SECTION 1: Product and company identification

1.1. Product identifier

Product form : Substance
Name : Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous
CAS No : 10035-10-6
Formula : HBr

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the substance/mixture : Industrial use. Use as directed.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Praxair, Inc.
10 Riverview Drive
Danbury, CT 06810-6268 - USA
T 1-800-772-9247 (1-800-PRAXAIR) - F 1-716-879-2146
www.praxair.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : Onsite Emergency: 1-800-645-4633

CHEMTREC, 24hr/day 7days/week
— Within USA: 1-800-424-9300, Outside USA: 001-703-527-3887
(collect calls accepted, Contract 17729)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Liquefied gas H280
Acute Tox. 3 (inhalation:gas) H331
Skin Corr. 1A H314
STOT SE 3 H335
Aquatic Acute 3 H402

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US): [images]

Signal word (GHS-US): DANGER

Hazard statements (GHS-US):
H280 - CONTAINS GAS UNDER PRESSURE; MAY EXPLODE IF HEATED
H314 - CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND EYE DAMAGE
H331 - TOXIC IF INHALED
CGA-HG22 - CORROSIVE TO THE RESPIRATORY TRACT

Precautionary statements (GHS-US):
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood
P261 - Avoid breathing gas
P262 - Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing
P271+P403 - Use and store only outdoors or in a well-ventilated place
P280+P284 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, respiratory protection, and/or face protection
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations
CGA-PG05 - Use a back flow preventive device in the piping
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2.3. Other hazards
Other hazards not contributing to the classification: None.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)
No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Product identifier</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous</td>
<td>(Main constituent)</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(CAS No) 10035-10-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3.2. Mixture
Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures after inhalation: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. Call a physician.
WARNING: To avoid possible chemical burns, the rescuer should avoid breathing any exhaled air from the victim.

First-aid measures after skin contact: Do not breathe vapor. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Soak burned areas in an iced aqueous Epsom salt (MgSO4) solution for at least 30 minutes. Wash clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. Call a physician immediately. Pay particular attention to skin under the nails.

First-aid measures after eye contact: 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.

First-aid measures after ingestion: Ingestion is not considered a potential route of exposure.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
No additional information available

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Obtain medical assistance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media
Suitable extinguishing media: Non-flammable gas. Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture
Fire hazard: Not flammable.
Reactivity: Reacts with most metals in the presence of moisture, liberating hydrogen, an extremely flammable gas.
5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions: DANGER! Toxic, corrosive, liquefied gas.

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.

Protection during firefighting: Reacts with most metals in the presence of moisture, liberating hydrogen, an extremely flammable gas.

Special protective equipment for fire fighters: Standard protective clothing and equipment (Self Contained Breathing Apparatus) for fire fighters.

Other information: Containers are equipped with a pressure relief device. (Exceptions may exist where authorized by DOT.).

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General measures: DANGER: Toxic. Corrosive. Wear a self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). (gas tight, chemical-protective) Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Approach suspected leak area with caution. Remove all sources of ignition. Toxic, corrosive vapor can spread from spill. Ventilate area or move container to a well-ventilated area. Before entering the area, especially a confined area, check the atmosphere with an appropriate device.

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

No additional information available

6.1.2. For emergency responders

No additional information available

6.2. Environmental precautions

Try to stop release. Reduce vapor with fog or fine water spray. Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Contact supplier for any special requirements.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

No additional information available

6.4. Reference to other sections

See also sections 8 and 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling: 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, 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. For other precautions in using this product, see section 16.
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7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions:
Store in a cool, well-ventilated place. Store and use with adequate ventilation. Store only where temperature will not exceed 125°F (52°C). Firmly secure containers upright to keep them from falling or being knocked over. Install valve protection cap, if provided, firmly in place by hand. 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; then repair the leak. Never place a container where it may become part of an electrical circuit.

