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Hydrogen generators using water electrolysis — Industrial, commercial, and residential applications

Générateurs d'hydrogène utilisant le procédé de l'électrolyse de l'eau — Applications industrielles, commerciales et résidentielles

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Contents

Page

Introduction vi 1 Scope 1 2 Normative references 1 3 Terms and definitions 4 4 Requirements 7 4.1 Operating conditions 7 4.1.1 Energy consumption 7 4.1.2 Feed water specifications 7 4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.2.1 Reichanical equipment 9 4.3.1 General materials requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements 9 4.3.3 IEnditiskiauter equirements 10 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 11 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.	Fore	word			v		
1 Scope 1 2 Normative references 1 3 Terms and definitions 4 4 Requirements 7 4.1 Energy consumption 7 4.1.1 Energy consumption 7 4.1.2 Fed water specifications 7 4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of nydrogen 9 4.1.9 General requirements 9 4.3.1 General requirements 9 4.3.2 General requirements 10 4.3.3 Farseure-bearing components 13 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and (chriliators and test steace) or of the fail of the 71 17 4.3.6 Purps 16 4.3.7 4.3.7 Heat transfer systemo 222342019 17 4.3.8 pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.7 Heat transf	Introduction						
2 Normative references 1 3 Terms and definitions 4 4 Requirements 7 4.1 Operating conditions 7 4.1.2 Feed water specifications 7 4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.2 Risk management 9 4.3.1 General materials requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements 10 4.3.3 Enclosure requirements 10 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fass and ventilators at CLS. Itel. at) 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system 22744-2010 17 4.3.8 Informetation tolerance, 2744-2010 17 4.3.11 Spil	1	Scop	e		1		
3 Terms and definitions 4 4 Requirements 7 4.1 Operating conditions 7 4.1.1 Energy consumption 7 4.1.2 Feed water specifications 7 4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 General requirements 9 4.3.1 General requirements 9 4.3.2 General requirements 10 4.3.3 Enclosure requirements 11 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and (entilators all CLS.11Ch.21) 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system 202144 (see 2014 410 (bc2) 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance (see 2024 2016 117 14 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance (see 2024 2016 117 14 4.3.1 <th>2</th> <th>Norr</th> <th>native re</th> <th>ferences</th> <th></th>	2	Norr	native re	ferences			
4 Requirements 7 4.1 Operating conditions 7 4.1.2 Feed water specifications 7 4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.3 Mechanical equipment 9 4.3.1 General requirements 10 4.3.3 Enclosure requirements 10 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators at CIS. Iteln.21) 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system: 22744.2010 17 4.3.10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat 17 4.3.1 Selectrical equipment, wiring and ventilation 18 4.4.2 Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation 17 4.3.8 Inseronectain temperature limits and res	3	Tern	ns and de	efinitions			
4.1 Operating conditions 7 4.1.1 Energy consumption 7 4.1.2 Feed water specifications 7 4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.3 Mechanical equipment 9 4.3.1 General materials requirements 9 4.3.3 Endetsuce requirements, RD PREVIEW 11 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components, 13 4.3.5 Fans and (writiable and exception and components, 13 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system 0 227142010 17 4.3.8 Impromental tolerance exception and components, 13 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance exception exception for an and components, 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance exception exception for an an exceptistance to heat 17 <	4	Requirements					
4.1.1 Energy consumption 7 4.1.2 Feed water specifications 7 4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.1.9 General requirements 9 4.3.1 General requirements, RD PREVIEW 10 4.3.2 General requirements, RD PREVIEW 11 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components, and ventilators at CIS.11Ch.21 16 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators at CIS.11Ch.21 17 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system 2274 2019 17 4.3.8 InConnection to potable water sectorobere 961 4101 be71 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance is 2274 2019 17 4.3.11 Splidage, overflow, and drain 17 4.3.11 Fildage, overflow, and drain 17 4.3.11 Fildage, overflow, and drain 17 4.3.11	-	4.1	Operat	ing conditions			
4.1.2 Feed vater specifications 7 4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.3.1 General materials requirements 9 4.3.1 General materials requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements 10 4.3.3 Fhdosane requirements, RDD PREVIEW 11 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators and resistance to the topologic 90:14100 fbc71 17 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 4.3.1 Spillage, overflow, and drain 17 4.3.10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat 17 4.3.10 Spillage, overflow, and drain 17 4.4 Electrical equipment, wring and ventilation 18			4.1.1	Energy consumption	7		
4.1.3 Ambient environment 7 4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.4 Mechanical equipment 9 4.3.1 General materials requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements 10 4.3.3 Fans and ventilators at CLS. Itel.al) 11 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators at CLS. Itel.al) 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 4.3.7 Heat transfer systemo 227342010 17 4.3.8 mconnectoa to potable.water.sectoobsec 9641400 be71 17 4.3.10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat 17 4.3.10 Equipm			4.1.2	Feed water specifications	7		
4.1.4 Purge gas 7 4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of nygen 9 4.2 Risk management 9 4.3.1 General requirements 9 4.3.2 General requirements 9 4.3.3 Factoral materials requirements 10 4.3.3 Factoral requirements 10 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and Verifiabors 27214/2019 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system 0.22714/2019 17 4.3.8 Imp Connection to potable water, sereorbiese 0.01 + 100 fbc71 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance 0.22724/2019 17 4.3.10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat 17 4.3.11 Spillage, overflow, and drain 17 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.1			4.1.3	Ambient environment	7		
