



TGV SRAAC LIMITED

GONDIPARLA. KURNOOL - 518004

TGV SRAAC/MSDS/09
Rev. /Date: 01/03.07.2025



MSDS – HYDROGEN GAS

1. Company Identification:

M/s TGV SRAAC LIMITED,
(Formerly Sree Rayalaseema Alkalies & Allied Chemicals Ltd.),
Gondiparla, Kurnool.
Phone : 08518 280006, 7, 8
Toll Free No. : 1800111735

2. Product Identification:

Product Name : Hydrogen, compressed
Trade Names : Hydrogen
Chemical Name : Hydrogen
Synonyms: Dihydrogen, Para hydrogen, refrigerant gas R702, water gas.
Chemical Family : Permanent gas
Product Grades : Industrial, 4.5, 4.5-Zero, 4.5 TOC, 5.0-UHP, 5.0- SPG, 5.5-SPG, 6.0-SPG, 6.0-UHP, and 6.0-Research

3. Hazards Identification :

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW
DANGER! Flammable high-pressure gas.
Can form explosive mixtures with air.
May ignite if valve is opened to air.
Burns with invisible flame.
May cause dizziness and drowsiness.
Self-contained breathing apparatus may be required by rescue workers.
Under ambient conditions, this is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas.
OSHA REGULATORY STATUS: This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communications Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).
POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:
Effects of a Single (Acute) Overexposure
Inhalation: Asphyxiant. Effects are due to lack of oxygen.
Moderate concentrations may cause headache, drowsiness, dizziness, excitation, excess salivation, vomiting, and Unconsciousness. Lack of oxygen can kill. Skin Contact. No harm expected.
Swallowing. An unlikely route of exposure; this product is a Gas at normal temperature and pressure.
Eye Contact. No harm expected.
Effects of Repeated (Chronic) Overexposure. No harm expected.
Other Effects of Overexposure. Hydrogen is an asphyxiant.

Lack of oxygen can kill.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure. The toxicology and the physical and chemical properties of hydrogen suggest that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.
CARCINOGENICITY: This product is not listed by NTP, OSHA, or IARC
POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS: None known. For further information, see section
Composition/Information on Ingredients
See section 16 for important information about mixtures.
COMPONENT CAS NUMBER CONCENTRATION
Hydrogen 1333-74-0 >99%*
(*The symbol > means "greater than.")

4. First Aid Measures :

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, qualified personnel may give oxygen. Call a physician.
SKIN CONTACT: An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.
SWALLOWING: An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.
EYE CONTACT: An unlikely route of exposure. This product is a gas at normal temperature and pressure.
NOTES TO PHYSICIAN: There is no specific antidote.
Treatment of overexposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures :

FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES: Flammable gas. Flame is nearly invisible. Escaping gas may ignite spontaneously. Hydrogen has low ignition energy. Fireball forms if gas cloud ignites immediately after release. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.
SUITABLE EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: CO₂, dry chemical, water spray, or fog
PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION: Water (H₂O).
PROTECTION OF FIREFIGHTERS: DANGER! Flammable high-pressure gas. Evacuate all personnel from danger area. Immediately deluge cylinders with water from maximum distance until cool; then move them away from fire area if without risk. Continue cooling water spray while moving cylinders. Do not extinguish flames emitted from cylinders; allow them to burn out

workers. On-site fire brigades must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.156.
Specific Physical and Chemical Hazards. Heat of fire can build pressure in cylinder and cause it to rupture. Hydrogen cylinders are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.) No part of a cylinder should be subjected to a temperature higher than 125°F (52°C). If venting or leaking hydrogen 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 approved explosion meter.
Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full fire-fighting turnout gear.

6. Accidental Release Measures:

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IF MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED:
DANGER! Flammable high-pressure gas.
Personal Precautions. Forms explosive mixtures with air. (See section 5.) Immediately evacuate all personnel from danger area. Use self-contained breathing apparatus where needed. Approach suspected leak area with caution. 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.
Environmental Precautions. 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, state, and local regulations. If necessary, call your local supplier for assistance.

