



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Country : SE / Language : EN

Bulgaria - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Въглероден диоксид
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Remark	 (Химични агенти, за които са определени гранични стойности във въздуха на работната среда за Европейската общност)
Croatia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ugljikov dioksid
GVI (OEL TWA) [1]	9000 mg/m³
GVI (OEL TWA) [2]	5000 ppm
Remark	EU**
Czech Republic - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Oxid uhli itý
PEL (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m ³
PEL (OEL TWA) [ppm]	5000 ppm
NPK-P (OEL C)	45000 mg/m ³
NPK-P (OEL C) [ppm]	25020 ppm
Denmark - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbondioxid (Kuldioxid; Kulsyre)
OEL TWA [1]	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [2]	5000 ppm
Estonia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Süsinikdioksiid
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Finland - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Hiilidioksidi
HTP (OEL TWA) [1]	9100 mg/m³
HTP (OEL TWA) [2]	5000 ppm
France - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dioxyde de carbone
VME (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m ³
VME (OEL TWA) [ppm]	5000 ppm
Remark	Valeurs règlementaires indicatives



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Germany - Occupational Exposure Limits (TRGS 900)	
Local name	Kohlenstoffdioxid
AGW (OEL TWA) [1]	9100 mg/m ³
AGW (OEL TWA) [2]	5000 ppm
Remark	DFG,EU
Greece - Occupational Exposure Limits	
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
OEL STEL	54000 mg/m ³
Hungary - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	SZÉN-DIOXID
AK (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m ³
Ireland - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbon dioxide
OEL TWA [1]	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [2]	5000 ppm
OEL STEL	27000 mg/m ³
OEL STEL [ppm]	15000 ppm
Italy - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Anidride carbonica
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Latvia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Oglekļadioksīds
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Lithuania - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Anglies dioksidas
IPRV (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m ³
IPRV (OEL TWA) [ppm]	5000 ppm
Luxembourg - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dioxyde de carbone
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm



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Malta - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Carbondioxide
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Netherlands - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Kooldioxide
TGG-8u (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m ³
Poland - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Ditlenek węgla 7
NDS (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m ³
NDSCh (OEL STEL)	27000 mg/m ³
Portugal - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dióxido de carbono
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
OEL STEL [ppm]	30000 ppm
Romania - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Bioxid de carbon
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Slovenia - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	ogljikov dioksid
OEL TWA	9000 mg/m ³
OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
Spain - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Dióxido de carbono
VLA-ED (OEL TWA) [1]	9150 mg/m³
VLA-ED (OEL TWA) [2]	5000 ppm
Remark	VLI (Agente químico para el que la U.E. estableció en su día un valor límite indicativo. Todos estos agentes químicos figuran al menos en una de las directivas de valores límite indicativos publicadas hasta ahora (ver Anexo C. Bibliografía). Los estados miembros disponen de un tiempo fijado en dichas directivas para su transposición a los valores límites de cada país miembro. Una vez adoptados, estos valores tienen la misma validez que el resto de los valores adoptados por el país).
Sweden - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Koldioxid
NGV (OEL TWA)	9000 mg/m ³

