

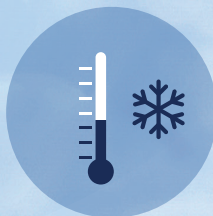
# SAFE HANDLING, TRANSPORT, & USE OF DRY ICE



## ALWAYS USE AND STORE IN A WELL-VENTILATED AREA



DRY ICE CHANGES TO GASEOUS CARBON DIOXIDE, WHICH CAN RAPIDLY ASPHYXIATE WITHOUT WARNING.



IF POSSIBLE, STORE IN A COOL AREA TO SLOW CONVERSION TO GAS AND MINIMIZE CARBON DIOXIDE VAPORS.



STORE AND USE DRY ICE IN WELL-VENTILATED AREAS TO PREVENT CARBON DIOXIDE ACCUMULATION.



PLACE SIGNS AND USE CARBON DIOXIDE MONITORING AND VENTILATION IN AREAS WHERE CARBON DIOXIDE GAS CAN ACCUMULATE, PARTICULARLY IN LOW LYING OR ENCLOSED AREAS.



## USE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN TRANSPORTING IN A PASSENGER VEHICLE



- ⌚ VEHICLE OCCUPANTS MAY BE OVERCOME BY CARBON DIOXIDE WITHOUT WARNING.
- ✓ IF TRANSPORTING IN THE PASSENGER COMPARTMENT OR TRUNK OF A VEHICLE, LIMIT DRY ICE TO SMALL QUANTITIES AND OPEN ALL WINDOWS OR ENSURE CONSTANT SUPPLY OF FRESH AIR FOR THE DURATION OF THE TRIP.



## NEVER PLACE DRY ICE IN YOUR MOUTH



- ⌚ DRY ICE IS EXTREMELY COLD AND CAN FREEZE HUMAN TISSUE ON CONTACT. IF SWALLOWED, THE DRY ICE WILL RAPIDLY EXPAND AND CAN CAUSE SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH.



## WEAR APPROPRIATE PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)



- ⌚ DIRECT CONTACT WITH DRY ICE CAN CAUSE SEVERE FROSTBITE, SKIN LESIONS, BURNS, OR DEEP FREEZING OF TISSUE.
- ✓ ALWAYS USE PROTECTIVE GLOVES SUCH AS WORK GLOVES TO HANDLE DRY ICE.



## NEVER STORE IN AN AIR-TIGHT CONTAINER



- ⌚ AS DRY ICE SUBLIMATES (CONVERTS TO CARBON DIOXIDE GAS), PRESSURE BUILD-UP CAN CAUSE AN AIR-TIGHT CONTAINER TO RUPTURE OR EXPLODE.
- ✓ USE WELL INSULATED CONTAINERS DESIGNED TO PREVENT PRESSURE BUILD UP TO STORE DRY ICE.



## ENSURE PROPER DISPOSAL OF DRY ICE



- ⌚ IMPROPERLY DISPOSED DRY ICE CAN CREATE A HAZARDOUS ATMOSPHERE, CAN POSE THREATS TO HUMANS AND ANIMALS, AND CAN ATTRACT INSECTS.
- ✓ ALLOW DRY ICE TO EVAPORATE (SUBLIMATE) TO THE ATMOSPHERE IN A WELL-VENTILATED, SECURED AREA.

