

## Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: **Hydrogen Gas - Corunna**

MSDS ID: NOVA-0018

### Section 1 - Product and Company Identification

**Synonyms:** H<sub>2</sub>, Hydrogen Methanated, Hydrogen Non-Methanated

**Chemical Name:** Hydrogen

**Chemical Family:** Not available

**Material Use:** Fuel gas, petrochemical feedstock and purified hydrogen

**Chemical Formula:** H<sub>2</sub>

**NOVA Chemicals**

P.O. Box 2518, Station M

Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2P 5C6

**Product Information:** 1-412-490-4063

**MSDS Information Email:**

[msdsemail@novachem.com](mailto:msdsemail@novachem.com)

**EMERGENCY Telephone Numbers:**

**North America (Canada and US):**

1-800-561-6682, 1-403-314-8767 (NOVA Chemicals) (24 hours)

1-800-424-9300 (CHEMTREC-USA) (24 hours)

1-613-996-6666 (Canutec-Canada) (24 hours)

**Mexico and South America:** +44 208 762 8322 (NCEC) (24 hours)

**General Comments**

This product has been assigned a CAS # of 1333-74-0.

### Section 2 - Hazards Identification

**HMIS Ratings: Health: 0 Fire: 4 Physical Hazard: 0 Personal Protection:** chemical goggles, gloves, respirator

*Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe \* = Chronic hazard*

**NFPA Ratings: Health: 0 Fire: 4 Reactivity: 0**

*Hazard Scale: 0 = Minimal 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = Serious 4 = Severe*

**Emergency Overview**

**DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS!** This product is a colourless and odourless compressed gas. Consider need for immediate emergency isolation and evacuation. Use massive quantities of water to cool fire-exposed containers. Immediately withdraw in case of fire and container venting or heat discoloration of a container. Gas may travel to some distant source of ignition and flash back. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK SOURCE CAN BE ISOLATED AND SHUT OFF.** **WARNING:** Hydrogen burns with an invisible to pale blue flame that is often very difficult to see. Excessive amounts of gas in an enclosed space can displace the available oxygen and cause suffocation (asphyxiation). Oxygen deficiency causes central nervous system (CNS) depression with symptoms that include changes to respiration and heart rate, fatigue, disorientation, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, convulsions and eventually death.

**Potential Health Effects: Eye**

Contact of the eye with pressurized gas may be drying and mildly irritating. At higher pressures, may cause possible mechanical damage to the eye from contact or from flying debris.

**Potential Health Effects: Skin**

Contact of the skin with the pressurized gas may be mildly irritating. Product does not penetrate through the skin. Pressurized gases can dislodge debris that can cause injury when striking skin.

**Potential Health Effects: Ears**

Contact of the ear channel with pressurized gas may be damaging to hearing. High noise levels can be associated with its sudden release.

**Potential Health Effects: Ingestion**

Ingestion of this product is extremely unlikely. May cause possible drying and irritation.

**Potential Health Effects: Inhalation**

This product is an asphyxiant gas that can cause unconsciousness and/or death if OXYGEN levels are sufficiently reduced. Excessive amounts in the air of enclosed space will decrease the amount of oxygen and may cause suffocation. Carbon monoxide impurity may increase or prolong possible toxic central nervous system effects including changes to respiration and heart rate, fatigue, disorientation, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, convulsions and possibly death.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

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MSDS ID: NOVA-0018

## Section 3 - Composition/Information on Ingredients

CAS #	Component	Percent by Volume
1333-74-0	Hydrogen	92-98
74-82-8	Methane	2.5-5
74-82-8	Methane	5-8
630-08-0	Carbon monoxide	0.1-1

### Additional Information

The actual components and weight % concentrations vary based on operating conditions.

This product is considered to be hazardous under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (Hazard Communication).

This material is a controlled product under Canadian WHMIS regulations.

This material is regulated as a hazardous material / dangerous goods for transportation.