7.3. Specific end use(s)
None.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous (10035-10-6)</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV-C (ppm)</th>
<th>2 ppm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)</td>
<td>10 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA OSHA</td>
<td>OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)</td>
<td>3 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>USA IDLH</td>
<td>US IDLH (ppm)</td>
<td>30 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>Not established</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only in a closed system. A corrosion-resistant, forced-draft fume hood is preferred. LOCAL EXHAUST: A corrosion-resistant system is acceptable. Ensure exposure is below occupational exposure limits (where available).

Eye protection: Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Wear safety glasses when handling cylinders; vapor-proof goggles and a face shield during cylinder changeout or whenever contact with product is possible. Select eye protection in accordance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.133.

Skin and body protection: Wear metatarsal shoes and work gloves for cylinder handling, and protective clothing where needed. Wear appropriate chemical gloves during cylinder changeout or wherever contact with product is possible. Select per OSHA 29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.136, and 1910.138.

Respiratory protection: When workplace conditions warrant respirator use, follow a respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134, ANSI Z88.2, or MSHA 30 CFR 72.710 (where applicable). Use an air-supplied or air-purifying cartridge if the action level is exceeded. Ensure that the respirator has the appropriate protection factor for the exposure level. If cartridge type respirators are used, the cartridge must be appropriate for the chemical exposure. For emergencies or instances with unknown exposure levels, use a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Thermal hazard protection: Wear cold insulating gloves when transfilling or breaking transfer connections.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Gas
Appearance: Colorless gas.
Molecular mass: 81 g/mol
Color: Colorless. Gives off white fumes in moist air.
Odor: Pungent.
Odor threshold: No data available
pH: Not applicable.

EN (English US)  SDS ID: P-4605  4/9

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Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : No data available
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1) : Not applicable.
Melting point : -87 °C
Freezing point : No data available
Boiling point : -67 °C
Flash point : No data available
Critical temperature : 89.8 °C
Auto-ignition temperature : Not data available
Decomposition temperature : No data available
Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable.
Vapor pressure : 2100 kPa
Critical pressure : 8550 kPa
Relative vapor density at 20 °C : No data available
Relative density : 2.2
Relative gas density : 2.8
Solubility : Water: No data available
Log Pow : 0.63
Log Kow : Not applicable.
Viscosity, kinematic : Not applicable.
Viscosity, dynamic : Not applicable.
Explosive properties : Not applicable.
Oxidizing properties : None.
Explosion limits : Non flammable.

9.2. Other information
Gas group : Liquefied gas
Additional information : Gas/vapor heavier than air. May accumulate in confined spaces, particularly at or below ground level

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
Reacts with most metals in the presence of moisture, liberating hydrogen, an extremely flammable gas.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stable under normal conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
May occur.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Avoid moisture in installation systems.

10.5. Incompatible materials

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Hydrogen. Bromine.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects
Acute toxicity : Inhalation:gas: TOXIC IF INHALED.
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50 inhalation rat (ppm)</td>
<td>1430 ppm/4h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATE US (gases)</td>
<td>1430.000 ppmV/4h</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND EYE DAMAGE.

pH: Not applicable.

**Serious eye damage/irritation**

Not classified

pH: Not applicable.

**Respiratory or skin sensitization**

Not classified

**Germ cell mutagenicity**

Not classified

**Carcinogenicity**

Not classified

**Reproductive toxicity**

Not classified

**Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)**

MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY IRRITATION.

**Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)**

Not classified

**Aspiration hazard**

Not classified

**SECTION 12: Ecological information**

**12.1. Toxicity**

Ecology - general: No known ecological damage caused by this product.

**12.2. Persistence and degradability**

**Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous (10035-10-6)**

Persistence and degradability: Not applicable for inorganic gases.

**12.3. Bioaccumulative potential**

**Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous (10035-10-6)**

- Log Pow: 0.63
- Log Kow: Not applicable.
- Bioaccumulative potential: Not expected to bioaccumulate due to the low log Kow (log Kow < 4). Refer to section 9.

**12.4. Mobility in soil**

**Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous (10035-10-6)**

- Mobility in soil: No data available.
- Ecology - soil: Because of its high volatility, the product is unlikely to cause ground or water pollution.

