

04

POCKET GUIDE
SAFETY

Safe transport of dry ice as a coolant



You can request additional **pocket safety guides** on our Internet page or obtain them directly from our experts.

Important

This pocket guide contains general information only. It is not a substitute for training and is not intended as such. Messer is not liable for the information contained in this brochure.

MESSER 
Gases for Life

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Dear user of Messer gases,

The use of solid CO₂ (dry ice) as a coolant when transporting goods ensures maintenance of the cold chain and is particularly widespread in the transportation of perishable foodstuffs. To ensure safe transportation when using solid CO₂ as a coolant, it is necessary to take the potential hazards into account.

This leaflet contains safety guidance for the use of solid CO₂ as a coolant when transporting perishable goods in different types of refrigerated boxes.

Cooling goods with dry ice results in sublimation of CO₂, potentially creating a dangerous atmosphere in the vehicle load compartment. A load compartment, if not well ventilated, is considered an enclosed space, even while loading and unloading through the open door.

We strongly encourage you to be aware of the potential hazards when handling CO₂, to be familiar with and comply with all safety measures, including ADR paragraph 5.5.3.

Please keep this safety sheet within easy reach at all times.

Important

With each product, Messer provides you with a safety data sheet containing important safety instructions on gases. Please familiarise yourself with this information.

Your Messer Team

Hazards of CO₂

Intoxication and asphyxiation

Solid CO₂ sublimates to gaseous CO₂. Even at very low concentrations, gaseous CO₂ will interfere with the metabolic action of human respiration and blood chemistry. CO₂ concentrations as low as 1 % in breathed air may result in drowsiness. At concentrations of 3 % - 5 % symptoms equal to driving whilst under the influence of alcohol can appear. A concentration of over 10 % CO₂ in air can even lead to death.

Cold burns

Potential of harm to skin and eyes on contact due to the extreme cold of dry ice (-78.5 °C).

Injuries due to over-pressurisation

Solid CO₂ sublimates to a gaseous state with an expansion ratio of over 845:1, potentially causing over-pressurisation and therefore the risk of unintentional pressure release if stored inappropriately.



Scenarios with accident potential

The most critical activities which may lead to hazards due to a dangerous CO₂ atmosphere (increased CO₂ concentration and/or lack of oxygen) occurring in the supply chain are:

1. Loading of the container into the confined space of the vehicle
2. Transport (driving)
3. Idling (not driving, but keeping the load compartment closed)
4. Unloading of the container from the confined space of the vehicle

Humans can potentially be exposed to a dangerous CO₂ atmosphere in the following scenarios:

- Entering the confined space of a vehicle between already loaded packages (e.g. adding or removing packages, checking the load).
- Closing of doors to the load compartment, intentionally or unintentionally, with a person inside.
- Opening and entering of the load compartment by emergency services i.e. in case of a road accident.
- A person is trapped inside the vehicle during loading or unloading.
- Doors to the load compartment close, intentionally or unintentionally, with a person inside the compartment unable to re-open them (e.g. due to wind, FLT impact, human failure).

- When opening the compartment doors, gaseous CO₂ accumulated at the bottom of the compartment will flow out of the vehicle and surround nearby persons.
- When entering the load compartment immediately after opening the doors there can be a high concentration of CO₂ in the compartment.
- Load compartment and driver cabin are not separated (not air tight).
- Confined space is created using a compartmentalised truck (e.g. equipped with a "rolling gate").

Transport boxes for dry ice



Transport boxes specifically for dry ice are well insulated.

Risk levels

The level of risk from an unsafe atmosphere due to use of solid CO₂ as a cooling agent during transportation depends on:

- Quantity of solid CO₂ inside the vehicle
- Type of packaging and insulation
- Temperature of the load compartment
- Vehicle ventilation
- Duration of having solid CO₂ in an enclosed space



RISK OF FREEZING



ASPHYXIATION DANGER

Safety precautions

To make sure that no accidents happen, some precautionary measures should be taken:

- Always make sure that the load is secured.
- Always ensure adequate ventilation, either during transportation or before entering the load compartment.
- Do not enter the vehicle load compartment immediately after opening the doors.
- Make sure that nobody is inside the compartment before closing the load compartment doors.
- If possible avoid confined spaces inside the compartment.
- Unload from rear to front to avoid entering confined spaces.
- Load from front to rear to avoid trapping somebody in confined spaces.
- In the event of an accident inform the emergency services not to enter the truck load compartment immediately after opening the doors.



- When opening the doors, do not stand/stay directly in front of the opening.
- Secure the load compartment doors in the open position before entering.
- Preferably the doors should be capable of being opened from the inside.
- Preferably use vehicles with a separate, "airtight" driver's cab.
- Avoid transporting dry ice in the cab of a truck or the passenger compartment of a car. If it is unavoidable, the load should be well insulated and secured, and adequate ventilation should be maintained.

Regulations according to ADR

The ADR (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road) provides regulations for transportation with commercial transport vehicles involving the use of dry ice as a coolant.

If there is a risk of asphyxiation, meaning if the vehicle is not well ventilated according to ADR 5.5.3.3.3, this danger must be indicated by a warning notice at all access points until the vehicle has been well ventilated and the cooled or conditioned goods have been unloaded. It is recommended to always assume an asphyxiating atmosphere until a safe atmosphere has been proven with a suitable and tested analysis device.

When using solid CO₂ as a coolant or conditioner, the marking on vehicles and containers must comply with the following illustration*:

- The name of the coolant/conditioner must be indicated in one line using capital letters not less than 25 mm high. If the proper shipping name is too long to fit in the space available, its font may be reduced to the largest possible size that fits.
- In addition, the transport documents must include the following information: UN 1845 CARBON DIOXIDE, SOLID, AS COOLANT.
- Furthermore, the drivers require additional training appropriate to their area of responsibility and concerning the transport-related risks.

For an approved consignment that is not well ventilated, however, the basic requirement is that:

- gas exchange between the load compartment and the driver's cab is prevented or
- the load compartment is insulated, refrigerated or mechanically refrigerated, see ADR 5.5.3.3.3.

With entry into force of ADR 2017, these regulations (ADR 5.5.3) also apply to the commercial transportation of dry ice even if it is not being used as coolant. However, such consignments remain exempt from all other requirements of ADR.

* The marking and entry into the transport documentation shall be in an official language of the country of origin and also, if that language is not English, French or German, in English, French or German, unless agreements, if any, concluded between the countries concerned in the transport operation provide otherwise.