*See Section 8 for applicable exposure limits. See Section 11 for applicable toxicity data.*

## Section 4 - First Aid Measures

### First Aid: Eyes

Remove contact lenses, if it can be done safely. Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

### First Aid: Skin

For skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

### First Aid: Ears

Seek medical attention if experiencing difficulty in hearing or if pain or other injury occurs.

### First Aid: Inhalation

Move affected individual to non-contaminated air. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband to facilitate breathing. Seek immediate medical attention if the individual is not breathing, is unconscious or if any other symptoms persist. **WARNING:** Contact through mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may pose a secondary risk to the rescuer. Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using a mouth shield or guard to perform artificial respiration.

### First Aid: Ingestion

Ingestion of this product is extremely unlikely. **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.** Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Seek immediate medical attention.

### First Aid: Notes to Physician

For more detailed medical emergency support information call 1-800-561-6682, 1-403-314-8767 (24 hours, NOVA Chemicals Emergency Response). Treat unconsciousness, nausea, hypotension, seizures and cardiac arrhythmias in the conventional manner. Sympathomimetics or catecholamines should be avoided or used with caution (lowest effective dose) because of possible cardiac sensitization. Administer oxygen by mask if there is respiratory distress.

## Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

*See Section 9: Physical Properties for flammability limits, flash point and auto-ignition information.*

### General Fire Hazards

**WARNING!** Hydrogen gas has an extremely wide flammability range. Hydrogen burns with an invisible to pale blue flame that is often very difficult to see. Fire and container explosion hazards are extremely high when this product is exposed to heat or flame. Use massive quantities of water to cool fire-exposed containers. Immediately withdraw in case of fire and container venting or heat discoloration of a container. Gases may travel to some distant source of ignition and flash back. Consider need for immediate emergency isolation and evacuation. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK SOURCE CAN BE ISOLATED AND SHUT OFF.** Be aware of possibility of re-ignition.

### Explosion Hazards

Gas may form an explosive mixture with air. Keep containers away from source of heat or fire. Highly explosive in the presence of sparks, fire, heat and oxidizing agents. Evacuate personnel 0.8 to 1.6 kilometres (½ mile to one mile) distance if during a fire, a rupture of a container, pipeline or major vessel is possible.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: **Hydrogen Gas - Corunna**

MSDS ID: NOVA-0018

## Hazardous Combustion Products

Upon combustion, this product emits carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and/or low molecular weight hydrocarbons.

## Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water spray or fog. Do not use water jets. Use massive quantities of water to cool fire-exposed containers and to protect personnel. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A LEAKING GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK SOURCE CAN BE ISOLATED AND SHUT OFF. Monitor water run-off for flammability, and prevent from entering drains and sewers, or other confined or underground spaces.

## Fire Fighting Equipment/Instructions

**WARNING!** Hydrogen burns with an invisible to pale blue flame that is often very difficult to see. Reference 2004 Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide # 115 for additional details and instructions. Position upwind. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk. Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw in case of fire and container venting or heat discoloration of a container. Fire fighters should wear full-face, self-contained breathing apparatus and thermal protective clothing. Avoid inhaling any smoke and combustion materials. Remove and clean or destroy any contaminated clothing. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Control runoff waters to prevent entry into sewers, drains, underground or confined spaces and waterways.

## Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

### Evacuation Procedures

Isolate area. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Alert stand-by emergency and fire fighting personnel. Monitor surrounding area for build-up of flammable air concentrations.

### Small Spills

Isolate spill or leak area for 50-100 metres (164-328 feet). Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Stop leak remotely or when safe to do so. Released gas will rapidly dissipate upwards into the atmosphere, as it is much lighter than air. Ground all approved equipment used in area. Keep area isolated until any detectable flammable gas has been fully dispersed. Check oxygen and flammable gas levels prior to entering confined spaces or buildings. Check for gas pockets under roofs or at high ends of equipment.

