# **Praxair Material Safety Data Sheet**

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification				
Product Name: Product Use:	Hydrogen Many.	Trade Name:	Hydrogen	
Chemical Name:	Hydrogen	Synonym:	Dihydrogen, Water Gas	
Chemical Formula: H <sub>2</sub>		Chemical Family: Permanent Gas		
Telephone:	<b>Emergencies:</b> * 1-800-363-0042	Supplier /Manufacture: Phone: Fax:	Praxair Canada Inc. 1 City Centre Drive Suite 1200 Mississauga, ON L5B 1M2 905-803-1600 905-803-1682	

<sup>\*</sup>Call emergency numbers 24 hours a day only for spills, leaks, fire, exposure, or accidents involving this product. For routine information, contact your supplier or Praxair sales representative.

2. Composition and Information on Ingredients					
INGREDIENTS	% (VOL)	CAS NUMBER	LD <sub>50</sub> (Species & Routes)	LC <sub>50</sub> (Rat, 4 hrs.)	TLV-TWA (ACGIH)
Hydrogen	100	1333-74-0	Not applicable.	Not available.	Simple asphyxiant.

### 3. Hazards Identification

# **Emergency Overview**

DANGER!

Flammable, high-pressure gas. Can form explosive mixture with air. May ignite if valve is opened to air. Burns with an invisible flame. May cause dizziness and drowsiness. Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.

ROUTES OF EXPOSURE:

Inhalation.

**THRESHOLD LIMIT VALUE:** TLV-TWA Data from 2004 Guide to Occupational Exposure Values (ACGIH). TLV-TWAs should be used as a guide in the control of health hazards and not as fine lines between safe and dangerous concentrations.

# **EFFECTS OF A SINGLE (ACUTE) OVEREXPOSURE:**

**INHALATION:** Asphyxiant. Effects are due to lack of oxygen. Moderate concentrations may cause

headaches, drowsiness, dizziness, excitation, excess salivation, vomiting, and

unconciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill.

**SKIN CONTACT:** 

No harm expected.

**SKIN** No evidence of adverse effects from available information.

**ABSORPTION:** 

**SWALLOWING:** 

This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

**EYE CONTACT:** 

No harm expected.

### **EFFECTS OF REPEATED (CHRONIC) OVEREXPOSURE:**

Not available.

### OTHER EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE:

Asphyxiant. Lack of oxygen can kill.

### **MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY OVEREXPOSURE:**

Repeated or prolonged exposure is not known to aggravate medical condition.

### SIGNIFICANT LABORATORY DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMAN HEALTH HAZARD EVALUATION:

None currently known.

#### **CARCINOGENICITY:**

Not listed as carcinogen by OSHA, NTP or IARC.

#### 4. First Aid Measures

### **INHALATION:**

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artifical respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.

#### **SKIN CONTACT:**

Wash with soap and water.

#### **SWALLOWING:**

This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.

#### **EYE CONTACT:**

Flush with water.

#### **NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:**

There is no specific antidote. Treatment of over-exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition.

5. Fire Fighting Measures				
FLAMMABLE: Yes. IF YES, UNDER WHAT CONDITIONS?		•	See Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards.	
FLASH POINT (test method) Not applicable.		cable.	AUTOIGNITION 520°C (968°F) TEMPERATURE	
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume:		LOWER: 4	UPPER: 75	

#### **EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:**

CO2, dry chemical, water spray or fog.

### **SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:**

**DANGER!** Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately cool cylinders with water spray from maximum distance taking care not to extinguish flames. Remove ignition source if without risk. If flames are accidentally extinguished. explosive re-ignition may occur; therefore, appropriate measures should be taken; e.g., total evacuation. Reapproach with extreme caution. Use self-contained breathing apparatus. Stop flow of gas if without risk while continuing cooling water spray. Remove all containers from area if

without risk. Allow fire to burn out.

#### **UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD:**

Flammable gas. Flame is nearly invisible. Escaping gas may ignite spontaneously. Hydrogen has a low ignition energy. Fireball forms if gas cloud ignites immediately after release. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents. Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. No part of a cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 52 C. Cylinders are equipped with a pressure-relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by TDG regulations.) If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable gas may spread from leak, creating an explosive re-ignition hazard. Vapors can be ignited by pilot lights, other flames, smoking, sparks, heaters, electrical equipment, static discharge, or other ignition sources at locations distant from product handling point. Explosive atmospheres may linger. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

#### **HAZARDOUS COMBUSTION PRODUCTS:**

None currently known.