4.1.5 Oxygen venting 8 4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.3.1 General materials requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements 9 4.3.3 Enclosure requirements 9 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 10 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators 2174/2010 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system 22734/2010 17 4.3.8 Romentcin to potable water set collower optile to be 71 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance iso 22734/2010 17 4.3.10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat 17 4.3.10 Equipment, wiring and ventilation 18 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.2 Electrical equipment 21			4.1.4	Purge gas	7		
4.1.6 Hydrogen venting 8 4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen 9 4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen 9 4.2 Risk management 9 4.3 Mechanical equipment 9 4.3.1 General materials requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements. 9 4.3.3 Endosure requirements. 10 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components. 13 4.3.5 Fans and Vertiletofs 20 CMS. Itel. 21 17 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system. 2014.000 4.3.8 Imf Connection to potable water. streacher 54:61.410f bc71 17 4.3.10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat 17 4.3.11 Spillage, overflow, and drain 17 4.3.11 Spillage, overflow, and drain 17 4.3.12 Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation 18 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.2 Electrical equipment 20 4.5 Control systems 21			4.1.5	Oxygen venting			
4.1.7Delivery of hydrogen94.18Delivery of oxygen94.2Risk management94.3Mechanical equipment94.3.1General requirements104.3.2General materials requirements104.3.3Endosure requirements104.3.4Pressure-bearing components134.3.5Fans and (entilators 2000, 2			4.1.6	Hydrogen venting			
4.1.8Delivery of oxygen94.2Risk management94.3Mechanical equipment94.3.1General requirements94.3.2General materials requirements104.3.3Endrosure requirements104.3.4Pressure-bearing components134.3.5Fans and ventilatofs 21 CIS.11CH.21164.3.6Pumps164.3.7Heat transfer system22744201974.3.8http://connection.to.potable.water.ssie.a00heef.9bf4.410f.bc71174.3.8http://connection.to.potable.water.ssie.a00heef.9bf4.410f.bc71174.3.10Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat174.3.11Spillage, overflow, and drain174.4Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Gontrol function in the event of failure234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Alarms254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.5.1Remote control systems254.5.2Safety components <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>4.1.7</td><td>Delivery of hydrogen</td><td>9</td></td<>			4.1.7	Delivery of hydrogen	9		
4.2 Risk management 9 4.3 Mechanical equipment 9 4.3.1 General requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements 9 4.3.3 Factosure requirements 9 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 10 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators are components 13 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system: 227342010 17 4.3.8 Inf.Connection to potable water.secteorObsect064 407 ber 1 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance is 22734-2010 17 4.3.1 Spillage overflow, and drain 17 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.2 Electrical equipment 20 4.5 Control systems 21			4.1.8	Delivery of oxygen	9		
4.3 Mechanical equipment 9 4.3.1 General requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements 10 4.3.3 Ebotosue requirements 10 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and Ventilators at COS. Itech.al) 16 4.3.6 Pumps. 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system. 22734 2010 17 4.3.8 Proconnection to potable water. setemOblect Otel 410 Ebc71 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance to 22734 2010 17 4.3.1 Spillopment temperature limits and resistance to heat 17 4.3.1 Spillopment, wiring and ventilation 18 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 23 4.5.1 General 21 4.5.2 Safety control circuit 23 4.5.3 Control function in the event of failure 23 4.5.4 Programmable electronic equipment 23 <t< td=""><td></td><td>4.2</td><td>Risk m</td><td>anagement</td><td>9</td></t<>		4.2	Risk m	anagement	9		
4.3.1 General requirements 9 4.3.2 General materials requirements 10 4.3.3 Factosure requirements 10 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators all CS. ITED. All 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system. 22734/2019 17 4.3.8 Inf. Connection to potable water. sciencobect Oktl. 4106 bc71 17 4.3.8 Inf. Connection to potable water. sciencobect Oktl. 4106 bc71 17 4.3.1 Spillage, overflow, and drain 17 4.3.1 Spillage, overflow, and ventilation 18 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.2 Electrical equipment 20 4.5.1 General 21 4.5.2 Safety control circuit 23 4.5.3 Control systems 21 4.5.4 Programmable electronic equipment 23 4.5.5 Start 23 4.5.6 Emergency-stop 24 4.5.7 Stop 24 4.5.8 </td <td></td> <td>4.3</td> <td>Mechai</td> <td>nical equipment</td> <td></td>		4.3	Mechai	nical equipment			
4.3.2 General materials requirements 10 4.3.3 Factorin requirements 11 4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and verificators at COS. It Ch. at) 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system). 227:4:2019 17 4.3.8 Im Connection to potable, water. siztee 000eef 9bf1 410f be71 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance			4.3.1	General requirements			
4.3.3Enclosure requirements. RTD FREE VIEW114.3.4Pressure-bearing components.134.3.5Fans and Verifiabes at COS. It Ch. at 1164.3.6Pumps.164.3.7Heat transfer system). 22734 2019174.3.8In Connection to potable water. sistem000er 00bet 0410 fbe71174.3.9Environmental tolerance to 2734 2019174.3.10Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat174.3.11Spillage, overflow, and drain174.4Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.13Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.6.1Electrolyte personnel275Test methods27			4.3.2	General materials requirements			
4.3.4 Pressure-bearing components 13 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators at COS. It Ch. at) 16 4.3.5 Fans and ventilators at COS. It Ch. at) 16 4.3.6 Pumps 16 4.3.7 Heat transfer system 0.227342010 17 4.3.8 ImpConnection to potable water, sixteno0heer 0hst 4100 ber71 17 4.3.9 Environmental tolerance two 227342010 17 4.3.10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat 17 4.3.11 Spillage, overflow, and drain 17 4.3.11 Spillage, overflow, and drain 17 4.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements 18 4.4.2 Electrical equipment 20 4.5 Control systems 21 4.5.1 General 21 4.5.2 Safety control circuit 23 4.5.4 Programmable electronic equipment 23 4.5.5 Start 23 4.5.6 Emergency-stop 24 4.5.7 Stop 24 4.5.8 Self-correctable conditions 25 <tr< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>4.3.3</td><td>Enclosure requirements, K.D. P.K.R. V.I.R. VV</td><td></td></tr<>			4.3.3	Enclosure requirements, K.D. P.K.R. V.I.R. VV			
