



# CARBON MONOXIDE

## Safety Data Sheet

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product identifier

Product Name CARBON MONOXIDE

Other means of identification

Safety data sheet number LIND-P027  
UN/ID no. UN1016  
Synonyms Carbonic Oxide; Carbon Oxide; Exhaust Gas; Flue Gas

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

Linde Gas North America LLC - Linde Merchant Production Inc. - Linde LLC  
575 Mountain Ave.  
Murray Hill, NJ 07974  
Phone: 908-464-8100  
www.lindeus.com

Linde Gas Puerto Rico, Inc.  
Road 869, Km 1.8  
Barrio Palmas, Catano, PR 00962  
Phone: 787-641-7445  
www.pr.lindegas.com

Linde Canada Limited  
5860 Chedworth Way  
Mississauga, Ontario L5R 0A2  
Phone: 905-501-1700  
www.lindecana.com

\* May include subsidiaries or affiliate companies/divisions.

For additional product information contact your local customer service.

Emergency telephone number

Company Phone Number 800-232-4726 (Linde National Operations Center, US)  
905-501-0802 (Canada)  
CHEMTREC: 1-800-424-9300 (North America) +1-703-527-3887 (International)

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

## OSHA Regulatory Status

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

Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Gases)	Category 3
Reproductive toxicity	Category 1A
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 1
Flammable gases	Category 1
Gases under pressure	Compressed gas

Label elements

Signal word

Danger

## Hazard Statements

Extremely flammable gas

Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

Toxic if inhaled

May damage fertility or the unborn child

Causes damage to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May form explosive mixtures with air

Asphyxiating even with adequate oxygen

## Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. — No smoking

Do not breathe gas.

Use and store only outdoors or in a well ventilated place

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, respiratory protection, and/or face protection

Use a backflow preventive device in piping

Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use

Close valve after each use and when empty

## Precautionary Statements - Response

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF EXPOSED OR CONCERNED: Get medical advice/ attention.

Leaking gas fire: do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely

Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so

## Precautionary Statements - Storage

Store locked up

Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C/125°F

## Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/containers in accordance with container supplier/owner instructions

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not applicable

**3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Volume %	Chemical Formula
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	100	CO

**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. Quick removal from the contaminated area is most important. The administering of oxygen at an elevated pressure (up to 2 to 2.5 atmospheres) has shown to be beneficial as has treatment in a hyperbaric chamber. The physician should be informed that the patient has inhaled toxic quantities of carbon monoxide.
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	Not an expected route of exposure.
Self-protection of the first aider	Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or clothing. Remove all sources of ignition.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms	Carbon monoxide is odorless and colorless. There may be no warning of overexposure until symptoms occur. Inhaled carbon monoxide binds with blood hemoglobin to form carboxyhemoglobin, a substance that can not take part in the normal oxygen transport. This greatly reduces the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Depending on levels and duration of exposure, symptoms may include headache, dizziness, heart palpitations, weakness, confusion, nausea, convulsions, eventual unconsciousness and death.
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Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Note to physicians	Treat symptomatically.
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**5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**Suitable extinguishing mediaDry chemical or CO<sub>2</sub>. Water spray (fog). DO NOT EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK CAN BE STOPPED.Specific extinguishing methods

If possible, stop the flow of gas. Do not extinguish the fire until supply is shut off as otherwise an explosive-ignition may occur. If the fire is extinguished and the flow of gas continues, use increased ventilation to prevent build-up of explosive atmosphere. Ventilation fans must be explosion proof. Use non-sparking tools to close container valves.

Use water spray to cool surrounding containers. Be cautious of a Boiling Liquid Evaporating Vapor Explosion, BLEVE, if flame is impinging on

surrounding containers. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible withdraw from area and let fire burn. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Extremely flammable gas. May form explosive mixtures with air. Having almost the same density as air, carbon monoxide will not diffuse by rising. Flammable in air over a very wide range. Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. Vapors may accumulate in confined areas (basement, tanks, hopper/tank cars, etc.). Cylinders may rupture under extreme heat.

Hazardous combustion products      None.

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. As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions      ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas. Monitor oxygen level. Consider the risk of potentially explosive atmospheres. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions      Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. 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 Linde location.

Methods for cleaning up      Return cylinder to Linde or an authorized distributor.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling      Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Ground and bond all lines and equipment associated with product system. All equipment should be non-sparking and explosion proof. Separate flammable gas cylinders from oxygen and other oxidizers by a minimum distance of 20 ft. or by a 5 ft. high barrier with a minimum fire resistance rating of a half an hour. "NO SMOKING" signs should be posted in storage and use areas. Carbon monoxide can be handled in all commonly used metals up to approximately 500 psig (3450 kPa). Above that pressure it forms toxic and corrosive carbonyl compounds with some metals. Carbon steels, aluminum alloys, copper and copper alloys, low carbon stainless steel and nickel-based alloys such as Hastelloy A, B, & C are recommended for higher pressure applications.

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.