#### **SENSITIVITY TO IMPACT:**

Avoid impact against container.

#### **SENSITIVITY TO STATIC DISCHARGE:**

Possible, ground all equipment.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

#### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:

**DANGER!** 

**Flammable**, high-pressure gas. Forms explosive mixtures with air. Immediately evacaute all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Remove all sources of ignition if without risk. Reduce gas with fog or fine water spray. Shut off flow if without risk. Ventilate area or move cylinder to a well-ventilated area. Flammable gas may spread from leak. Before entering area, especially confined areas, check atmosphere with an appropriate device.

#### **WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:**

Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Keep personnel away. Discard any product, residue, disposable container, or liner in an environmentally acceptable manner, in full compliance with federal, provincial, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

### 7. Handling and Storage

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE:

Store and use with adequate ventilation. Separate flammable cylinders from oxygen, chlorine, and other oxidizers by at least 6 m or use a barricade of non-combustible material. This barricade should be at least 1.5 m high and have a fire resistance rating of at least ½ hour. Firmly secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Screw valve protection cap firmly in place by hand. Post "No Smoking or Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. All electrical equipment in storage areas must be explosion-proof. Storage areas must meet national electric codes for Class 1 hazardous areas. Store only where temperature will not exceed 52 C. Store full and empty cylinders separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods. For full details and requirements, see NFPA 50A, "Standard for Gaseous Hydrogen at Consumer Sites", published by the National Fire Protection Association.

### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING:

Protect cylinders from damage. Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. Never insert an object (e.g., wrench, screwdriver, pry bar) into cap openings; doing so may damage the valve and cause a leak. Use an adjustable strap wrench to remove over-tight or rusted caps. Open valve slowly. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. For other precautions, see Section 16.

For additional information on stroage and handling, refer to Compressed Gas Association (CGA) pamphlet P-1, *Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers*, available from the CGA. Refer to Section 16 for the address and phone number along with a list of other available publications.

### OTHER HAZARDOUS CONDITIONS OF HANDLING, STORAGE, AND USE:

Flammable high-pressure gas. Use only in a closed system. Use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand pressures to be encountered. Use only spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame. May form explosive mixtures with air. Ground all equipment. Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Close valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Prevent reverse flow. Reverse flow into cylinder may cause rupture. Use a check valve or other protective device in any line or piping from the cylinder. When returning cylinder to supplier, be sure valve is closed, then install valve outlet plug tightly. Never work on a pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Vent the system down in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, provincial, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

# 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### **VENTILATION/ENGINEERING CONTROLS:**

**LOCAL EXHAUST:** An explosion-proof local exhaust system is acceptable.

**MECHANICAL** (general): Inadequate.

**SPECIAL:** Use only in a closed system.

**OTHER:** Not applicable.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION:

**RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:** Use respirable fume respirator or air supplied respirator when working in confined space or where local exhaust or ventilation does not keep exposure below TLV. Select in accordance with the provincial regulations or guidelines. Selection should also be based on the current CSA standards Z94.4, "Selection, care and use of respirators". Respirators should be approved by NIOSH and MSHA.

**SKIN PROTECTION:** Wear work gloves when handling cylinders.

**EYE PROTECTION:** Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders.

Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z94.3. "Industrial Eye and Face Protection", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Protective clothing where needed. Cuffless trousers should be worn outside the shoes. Select in accordance with the current CSA standard Z195, "Protective Foot Wear", and any provincial regulations, local bylaws or guidelines.

#### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties **FREEZING POINT:** -259.2°C (-434.6°F) | pH: PHYSICAL STATE: Gas. (Compressed Gas) Not applicable. **BOILING POINT** -252.8°C (-423°F) **VAPOUR MOLECULAR WEIGHT:** 2.016 g/mole **PRESSURE** Not applicable. **SPECIFIC** Not applicable. **SOLUBILITY IN** Negligible. WATER, **GRAVITY:** LIQUID (Water = 1)

Product Name:	Hvdrogen	MSDS# E-4604-G	Date: 10/15/2004
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SPECIFIC GRAVITY: VAPOUR (air = 1)	0.0696 @ 21 C	EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate=1):	Not applicable.	COEFFICIENT OF WATER/OIL DISTRIBUTION:	Not applicable.
VAPOUR DENSIT	Y: 0.000083 g/ml @ 21.1 C	% VOLATILES BY VOLUME:	100% (v/v).	ODOUR THRESHOLD:	Odourless.