4.3.5Fans and ventilators at triss at trist at triss at tri			4.3.4	Pressure-bearing components.			
4.3.6Pumps164.3.7Heat transfer system174.3.8httpConnection to potable water174.3.9Environmental tolerance174.3.0Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat174.3.10Spillage, overflow, and drain174.4Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Renset254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.3.5	Fans and ventuators al usalle in all			
4.3.7Freat transfer system: 327342010174.3.8ImpConnection to potable water. sistem: 000beef-9bf1-410F be71174.3.9Environmental-tolerance co. 22734-2010174.3.10Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat174.3.11Spillage, overflow, and drain174.4Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.61Electrolyte264.62Amore264.61Electrolyte264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.3.6	Pumps.			
4.3.6 http://http://widef.cor/cod/beef/stil/14101beef/11/4.3.9 Environmental tolerance two 22734-2019174.3.10 Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat174.3.11 Spillage, overflow, and drain174.4 Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation184.4.1 Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.2 Electrical equipment204.5 Control systems214.5.1 General214.5.2 Safety control circuit234.5.3 Control function in the event of failure234.5.4 Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5 Start234.5.6 Emergency-stop244.5.7 Stop244.5.8 Self-correctable conditions244.5.9 Interconnected installations254.5.11 Remote control systems254.5.12 Alarms254.5.13 Purge gas quantity254.5.14 Reset254.5.15 Suspension of safeguards264.61 Electrolyte264.6.1 Electrolyte264.6.2 Membrane264.7 Protection of service personnel275 Test methods27			4.3.7	Heat transfer system <u>227342010</u>			
4.3.9Elvironmentation174.3.10Equipment temperature limits and resistance to heat174.3.11Spillage, overflow, and drain174.4Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.3.8 ht	ttp://iliteGidoneto.poidojet/waters/sist/ea00beet-9bit-410f-be-71-	1/		
4.3.10Equipment temperature finites and resistance to heat174.3.11Spillage, overflow, and drain.174.4Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements.184.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.3.9	Environmentastorerande/80-22734-2019			
4.4Electrical equipment, wiring and ventilation184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.6.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.5.10	Equipment temperature mints and resistance to neat	1/		
4.4Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.1Fire and explosion hazard protection requirements184.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27		1.1.	Floctri	cal equipment wiring and ventilation			
4.4.1File and explosion hazard protection requirements104.4.2Electrical equipment204.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27		4.4		Fire and explosion bazard protection requirements			
4.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.4.1 1.1.7	Floctrical equipment			
4.5Control systems214.5.1General214.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27		45	Contro	l systems			
4.5.2Safety control circuit234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27		7.5	451	General			
4.5.2Solid cyclothere electronic equipment234.5.3Control function in the event of failure234.5.4Programmable electronic equipment234.5.5Start234.5.6Emergency-stop244.5.7Stop244.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			452	Safety control circuit			
4.5.4 Programmable electronic equipment. 23 4.5.5 Start. 23 4.5.6 Emergency-stop. 24 4.5.7 Stop. 24 4.5.8 Self-correctable conditions. 24 4.5.9 Interconnected installations. 25 4.5.10 Safety components. 25 4.5.11 Remote control systems. 25 4.5.12 Alarms. 25 4.5.13 Purge gas quantity. 25 4.5.14 Reset. 25 4.5.15 Suspension of safeguards. 26 4.6 Ion transport medium 26 4.6.1 Electrolyte. 26 4.6.2 Membrane. 26 4.7 Protection of service personnel 27 5 Test methods. 27			453	Control function in the event of failure	23		
4.5.5 Start			454	Programmable electronic equipment	23		
4.5.6 Emergency-stop			455	Start	23		
4.5.7Stop			456	Emergency-ston	23		
4.5.8Self-correctable conditions244.5.9Interconnected installations254.5.10Safety components254.5.11Remote control systems254.5.12Alarms254.5.13Purge gas quantity254.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.5.7	Ston	24		
4.5.9 Interconnected installations 25 4.5.10 Safety components 25 4.5.11 Remote control systems 25 4.5.12 Alarms 25 4.5.13 Purge gas quantity 25 4.5.14 Reset 25 4.5.15 Suspension of safeguards 26 4.6 Ion transport medium 26 4.6.1 Electrolyte 26 4.6.2 Membrane 26 4.7 Protection of service personnel 27 5 Test methods 27			4.5.8	Self-correctable conditions	24		
4.5.10 Safety components 25 4.5.11 Remote control systems 25 4.5.12 Alarms 25 4.5.13 Purge gas quantity 25 4.5.14 Reset 25 4.5.15 Suspension of safeguards 26 4.6 Ion transport medium 26 4.6.1 Electrolyte 26 4.6.2 Membrane 26 4.7 Protection of service personnel 27 5 Test methods 27			4.5.9	Interconnected installations			
4.5.11 Remote control systems 25 4.5.12 Alarms 25 4.5.13 Purge gas quantity 25 4.5.14 Reset 25 4.5.15 Suspension of safeguards 26 4.6 Ion transport medium 26 4.6.1 Electrolyte 26 4.6.2 Membrane 26 4.7 Protection of service personnel 27 5 Test methods 27			4.5.10	Safety components			
4.5.12 Alarms 25 4.5.13 Purge gas quantity 25 4.5.14 Reset 25 4.5.15 Suspension of safeguards 26 4.6 Ion transport medium 26 4.6.1 Electrolyte 26 4.6.2 Membrane 26 4.7 Protection of service personnel 27 5 Test methods 27			4.5.11	Remote control systems			
4.5.13Purge gas quantity			4.5.12	Alarms			
4.5.14Reset254.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.5.13	Purge gas quantity			
4.5.15Suspension of safeguards264.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.5.14	Reset			
4.6Ion transport medium264.6.1Electrolyte264.6.2Membrane264.7Protection of service personnel275Test methods27			4.5.15	Suspension of safeguards			
4.6.1 Electrolyte		4.6	Ion tra	nsport medium			
4.6.2 Membrane 26 4.7 Protection of service personnel 27 5 Test methods 27			4.6.1	Electrolyte			
4.7 Protection of service personnel 27 5 Test methods 27			4.6.2	Membrane			
5 Test methods		4.7	Protect	tion of service personnel			
	5	Test methods					

