

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE GUIDE — TRANSPORT

Second edition—05 2003



NAME	UN No	HAZCHEM
OXYGEN, REFRIGERATED LIQUID	1073	2PE

Light blue, transparent non-flammable liquid (liquefied gas).

Contact with air causes fog. Cold gas is denser than air.

Transported in liquid form in insulated tankers or in specially insulated receptacles at a very low temperature, which may be maintained by evaporation of liquid oxygen.

Strong supporter of combustion. Mixture of liquid oxygen with flammable or combustible materials can create an explosion risk and in some instances can detonate.

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	Oxygen does not burn but will increase intensity of fire. Can ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Very high concentrations of oxygen support violent combustion, even of metals. Liquid oxygen in association with organic materials can create explosion risk and may detonate. Liquid oxygen may explode when in contact with combustible materials (e.g. oil, asphalt, hot tyres). Cold vapours from liquefied gas will initially be heavier than air. Containers may explode when heated. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. Burning material may produce irritating fumes.
HEALTH	Prolonged inhalation of pure oxygen may cause pulmonary irritation and oedema. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite, with death of tissue even through normal gloves.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS	Protective clothing must be clean and oil-free. Trousers should not have cuffs, so as to prevent oxygen entrapment. If entry into an oxygen-enriched atmosphere is necessary, clothing should be soaked with water so as to reduce fire hazard. Always wear thermal protective clothing when handling liquids and equipment.
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EMERGENCY PROCEDURES*

IF THIS HAPPENS	DO THIS
FOR ALL EMERGENCIES	IMMEDIATELY CONTACT POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE. Tell them location, material, quantity, UN Number and emergency contact. Indicate condition of vehicle and any damage observed. Warn other traffic. Shut off engine and any electrical equipment and leave 'off'. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately for at least 25 m in all directions. <i>Large spill:</i> Consider initial evacuation for at least 250 m downwind. <i>Fire involving tanker:</i> Consider initial evacuation for at least 800 m in all directions.
TANKER/VEHICLE ACCIDENT	Carry out action under 'For all emergencies'. Check for spills and leaks. Avoid moving vehicle if movement could cause spillage or generate sparks. Warn other traffic and people at risk.
SPILL OR LEAK	Carry out action under 'For all emergencies'. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, sparks or flame) within at least 50 m. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, oil, etc.) away from spilled material. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent spreading of vapours through drains and ventilation systems. Ventilate the area. Stop leak if safe to do so. If possible, turn leaking container so that gas escapes rather than liquid. Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Use water spray, fog or vapour-suppressing foam to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds. Do not direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur. Allow liquid to evaporate. Caution: When in contact with cryogenic liquids, most materials become brittle and are likely to break without warning.
FIRE (If load not affected, refer to Vehicle Fire EPG)	Carry out action under 'For all emergencies'. <i>Small fire:</i> Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool container by directing flooding quantities of water onto upper surface until well after fire is out. <i>Large fire:</i> Cool container and fight fire from protected position or use unmanned holders or monitor nozzles. Do not direct water at source of leak or venting safety devices as icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discolouration of tank: tank may explode. ALWAYS stay away from tank ends. Damaged containers should only be handled following expert advice.

FIRST AID

INHALED	Remove victim to fresh air and to a warm place (about 22°C). Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Keep victim warm and quiet. Obtain immediate medical care.
EYES	Hold eyes open and immediately flush with clean running water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain immediate medical care.
SKIN	Remove any contaminated clothing and shoes immediately.# <i>Cryogenic burns (frostbite):</i> Clothing frozen to the skin should be thawed before being removed. Thaw skin with lukewarm water; immerse if possible. If contact with liquid is minor, wash continuously with water. Protect affected area with dry, sterile, non-adhering dressings. Do not apply there too tightly as blood circulation could be restricted. Keep victim warm and quiet. Obtain immediate medical care.

* The emergency procedures specified on this card should be followed unless more product-specific information, indicating a lesser degree of risk, is available at the scene of the emergency.

Any personal items should be put in secure place for safe keeping and must be returned to their owner.