

Carbon monoxide

Safety Data Sheet P-4576

This SDS conforms to U.S. Code of Federal Regulations 29 CFR 1910.1200, Hazard Communication.

Date of issue: 01/01/1979

Revision date: 09/08/2020

Supersedes: 10/17/2016

Version: 1.1

SECTION 1: Product and company identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance
Trade name : Carbon Monoxide
Chemical name : Carbon monoxide
CAS-No. : 630-08-0
Formula : CO

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial use; Use as directed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Linde Inc.
10 Riverview Drive
Danbury, CT 06810-6268 - USA
T 1-844-44LINDE (1-844-445-4633)
www.lindeus.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633

CHEMTREC, 24hr/day 7days/week
— Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887
(collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

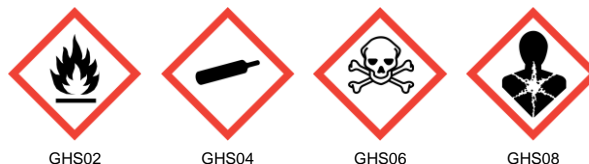
GHS US classification

Flam. Gas 1 H220
Press. Gas (Comp.) H280
Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation:gas) H331
Repr. 1A H360
STOT RE 1 H372

2.2. Label elements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :



Signal word (GHS US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US) :

H220 - EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS
H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED
H331 - TOXIC IF INHALED
H360 - MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD
H372 - CAUSES DAMAGE TO ORGANS (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE
CGA-HG04 - MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR
CGA-HG10 - ASPHYXIATING EVEN WITH ADEQUATE OXYGEN.

Precautionary statements (GHS US) :

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Heat, Open flames, Sparks, Hot surfaces
P260 - Do not breathe gas



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- P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place.
- P280 - Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, eye protection, face protection.
- P377 - LEAKING GAS FIRE: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely.
- P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so.
- P405 - Store locked up.
- P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with container Supplier/owner instructions
- CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping.
- CGA-PG12 - Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use.
- CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty.
- CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F).

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Chemical asphyxiant. Exposure to low concentrations for extended periods may result in dizziness or unconsciousness, and may lead to death.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Name	Product identifier	%
Carbon monoxide (Main constituent)	(CAS-No.) 630-08-0	100

3.2. Mixtures

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF SKIN IRRITATION OCCURS: Get medical advice/attention.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately. If eye irritation persists: Get immediate medical attention.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Not expected to be a primary route of exposure.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/effects : Effects are due to lack of oxygen. Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, excitation, excess salivation, vomiting, and unconsciousness. Prolonged exposure to low concentrations of carbon monoxide can kill.

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

No additional information available

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical, Water spray or fog.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Carbon monoxide cannot be detected by odor. May form explosive mixtures with air. Toxic, flammable gas may spread. Before entering area, especially a confined area, check atmosphere with an appropriate gas-specific device. Reduce gas with fog or fine water spray. Shut off source of gas flow if safe to do so. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area.
- Explosion hazard : EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.
- Reactivity : No reactivity hazard other than the effects described in sub-sections below.



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5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L—Fire Protection.
- Protection during firefighting : Compressed gas: asphyxiant. Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen.
- Special protective equipment for fire fighters : Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.
- Specific methods : If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.
- Other information : Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- General measures : Cannot be detected by odor. **Danger: Flammable, liquefied gas.** FORMS EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR. Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Remove all sources of ignition if safe to do so. Reduce vapors with fog or fine water spray, taking care not to spread liquid with water. Shut off flow if safe to do so. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area. Flammable vapors may spread from leak and could explode if reignited by sparks or flames. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

No additional information available

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.



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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling :
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only explosion-proof equipment.
 - Use in a closed system.
 - Avoid using pure nickel. Corrosion of pure nickel in carbon monoxide atmospheres exceeds 50 mil/yr (1.27 mm/yr) at room temperature.
 - Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Storage conditions :
- Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post “No Smoking/No Open Flames” signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g. NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS FOR HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE: When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TLV-TWA (ppm)	25 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	55 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	50 ppm
USA IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	1200 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

- Appropriate engineering controls :
- Use an explosion-proof local exhaust system with sufficient flow velocity to maintain an adequate supply of air in the worker's breathing zone. Mechanical/General measures: Use in a closed system.
- Hand protection :
- Wear working gloves when handling gas containers.
- Eye protection :
- Wear safety glasses with side shields.