7. Handling and Storage :

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING: *Keep away from heat, sparks, and open flame.* Use only

spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. *Protect cylinders from damage.* Use a suitable hand truck to move cylinders; do not drag, roll, slide, or drop.
Hydrogen is the lightest known gas. It may leak out of systems that are air-tight for other gases and may collect in poorly ventilated upper reaches of buildings. Leak check system with soapy water; never use a flame. *All piped hydrogen systems and associated equipment must be grounded.* Electrical equipment must be non-sparking or explosion-proof. *Do not crack or open hydrogen cylinder valves unless connected to utilization equipment;* escaping gas may ignite spontaneously. Open valve slowly. If valve is hard to open, discontinue use and contact your supplier. Close cylinder valve after each use; keep closed even when empty. *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, 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. For other precautions in using hydrogen, see section 16.
PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN STORAGE: *Store and use with adequate ventilation.*
Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). *Separate hydrogen cylinders from oxygen, chlorine, and other oxidizers* by at least 20 ft (6.1 m), or use a barricade of noncombustible material. This barricade should be at least 5 ft (1.53 m) high and have a fire resistance rating of at least ½ hour. *Always secure cylinders upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over.* Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand when the cylinder is not in use. *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 full and empty cylinders separately.* Use a first-in, first-out inventory system to prevent storing full cylinders for long periods.



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8. Exposure Controls / Personnel Protection:

COMPONENT OSHA PEL ACGIH TLV-TWA (2007)
Hydrogen N.E.* Simple as phyxiant
*N.E.–Not Established.
IDLH = Not applicable.
ENGINEERING CONTROLS:
Local Exhaust. An explosion-proof local exhaust system is acceptable. See SPECIAL.
Mechanical (General). Inadequate; see special.
Special. Use only in a closed system.
Other. See special.
PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:
Skin Protection. Wear work gloves for cylinder handling and metatarsal shoes for cylinder handling. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132 and 1910.133. Regardless of protective equipment, never touch live electrical parts.
Eye/Face Protection. Select in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.
Respiratory Protection. None required under normal use. An air-supplied respirator must be used in confined spaces. Respiratory protection must conform to OSHA rules as specified in 29 CFR 1910.134. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2.

9. Physical and chemical properties:

APPEARANCE : Colorless gas
ODOR : Odorless
ODOR THRESHOLD : Not applicable.
PHYSICAL STATE : Gas at normal temperature and Pressure.
Ph : Not applicable.
MELTING POINT at 1 atm : -434.56°F (-259.2°C)
BOILING POINT at 1 atm : -422.97°F (-252.76°C)
FLASH POINT (test method): Not available.
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1): Not applicable.
MELTING POINT at 1 atm : -434.56°F (-259.2°C)
BOILING POINT at 1 atm: -422.97°F (-252.76°C)
FLASH POINT (test method) : Not available.
EVAPORATION RATE (Butyl Acetate = 1):Not applicable.
FLAMMABILITY: Flammable
FLAMMABLE LIMITS IN AIR, % by volume: LOWER: 4.0% UPPER: 75.0%
LIQUID DENSITY at boiling point and 1 atm: 4.43 lb/ft3 (70.96 kg/m3)

VAPOR PRESSURE at 68°F (20°C) : Not applicable.
VAPOR DENSITY at 70°F (21.1°C) and 1 atm: 0.0052 lb/ft3 (0.083 kg/m3)
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (H2O = 1) at 19.4°F (-7°C): Not available.
SPECIFIC GRAVITY (Air = 1) at 32°F (0°C) and 1atm: 0.07
SOLUBILITY IN WATER vol/vol at 60°F (15.6°C) and 1 atm: 0.019.
PARTITION COEFFICIENT: n-octanol/water: Not available.
AUTO IGNITION TEMPERATURE: 932°F (500°C)
DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE: Not available.
PERCENT VOLATILES BY VOLUME: 100
MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 2.016
MOLECULAR FORMULA: H₂

10. Stability and reactivity:

CHEMICAL STABILITY: Stable
CONDITIONS TO AVOID: None known.
INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Oxidizing agents, lithium, halogens
HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: None
POSSIBILITY OF HAZARDOUS REACTIONS: May Occur.
Flammable gas. Forms explosive mixtures with air and oxidizing agents.

11. Toxicological Information:

ACUTE DOSE EFFECTS: Hydrogen is a simple asphyxiant.