**APPEARANCE & ODOUR:** Colourless. Odourless.

# 10. Stability and Reactivity

STABILITY:	The product is stable.
CONDITIONS OF CHEMICAL INSTABILITY:	Elevated temperatures.
INCOMPATIBILITY (materials to avoid):	Oxygen, oxidizing agents, air, lithium, halogens.
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:	None.
HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:	Will not occur.
CONDITIONS OF REACTIVITY:	None.

# 11. Toxicological Information

See section 3.

# 12. Ecological Information

No adverse ecological effects expected. This product does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone-depleting chemicals. The components of this mixture are not listed as marine pollutants by TDG Regulations.

# 13. Disposal Considerations

**WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:** 

Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

# 14. Transport Information

TDG/IMO SHIPPING Hydrogen, compressed

NAME:

**IDENTIFICATION PRODUCT RQ: HAZARD CLASS:** 

CLASS 2.1:

Flammable gas.

UN1049

100 L

Flammable gas **SHIPPING LABEL(s):** 

PLACARD (when Flammable gas

required):

#### **SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION:**

Cylinders should be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, nonventilated compartment of vehicle can present serious safety hazards.

# 15. Regulatory Information

The following selected regulatory requirements may apply to this product. Not all such requirements are identified. Users of this product are solely responsible for compliance with all applicable federal, provincial, and local regulations.

WHMIS (Canada) CLASS A: Compressed gas.

CLASS B-1: Flammable gas.

**International Regulations** 

**EINECS** Not available.

**DSCL** (**EEC**) This product is not classified according to the EU regulations.

International Lists No products were found.

### 16. Other Information

#### **MIXTURES:**

When two or more gases, or liquefied gases are mixed, their hazardous properties may combine to create additional, unexpected hazards. Obtain and evaluate the safety information for each component before you produce the mixture. Consult an Industrial Hygienist, or other trained person when you make your safety evaluation of the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties which can cause serious injury or death.

### **HAZARD RATING SYSTEM:**

#### **HMIS RATINGS:**

HEALTH 0

FLAMMABILITY 4

PHYSICAL HAZARD 0

### STANDARD VALVE CONNECTIONS FOR U.S. AND CANADA:

THREADED: CGA-350
PIN-INDEXED YOKE: Not available.
ULTRA-HIGH-INTEGRITY CGA-703.

**CONNECTION:** 

Use the proper CGA connections. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS.** Additional limited-standard connections may apply. See CGA pamphlets V-1 and V-7 listed below.

Ask your supplier about free Praxair safety literature as referred to in this MSDS and on the label for this product. Further information about this product can be found in the following pamphlets published by the Compressed Gas Association, Inc. (CGA), 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, Chantilly, VA 20151-2923, Telephone (703) 788-2700, Fax (703) 961-1831, website: www.cganet.com.

AV-1 Safe Handling and Storage of Compressed Gas

G-5 Hydrogen

G-5.3 Commodity Specification for Hydrogen

P-1 Safe Handling of Compressed Gases in Containers

P-14 Accident Prevention in Oxygen-Rich, Oxygen-Deficient Atmosphere

SB-2 Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres

V-1 Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Inlet and Outlet Connections

V-7 Standard Method of Determining Cylinder Valve Outlet Connections for Industrial Gas Mixtures

--- Handbook of Compressed Gases, Fourth Edition

### **PREPARATION INFORMATION:**

**DATE:** 10/15/2004

**DEPARTMENT:** Safety and Environmental Services

**TELEPHONE:** 905-803-1600

The opinions expressed herein are those of qualified experts within Praxair Canada Inc. We believe that the information contained herein is current as of the date of this Material Safety Data Sheet. Since the use of this information and the conditions of use of the product are not within the control of Praxair Canada Inc., it is the user's obligation to determine the conditions of safe use of the product.

Praxair Canada Inc. requests the users of this product to study this Material Data Sheet (MSDS) and become aware of product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify its employees, agents and contractors of the information on this MSDS and any product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this same information to each of its customers for the product, and (3) request such customers to notify their employees and customers for the product of the same product hazards and safety information.

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