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Skin and body protection	: Wear metatarsal shoes and work gloves for cylinder handling, and protective clothing where needed. Wear appropriate chemical gloves during cylinder changeout or wherever contact with product is possible. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.136, and 1910.138.
Respiratory protection	: When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
Environmental exposure controls	: Refer to local regulations for restriction of emissions to the atmosphere.
Other information	: Consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Gas
Appearance	: Colorless, odorless gas.
Molecular mass	: 28 g/mol
Color	: Colorless
Odor	: Odorless.
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: Not applicable.
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: Not applicable.
Melting point	: -205.1 °C
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: -191.5 °C
Flash point	: Not applicable.
Critical temperature	: -139.8 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	: 605 °C
Decomposition temperature	: 400 °C
Flammability (solid, gas)	: 12.5 - 74 vol %
Vapor pressure	: Not applicable.
Critical pressure	: 3499 kPa
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: No data available
Density	: 1.2501 kg/m ³ (at 0 °C)
Relative gas density	: 1
Solubility	: Water: 41 g/l (at 20 °C)
Log Pow	: 1.78
Log Kow	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic	: Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic	: Not applicable.
Explosive properties	: Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties	: None.
Explosion limits	: No data available

9.2. Other information

Gas group	: Compressed gas
Additional information	: None.



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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

May occur. Can form explosive mixture with air. Oxidizing agents.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Oxidizing agents, Oxygen, Flammables, Metal oxides, halogenated fluorides, metals in the presence of moisture and/or sulfur compounds.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide will decompose above 752°F (400°C) to form carbon dioxide and carbon.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Carbon monoxide (1f)630-08-0	
LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)	1880 ppm/4h
ATE US (gases)	1880 ppmV/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Not classified

pH: Not applicable.

Serious eye damage/irritation : Not classified

pH: Not applicable.

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified

Reproductive toxicity : MAY DAMAGE FERTILITY OR THE UNBORN CHILD.

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure : CAUSES DAMAGE TO ORGANS (CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM) THROUGH PROLONGED OR REPEATED EXPOSURE.

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Classification criteria are not met. No ecological damage caused by this product.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)	
Persistence and degradability	Will not undergo hydrolysis. Not readily biodegradable. Not applicable for inorganic gases.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)	
Log Pow	1.78
Log Kow	Not applicable.
Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

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12.4. Mobility in soil

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

Mobility in soil	No data available.
Ecology - soil	Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

12.5. Other adverse effects

Effect on ozone layer	: None.
Global warming potential [CO2=1]	: 1.9

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product/Packaging disposal recommendations : Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return container to supplier.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description	: UN1016 Carbon monoxide, compressed, 2.3
UN-No.(DOT)	: UN1016
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	: Carbon monoxide, compressed
Class (DOT)	: 2.3 - Class 2.3 - Poisonous gas 49 CFR 173.115
Hazard labels (DOT)	: Poison Gas 2.3 - Poison gas 2.1 - Flammable gas



DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : 4 - This material is poisonous by inhalation (see 171.8 of this subchapter) in Hazard Zone D (see 173.116(a) of this subchapter), and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter.

Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	: 119 (UN1016);168 (NA9202)
Other information	: No supplementary information available.
Special transport precautions	: Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers: - Ensure there is adequate ventilation. - Ensure that containers are firmly secured. - Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking. - Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted. - Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.

Transport by sea

UN-No. (IMDG)	: 1016
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: CARBON MONOXIDE, COMPRESSED
Class (IMDG)	: 2 - Gases
Division (IMDG)	: 2.3 - Toxic gases
MFAG-No	: 119

Air transport

UN-No. (IATA)	: 1016
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: Carbon monoxide, compressed
Class (IATA)	: 2
Civil Aeronautics Law	: Gases under pressure/Gases toxic under pressure



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SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard Delayed (chronic) health hazard Sudden release of pressure hazard Fire hazard
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All components of this product are listed on the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory.

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)

15.2.2. National regulations

Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)
 Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)
 Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing & New Chemical Substances) inventory
 Listed on the Japanese ISHL (Industrial Safety and Health Law)
 Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)
 Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)
 Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)
 Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)
 Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)
 Listed on the TCSI (Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory)

15.3. US State regulations

Carbon monoxide(630-08-0)

U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity	Yes
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female	No
U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male	No
State or local regulations	U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

This product can expose you to Carbon monoxide, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

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SECTION 16: Other information

Other information

: Prior to using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this chemical.

When you mix two or more chemicals, you can create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an industrial hygienist or other trained person when you evaluate the end product. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product.

Linde asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Linde Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use are not within the control of Linde Inc, it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

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NFPA health hazard

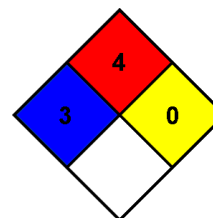
: 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

NFPA fire hazard

: 4 - Materials that rapidly or completely vaporize at atmospheric pressure and normal ambient temperature or that are readily dispersed in air and burn readily.

NFPA instability

: 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions.



Hazard Rating

Health : 1 Slight Hazard - Irritation or minor reversible injury possible

Flammability : 4 Severe Hazard

Physical : 3 Serious Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Praxair

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.