



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

CHROMATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION®

5250-A Naiman Parkway, Solon, OH 44139 • 888-567-2206 • www.chromate.com

FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY

Call ChemTrec day/night:
1-800-424-9300

SECTION 1 – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: DUST BLASTER CARTRIDGE DATE PREPARED: APRIL 22, 2009
PART NUMBER: 74182 & 8209
PRODUCT TYPE: DUST REMOVER CHROMATE INDUSTRIAL CORPORATION
CHEM. FAMILY: OXIDES OF CARBON 5250-A Naiman Parkway, Solon, OH 44139 • (888) 567-2206

SECTION 2 – SUBSTANCE IDENTITY

SUBSTANCE: Carbon Dioxide, Gas
MOLECULAR FORMULA: CO₂
CERLA RATINGS (SCALE 0-3): HEALTH: 3 FIRE: 0 PERSISTENCE: 0
NFPA RATINGS (SCALE 0-4): HEALTH: N/D FIRE: 0 REACTIVITY: 0

SECTION 3 – COMPONENTS AND CONTAMINANTS

COMPONENT: Carbon Dioxide, Gas (CAS #124-38-9)
OTHER CONTAMINANTS: None

SECTION 4 – PHYSICAL DATA

DESCRIPTION: Odorless, Colorless Gas, with a Slight Acidic Taste.
BOILING POINT: -109°F (-79°C) (SUBLIMES) MELTING POINT: -70.6°F (-57°C) @ 4000 mmHg
SPECIFIC GRAVITY: 1.52 @ 21°C VAPOR PRESSURE: 43700 mmHg @ 21°C
pH: Acidic in Solution SOLUBILITY IN WATER: Soluble
VAPOR DENSITY: 1.5 SOLVENT SOLUBILITY: Soluble in alcohol, acetone, hydrocarbons
VAPOR DENSITY: 1.977 g/L @ 750 mmHg and 0°C and most organic liquids.

SECTION 5 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD: GAS: Negligible fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
CYLINDER: May explode in heat of fire.
EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical, carbon dioxide, or halon. For larger fires, use water spray, fog or standard foam.
FIRE-FIGHTING: Cool fire-exposed cylinders with water from the side until well after fire is out. Use agents suitable for type of fire.
Cool cylinders with flooding amounts of water, applied from as far a distance as possible.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Do not permit physical damage or overheating of cylinders. Contents are under pressure; cylinders may rupture and travel a considerable distance. Contact of liquefied gases with water may cause explosions due to rapid temperature fluctuations.

SECTION 6 – STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.101 For assistance, contact the district director of the EPA.

SECTION 7 – REACTIVITY

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

INCOMPATIBILITIES:

ACRYLAIDEHYDE:	Exothermic Polymerization
BARIUM PEROXIDE:	Incandescent Reaction
CESIUM OXIDE:	Ignition
DIETHYL MAGNESIUM:	Ignition
ETHYLENEIMINE:	Explosive Polymerization
HYDRAZINE:	Decomposition
METAL ACETYLIDES:	Ignition or Incandescence
METAL HYDRIDE:	Reduction Reaction
METALS:	Dusts of many metal suspended in Carbon Dioxide atmospheres are ignitable and explosive. Some bulk metals will burn in the gas at elevated temperatures.
POTASSIUM:	Mixtures of the Solids are Impact-Sensitive.
POTASSIUM-SODIUM ALLOY:	Mixtures of the Solids are Impact-Sensitive.
SODIUM:	Mixtures of the Solids are Impact-Sensitive.
SODIUM PEROXIDE:	Highly Exothermic Reaction, May Be Explosive in Presence of Metals.

DECOMPOSITION: Temperatures above 1700°C may cause decomposition and the release of Oxygen and highly toxic Carbon Monoxide

POLYMERIZATION: Hazardous polymerization has not been reported to occur under normal temperatures and pressures.

SECTION 8 – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

CARCINOGEN STATUS: None

ACUTE TOXICITY LEVEL: Insufficient data available

TARGET EFFECTS: Simple Asphyxiant. Poisoning may affect heart, respiratory and nervous systems.

INHALATION: SIMPLE ASPHYXIANTS

Acute Exposure: Initially, exposure to increased Carbon Dioxide concentrations results in a compensatory increase in both rate and depth of ventilation. Beyond a certain point, however, this may reverse to hypo-ventilation resulting in respiratory acidosis. Death from asphyxia may occur if the concentration and duration of exposure are sufficient.

First Aid: Immediately remove from exposure area to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Maintain airway and blood pressure. Keep affected person warm. Get medical attention immediately.

SKIN CONTACT:

Acute Exposure: No adverse effects have been reported from the gas. Due to rapid evaporation, the liquid may cause frostbite with redness, tingling, pain or numbness. In sever cases, the skin may become hard, white, and develop blisters.

First Aid: In case of frostbite, warm affected skin in warm water (107°F). If warm water is unavailable, gently wrap affected area in blankets. Allow circulation to return naturally. Get medical attention immediately.

EYE CONTACT:

Acute Exposure: At high concentrations in air, may cause stinging sensation; might cause irritation.

First Aid: If contact with liquefied or compressed gas occurs, wash with large amounts of warm water (approximately 15-20 minutes). Get medical attention immediately.

INGESTION:

Acute Exposure: Unlikely if liquid is swallowed, frostbite damage to lips, mouth and mucous membranes may occur.

First Aid: Treat symptomatically and get medical attention.

SECTION 8 – PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

VENTILATION: Provide general dilution ventilation.

RESPIRATOR: Any self-contained breathing apparatus.

CLOTHING/GLOVES: Protective clothing is not required.

EYE PROTECTION: Not required, but advisable.