#### 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. Outside or detached storage is preferred.

**Incompatible materials** Oxidizing agents.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

#### Exposure Guidelines

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Carbon monoxide 630-08-0	TWA: 25 ppm	TWA: 50 ppm TWA: 55 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) TWA: 35 ppm (vacated) TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (vacated) Ceiling: 200 ppm (vacated) Ceiling: 229 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	IDLH: 1200 ppm Ceiling: 200 ppm Ceiling: 229 mg/m <sup>3</sup> TWA: 35 ppm TWA: 40 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

*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** Explosion proof ventilation systems. Local exhaust ventilation to prevent accumulation of high concentrations and maintain air-oxygen levels at or above 19.5%. Consider installation of leak detection systems in areas of use and storage. 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. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

**Respiratory protection** 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. Do not eat, drink or smoke



Skin contact	No data available.
Eye contact	No data available.
Ingestion	Not an expected route of exposure.

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	Carbon monoxide is odorless and colorless. There may be no warning of overexposure until symptoms occur. Inhaled carbon monoxide binds with blood hemoglobin to form carboxylhemoglobin, a substance that can not take part in the normal oxygen transport. This greatly reduces the blood's ability to transport oxygen. Depending on levels and duration of exposure, symptoms may include headache, dizziness, heart palpitations, weakness, confusion, nausea, convulsions, eventual unconsciousness and death.
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Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Irritation	Not classified.
Sensitization	Not classified.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Genetic changes observed in mammalian cell assay systems at exposures of 1500 to 2500 ppm of carbon monoxide for 10 minutes.
Carcinogenicity	This product does not contain any carcinogens or potential carcinogens listed by OSHA, IARC or NTP. Category 1A. Overexposure to carbon monoxide may decrease the likelihood of successful pregnancy. In rats treated with carbon monoxide, the rate of successful pregnancy in the control group was 100% whereas the rate of successful pregnancy in animals treated with 30 and 90 ppm of carbon monoxide was 69% and 38% respectively.
Reproductive toxicity	
Developmental Toxicity	Mice exposed to concentrations of carbon monoxide at 65 ppm and higher demonstrated dose-dependent effects on the fetus (increased mortality and decreased weight) with no signs of maternal toxicity. Offspring of rats exposed to 150 ppm carbon monoxide had minor reductions in birth weight and persistent memory deficits which became more pronounced in adulthood.
STOT - single exposure	Not classified.
STOT - repeated exposure	Category 1.
Chronic toxicity	Causes damage to central nervous system through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Target Organ Effects	Lungs, Central nervous system (CNS), Blood, Central vascular system (CVS).
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	Inhalation LC50 (CGA P-20)
Carbon monoxide 630-08-0	-	-	-	3760 ppm (Rat) 1hr

## 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.

### 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 Linde for proper disposal.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### DOT

UN/ID no.	UN1016
Proper shipping name	Carbon monoxide, compressed
Hazard Class	2.3
Subsidiary class	2.1
Special Provisions	4
Description	UN1016, Carbon monoxide, compressed, 2.3 (2.1)
Additional Description:	"Toxic-Inhalation Hazard Zone D"
Additional Marking Requirements:	"Inhalation Hazard"
Emergency Response Guide Number	119

#### TDG

UN/ID no.	UN1016
Proper shipping name	Carbon monoxide, compressed
Hazard Class	2.3
Subsidiary class	2.1
Description	UN1016, Carbon monoxide, compressed, 2.3 (2.1)

#### MEX

UN/ID no.	UN1016
Proper shipping name	Carbon monoxide, compressed
Hazard Class	2.3
Subsidiary class	2.1
Description	UN1016, Carbon monoxide, compressed, 2.3 (2.1)

#### IATA

Forbidden

#### IMDG

UN/ID no.	UN1016
Proper shipping name	Carbon monoxide, compressed
Hazard Class	2.3
Subsidiary hazard class	2.1
EmS-No.	F-D, S-U
Description	UN1016, Carbon monoxide, compressed, 2.3 (2.1)

#### ADR

UN/ID no.	UN1016
Proper shipping name	Carbon monoxide, compressed
Hazard Class	2.3
Classification code	1TF
Tunnel restriction code	(B/D)
Description	UN1016, Carbon monoxide, compressed, 2.3 (2.1), (B/D)
Labels	2.1



## 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 Chemical Substances/European 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	Yes
Chronic Health Hazard	Yes
Fire Hazard	Yes
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 contains the following Proposition 65 chemicals

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
Carbon monoxide - 630-08-0	Developmental

#### U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Carbon monoxide 630-08-0	X	X	X

### International Regulations

Chemical Name	Carcinogenicity	Exposure Limits
Carbon monoxide	-	Mexico: TWA 50 ppm Mexico: TWA 55 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Mexico: STEL 400 ppm Mexico: STEL 400 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

Chemical Name	NPRI
Carbon monoxide	X

## Legend

Canada NPRI - National Pollutant Release Inventory

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA                      Health hazards 2                      Flammability 4                      Instability 0                      Physical and Chemical Properties -

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.

Issue Date                      26-Feb-2015  
Revision Date                      26-Feb-2015  
Revision Note                      Initial Release.

General Disclaimer

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End of Safety Data Sheet