	5.1	General	27		
	5.2	Гуре (qualification) tests	27		
		5.2.1 General requirements	27		
		5.2.2 Basic test arrangements	27		
		5.2.3 Reference test conditions	27		
		5.2.4 Electrical tests	29		
		5.2.5 Pressure test	31		
		5.2.6 Leakage test	32		
		5.2.7 Dilution tests	33		
		5.2.8 Protection against the spread of fire tests	34		
		5.2.9 Temperature tests	34		
		5.2.10 Environmental test	34		
		5.2.12 Performance tests	55 25		
		5.2.12 Spinage, overnow, and drain test	55		
		5.2.13 Mechanical strength	55 55		
		5.2.15 Vont tosts	25		
		5.2.16 Sound level test	27		
	53	Souting tasts	28		
	5.5	5.3.1 General requirements	38		
		5.3.2 Continuity of the protective bonding circuit test	38		
		5.3.3 Voltage test	38		
		5.3.4 Functional tests	38		
		5.3.5 Leakage test	38		
6	Marking and Jahollin ITeh STANDARD PREVIEW				
0	Marki 6 1	g and labelling			
	6.2	Androgen generator marking	20		
	63	Jarking of components	39		
	6.4	Narning signs ISO 22734:2019	29		
_	D. 1	https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ea00beef-9bf4-410f-bc71-			
7	Docun	entation accompanying the <u>hydrogen generator</u> 19	10		
	/.1	Jeneral	10		
	/.Z	lydrogen generator ratings	FU 1 1		
	1.5	1901 Ogen generator installation	F1 11		
		7.3.1 Utilitation of the second	rı 11		
		7.3.2 Specific requirements for indoor installations	11		
		7.3.4 Specific requirements for huilt-in hydrogen generator appliances	12		
		7.3.5 Lifting	12		
	7.4	Avdrogen generator operation	12		
	7.5	lydrogen generator maintenance	13		
Annex	A (info	mative) Hydrogen-assisted corrosion	4		
Annex	B (info	mative) Flammability limits of hydrogen	ł5		
Biblio	graphy		16		