**12.5. Other adverse effects**

Other adverse effects: May cause pH changes in aqueous ecological systems.

Effect on ozone layer: None

Effect on the global warming: No known effects from this product

**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

**13.1. Waste treatment methods**

- Waste treatment methods: Contact supplier if guidance is required.
- Waste disposal recommendations: Prevent waste from contaminating the surrounding environment. Prevent soil and water pollution. Do not attempt to dispose of residual or unused quantities. Return container to supplier.

**SECTION 14: Transport information**

In accordance with DOT

- Transport document description: UN1048 Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous, 2.3
- UN-No.(DOT): UN1048
- Proper Shipping Name (DOT): Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous
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Class (DOT) : 2.3 - Class 2.3 - Poisonous gas 49 CFR 173.115
Hazard labels (DOT) : Poison Gas
                       2.3 - Poison gas
                       8 - Corrosive

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : 3 - This material is poisonous by inhalation (see 171.8 of this subchapter) in Hazard Zone C (see 173.116(a) of this subchapter), and must be described as an inhalation hazard under the provisions of this subchapter
B14 - Each bulk packaging, except a tank car or a multi-unit-tank car tank, must be insulated with an insulating material so that the overall thermal conductance at 15.5 C (60 F) is no more than 1.5333 kilojoules per hour per square meter per degree Celsius (0.075 Btu per hour per square foot per degree Fahrenheit) temperature differential. Insulating materials must not promote corrosion to steel when wet
NB6 - UN pressure receptacles made of aluminum alloy are not authorized
N89 - When steel UN pressure receptacles are used, only those bearing the "H" mark are authorized

Additional information
Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 125 (UN1048);154 (UN1788)
Other information : No supplementary information available.
Special transport precautions : Avoid transport on vehicles where the load space is not separated from the driver's compartment. Ensure vehicle driver is aware of the potential hazards of the load and knows what to do in the event of an accident or an emergency. Before transporting product containers:
- Ensure there is adequate ventilation.
- Ensure that containers are firmly secured.
- Ensure cylinder valve is closed and not leaking.
- Ensure valve outlet cap nut or plug (where provided) is correctly fitted.
- Ensure valve protection device (where provided) is correctly fitted.

Transport by sea
UN-No. (IMDG) : 1048
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : HYDROGEN BROMIDE, ANHYDROUS
Class (IMDG) : 2 - Gases
MFAG-No : 125

Air transport
UN-No. (IATA) : 1048
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous
Class (IATA) : 2
Civil Aeronautics Law : Gases under pressure/Gases toxic under pressure

SECTION 15: Regulatory information
15.1. US Federal regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous (10035-10-6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15.2. International regulations

CANADA
Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous

### EU-Regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous (10035-10-6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listed on the EEC inventory EINECS (European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 15.2. National regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous (10035-10-6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listed on the AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on IECSC (Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on the Japanese ENCS (Existing &amp; New Chemical Substances) inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on the Korean ECL (Existing Chemicals List)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on PICCS (Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japanese Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on INSQ (Mexican National Inventory of Chemical Substances)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on CICR (Turkish Inventory and Control of Chemicals)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 15.3. US State regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrogen bromide, anhydrous (10035-10-6)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Carcinogens List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Developmental Toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - California - Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity - Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State or local regulations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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SECTION 16: Other information

Other information:
When you mix two or more chemicals, 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. Before using any plastics, confirm their compatibility with this product.

Praxair asks users of this product to study this SDS and become aware of the product hazards and safety information. To promote safe use of this product, a user should (1) notify employees, agents, and contractors of the information in this SDS and of any other known product hazards and safety information, (2) furnish this information to each purchaser of the product, and (3) ask each purchaser to notify its employees and customers of the product hazards and safety information.

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

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NFPA health hazard:
- Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard:
- Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity:
- Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.

HMIS III Rating
Health:
- Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given

Flammability:
- Minimal Hazard

Physical:
- Slight Hazard

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012) - Praxair
This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product.