Air	Lia	uid	е
			-

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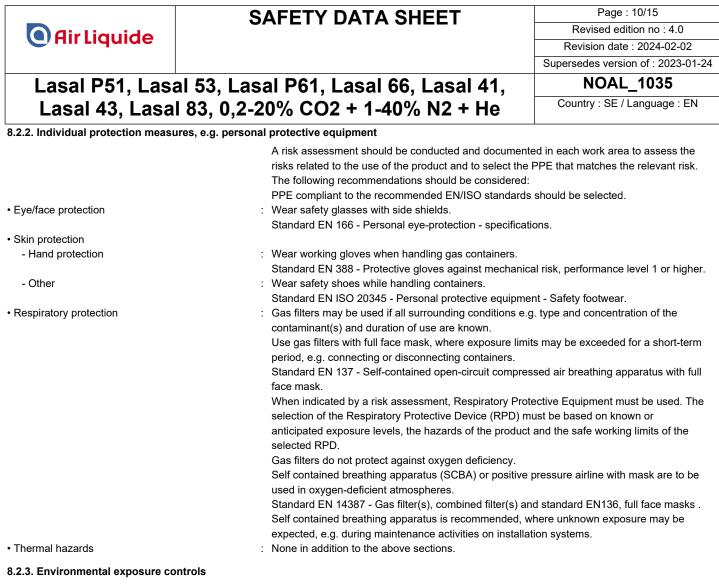
NGV (OEL TWA) [ppm] 5000 ppm KTV (OEL STEL) 18000 mg/m³ KTV (OEL STEL) [ppm] 0000 ppm United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits Carbon dioxide Local name Carbon dioxide WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [1] 9150 mg/m³ WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm WEL STEL (OEL STEL) 27400 mg/m³ WEL STEL (OEL STEL) 27400 mg/m³ WEL STEL (OEL STEL) [ppm] 15000 ppm VEL TWA (DEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm VEL TWA (OEL STEL) [ppm] 5000 ppm VEL STEL (OEL STEL) [ppm] 5000 ppm VEL TWA (DEL STEL) [ppm] 5000 ppm VEL TWA (DEL STEL) [ppm] 5000 ppm DOL TWA 9000 mg/m³ Geraname Kałdioxió (koltvisýringur, kolsýra) OEL TWA 9000 mg/m³ Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m³ Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Svitzerland - Occupational Exposure Limits 9000 mg/m³ Local name Kohlendioxid MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Remark Asphyxie - NIOSH USA - ACOH - Occupational Exposure Limits 5000 ppm Local name Carbon dioxide AGCIH OEL TWA [2] <		
KTV (QEL STEL) [ppm] 1000 ppm Unied Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits Carbon dioxide Uccal name Carbon dioxide WEL TWA (QEL TWA) [1] 9150 mg/m ³ WEL TWA (QEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm WEL STEL (OEL STEL) 27400 mg/m ³ WEL STEL (OEL STEL) [ppm] 15000 ppm Local name Koldioxió (koltvi/syringur, kolsýra) OEL TWA 9000 mg/m ³ OEL TWA [ppm] 5000 ppm Norway - Occupational Exposure Limits 1000 mg/m ³ Local name Karbondiokid Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Sotizerland - Occupational Exposure Limits 1000 mg/m ³ Local name Kohlendioxid MAK (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m ³ MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 6000 ppm MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 6000 ppm Mark (ACE TWA) [2] 6000 ppm Mark (OEL TWA) [2] 6000 ppm Remark ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm] <t< td=""><td>NGV (OEL TWA) [ppm]</td><td>5000 ppm</td></t<>	NGV (OEL TWA) [ppm]	5000 ppm
United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits Local name Carbon dioxide WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [1] 9150 mg/m³ WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm WEL STEL (OEL STEL) 27400 mg/m³ WEL STEL (OEL STEL) [ppm] 15000 ppm Iceland - Occupational Exposure Limits 2000 mg/m³ Local name Koldioxi0 (koltvisyingur, kolsyira) OEL TWA 9000 mg/m³ OEL TWA [ppm] 5000 ppm Norway - Occupational Exposure Limits 9000 mg/m³ Local name Karbondioksid Orenseverdi (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m³ Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m³ Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Switzerland - Occupational Exposure Limits 5000 ppm Local name Kohlendioxid MAK (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m³ MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Remark Acoli Name MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Remark Acoli Name MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Remark Acoli Nocupational Exposure Limits	KTV (OEL STEL)	18000 mg/m ³
Local name Carbon dioxide WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [1] 9150 mg/m ^a WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm WEL STEL (OEL STEL) 27400 mg/m ^a WEL STEL (OEL STEL) [ppm] 15000 ppm Iteland - Occupational Exposure Limits 27400 mg/m ^a Local name Koldoxi6 (koltvis/yringur, kols/ra) OEL TWA 9000 mg/m ^a OEL TWA (ppm] 5000 ppm Norway - Occupational Exposure Limits 2000 mg/m ^a Local name Karbondioksid Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m ^a Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m ^a Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m ^a Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Switzerland - Occupational Exposure Limits 2000 mg/m ^a Local name Kohlendioxid MAK (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m ^a MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Remark Asphyxie - NIOSH USA - ACGH - Occupational Exposure Limits 2000 mg/m ^a Local name Carbon dioxide ACGH OEL TWA [ppm] 5000 ppm <td< td=""><td>KTV (OEL STEL) [ppm]</td><td>10000 ppm</td></td<>	KTV (OEL STEL) [ppm]	10000 ppm
WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [1] 9150 mg/m ³ WEL TWA (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm WEL STEL (OEL STEL) 27400 mg/m ³ WEL STEL (OEL STEL) [ppm] 15000 ppm teland - Occupational Exposure Limits Local name Koldoxi/d (koltvísýringur, kolsýra) OEL TWA 9000 mg/m ³ OEL TWA 9000 mg/m ³ OEL TWA (ppm] 5000 ppm Norway - Occupational Exposure Limits Local name Karbondioksid Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [2] 9000 mg/m ³ MAK (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m ³ MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 9000 mg/m ³ Remark Karbondioxide ACGH OEL TWA [2] 9000 ppm Remark Carbon dioxide ACGH OEL TWA [ppm] 5000 ppm ACGH OEL TWA [ppm] 5000 ppm ACGH OEL TWA [ppm] 5000 ppm AC	United Kingdom - Occupational Exposure Limits	
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Grenseverdi (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Switzerland - Occupational Exposure Limits Kohlendioxid Local name Kohlendioxid MAK (OEL TWA) [1] 9000 mg/m ^a MAK (OEL TWA) [2] 5000 ppm Remark Asphyxie - NIOSH USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits Local name Local name Carbon dioxide ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm] 5000 ppm ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm] S0000 ppm Remark (ACGIH) . None availab	Local name	Karbondioksid
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USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits Local name Carbon dioxide ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm] 5000 ppm ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm] 30000 ppm Remark (ACGIH) Asphyxia DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : None available.	MAK (OEL TWA) [2]	5000 ppm
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Remark (ACGIH) Asphyxia DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : None available.	ACGIH OEL TWA [ppm]	5000 ppm
DNEL (Derived-No Effect Level) : None available.	ACGIH OEL STEL [ppm]	30000 ppm
	Remark (ACGIH)	Asphyxia
		None available.

