SodaStream Carbon Dioxide cylinder.

Issue: 21
Issue date: August 2025

1. Section 1: Identification of the substance /mixture and the company/ undertaking

1.1. GHS - Product identifier

Product name	Liquefied, non-flammable, non-toxic Carbon dioxide
Trade name	SodaStream gas cylinder
EC No (from EINECS)	204-696-9
CAS No.	124-38-9
Chemical formula	CO_2
REACH Registration number	Listed in Annex IV of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), exempted from registration.

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

Relevant identified uses	Carbonation in SodaStream machine
Uses advised against	Any other use

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company identification	SodaStream Industries Ltd.., Employment Park, Idan HaNegev, HaKidma Str. Rahat 85338, ISRAEL Tel. +1 856 755 3400 Fax. +1 856 667 7826
E-Mail Address	shimrit.yahav@pepsico.com

Distribution in Canada:

Company identification:	SodaStream Canada Ltd 325B Annagem Blvd Mississauga, Ontario, L5T 3A7, Canada Tel. + 1-877-436-5866 Fax. + 1-877-561-75

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number-USA	**800-424-9300**
Emergency number -Canada	**1-888-226-8832**

2. Section 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance

Classification according to Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP/GHS)	Gases under pressure (Liquefied gas) Not included in Annex VI. Not classified as hazardous to health. No EC labelling required.
Risk advice to man and the environment	Liquefied gas. Contact with product may cause cold burns or frostbite. May discharge if exposed to heat.

2.2. Label elements

GHS Pictograms

Signal word	Warning
Hazard Statements	H280 - Contains gas under pressure; may explode when heated. The cylinder valve, however, contains a bursting disc designed to safely release the contents of the cylinder to atmosphere before the test pressure is reached, thus protecting the cylinder. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation
Precautionary Statements Prevention	
Precautionary Statement Storage	P403 Store in a well-ventilated place
Precautionary Statement Disposal	Return to supplier.

2.3. Other hazards

Simple asphyxiant in high concentrations. May displace oxygen and cause rapid suffocation

3. Section 3: Composition/ information on ingredients

Substance/ Mixture: Substance.

3.1. Substances

Chemical name:	Carbon dioxide, CO_2, greater than 99.9% pure.
CAS No:	124-38-9
Index-Nr.:	-
EC No (from EINECS):	204-696-9
REACH Registration number:	Listed in Annex IV/V of Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH), exempted from registration

3.2. Mixtures

Contains no other components or impurities, which will influence the classification of the product.
Full text of R-phrases – see chapter 16

4. Section 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First Aid Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air. If necessary, use self-contained breathing apparatus. Keep the person warm and at rest. Seek medical attention. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration.
First Aid Skin/ Eye:	In case of frostbite, spray affected area with water for at least 15 minutes. Do not remove clothing. Apply a sterile dressing and seek medical attention. If in eyes, flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a doctor.
First Aid Ingestion:	Not a likely route of exposure. No specific first aid measures required.

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

High concentrations may cause asphyxiation.
Symptoms may include loss of mobility/ consciousness.
Victim may not be aware of asphyxiation. Low concentrations of CO2 cause increased respiration and headache.

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

Dizziness or drowsiness. Difficult or rapid breathing. Any signs of frostbite

5. Section 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: All known extinguishants can be used for the surrounding fire. Carbon dioxide is non-flammable, but if heated, the bursting discs may rupture to release all of the contained CO_2.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture /explode. Safety device releases all contents to atmosphere.

Hazardous combustion products: None.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Move container away or cool with water from a protected position.
Special protective equipment for fire-fighters: In confined space, use self-contained breathing apparatus.

6. Section 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions	Evacuate area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus when entering area unless atmosphere is proved to be safe. Ensure adequate air ventilation.
6.2. Environmental precautions	Try to stop release. Prevent from entering sewers, basements, and work pits, or any place where its accumulation can be dangerous.
6.3. Methods for containment and cleaning up	Ventilated area.
6.4. Reference to other sections	See also sections 8 and 13.

7. Section 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Do not allow backfeed of water into the container. Use only properly specified equipment which is suitable for this product, its supply pressure, and temperature. Contact your gas supplier if in doubt. Do not throw cylinders or allow them to drop onto hard surfaces.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage.

