SAFE HANDLING, TRANSPORT, & USE OF DRY ICE

**Always use and store in a well-ventilated area**

- **CO₂** changes to gaseous carbon dioxide, which can rapidly asphyxiate without warning.
- Store and use dry ice in well-ventilated areas to prevent carbon dioxide accumulation.
- If possible, store in a cool area to slow conversion to gas and minimize carbon dioxide vapors.
- 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 sublimes (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.