### Large Spills

Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 metres (1/2 mile). Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Stop leak remotely or when safe to do so. Released gas will rapidly dissipate upwards into the atmosphere, as it is much lighter than air. Alert stand-by emergency and fire fighting personnel. Monitor surrounding area for build-up of flammable air concentrations. Ground all approved equipment used in area. Evacuate personnel to upwind of the spill area, and positioned at a safe distance. Consider use of water spray to reduce gases or divert gas cloud drift. Prevent flammable gas from entering drains and sewers, or other confined or underground structures. Accumulations of gas may persist in low areas. Keep area isolated until any detectable flammable gas has been dispersed. Check oxygen and flammable gas levels prior to entering confined spaces or buildings. Check for gas pockets under roofs or at high ends of equipment. Evacuate personnel to a distance of one to two kilometres if a rupture of a pipeline or major vessel is possible.

### Special Procedures

Contact local police/emergency services and appropriate emergency telephone numbers provided in Section 1. Ensure that statutory and regulatory reporting requirements in the applicable jurisdiction are met. Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing during cleanup. Individuals without appropriate protective equipment should be excluded from area of spill until cleanup has been completed.

*See Section 8 for recommended Personal Protective Equipment and see Section 13 for waste disposal considerations.*

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: **Hydrogen Gas - Corunna**

MSDS ID: NOVA-0018

## Section 7 - Handling and Storage

### Handling Procedures

Keep locked up or secured. Handle in fully enclosed, grounded, properly designed and approved pressurized hydrogen gas systems. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation. Keep away from uncontrolled heat and incompatible materials. Ground all material handling and transfer equipment to dissipate build-up of static electricity. Take special precautions when cold cutting or breaking into lines, or when cleaning and disposing of empty containers. Wear suitable protective equipment. No smoking or open flames permitted in storage, use or handling areas. Where possible, collect and flare vents.

### Storage Procedures

Storage area should be clearly identified, well illuminated, clear of obstruction and accessible only to trained and authorized personnel. Store in grounded, properly designed and approved pressure containers and away from incompatible materials. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame, or any other ignition source. Store according to applicable codes or regulations for pressurized flammable gases as applicable to cylinders, vessels, piping, buildings, rooms, cabinets, allowable quantities and minimum storage distances. Have appropriate extinguishing capability in storage area (e.g. sprinkler system, portable fire extinguishers) and flammable gas detectors. Storage pressure vessels should be above ground and diked. Keep cylinders secure while in storage or in transportation.

See Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for appropriate Personal Protective Equipment. See Section 10 for information on Incompatibilities.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

### Exposure Guidelines

#### A: General Product Information

Refer to published exposure limits - use effective control measures and PPE to maintain worker exposure to concentrations that are below these limits. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are within close proximity to work locations.

#### B: Component Exposure Limits

ACGIH, OSHA, NIOSH, EPA, Alberta, and Ontario exposure limit lists have been checked for major components listed with CAS registry numbers. Other exposure limits may apply, check with proper authorities.

\*Note: The Vacated OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are those provided in the 1989 update to OSHA's Air Contaminants Standard 29 CFR 1910.1000. These limits were vacated by the U.S. Court of Appeals, Eleventh Circuit but may be enforceable in some states.

#### Hydrogen (1333-74-0)

ACGIH: Simple Asphyxiant  
Alberta: Simple asphyxiant  
Ontario: Simple Asphyxiant

#### Methane (74-82-8)

ACGIH: 1000 ppm TWA (listed under Aliphatic hydrocarbon gases alkane C1-C4)  
Alberta: Simple asphyxiant  
Ontario: 1000 ppm TWAEV

#### Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

ACGIH: 25 ppm TWA; 29 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; BEI  
OSHA (Vacated)\*: 35 ppm TWA; 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; 200 ppm Ceiling; 229 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling  
OSHA (Final): 50 ppm TWA; 55 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
NIOSH: 35 ppm TWA; 40 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA; 200 ppm Ceiling; 229 mg/m<sup>3</sup> Ceiling  
1200 ppm IDLH  
Alberta: 25 ppm TWA; 29 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWA  
Ontario: 25 ppm TWAEV; 29 mg/m<sup>3</sup> TWAEV; 100 ppm STEV; 115 mg/m<sup>3</sup> STEV

# Material Safety Data Sheet

**Material Name: Hydrogen Gas - Corunna**

**MSDS ID: NOVA-0018**

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Engineering methods to reduce hazardous exposure are preferred controls. Methods include mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust) process or personal enclosure, remote and automated operation, control of process conditions, leak detection and repair systems, and other process modifications. Ensure all exhaust ventilation systems are discharged to outdoors, away from air intakes and ignition sources. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by exhaust systems. Administrative (procedure) controls and use of personal protective equipment may also be required.

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

### Personal Protective Equipment: Eyes/Face

Wear safety glasses. Use of chemical goggles is recommended if exposure to high-pressure gas is possible.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Skin/Hands/Feet

Use impervious gloves when handling product. Wear chemical-resistant safety footwear with good traction to prevent slipping. Work clothing that sufficiently prevents skin contact should be worn, such as coveralls and/or long sleeves and pants. Fire resistant (i.e., Nomex) or natural fibre clothing (i.e., cotton or wool) is recommended. Synthetic clothing can generate static electricity and is not recommended where flammable gas releases may occur.

### Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory

If engineering controls and ventilation is not sufficient to prevent buildup of aerosols or gases and/or oxygen concentrations are low, appropriate air supplied breathing apparatus should be used.

### Personal Protective Equipment: General

Personal protective equipment (PPE) should not be considered a long-term solution to exposure control. Employer programs to properly select, fit, maintain, and train employees to use equipment must accompany PPE. Consult a competent industrial hygiene resource, the PPE manufacturer's recommendation, and/or applicable regulations to determine hazard potential and ensure adequate protection.

## Section 9 - Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Physical State and Appearance:</b>	Gas (Compressed)	<b>Colour:</b>	Colourless
<b>Odour:</b>	Odourless	<b>pH:</b>	Not applicable
<b>Vapour Pressure:</b>	Not applicable; gas at ambient conditions	<b>Vapour Density at 0°C (Air=1):</b>	0.07 at 101.3 kPa and 15 °C (59°F)
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	-162°C (-259.6°F) (methane) -192°C (-313°F) (carbon monoxide) -252.8°C (-423°F) (hydrogen)	<b>Melting Point:</b>	-182°C (-295.6°F) (methane) -205°C (-337°F) (carbon monoxide) -259.2°C (-434.6°F) (hydrogen)
<b>Solubility (H2O):</b>	Slightly soluble (1.9 ml/100ml water at 15.6°C (60°F)) (hydrogen)	<b>Specific Gravity (Water=1):</b>	Not applicable
<b>Dispersion Properties:</b>	Rapid dispersion in air	<b>Evaporation Rate (n-Butyl Acetate=1):</b>	Not applicable; gas at ambient conditions
<b>Critical Temperature:</b>	-240°C (-400°F) (hydrogen)	<b>Percent Volatile:</b>	100%
<b>Auto Ignition:</b>	Reported: 400°C (752°F), 500°C (932°F), 578°C (1072°F) (hydrogen) 537°C (999°F) (methane) Varies: 607°C (1125°F), 652°C (1206°F), 700°C (1292°F) (carbon monoxide)	<b>Flash Point:</b>	Less than -50°C (-58°F) (hydrogen)
<b>Flash Point Method:</b>	Not available	<b>Upper Flammable Limit (UFL):</b>	15.4% (methane) 74.2% (carbon monoxide) 75.0% (hydrogen)
<b>Lower Flammable Limit (LFL):</b>	12.5% (carbon monoxide) 5.0% (methane) 4.0% (hydrogen)	<b>Flammability Classification:</b>	Extremely Flammable

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: **Hydrogen Gas - Corunna**

MSDS ID: NOVA-0018

## Section 10 - Stability & Reactivity Information

### Chemical Stability

This product is stable.