7

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see <u>www.iso</u> <u>.org/iso/foreword.html</u>. (standards.iten.ai)

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 197, Hydrogen technologies.

This first edition cancels and replaces ISO 2273441:2008 and ISO 22734-2:2011, which have been combined and technically revised. The technical revisions add Alkaline Exchange Membranes to the document scope, update Normative references, clarify pressure terminology definitions, and simplify Risk Management requirements. This document is reorganized into 7 clauses, where all design requirements are now found in <u>Clause 4</u>, and all test methods are now found in <u>Clause 5</u>.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at <u>www.iso.org/members.html</u>.

Introduction

In a hydrogen generator electrochemical cell, electricity causes dissociation of water into hydrogen and oxygen molecules. An electric current is passed between two electrodes separated by a conductive electrolyte or "ion transport medium", producing hydrogen at the negative electrode (cathode) and oxygen at the positive electrode (anode). As water is H_2O , twice the volume of hydrogen is produced compared with oxygen.

Hydrogen gas produced using electrolysis technology can be utilized immediately or stored for later use.

The cell(s), and electrical, gas processing, ventilation, cooling, monitoring equipment and controls are contained within an enclosure. Gas compression, feed water conditioning, and auxiliary equipment may also be included.

This document is intended to be used for certification purposes.

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ISO 22734:2019 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ea00beef-9bf4-410f-bc71-0d5044106b4e/iso-22734-2019

Hydrogen generators using water electrolysis — Industrial, commercial, and residential applications

1 Scope

This document defines the construction, safety, and performance requirements of modular or factorymatched hydrogen gas generation appliances, herein referred to as hydrogen generators, using electrochemical reactions to electrolyse water to produce hydrogen.

This document is applicable to hydrogen generators that use the following types of ion transport medium:

- group of aqueous bases;
- group of aqueous acids;
- solid polymeric materials with acidic function group additions, such as acid proton exchange membrane (PEM);
- solid polymeric materials with basic function group additions, such as anion exchange membrane (AEM).

This document is applicable to hydrogen generators intended for industrial and commercial uses, and indoor and outdoor residential use in sheltered areas, such as car-ports, garages, utility rooms and similar areas of a residence.

Hydrogen generators that can also be $u_{sed_2to_1}$ generate electricity, such as reversible fuel cells, are excluded from the scope of this document g/standards/sist/ea00beef-9bf4-410f-bc71-

Residential hydrogen generators that also supply oxygen as a product are excluded from the scope of this document.

2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 1182, Reaction to fire tests for products — Non-combustibility test

ISO 3746, Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels and sound energy levels of noise sources using sound pressure — Survey method using an enveloping measurement surface over a reflecting plane

ISO 3864-2, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Part 2: Design principles for product safety labels

ISO 4126-1, Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 1: Safety valves

ISO 4126-2, Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 2: Bursting disc safety devices

ISO 4126-6, Safety devices for protection against excessive pressure — Part 6: Application, selection and installation of bursting disc safety devices

ISO 7010, Graphical symbols — Safety colours and safety signs — Registered safety signs

ISO 7866, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless aluminium alloy gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing

ISO 9300, Measurement of gas flow by means of critical flow Venturi nozzles

ISO 9951, Measurement of gas flow in closed conduits — Turbine meters

ISO 9614-1, Acoustics — Determination of sound power levels of noise sources using sound intensity — Part 1: Measurement at discrete points

ISO 9809-1, Gas cylinders — Refillable seamless steel gas cylinders — Design, construction and testing — Part 1: Quenched and tempered steel cylinders with tensile strength less than 1 100 MPa

ISO 10286, Gas cylinders — Terminology

ISO 10790, Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits — Guidance to the selection, installation and use of Coriolis flowmeters (mass flow, density and volume flow measurements)

ISO 11119-1, Gas cylinders — Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes — Design, construction and testing — Part 1: Hoop wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450 l

ISO 11119-2, Gas cylinders — Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes — Design, construction and testing — Part 2: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450 l with load-sharing metal liners

ISO 11119-3, Gas cylinders — Refillable composite gas cylinders and tubes — Design, construction and testing — Part 3: Fully wrapped fibre reinforced composite gas cylinders and tubes up to 450L with non-load-sharing metallic or non-metallic liners

ISO 12100, Safety of machinery – General principles for design – Risk assessment and risk reduction

ISO 12499, Industrial fans — Mechanical safety of fans - Guarding

ISO 13709, Centrifugal pumps for petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries

<u>ISO 22734:2019</u>

ISO 13850, Safety of machinerys Hst Emergency/stop functions/sist Reinciples for design 1-

0d5044106b4e/iso-22734-2019 ISO 13854, Safety of machinery — Minimum gaps to avoid crushing of parts of the human body

ISO 13857, Safety of machinery — Safety distances to prevent hazard zones being reached by upper and lower limbs

ISO 14511, Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits — Thermal mass flowmeters

ISO 14847, Rotary positive displacement pumps — Technical requirements

ISO 15534-1, Ergonomic design for the safety of machinery — Part 1: Principles for determining the dimensions required for openings for whole-body access into machinery

ISO 15534-2, Ergonomic design for the safety of machinery — Part 2: Principles for determining the dimensions required for access openings

ISO 15649, Petroleum and natural gas industries — Piping

ISO 16111, Transportable gas storage devices — Hydrogen absorbed in reversible metal hydride

ISO 16528-1, Boilers and pressure vessels — Part 1: Performance requirements

ISO 17398, Safety colours and safety signs — Classification, performance and durability of safety signs

ISO 26142, Hydrogen detection apparatus — Stationary applications

IEC 31010:2019, Risk management — Risk assessment techniques

IEC 60068-2-18:2017, Environmental testing — Part 2-18: Tests — Test R and guidance: Water

