



Safety Data Sheet

Hydrogen, Compressed

Section 1: Product and Company Identification

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Product Code: Hydrogen, Compressed
Formula: H₂

Section 2: Hazards Identification



Danger

Hazard Classification:

Flammable (Category 1)
Gases Under Pressure

Hazard Statements:

H220 - EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS
H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED
OSHA-H01 - MAY DISPLACE OXYGEN AND CAUSE RAPID SUFFOCATION
CGA-HG04 - MAY FORM EXPLOSIVE MIXTURES WITH AIR
CGA-HG08 - BURNS WITH INVISIBLE FLAME

Precautionary Statements

P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P210 - Keep away from Heat, Open flames, Sparks, Hot surfaces. - No smoking
P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
P377 - Leaking gas fire: Do not extinguish, unless leak can be stopped safely
P381 - Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so
CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping
CGA-PG10 - Use only with equipment rated for cylinder pressure
CGA-PG12 - Do not open valve until connected to equipment prepared for use
CGA-PG06 - Close valve after each use and when empty
CGA-PG02 - Protect from sunlight when ambient temperature exceeds 52°C (125°F)

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Name	CAS #	%
Hydrogen	1333-74-0	99.5 - 100

Chemical Substance	Chemical Family	Trade Names
HYDROGEN	Inorganic gases	HYDROGEN GAS; HYDROGEN COMPRESSED; HYDROGEN (H2); DIHYDROGEN; UN 1049; H2

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Skin Contact	Eye Contact	Ingestion	Inhalation	Note to Physicians
Wash exposed skin with soap and water.	Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Hold the eyelids open and away from the eyeballs to ensure that all surfaces are flushed thoroughly. Contact an ophthalmologist immediately. Get immediate medical attention.	If a large amount is swallowed, get medical attention.	If adverse effects occur, remove to uncontaminated area. Give artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Get immediate medical attention.	For inhalation, consider oxygen.

Section 5: Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Products of Combustion	Protection of Firefighters
Carbon dioxide, dry chemical powder, water spray, fog. Large fires: Flood with fine water spray.	None known	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters. Compressed gas: asphyxiant. Suffocation hazard by lack of oxygen.

Firefighting Instructions	Specific Methods
<p>If venting or leaking gas catches fire, do not extinguish flames. Flammable vapors may spread from leak, creating an explosive reignition 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 an area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.</p> <p>Evacuate all personnel from the danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective clothing. Immediately cool containers with water from maximum distance. Stop flow of gas if safe to do so, while continuing cooling water spray. Remove ignition sources if safe to do so. Remove containers from area of fire if safe to do so. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156 and applicable standards under 29 CFR 1910 Subpart L—Fire Protection.</p>	Use fire control measures appropriate for the surrounding fire. Exposure to fire and heat radiation may cause gas containers to rupture. Cool endangered containers with water spray jet from a protected position. Prevent water used in emergency cases from entering sewers and drainage systems. Stop flow of product if safe to do so. Use water spray or fog to knock down fire fumes if possible.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions	Environmental Precautions	Methods for Containment
DANGER: EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE GAS. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents. Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Appropriate self-contained breathing apparatus may be required. Approach suspected leak area with caution. Remove all sources of ignition if safe to do so. Reduce gas with fog or fine water spray. Stop flow of product if safe to do so. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area. Flammable gas may spread from leak. Before entering the area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.	Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.	Reduce vapors with water spray. Remove sources of ignition.

Methods for Cleanup	Other Information
Stop leak if possible without personal risk.	None

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling	Storage
Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Use only explosion-proof equipment. Wear leather safety gloves and safety shoes when handling cylinders. Protect cylinders from physical damage; do not drag, roll, slide or drop. While moving cylinder, always keep in place removable valve cover. Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap; the cap is intended solely to protect the valve. When moving cylinders, even for short distances, use a cart (trolley, hand truck, etc.) designed to transport cylinders. Never insert an object (e.g. wrench, screwdriver, and 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. Slowly open the valve. If the valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close the container valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. Never apply flame or localized heat directly to any part of the container. High temperatures may damage the container and could cause the pressure relief device to fail prematurely, venting the container contents.	Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Post "No Smoking/No Open Flames" signs in storage and use areas. There must be no sources of ignition. Separate packages and protect against potential fire and/or explosion damage following appropriate codes and requirements (e.g. NFPA 30, NFPA 55, NFPA 70, and/or NFPA 221 in the U.S.) or according to requirements determined by the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ). Always secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the container is not in use. Store full and empty containers separately. Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full containers for long periods.

