

POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION

May ignite other combustible materials (wood, paper, oil, etc.)
Mixture with fuels may explode.
Cylinder may explode in heat of fire.
Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers.

HEALTH HAZARDS

Contact with liquid may cause frostbite.
Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases.

EMERGENCY ACTION

Keep unnecessary people away; isolate hazard area and deny entry.
Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering.
Positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and structural firefighters' protective clothing will provide limited protection.

CALL _____ AT _____ AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
especially if there is no local hazardous materials team available.

FIRE

Small Fires: Dry chemical or CO2
Large Fires: Water spray, fog or regular foam.
Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk.
Apply cooling water to sides of containers that are exposed to flames until wall after fire is out. Stay away from ends of tanks.
For massive fire in cargo area, use unmanned hose holder or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

SPILL OR LEAK

Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material.
Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
Isolate area, until gas has dispersed.

FIRST AID

Move victim to fresh air; call emergency medical care.
Keep victim quiet and maintain normal body temperature.