IEC 60079 (all parts), Explosive atmospheres

IEC 60204-1:2016, Safety of machinery — Electrical equipment of machines — Part 1: General requirements

IEC 60335-1:2010, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 1: General requirements

IEC 60335-2-41, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-41: Particular requirements for pumps

IEC 60335-2-51, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-51: Particular requirements for stationary circulation pumps for heating and service water installations

IEC 60335-2-80, Household and similar electrical appliances — Safety — Part 2-80: Particular requirements for fans

IEC 60364-4-41, Low voltage electrical installations — Part 4-41: Protection for safety — Protection against electric shock

IEC 60364-4-43, Low-voltage electrical installations — Part 4-43: Protection for safety — Protection against overcurrent

IEC 60445, Basic and safety principles for man-machine interface, marking and identification — Identification of equipment terminals, conductor terminations and conductors

IEC 60529, Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Codes)

IEC 60534 (all parts), Industrial-process control valves

IEC 60695-11-10, Fire hazard testing – Part 11-10: Test flames – 50 W horizontal and vertical flame test methods

IEC 60695-11-20, Fire hazard testing Part 11-20: Test flames 500 W Flame test methods

 IEC 60730-1:2013, Automatic electrical <u>icontrols for</u> household and similar use — Part 1: General requirements

 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ea00beef-9bf4-410f-bc71

0d5044106b4e/iso-22734-2019 IEC 60947-1, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear — Part 1: General rules

IEC 60950-1:2005, Information technology equipment — Safety — Part 1: General requirements

IEC 60998-2-2, Connecting devices for low-voltage circuits for household and similar purposes — Part 2-2: Particular requirements for connecting devices as separate entities with screwless-type clamping units

IEC 60999-1, Connecting devices — Electrical copper conductors — Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units — Part 1: General requirements and particular requirements for clamping units for conductors from 0,2 mm2 up to 35 mm2 (included)

IEC 60999-2, Connecting devices — Electrical copper conductors — Safety requirements for screw-type and screwless-type clamping units — Part 2: Particular requirements for clamping units for conductors above 35 mm2 up to 300 mm2 (included)

IEC 61010-1:2010, Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use — Part 1: General requirements

IEC 61069-7, Industrial-process measurement and control — Evaluation of system properties for the purpose of system assessment — Part 7: Assessment of system safety

IEC 61131-1, Programmable controllers — Part 1: General information

IEC 61131-2, Programmable controllers — Part 2: Equipment requirements and tests

IEC 61508, Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems

IEC 61511-1, Functional safety: Safety instrumented systems for the process industry sector — Part 1: Framework, definitions, system, hardware and software requirements

IEC 61672-1, Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 1: Specifications IEC 61672-2, Electroacoustics — Sound level meters — Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests

Terms and definitions 3

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

area classification

classification of *hazardous areas* (3.2) according to the probability of the existence of an explosive atmosphere, in order to relate the selection of electrical apparatus for use in the area to the degree of hazard (3.12)

3.2

hazardous area

area in which an explosive atmosphere is present, or may be expected to be present, in quantities such as to require special precautions for the construction, installation and use of electrical apparatus

3.3

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built-in hydrogen generator appliance

hydrogen generator intended to be installed in a cabinet, in a prepared recess in a wall, or in a similar location

3.4

<u>ISO 22734:2019</u>

commercial use

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ea00beef-9bf4-410f-bc71use of hydrogen generators by laymen in non-manufacturing business facilities such as stores, hotels,

office buildings, educational institutes, filling stations, warehouses, and other non-residential locations

3.5

containment system

part of the apparatus containing a flammable substance that may constitute a source of release

3.6

dilution

continuous supply of a *purge gas* (3.27) at such a rate that the concentration of a flammable substance inside an *enclosure* (3.9) is maintained at a value outside the explosive (flammable) limits at any potential ignition source (that is to say, outside the dilution area)

3.7

dilution volume

location in the vicinity of a source of release where the concentration of flammable substance is not diluted to a level below the lower flammability limit (LFL)

Note 1 to entry: *Dilution* (3.6) of oxygen by inert gas can result in a concentration of flammable gas or vapour above the upper flammability limit (UFL).

Note 2 to entry: <u>Annex B</u> provides information on the flammability limits of hydrogen.

3.8

electrochemical cell

assembly of electrodes, fluid containment, flow means, and electrical current conduction means that may include product gas separation *membranes* (3.19) and may be arranged as single unipolar cells or in bipolar cell stacks within or without a process containment vessel, for the purpose of producing hydrogen and/or oxygen from water

3.9

enclosure

containment and support structure(s) protecting a hydrogen generator from specific environmental and climatic conditions and protecting persons and livestock from incidental contact with the hazardous parts of the hydrogen generator

3.10

enriched oxygen atmosphere

gas that contains a volume fraction of more than 23,5 % oxygen with the remainder of its components being inert

3.11

factory-matched

engineered in a factory to correspond with each other and work together, separately packed for storage and transportation, and intended to be assembled together at the point of utilization

[SOURCE: ISO 16110-1:2007, 3.21, modified — The term has been changed from "factory matched unit" to "factory-matched"; the words "system components" have been removed.]