Other Precautions for Handling, Storage, and Use
When handling product under pressure, use piping and equipment adequately designed to withstand the pressures to be encountered. Never work on a pressurized system. Use a back flow preventive device in the piping. Gases can cause rapid suffocation because of oxygen deficiency; store and use with adequate ventilation. If a leak occurs, close the container valve and blow down the system in a safe and environmentally correct manner in compliance with all international, federal/national, state/provincial, and local laws; and then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Guidelines
HYDROGEN: ACGIH (simple asphyxiant)

Engineering Controls

Use an explosion-proof local exhaust system. Local exhaust and general ventilation must be adequate to meet exposure standards. MECHANICAL (GENERAL): **Inadequate - Use only in a closed system.** Use explosion proof equipment and lighting.

Eye Protection	Skin Protection	Respiratory Protection
Eye protection not required, but recommended.	Protective clothing is not required.	Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.

General Hygiene considerations

- Avoid breathing vapor or mist
- Avoid contact with eyes and skin
- Wash thoroughly after handling and before eating or drinking
- Consider the use of flame resistant anti-static safety clothing. Wear safety shoes while handling containers.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Appearance	Color	Change in Appearance	Physical Form	Odor	Taste
Gas	Colorless	Colorless	N/A	Gas	Odorless	Tasteless

Flash Point	Flammability	Partition Coefficient	Autoignition Temperature	Upper Explosive Limits	Lower Explosive Limits
Flammable gas (burns at all ambient temperatures)	Not available	Not available	752 F (400 C)	0.75	0.04

Boiling Point	Freezing Point	Vapor Pressure	Vapor Density	Specific Gravity	Water Solubility	pH	Odor Threshold	Evaporation Rate	Viscosity
-423 F (-253 C)	-434 F (-259 C)	760 mmHg @ -253 C	0.07 (Air=1)	Not applicable	1.82% @ 20 C	Not applicable	Not available	Not applicable	0.008957 cP @ 26.8 C

Molecular Weight	Molecular Formula	Density	Weight per Gallon	Volatility by Volume	Volatility	Solvent Solubility
2	H2	0.08987 g/L @ 0 C	Not available	Not available	Not applicable	Soluble: Not available

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible Materials
Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Stable at normal temperatures and pressure.	Metals, oxidizing materials, metal oxides, combustible materials, halogens, metal salts, halo carbons, nitrogen trifluoride, oxygen difluoride, magnesium and calcium carbonate, sodium, potassium

Hazardous Decomposition Products	Possibility of Hazardous Reactions
Miscellaneous decomposition products	Will not polymerize.

Section 11: Toxicology Information

Acute Effects

Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation
Not available	Not available	Nausea, vomiting, difficulty breathing, irregular heartbeat, headache, fatigue, dizziness, disorientation, mood swings, tingling sensation, loss of coordination, convulsions, unconsciousness, coma

Eye Irritation	Skin Irritation	Sensitization
Not irritating	Not irritating	Difficulty breathing

Chronic Effects

Carcinogenicity	Mutagenicity	Reproductive Effects	Developmental Effects
Not available	Not available	Not available	No data

Section 12: Ecological Information

Fate and Transport

Eco toxicity	Persistence / Degradability	Bioaccumulation / Accumulation	Mobility in Environment
Fish toxicity: Not available Invertebrate toxicity: Not available Algal toxicity: Not available Phyto toxicity: Not available Other toxicity: Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Subject to disposal regulations: U.S. EPA 40 CFR 262. Hazardous Waste Number(s): D001.

Section 14: Transportation Information

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101

Proper Shipping Name	ID Number	Hazard Class or Division	Packing Group	Labeling Requirements	Passenger Aircraft or Railcar Quantity Limitations	Cargo Aircraft Only Quantity Limitations	Additional Shipping Description
Hydrogen, compressed	UN1049	2.1	Not applicable	2.1	Forbidden	150 kg	None

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods

Shipping Name	UN Number	Class	Packing Group / Risk Group
Hydrogen, compressed	UN1049	2.1	Not applicable

Section 15: Regulatory Information

U.S. Regulations

CERCLA Sections	SARA 355.30	SARA 355.40
Not regulated.	Not regulated.	Not regulated.

SARA 370.21

Acute	Chronic	Fire	Reactive	Sudden Release
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes

SARA 372.65

Not regulated.

OSHA Process Safety

Not regulated.

State Regulations

CA Proposition 65
Not regulated.

Canadian Regulations

WHMIS Classification
A, B1.

National Inventory Status

US Inventory (TSCA)	TSCA 12b Export Notification	Canada Inventory (DSL/NDSL)
Listed on inventory.	Not listed.	Listed on inventory.

Section 16: Other Information

NFPA Rating
HEALTH=0 FIRE=4 REACTIVITY=0

0 = minimal hazard, 1 = slight hazard, 2 = moderate hazard, 3 = severe hazard, 4 = extreme hazard