### Chemical Stability: Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from static discharge, heat, sparks, or open flame.

### Incompatibility

May react explosively with halogen compounds, finely divided platinum, lithium, chlorine trifluoride, nitrogen trifluoride, oxygen difluoride. Avoid strong oxidizing agents. Carefully select and test equipment, gaskets, and hoses periodically to ensure integrity and compatibility.

### Hazardous Polymerization

Not likely to occur.

### Corrosivity

Not considered to be corrosive.

### Hazardous Decomposition

None.

### Special Remarks

Vapours may form an explosive mixture with air. May react vigorously with oxidizing agents.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

### A: Acute Toxicity – General Product Information

At very high exposures, hydrogen has an anesthetic effect. Excessive exposures may cause headache, dizziness, nausea, loss of coordination, and in extreme conditions coma and possibly death. High concentrations may trigger heartbeat irregularities. Excessive amounts in the air in an enclosed space will decrease the amount of oxygen and may cause suffocation.

The following additional information has been found for its other components:

Methane - at high exposures has anesthetic effects, may cause heartbeat irregularities, CNS depression, and suffocation due to low oxygen.

Carbon monoxide - quickly enters the blood when inhaled into the lungs. Levels normally present in the atmosphere are unlikely to cause ill effects. At low levels it may cause poor concentration, memory and vision problems, and loss of muscle coordination. At higher levels (200 ppm for 2-3 hours), it may cause headaches, fatigue and nausea. At very high levels (400 ppm) the symptoms intensify and will be life-threatening after three hours. Exposure to levels of 1200 ppm or greater are immediately dangerous to life. Carbon monoxide combines with haemoglobin to form carboxyhaemoglobin, reducing the oxygen-carrying ability of the blood. Carbon monoxide is excreted from the body in exhaled air. Elimination is quite rapid during the first few hours after exposure, but complete elimination may take 1-2 days.

### B: Acute Toxicity - LD50/LC50

#### Hydrogen (1333-74-0)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: >15,000 ppm/1H

#### Methane (74-82-8)

Inhalation LC50 Mouse: 326 g/m3/2H

#### Carbon monoxide (630-08-0)

Inhalation LC50 Rat: 1807 ppm/4H

### C: Chronic Toxicity - General Product Information

This product is not expected to present any chronic health effects including no increased risk of cancer.

The following additional information has been found for its other components:

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: **Hydrogen Gas - Corunna**

MSDS ID: NOVA-0018

Carbon monoxide - Long-term (chronic) exposure to low levels of carbon monoxide may produce heart disease and damage the nervous system. Exposure of pregnant women to carbon monoxide may cause low birthweight, increased foetal mortality and nervous system damage to the offspring. Carbon monoxide is classified by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) as a Category 1 reproductive toxicant (substance known to cause developmental toxicity to humans).

## D: Chronic Toxicity - Carcinogenic Effects

None of this product's components are listed by ACGIH, EPA, IARC, OSHA, or NTP as a carcinogen.

## Section 12 - Ecological Information

### Ecotoxicity

No information has been found to indicate there would be a negative impact on the environment if released without ignition. Hydrogen is naturally present as a free element in the atmosphere at levels less than 1 ppm. Methane is a greenhouse gas (GHG). Although methane is normally present at very low atmospheric concentrations (< 2 ppm v/v), increases in atmospheric methane concentrations are linked to climate change/global warming. Although carbon monoxide is not considered a greenhouse gas, it is a precursor to greenhouse gases.

