



CRYO-STORAGE AND TECHNOLOGIES (CST)

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SafetyAlert-5 Gaseous Helium

General

Gaseous helium is inert, colorless, odorless, noncorrosive, and nonflammable. Helium is the lightest rare gas. Helium is a monatomic chemically inert gas. It will not react with other elements or compounds under ordinary conditions.

Since helium is noncorrosive, special materials of construction are not required. Vessels and piping used in helium service should be designed to American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) specifications or the Department of Transportation (DOT) codes for the anticipated pressures and temperatures.

Manufacture

Most commercial helium is recovered from natural gas through a cryogenic separation process. Normally, helium is present in less than 1% by volume in natural gas. Helium is recovered, refined, and liquefied. Liquid helium is typically shipped from production sources to storage and transfill facilities. Gaseous helium is then compressed into cylinders.

Uses

Gaseous helium is used as an inert shielding gas in metal arc and laser welding. Being both lighter than air and nonflammable, helium is used to inflate balloons and airships. Helium can provide a protective atmosphere in the production of reactive metals, such as titanium and zirconium. Gaseous helium is used as a coolant during the drawing of optical fibers, as a carrier gas for chromatography, and as a leak detection gas in a variety of industries.

Health Effects

Being odorless, colorless, tasteless, and non-irritating, helium has no warning properties. Humans possess no senses that can detect the presence of helium. Although helium is nontoxic and inert, it can act as a simple asphyxiant by displacing the oxygen in air to levels below that required to support life. Inhalation of helium in excessive amounts can cause dizziness, nausea, vomiting, loss of consciousness, and death. Death may result from errors in judgment, confusion, or loss of consciousness that prevents self-rescue. At low oxygen concentrations, unconsciousness and death may occur in seconds and without warning.

Personnel, including rescue workers, should not enter areas where the oxygen concentration is below 19.5%, unless provided with a self-contained breathing apparatus or air-line respirator.

For more information on oxygen-deficient atmospheres, consult CST SafetyAlert-17, "Dangers of Oxygen-Deficient Atmospheres."

Containers

Gaseous helium is shipped and stored in high-pressure cylinders, tubes, or tube trailers, depending upon the quantity required by the user. Containers are designed and manufactured according to applicable codes and specifications for the pressures and temperatures involved. Cylinders are manufactured to Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations, which specify the material of construction, method of manufacture, testing, and with what products they are permitted to be filled, as well as other details. The quantity of product a container can hold is determined by its pressure rating and internal volume. Generally, the higher the pressure, the more helium is contained in a cylinder.

Cylinders

A cylinder is a hollow tube with a closed concave base that permits the cylinder to stand upright. The opposite end is tapered to a small opening which is threaded to accommodate the installation of a valve. A threaded neck ring is attached to the tapered end to allow a protective cylinder cap to be installed.

Cylinders may be used individually or in groups. When in groups, the cylinders should be piped together for stationary storage or to form portable banks.



Figure 1 Typical Cylinder Shapes and Sizes



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Tubes

A tube is a pipe tapered at both ends. Each end is threaded to allow the installation of valves, connections, or relief devices. Tubes are manufactured according to DOT regulations or they may be made to ASME codes, depending upon whether they are used for transportation or mounted permanently at a site. Tubes are generally mounted on truck-trailer chassis, railroad car beds, or placed at stationary locations when large amounts of helium are needed.

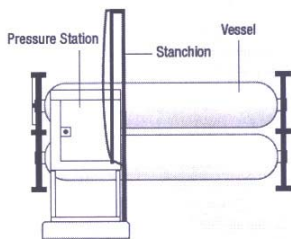


Figure 2 A Typical Tube Container System for Gaseous Oxygen

Valve Connections

The Compressed Gas Association (CGA) recommends three different connections for helium, depending on the pressure of the container. In addition, a high-integrity connection known also as a Diameter Index Safety System (DISS) connection has also been assigned to helium. Cylinders containing helium at pressures up to 3,000 psig use a CGA 580; cylinders containing pressure between 3,001 psig and 5,500 psig use a CGA 680; and pressures between 5,501 psig and 7,500 psig use a CGA 677. The DISS connection assigned to helium is the DISS 718. For detailed drawings of these connections, consult Compressed Gas Association Pamphlet V-1.

WARNING: NEVER use adapters to make cylinder connections!