Boxed cylinders may be stood upright .Loose cylinders should be laid horizontally and prevented from rolling. Cylinders should preferably be stored in open or ground-level ventilated

areas. If in a small, closed room, the doors should be marked with "WARNING. NO VENTILATION. OPEN WITH CAUTION" in letters not less than 25mm high.
CO_2 is a heavy gas, and any leakage will gather on the lowest level and slowly fill up a closed room.
Store cylinders away from direct sunlight or other sources of heat.
Store in an ambient temperature below 122ºF / 50ºC

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Cylinders for use in SodaStream drinks making equipment. Should be used by the instructions for the drinksmaker.
Do not tamper with or remove the valve. Do not tamper with the cylinder.

8. Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Exposure Limits for Carbon Dioxide

	STEL	TWA
ACGIH	30000 ppm STEL	5000 ppm TWA
Canada Ontario	30000 ppm STEL	5000 ppm TWA
Canada Quebec	30000 ppm STEL 54000 mg/m^3 STEV	5000 ppm TWA 9000 mg/m^3 TWAEV
NIOSH	30000 ppm STEL 54000 mg/m^3 STEL	5000 ppm TWA 9000 mg/m^3 TWA
OSHA	Not established	5000 ppm TWA 9000 mg/m^3 TWA

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate natural or forced ventilation.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment:

Use a NIOSH/MSHA or European standard EN 149 approved respirators if exposure limits are exceeded or inadequate ventilation is apparent.
Wear eye and foot protection. Wear leather or insulated neoprene gloves when handling cylinders.

9. Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state at 20°C:	Liquefied gas in a cylinder, gas when not pressurised.
Appearance/Colour:	Colorless liquid or gas.
Odour:	No odour warning properties. Some may detect a pungent odour and biting taste.
Odour threshold	Not applicable
pH	3.7 as carbonic acid
Melting point:	-70 F° (-56,6 °C)
Boiling point:	-109,3 °F (-78,5 °C)
Sublimation point:	-109,3 °F (-78,5 °C)
Critical temperature:	86°F (30 °C)
Flash point:	Not applicable.
Flammability:	Non-flammable.
Evaporation rate	High

Vapour Pressure 20°C:	57,3 bars
Relative density, gas: [air=1]	1,52
Relative density, liquid: [water=1]	0,82
Solubility in water:	2000 mg/L
Decomposition temperature	Not available
Autoignition temperature:	Not applicable.
Explosive properties:	Not explosive
Oxidising properties:	Not applicable.
Viscosity	Not applicable

9.2 Other information
Gas/vapour heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level.

9.3 Hazardous decomposition products None

10. Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity Unreactive under normal conditions.

10.2 Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions None

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10.4 Conditions to avoid None

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10.5 Incompatible materials Dusts of various metals such as magnesium, zirconium, titanium, aluminum, chromium, and manganese are ignitable and explosive when suspended in carbon dioxide.

11. Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

General Likely routes of exposure are inhalation and skin and eye contact. Ingestion is considered an unlikely route of exposure because, under normal conditions, carbon dioxide is encountered in gaseous form.

Inhalation. High concentrations may cause rapid circulatory insufficiency. Symptoms are headache, nausea, and vomiting, which may lead to unconsciousness.

Carbon Dioxide Concentration Inhaled	EFFECTS
1%	Breathing rate increases slightly.
2%	Breathing rate increases to 50% above normal level. Prolonged exposure can cause headache, tiredness.
3%	**Breathing increases to twice normal rate and becomes labored.** Weak narcotic effect. Impaired hearing, headache, increased blood pressure and pulse rate.
4–5%	Breathing increases to approximately four times normal rate, symptoms of intoxication become evident, and slight choking may be felt.
5–10%	Characteristic sharp odor noticeable. **Very labored breathing, visual impairment,** headache, and ringing in the ears. **Judgment may be impaired, followed within minutes by loss of consciousness.**
10–100%	Unconsciousness occurs more rapidly above 10% level. **Prolonged exposure to high concentrations may eventually result in death from asphyxiation.**

Skin/eye contact. No harm expected from carbon dioxide gas.
Cold gas from a discharging cylinder, liquid or solid carbon dioxide (dry ice) may cause severe frostbite.

Effects of repeated exposure.
No harm expected from repeated exposure to gas.

Acute dose effects. LC_{Lo} = 90.000ppm, 5 minutes, human.

Carcinogenicity Carbon dioxide is not listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC.

