POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

• Some may burn but none ignite readily.
• Containers may explode when heated.
• Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

HEALTH

• Vapors may cause dizziness or asphyxiation without warning.
• Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground.
• Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite.
• Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

PUBLIC SAFETY

• CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
• As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.
• Keep unauthorized personnel away.
• Stay upwind.
• Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks).
• Keep out of low areas.
• Ventilate closed spaces before entering.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

• Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
• Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
• Structural firefighters’ protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

EVACUATION

Large Spill
• Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 500 meters (1/3 mile).

Fire
• If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.
### EMERGENCY RESPONSE

#### FIRE
- Use extinguishing agent suitable for type of surrounding fire.
  - **Small Fire**
    - Dry chemical or CO₂
  - **Large Fire**
    - Water spray, fog or regular foam.
    - Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
    - Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

#### Fire involving Tanks
- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur.
- Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- Some of these materials, if spilled, may evaporate leaving a flammable residue.

#### SPILL OR LEAK
- Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Do not direct water at spill or source of leak.
- Use water spray to reduce vapors or divert vapor cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material.
- If possible, turn leaking containers so that gas escapes rather than liquid.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Allow substance to evaporate.
- Ventilate the area.

#### FIRST AID
- Move victim to fresh air. • Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with liquefied gas, thaw frosted parts with lukewarm water.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.