Table 1: Properties

Molecular Symbol	He
Molecular Weight	4.003
Boiling Point @ 1 atm	-452.1°F (-268.9°C)
Freezing Point @ 367 psia	-459.7°F (-272.2°C)
Critical Temperature	-450.3°F (-268.0°C)
Critical Pressure	33.0 psia (2.26 atm)
Density, Liquid @ BP, 1 atm	7.798 lb/cu. ft.
Density, Gas @ 32°F (0°C), 1 atm	0.0103 lb/cu.ft.
Specific Gravity, Gas (air=1) @ 32°F (0°C), 1 atm	0.138
Specific Gravity, Liquid @ BP, 1 atm	0.125
Specific Volume @ 32°F (0°C), 1 atm	89.77 cu.ft./lb.
Specific Volume @ 68°F (20°C), 1 atm	96.67 cu.ft./lb.
Latent Heat of Vaporization	34.9 Btu/lb mole
Expansion Ratio, Liquid to Gas, BP to 32°F (0°C)	1 to 754

Pressure Relief Devices

Helium containers are equipped with pressure relief devices to protect from overpressurization. Helium cylinders less than 65 inches use a frangible disk device. Cylinders over 65 inches use a combination device consisting of a frangible disc backed by a fusible alloy. Combination devices require that both the temperature and pressure requirements be reached before the device will relieve. For more information on pressure relief devices, consult CST SafetyAlert-15, "Cylinder Pressure-Relief Devices."

Container Stampings

Each cylinder or tube is identified by stampings in the metal of the shoulder. Figure 3 depicts an example of these stampings and what they mean.

Shipment of Gaseous Helium

All shipments of compressed helium must comply with DOT regulations. This applies to motor freight, rail, air, and water shipments. For air shipments, all packages must be in compliance with International Air Transport Association/International Civil Air Organization (IATA/ICAO) Dangerous Goods Regulations as well as DOT regulations. Water vessel shipments must also be prepared in accordance with International Maritime Organization (IMO) regulations. All packaging used to transport helium must be either "UN/DOT Specification" or "UN/DOT Authorized" and in proper condition for transport.

Table 2: Helium Service Connections

Cylinder Service	CGA Connection
Helium <3,000 psig	580
Helium at 3,001 to 5,500 psig	680
Helium at 5,501 to 7,500 psig	677
Semiconductor	718

Department of Transportation Regulations, Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, also describes the labeling and identification requirements.

DOT Shipping Name: Helium, Compressed

DOT Hazard Class: 2.2

DOT Shipping Label: Nonflammable Gas (Figure 4)

Identification Number: UN1046

Safety Considerations

The hazards associated with helium are asphyxiation and the high pressure of the gas in containers and systems.

Buildings

Provide adequate ventilation where helium is being used.

Provide monitoring for areas where oxygen displacement may occur.

OSHA has established 19.5% oxygen concentration as the minimum for working without supplied air.

Remember, helium has no warning properties!

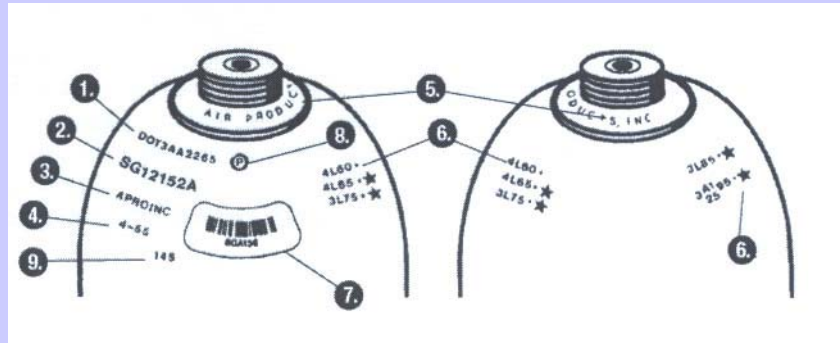
Storage

- Cylinders should be stored upright in a well ventilated, dry, cool, secure area that is protected from the weather and preferable fire-resistant.
- No part of a cylinder should ever be allowed to exceed 125°F (52°C) and areas should be free of combustible materials. Never deliberately overheat a cylinder to increase the pressure or discharge rate.
- Cylinders should be stored away from heavily traveled areas and emergency exits.
- Avoid areas where salt and other corrosive materials are present.
- The valve outlet seal and valve protective cap should be left in place until the cylinder has been secured against a wall or bench, or placed in a cylinder stand and is ready for use.
- When returning empty cylinders, insure the valve is closed and that some positive pressure remains in the cylinder. Replace any valve outlet and protective caps originally shipped with the container and label the cylinder as "Empty." Do not store full and empty containers together.

Handling

- Never drop, drag, roll, or slide cylinders. Use a specifically designed hand-truck for cylinder movement.
- Never attempt to lift a cylinder by its cap.
- Wrenches should never be used to open or close a valve equipped with a handwheel. If the valve is faulty, contact the gas supplier.