3.12

hazard

potential source of harm

3.13

hazardous condition

condition that may adversely affect the safety of the hydrogen generator operation

Note 1 to entry: Examples of hazardous conditions include having an *enriched oxygen atmosphere* (3.10), a hydrogen concentration exceeding the lower flammability limit, an ignition source in a classified area, an overpressure, or an over temperature.

ISO 22734:2019

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ea00beef-9bf4-410f-bc71-

industrial use

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use of hydrogen generators by qualified and experienced personnel in a controlled manufacturing or processing environment

3.15

3.14

ion transport medium

medium that provides ionic transport within the cell

3.16 maximum allowable working pressure

MAWP

maximum pressure permissible in a vessel or system at the temperature specified for the pressure

Note 1 to entry: The maximum allowable working pressure can also be defined as the design pressure, the maximum allowable operating pressure, the maximum permissible working pressure, or the maximum allowable pressure for the rating of pressure vessels and equipment manufactured in accordance with national pressure vessel codes.

3.17 maximum operating pressure MOP

maximum pressure that can be expected by the pressure containing components when the hydrogen generator is functioning within its design and control parameters, including anticipated transients

3.18

mechanical ventilation

replacement of air inside an *enclosure* (3.9) with fresh air accomplished by a mechanical device (such as a fan) to prevent or eliminate hazardous concentrations of hydrogen

3.19

membrane

material that provides separation between oxygen and hydrogen product gases while allowing ionic transport within the cell

3.20

natural ventilation

replacement of air inside an *enclosure* (3.9) with fresh air accomplished exclusively by a natural draft caused, for example, by the effects of wind, temperature gradients or buoyancy effects, to prevent or eliminate hazardous concentrations of hydrogen

3.21

normal condition

condition in which all means for protection against *hazards* (3.12) are intact

3.22

normal use

operation, including stand-by, according to the instructions for use or for the obvious intended purpose

Note 1 to entry: In most cases, normal use also implies *normal condition* (3.21), because the instructions for use will warn against using the hydrogen generator when it is not in normal condition.

3.23

pressure relief device PRD

device designed to release pressure in order to prevent a rise in pressure above a specified value due to emergency or abnormal conditions

Note 1 to entry: PRDs are activated by pressure or another parameter, such as temperature, and are either reclosing devices (such as valves) or non-re-closing devices (such as rupture disks and fusible plugs). Common designations for these specific types of PRDs are as for the specific

- https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ea00beef-9bf4-410f-bc71-Pressure safety valve (PSV) pressure activated valve that opens at a specified set point to protect a system from rupture and re-closes when the pressure falls below the set point.
- Temperature-activated pressure relief device (TPRD) PRD that opens at a specified temperature to protect a system from rupture and remains open.

3.24

pressure-bearing component

part subject to a positive internal pressure of 100 kPa or greater

3.25

permanently connected

electrically connected to a supply by means of a permanent connection, which can be detached only by the use of a *tool* (3.34)

3.26

portable hydrogen generator

hydrogen generator that is not intended to be permanently fastened in a specific location and can be carried easily by a person

3.27

purge gas

gas used to maintain protective pressurization or to dilute flammable gas or vapour to a concentration well below the lower flammability limit

3.28

purging

passage of sufficient volume of a *purge gas* (3.27) through a pressurized *enclosure* (3.9) and its ducts, before the application of voltage to the apparatus, to reduce any ignitable (flammable) gas atmosphere to a concentration well below the lower flammability limit

3.29

residential use

use of hydrogen generators by laymen in private households (non-commercial and non-industrial use)

3.30

risk assessment

overall process of risk identification, risk analysis, risk evaluation, and risk mitigation

3.31

single fault condition

condition in which one means for protection against *hazards* (3.12) is defective or one fault is present which could cause a hazard

Note 1 to entry: If a single fault condition results unavoidably in another single fault condition, the two failures are considered as one single fault condition.

3.32

standard conditions

conditions to which the volume or other properties of a gas are referred, and which are represented by a temperature of 273,15 K (0 °C) and an absolute pressure of 100 kPa

3.33

supply cord

flexible cord, for supply purposes, that is fixed to the hydrogen generator

3.34 iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

external device, including keys and coins, used to aid a person to perform a mechanical function

4 Requirements

ts ISO 22734:2019 https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/ea00beef-9bf4-410f-bc71-

4.1 Operating conditions 0d5044106b4e/iso-22734-2019

4.1.1 Energy consumption

4.1.1.1 Electrical

The manufacturer shall specify, as outlined in IEC 60204-1, the electrical input rating for the hydrogen generator in volt-amperes (VA) or watts (W) and hertz.

4.1.1.2 Other utilities

The manufacturer shall specify any other utilities required.

4.1.2 Feed water specifications

The manufacturer shall define the specifications for the feed water to be used in the hydrogen generator.

4.1.3 Ambient environment

The manufacturer shall specify the physical environment conditions for which the hydrogen generator is designed. These shall include indoor or outdoor operation, the ambient temperature range, and the barometric and humidity specifications.

4.1.4 Purge gas

Where the use of purge gas is required, the manufacturer shall specify the type of purge gas and its specifications.

4.1.5 Oxygen venting

4.1.5.1 General

The manufacturer shall specify if oxygen is to be vented indoors or outdoors. If oxygen is to be vented indoors, the manufacturer shall specify if oxygen is to be vented directly out of the enclosure or within the enclosure. Oxygen vents shall meet the IP rating of 4.3.9.

