EMERGENCY PROCEDURE GUIDE — TRANSPORT

Second edition—June 2004

MIXED LOAD OF GASES IN CYLINDERS

INCLUDES ANY COMBINATION OF:

DESCRIPTION	CLASS/ SUBRISK	UN No	HAZCHEM
Flammable gases	2.1		**2PE**
Non-flammable gases	2.2		
Oxidizing gases	2.2/5.1		
Toxic gases	2.3		

If the gas involved can be safely identified from the cylinder label, specific emergency information should be sought from the designated emergency contact given below.
If any of the gases possesses a specific toxicity hazard, the specific EPG or other relevant emergency information should be carried on the vehicle.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE: DIAL 000—IF INEFFECTIVE DIAL 1100 (EXCHANGE)
POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE: 13 11 26

Organization	Location	Telephone	Ask for
		Include area code in brackets	

HAZARDS

FIRE	May form explosive mixtures with air. May be highly flammable or increase intensity of fire. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Containers may explode when heated. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.
HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT	May be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin. High concentration of gas may cause asphyxiation without warning. Gas may be irritating to eyes, skin or respiratory tract. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Gas may react violently with water. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous or corrosive gases. Runoff may pollute waterways. Cylinder damage from impact, fire or chemical attack may lead to explosive release of contents.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS	Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling leaking or damaged cylinders and equipment. Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling cryogenic or refrigerated liquids and associated equipment.

ISBN 0 7337 6050 3
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