8.2. Exposure controls

8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Systems under pressure should be regularily checked for leakages. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available). Oxygen detectors should be used when asphyxiating gases may be released. Consider the use of a work permit system e.g. for maintenance activities.



None necessary.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
- Physical state at 20°C / 101.3kPa	: Gas
- Colour	: Colourless
Odour	: Odourless.
	Odour threshold is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure.
рН	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Melting point / Freezing point	: Not applicable for gas mixtures.
Boiling point	: Not applicable for gas mixtures.
Flash point	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Flammability	: Non flammable.
Explosive limits	: Non flammable.
Lower explosion limit	: Not available
Upper explosion limit	: Not available
Vapour pressure [20°C]	: Not applicable.
Vapour pressure [50°C]	: Not applicable.
Density	: Not applicable
Vapour density	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Relative density, liquid (water=1)	: Not applicable
Relative density, gas (air=1)	: Lighter or similar to air.
Water solubility	: Solubility in water of component(s) of the mixture :
	Carbon dioxide: 2000 mg/l Completely soluble. Nitrogen: 20 mg/l Helium: 1.5 mg/l



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 Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Kow)
 : Not applicable for gas mixtures.

 Auto-ignition temperature
 : Non flammable.

 Decomposition temperature
 : Not applicable.

 Viscosity, kinematic
 : No reliable data available.

 Particle characteristics
 : Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.