### Environmental Fate/Mobility

Product is highly volatile and will partition rapidly to air on release to land or water. Product is slightly soluble in water, and evaporates rapidly from surface soils and water.

### Persistence/Degradability

Gas-phase methane is very slowly degraded in the atmosphere by reaction with photochemically-produced hydroxyl radicals; the half-life for this reaction in air is estimated to be about 6 yrs, calculated from its rate constant of  $6.9 \times 10^{-15}$  cm<sup>3</sup>/molecule-sec at 25°C. Methane is not expected to undergo hydrolysis in the environment due to the lack of hydrolyzable functional groups nor to directly photolyze due to the lack of absorption in the environmental UV spectrum (>290 nm). Carbon monoxide elevates the concentrations of methane and ozone in the atmosphere. It eventually oxidizes into carbon dioxide.

### Bioaccumulation/Accumulation

No data has been found to indicate there would be any negative impacts.

## Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

### U.S./Canadian Waste Number & Descriptions

#### A: General Product Information

This product may generate a hazardous waste according to US and Canadian regulations. The use, mixing or processing of this material may alter this product. Contact federal, provincial/state and local authorities in order to generate or ship a waste material associated with this product to ensure materials are handled appropriately and meet all criteria for disposal of hazardous waste. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO DISPOSE OF BY UNCONTROLLED IGNITION.** Since emptied containers retain product/material residue, follow safe handling/label warnings even after container is emptied.

*See Section 7: Handling and Storage and Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection for additional handling information that may be applicable for safe handling and the protection of employees.*

Waste generator is advised to carefully consider hazardous properties and control measures needed for other materials that may be found in the waste.

#### B: Component Waste Numbers

No EPA Waste Numbers are applicable for this product's components.

## Section 14 - Transportation Information

### US DOT Information

**Shipping Name:** Hydrogen, compressed

**UN/NA #:** UN1049 **Hazard Class:** 2.1

**Required Label(s):** FLAMMABLE GAS

**Additional Info.:** 2004 Emergency Response Guidebook Guide Item #115.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: **Hydrogen Gas - Corunna**

MSDS ID: NOVA-0018

## Canadian TDG Information

**Shipping Name:** Hydrogen, compressed  
**UN #:** UN1049 **Hazard Class:** 2.1  
**Required Label(s):** FLAMMABLE GAS  
**Additional Info.:** 2004 Emergency Response Guidebook Guide Item #115.

## International Air Transport Association (IATA) and ICAO Information

**Shipping Name:** Hydrogen, compressed  
**UN #:** UN1049 **Hazard Class:** 2.1  
**Required Label(s):** FLAMMABLE GAS

## International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code

**Shipping Name:** Hydrogen, compressed  
**UN #:** UN1049 **Hazard Class:** 2.1  
**Required Label(s):** FLAMMABLE GAS  
**Additional Info.:** EmS No.: F-D, S-U  
**Marine Pollutant:** No

## Section 15 - Regulatory Information

### A: International Regulations

#### Component Analysis - International Inventory Status

Component	CAS #	US - TSCA	CANADA - DSL	EU - EINECS
Hydrogen	1333-74-0	Yes	Yes	Yes
Methane	74-82-8	Yes	Yes	Yes
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	Yes	Yes	Yes

### B: Canadian Regulations - Federal and Provincial

#### WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL)

The following components are identified under the Canadian Hazardous Products Act Ingredient Disclosure List (IDL):

Component	CAS #	Minimum Concentration
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0	0.1 %

#### WHMIS Classification

Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS): This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR (Controlled Products Regulations) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

WHMIS CLASS A: Compressed gas

WHMIS CLASS B1: Flammable gas

WHMIS CLASS D1A: Very Toxic (Carbon monoxide)

WHMIS CLASS D2A: Embryotoxic, Teratogen (Carbon monoxide)

#### Other Regulations

Ongoing occupational hygiene, medical surveillance programs, or site emission or spill reporting may be required by Federal or Provincial regulations. Check for applicable regulations.