STUDY RESULTS: None known.

12. Ecological Information :

ECO TOXICITY: No adverse ecological effects expected.

OTHER ADVERSE EFFECTS: Hydrogen does not contain any Class I or Class II ozone depleting chemicals.

13. Disposal Consideration:

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD: Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return cylinder to supplier.

14. Transport Information:

DOT/IMO SHIPPING NAME: Hydrogen, compressed
HAZARD CLASS: 2.1
PACKING GROUP/Zone: NA*
IDENTIFICATION NUMBER: UN1049
PRODUCT RQ: None
SHIPPING LABEL(s): FLAMMABLE GAS
PLACARD (when required): FLAMMABLE GAS
*NA-Not applicable.
SPECIAL SHIPPING INFORMATION: Cylinders should

be transported in a secure position, in a well-ventilated vehicle. Cylinders transported in an enclosed, no ventilated compartment of a vehicle can present serious safety hazards. Shipment of compressed gas cylinders that have been filled without the Owner's consent is a violation of federal law [49 CFR 173.301(b)].
MARINE POLLUTANTS: Hydrogen is not listed as a marine pollutant by DOT.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:

EPA (ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY)

CERCLA: COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL

RESPONSE, COMPENSATION,

AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (40 CFR Parts 117 and302):

Reportable Quantity (RQ): None

SARA: SUPERFUND AMENDMENT AND

REAUTHORIZATION ACT:

SECTIONS 302/304: Require emergency planning based on Threshold Planning.

Quantity (TPQ) and release reporting based on Reportable Quantities (RQ) of

Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS) (40 CFR Part355):

TPQ: None , EHS RQ (40 CFR 355): None

SECTIONS 311/312: Require submission of MSDSs and reporting of chemical inventories with identification of EPA hazard categories. The hazard categories for this product are as follows:

IMMEDIATE: No PRESSURE: Yes

DELAYED: No REACTIVITY: No, FIRE: Yes

SECTION 313: Requires submission of annual reports of release of toxic chemicals that appear in 40 CFR Part 372.

Hydrogen is not subject to reporting under Section 313.

40 CFR 68: RISK MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CHEMICAL ACCIDENTAL

RELEASE PREVENTION: Requires development and implementation of risk management programs at facilities that manufacture, use, store, or otherwise handle regulated substances in quantities that exceed specified thresholds. Hydrogen is listed as a regulated substance in quantities of 10,000 lb (4536 kg) or greater.
TSCA: TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT: Hydrogen is listed on the TSCA inventory.

OSHA: OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ADMINISTRATION:

29 CFR 1910.119: PROCESS SAFETY MANAGEMENT OF HIGHLY HAZARDOUS

CHEMICALS: Requires facilities to develop a process safety management program based on Threshold

Quantities (TQ) of highly hazardous chemicals. Hydrogen is not listed in Appendix A as a highly hazardous chemical. However, any process that involves a flammable gas on site in one location in quantities of 10,000lb (4536 kg) or greater is covered under this regulation unless the gas is used as a fuel.

15. Regulatory Information:

Local Regulatory bodies:

APPCB, Kurnool.

Dy.Chief Inspector of Factories,Kurnool.

16. Other Information:

Information containing in this MSDS is believe to be reliable. But no guarantee is made as to its accuracy, suitability for a particular application or results to be obtained from them.

Be sure to read and understand all labels and instructions supplied with all containers of this product.

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 and temperatures to be encountered. Use a backflow prevention device in the piping. Gas can cause rapid suffocation due to oxygen deficiency. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Never work on a pressurized system. If there is a leak, close the cylinder valve. Blow the system down in a safe and environmentally sound manner in compliance with all federal, state, and local laws; then repair the leak. Never place a compressed gas cylinder where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

Mixtures. When you mix two or more gases or liquefied gases, you can 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 evaluate the end product. Remember, gases and liquids have properties that can cause serious injury or death.

HAZARD RATING SYSTEMS:

NFPA RATINGS: HMIS RATINGS:

HEALTH = 0 HEALTH = 0

FLAMMABILITY = 4 FLAMMABILITY = 4

INSTABILITY = 0 PHYSICAL HAZARD = 3

SPECIAL = None.

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