12. Section 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity When discharged in large quantities, CO_2 may contribute to the greenhouse effect. Carbon dioxide readily absorbs into water. Fish toxicity: 150000µg/L 48 days (mortality) Brown Trout.

Global Warming Potential GWP [CO_2 = 1] 1

Ozone-depletion Carbon dioxide is not an ozone-depleting chemical.

Persistence and degradability Not applicable

Mobility in soil Not applicable

Other adverse effects. No adverse ecological effects are expected.

13. Section 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

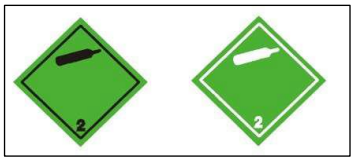
Do not discharge into any place where its accumulation could be dangerous. If necessary, vent to atmosphere in a well-ventilated place. Discharge to atmosphere in large quantities should be avoided. Do not cut or incinerate cylinders.
Return cylinders to supplier.

14. Section 14: Transport information

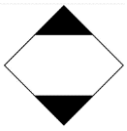
Land transport

14.1 UN number UN 1013

Label code 49cfr172.101, TDG regulations, IMDG, IATA



DOT-SP 20796 and TC TU 0715



49 CFR § 173.306

Limited Quantity permits:

- United States: DOT-SP 21729 (Rev. 1), valid until September 30, 2026
- Canada: Equivalency Certificate SU 13857 (Ren. 4), valid until September 30, 2028

In accordance with 49 CFR §173.306 and TDG Regulations §1.17, cylinders up to 1 L are permitted for surface and multimodal transport under these approvals.

UN proper shipping name Carbon dioxide

Transport hazard class(es) 2.2

Packing group not applicable

Environmental hazards None

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Sea transport
IMO-IMDG
UN number UN 1013

UN proper shipping name Carbon dioxide

Transport hazard class(es)	Class 2.2 Label: 2.2
Packing group (Packing Instruction)	P200
Environmental hazards	None.

Special precautions for user

Emergency schedules	
Fire	F-C
Spillage	S-V

Air transport
IATA

UN number	UN 1013
UN proper shipping name	Carbon dioxide.
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 2.2 Label: 2.2
Packing group (Packing Instruction)	200 (Passenger and cargo aircraft)
Environmental hazards	None

Special precautions for user

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 that they are firmly secured.
Ensure all cylinders are protected from sun/heat, are covered, and secure.
Ensure adequate ventilation.
Ensure compliance with applicable regulations.

15. Section 15: Regulatory information

Cylinder design codes: 49cfr178.46; 178.69; 178.70; 178.71 (DOT-3AL-1800 and UN ISO 7866 cylinder specification)
CAN/CSA-B339-02 (TC-3ALM-124 cylinder specification)
Cylinders are authorized for transport under Limited Quantity permits (DOT-SP 21729 – USA, SU 13857 – Canada).

15.1 Identification:

Approval # CA1999060006 for DOT-3AL-1800 and UN ISO 7866 aluminium cylinders
DOT-SP 20796
Approval # TC 217 for TC-3ALM-124 aluminium cylinders.
Registration # M-9903 marked on each cylinder

National Regulations:

SodaStream/Soda-Club carbon dioxide cylinders conform to Department of Transportation (DOT) and Canadian Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulations as marked on the cylinders.

Chemical safety assessment

A CSA does not need to be carried out for this product. Exposure data is included elsewhere in this SDS. Usage instructions are supplied with each product.

16. Section 16: Other information

This is issue 21 of the Safety Data Sheet dated August 2025. It replaces Issue 20, dated July 2025.
Updated to include references to the Limited Quantity permits DOT-SP 21729 (USA) and SU 13857 (Canada).
Ensure all national/local regulations are observed.
The hazard of asphyxiation is often overlooked and must be stressed during operator training. Ensure storage areas are ventilated. Contact with liquid CO_2 can cause cold burns/frostbite. Rapidly discharged cylinders can become very cold, and protective gloves should be worn.
Do not breathe the gas.
High concentration levels of CO_2 discharged from single cylinders are unlikely to occur in anything other than extremely confined locations.

Store cylinders in a location away from direct sunlight or other sources of heat. Store in an ambient temperature below 122ºF / 50ºC.
Store the cylinders securely in boxes to prevent them from rolling or falling on warehouse personnel.
Do not throw or impact the cylinders.
Ensure packaging is kept dry.
Cylinders are heavy; care should be taken to lift the boxes correctly to avoid back injuries.

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