For additional regulatory information, please contact your NOVA Chemicals' representative or Product Integrity.

## Section 16 - Other Information

### Label Information

**DANGER! EXTREMELY FLAMMABLE COMPRESSED GAS!** This product is a colourless and odourless compressed gas. Consider need for immediate emergency isolation and evacuation. Use massive quantities of water to cool fire-exposed containers. Immediately withdraw in case of fire and container venting or heat discoloration of a container. Gas may travel to some distant source of ignition and flash back. **DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXTINGUISH A GAS FIRE UNLESS LEAK SOURCE CAN BE ISOLATED AND SHUT OFF.** **WARNING:** Hydrogen burns with an invisible to pale blue flame that is often very difficult to see. Excessive amounts of gas in an enclosed space can displace the available oxygen and cause suffocation (asphyxiation). Oxygen deficiency causes central nervous system (CNS) depression with symptoms that include changes to respiration and heart rate, fatigue, disorientation, nausea, vomiting, unconsciousness, convulsions and eventually death.

# Material Safety Data Sheet

Material Name: **Hydrogen Gas - Corunna**

MSDS ID: NOVA-0018

## FIRST AID:

SKIN: For skin contact, wash immediately with soap and water. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

EYES: Remove contact lenses, if it can be done safely. Immediately flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes, while holding eyelids open. Seek medical attention if symptoms develop or persist.

EARS: Seek medical attention if experiencing difficulty in hearing or if pain or other injury occurs.

INHALATION: Move affected individual to non-contaminated air. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband to facilitate breathing. Seek immediate medical attention if the individual is not breathing, is unconscious or if any other symptoms persist. WARNING: Contact through mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may pose a secondary risk to the rescuer. Avoid mouth-to-mouth contact by using a mouth shield or guard to perform artificial respiration.

INGESTION: Ingestion of this product is extremely unlikely. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Seek immediate medical attention.

IN CASE OF A LARGE SPILL: Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 800 metres (1/2 mile). Eliminate all potential ignition sources. Stop leak remotely or when safe to do so. Released gas will rapidly dissipate upwards into the atmosphere, as it is much lighter than air. Alert stand-by emergency and fire fighting personnel. Monitor surrounding area for build-up of flammable air concentrations. Ground all approved equipment used in area. Evacuate personnel to upwind of the spill area, and positioned at a safe distance. Consider use of water spray to reduce gases or divert gas cloud drift. Prevent flammable gas from entering drains and sewers, or other confined or underground structures. Accumulations of gas may persist in low areas. Keep area isolated until any detectable flammable gas has been dispersed. Check oxygen and flammable gas levels prior to entering confined spaces or buildings. Check for gas pockets under roofs or at high ends of equipment. Evacuate personnel to a distance of one to two kilometres if a rupture of a pipeline or major vessel is possible.

## References

Available on request.

## Special Considerations

For additional information on equipment bonding and grounding, refer to the American Petroleum Institute (API) Recommended Practice 2003, "Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning, and Stray Currents" or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 77, "Recommended Practice on Static Electricity".

## Key/Legend

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; BLEVE = Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapour Explosion; BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand; CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; CERCLA = Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CPR = Controlled Products Regulations; DOT = Department of Transportation; DSL = Domestic Substances List; EINECS = European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances; EPA = Environmental Protection Agency; EU = European Union; FDA = Food and Drug Administration; IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer; IDL = Ingredient Disclosure List; Kow = Octanol/water partition coefficient; LEL = Lower Explosive Limit; NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health; NJTSR = New Jersey Trade Secret Registry; NTP = National Toxicology Program; OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration; RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; SARA = Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act.

MSDS Prepared by: NOVA Chemicals

MSDS Information Phone Number: 1-412-490-4063

## Other Information

### Notice to Reader

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