 9.2. Other information

9.2.1. Information with regard to physical haza	ard classes
Explosive properties Oxidising properties	: Not applicable. : Not applicable.
9.2.2. Other safety characteristics	
Molar mass	: Not applicable for gas mixtures.
Evaporation rate	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
Other data	: None.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity	
10.1. Reactivity	
	No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.
10.2. Chemical stability	
	Stable under normal conditions.
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	
	None under normal use.
Reactivity	: None.
10.4. Conditions to avoid	
	Avoid moisture in installation systems.
10.5. Incompatible materials	
	For additional information on compatibility refer to ISO 11114.
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	
	Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity	 Toxicological effects not expected from this product if occupational exposure limit values are not exceeded. Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. 5% CO2 has been found to act synergistically to increase the toxicity of certain other gases (CO, NO2). CO2 has been shown to enhance the production of carboxy- or met-hemoglobin by these gases possibly due to carbon dioxide's stimulatory effects on the respiratory and circulatory systems. For more information, see 'EIGA Safety Info 24: Carbon Dioxide, Physiological Hazards' at www.eiga.eu.
Skin corrosion/irritation	: No known effects from this product.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: No known effects from this product.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: No known effects from this product.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: No known effects from this product.



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Carcinogenicity	: No known effects from this product.
Toxic for reproduction : Fertility	: No known effects from this product.
Toxic for reproduction : unborn child	: No known effects from this product.
STOT-single exposure	: No known effects from this product.
STOT-repeated exposure	: No known effects from this product.
Aspiration hazard	: Not applicable for gases and gas mixtures.
11.2. Information on other hazards	
Other information	: For more information, see 'EIGA Safety Info 24: Carbon Dioxide, Physiological Hazards' at www.eiga.eu.
	Unlike simple asphyxiants, carbon dioxide has the ability to cause death even when normal oxygen levels (20-21%) are maintained. 5% CO2 has been found to act synergistically to increase the toxicity of certain other gases (CO, NO2). CO2 has been shown to enhance
	the production of carboxy- or met-hemoglobin by these gases possibly due to carbon

dioxide's stimulatory effects on the respiratory and circulatory systems. The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Assessment EC50 48h - Daphnia magna [mg/l] EC50 72h - Algae [mg/l] LC50 96 h - Fish [mg/l]	 No ecological damage caused by this product. No data available. No data available. No data available.
12.2. Persistence and degradability	
Assessment	: No ecological damage caused by this product.
12.3. Bioaccumulative potential	
Assessment	: No data available.
<u>12.4. Mobility in soil</u>	
Assessment	: Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution. Partition into soil is unlikely.
12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	
Assessment	: Not classified as PBT or vPvB.
12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties	
	The substance/mixture has no endocrine disrupting properties.
12.7. Other adverse effects	
Other adverse effects	: No known effects from this product.
Effect on the ozone layer	: None.
Effect on global warming	: Contains greenhouse gas(es).

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations 13.1. Waste treatment methods				
List of hazardous waste codes (from Commission Decision 2000/532/EC as amended)	: 16 05 05 : Gases in pressure containers other than those mentioned in 16 05 04.			



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13.2. Additional information

External treatment and disposal of waste should comply with applicable local and/or national regulations.

SECTION 14: Transport information	
14.1. UN number or ID number	
In accordance with ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / ADN UN-No.	: 1956
14.2. UN proper shipping name	
Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)	: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Nitrogen, Helium)
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)	: Compressed gas, n.o.s. (Nitrogen, Helium)
Transport by sea (IMDG)	: COMPRESSED GAS, N.O.S. (Nitrogen, Helium)
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	
Labelling	: 2.2 : Non-flammable, non-toxic gases.
Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)	
Class	: 2
Classification code Hazard identification number	: 1A
Tunnel Restriction	: 20 : E - Passage forbidden through tunnels of category E
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)	
Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s))	: 2.2
Transport by sea (IMDG)	
Class / Div. (Sub. risk(s))	: 2.2
Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Fire	: F-C
Emergency Schedule (EmS) - Spillage	: S-V
14.4. Packing group	
Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)	: Not established.
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)	: Not established.
Transport by sea (IMDG)	: Not established.
14.5. Environmental hazards	
Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)	: None.
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)	: None.
Transport by sea (IMDG)	: None.
14.6. Special precautions for user	
Packing Instruction(s)	
Transport by road/rail (ADR/RID)	: P200
Transport by air (ICAO-TI / IATA-DGR)	
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft	: 200.
Cargo Aircraft only	: 200.
Transport by sea (IMDG)	: P200
Transport by sea (IMDG)	: P200