Figure 3 Key to Cylinder Stampings



1. Cylinder Specification

- DOT-Department of Transportation, which is the regulatory body that governs the use of cylinders
- Specification of the cylinder type or material of construction (e.g., 3AA).
- Service or working pressure in pounds per square inch (e.g., 2,265 psi).

2. Cylinder Serial Number

3. Registered Owner Symbol

- Symbol used to indicate the original owner of the cylinders.
- APROINC is a Registered Owner Symbol

4. Date of Manufacture

- This date (month-year) also indicates the original hydrostatic test.

5. Neck Ring Identification

- The cylinder neck ring displays the name of the current owner of the cylinder.

6. Retest Markings

- The format for a retest marking is: Month-Facility-Year-Plus Rating-Star Stamp
- The + symbol (Plus Rating) indicates that the cylinder qualifies for 10% overfill.
- The ★ symbol (Star Stamp) indicates that the cylinder meets the requirements for 10-year retest.

7. Bar Code Label

- The bar code label provides a unique cylinder identifier and is used by computer systems to track cylinders throughout the fill process.

8. Cylinder Manufacturer's Inspection Marking

9. Cylinder Tare (Empty) Weight

- If difficulty is experienced operating the container valve or using the container connections, discontinue use and contact the gas supplier. Use only the proper connections on the container. **DO NOT USE ADAPTERS!**
- Always open a compressed gas cylinder valve slowly to avoid rapid system pressurization.
- **NEVER** insert an object (e.g., wrench, screw driver, pry bar, etc.) into the opening of the cylinder cap. Doing so may damage or inadvertently open the valve. Use only a specially designed strap-wrench to remove over-tightened or rusted caps.
- Never tamper with the safety devices on valves or cylinders.
- Use piping and equipment designed to withstand the maximum pressures encountered.
- Use a pressure reducing regulator or separate control valve along with properly designed pressure relief devices to safely discharge gas to working systems.

Figure 4 Nonflammable Gas Shipping Label



- Use a check valve to prevent reverse gas flow into the containers.
- It is recommended that all vents be piped to the exterior of the building and are in accordance with local regulations.
- **Refilling or shipping a compressed gas cylinder without consent of the owner is a violation of federal law.**

Personnel Equipment

Personnel must be thoroughly familiar with properties and safety considerations before being allowed to handle helium and/or its associated equipment. The use of safety glasses, safety shoes, and leather work gloves is recommended when handling cylinders. Only trained and certified emergency responders should respond to emergency situations. In emergency situations, self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) must be used.

First Aid

Persons suffering from lack of oxygen should be moved to fresh air. If the victim is not breathing, administer

artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required to prevent asphyxiation of rescue personnel.

Fire Fighting

Since helium is nonflammable, special fire fighting equipment and instructions are not needed. However, upon exposure to intense heat or flame, cylinder may vent rapidly and/or rupture violently. Most cylinders are designed to vent contents when exposed to elevated temperatures. Pressure in a container can build up due to heat, and it may rupture if pressure relief device should fail to function.

Information Sources

- Compressed Gas Association
1725 Jefferson Davis Highway, Suite 1004
Arlington, VA 22202-4102
Phone: 1-703-412-0900
- National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park, P.O. Box 9101
Quincy, MA 02269-9101
Phone: 1-800-344-3555

Emergency Response Telephone Numbers

USA

CHEMTRAC

1-800-424-9300 (Toll Free in the U.S., Canada, and U.S. Virgin Islands)
703-527-3887 for calls originating elsewhere (Collect calls are accepted)

CHEM-TEL, INC.

1-800-255-3924 (Toll Free in the U.S., Canada, and U.S. Virgin Islands)
813-248-0585 for calls originating elsewhere (Collect calls are accepted)

INFOTRAC

1-800-535-5053 (Toll Free in the U.S., Canada, and U.S. Virgin Islands)
352-323-3500 for calls originating elsewhere (Collect calls are accepted)

3E COMPANY

1-800-451-8346 (Toll Free in the U.S., Canada, and U.S. Virgin Islands)
760-602-8703 for calls originating elsewhere (Collect calls are accepted)

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC)

Call NRC (24 Hours)

1-800-424-8802 (Toll Free in the U.S., Canada, and U.S. Virgin Islands)
202-267-2675 in the District of Columbia

MILITARY SHIPMENTS

703-697-0218 Explosives/Ammunition Incidents (Collect calls accepted)
1-800-851-8061 All other dangerous goods incidents

NATIONWIDE POISON CONTROL CENTER (United States Only)

1-800-222-1222 (Toll Free in the U.S.)

CANADA

CANUTECH

613-996-6666 (Collect calls are accepted)

*666 Cellular (In Canada only)

Visit Web Site: www.cstusa.biz for further information

or

Call 410-982-6585

or

Ask your local sales representative