4.1.5.2 Oxygen vented outdoors

If oxygen is vented outdoors, it shall be vented out of any enclosure to an outdoor location in a way that will not create a hazardous condition. The installation instructions shall provide full details describing acceptable methods as required by 7.3.1.

4.1.5.3 Oxygen vented within enclosures or indoors

To preclude the formation of a hazardous enriched-oxygen atmosphere within an enclosure, oxygen purposely vented inside the enclosure shall be diluted by a ventilation air stream to a volume fraction of oxygen in air of less than 23,5 % before being exhausted from the enclosure. For electrical equipment that could come in contact with enriched-oxygen mixtures, see <u>4.4.1.5</u>.

For systems venting oxygen into either the enclosure or indoors, room ventilation guidance to preclude a room oxygen concentration in air above a volume fraction of 23,5 % shall be provided in the installation instructions as required by 7.3.3. A label warning about the presence of oxygen shall be affixed as required by 6.4.

The design of the enclosure ventilation shall dilute the oxygen concentration such that any gas flow exiting the enclosure to the surrounding environment will not create a hazardous condition. Where mechanical ventilation is used to dilute oxygen levels, means of detecting insufficient air ventilation shall be provided and cause the hydrogen generator to shut down.

In residential applications, oxygen shall not be vented indoors directly through tubing or piping in a way that facilitates oxygen product collection (see 4.1.8). The manufacturer shall provide instruction and warnings to exclude oxygen collection per 7.3.1.

Pressure relief devices that vent within enclosures or indoors shall be considered when determining dilution and ventilation requirements.

4.1.6 Hydrogen venting

4.1.6.1 General

Hydrogen shall be vented in a manner that will not create a hazardous condition in accordance with 4.1.6.2 and 4.1.6.3. Hydrogen vents shall meet the IP rating of 4.3.9.

4.1.6.2 Hydrogen vented outdoors

Means shall be provided to connect a hydrogen vent line to the hydrogen generator. When supplied with the hydrogen generator, vent lines should be designed according to ISO/TR 15916, or other similar standards.

NOTE Additional guidance on hydrogen vents can be found in CGA G-5.5 and EIGA Doc 211/17.

4.1.6.3 Hydrogen vented within enclosures or indoors

Hydrogen gas may be vented within enclosures if it is diluted to a volume fraction of hydrogen in air of less than 1 % before exiting the enclosure.

Room ventilation guidance to preclude a room hydrogen concentration in air above a volume fraction of 1 % shall be provided in the installation instructions as required by 7.3.3 and a label warning about the presence of hydrogen shall be affixed as required by 6.4.

4.1.7 Delivery of hydrogen

The manufacturer shall specify the hydrogen production rate, the hydrogen output pressure range, hydrogen temperature range, and the hydrogen quality under standard conditions.

NOTE ISO 14687 includes specifications for hydrogen quality for use in representative applications.

4.1.8 Delivery of oxygen

Industrial and commercial equipment may deliver oxygen. Where applicable, the manufacturer shall specify the oxygen production rate, the oxygen output pressure range, hydrogen temperature range, and the quality of the oxygen produced by the hydrogen generator at standard conditions.

Residential hydrogen generators shall not deliver oxygen.

4.2 Risk management

The manufacturer shall perform a risk assessment on the hydrogen generator design using one or more structured techniques per IEC 31010:2019, Annex B and/or the requirements of ISO 12100.

It is recommended that the risk assessment be quantitative or semi-quantitative. As a minimum, mitigation measures shall address single faults that present a hazard or risk. (refer to <u>4.5</u>) The risk assessment shall demonstrate that the mitigation measures are appropriate to achieve the desired reduction of the probability and/or consequences of each risk scenario. The risk assessment shall demonstrate that all mitigation measures employed are appropriate to achieve the desired level of risk for the hydrogen generator.

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NOTE 1 It is possible that individual initigation measures interact to affect the probability and/or impact of multiple aspects of the analysis. For example, use of enclosures can reduce the probability of ignition, but can also potentially increase the consequence of deflagrations.

NOTE 2 It is possible that regulation prescribes the risk assessment methods and the degree of detail of the risk assessment analysis. For example, per national regulations, it is possible the operator must carry out further risk assessment, or layers of protection analysis (LOPA) for the hydrogen generator.

NOTE 3 It is possible that the owner/operator performs a final risk assessment of the hydrogen generator based on the specific location of the hydrogen generator.

Hydrogen generators shall be designed and manufactured such that where a release of flammable gas occurs during normal operation, the formation of a flammable atmosphere is prevented, minimized, detected, and/or controlled. Hydrogen generators shall be manufactured such that unintentional hydrogen releases are minimized (see IEC 60079 and 4.4.1).

4.3 Mechanical equipment

4.3.1 General requirements

All hydrogen generator parts and all substances used in the hydrogen generator shall be

- suitable for the range of temperatures and pressures to which the hydrogen generator is subjected during expected usage,
- resistant to the reactions, processes, and other conditions to which the hydrogen generator is exposed during expected usage,
- suitable for their intended use, and