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l asal P51 I	asal 53 ag	sal P61, Lasal 66, Lasal 41,	NOAL 1035
•	•	20% CO2 + 1-40% N2 + He	Country : SE / Language : EN
Special transport precautions		: Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is n	ot separated from the driver's
		 compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers: Ensure there is adequate ventilation. Ensure that containers are firmly secured. Ensure valve is closed and not leaking. Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is compared. 	s of the load and knows what to do in) is correctly fitted.
14.7. Maritime transport in b	bulk according to IMO	instruments	
		Not applicable.	
SECTION 15: Regulate	ory information		
15.1. Safety, health and env	rironmental regulation	s/legislation specific for the substance or mixture	
EU-Regulations			
Restrictions on use		: None.	
National legislation Seveso Directive : 2012/18/El	J (Seveso III)	Contains no substance(s) listed on the REACH CandiEnsure all national/local regulations are observed.Not covered.	date List
National regulations			
Ensure all national/local regula	ations are observed.		
France			
Occupational diseases			
Code	Description		
RG 66 0	Occupational rhinitis an	d asthma	
Germany Water hazard class (WGK) National Rules and Recomme	endations	 WGK nwg, Non-hazardous to water (Classification ac [German regulations] BetriebssicherheitsV mit TRBSe 725 Ortsbewegliche Druckgasbehälter", TRBS 2141, Gasen", GefahrstoffV mit Technischen Regeln Gefähr TRGS 407 "Tätigkeiten mit Gasen - Gefährdungsbeur 	en insbesondere TRBS 3145 / TRGS BGRegel 500 Teil 2.33: "Umgang mit rliche Stoffe TRGS insbesondere
Netherlands			
SZW-lijst van kankerverwekke		: None of the components are listed	
SZW-lijst van mutagene stoffe SZW-lijst van reprotoxische st		None of the components are listedNone of the components are listed	
SZW-lijst van reprotoxische st	-	: None of the components are listed	
Vruchtbaarheid SZW-lijst van reprotoxische st		None of the components are listed	
15.2. Chemical safety asses	sment		
		A CSA does not need to be carried out for this produc	t.
SECTION 16: Other in	formation		

Indication of changes

: Safety data sheet in accordance with commission regulation (EU) No 2020/878.

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Section	Changed item		Change	Comments		
1.3	Company		Modified	Version 4.0. New address in Sweden. (This change only applies to the Swedish (SE) version of this SDS)		
Abbreviations a	nd acronyms		ute Toxicity Estimate			
		CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008				
		REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals Regulation				
		(EC) No 1907/2006				
				of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances		
			hemical Abstract Se			
			rsonal Protection Equation to the second secon	o 50 % of a test population		
			sk Management Mea			
			-			
		PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative				
		STOT- SE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure				
		CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment				
		EN - European Standard				
		UN - United Nations				
		ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by				
		Road				
		IATA - International Air Transport Association				
		IMDG code - International Maritime Dangerous Goods				
		RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail				
		WGK - Water Hazard Class STOT - RE : Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure				
Training advice			ue Formula Identifie	ا often overlooked and must be stressed during operator		
Training advice		training.	In or aspriyziation is	onen ovenooked and must be stressed during operator		
		0	quidance refer to E	IGA SL 01 "Dangers of Asphyxiation", downloadable at		
		http://wwv	-			
Further information		•	0	databases maintained by the European Industrial Gases		
			•	aintained in EIGA doc 169 : 'Classification and Labelling		
			wnloadable at : http			
		Classifica	tion in accordance w	ith the procedures and calculation methods of Regulation		
		(EC) 1272	2/2008 (CLP).			

Full text of H- and EUH-statements		
H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.		
Press. Gas (Comp.)	Gases under pressure : Compressed gas	
Press. Gas (Liq.)	Gases under pressure : Liquefied gas	
DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY	: Before using this product in any new process or experiment, a thorough material	

compatibility and safety study should be carried out.

Details given in this document are believed to be correct at the time of going to press. Whilst proper care has been taken in the preparation of this document, no liability for injury or damage resulting from its use can be accepted.

End of document