POTENTIAL HAZARDS

FIRE OR EXPLOSION
- Some may burn but none ignite readily.
- Containers may explode when heated.
- Ruptured cylinders may rocket.

CAUTION: Aerosols (UN1950) may contain a flammable propellant.

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 911. Then call emergency response telephone number on shipping paper. If shipping paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
- Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- Stay upwind, uphill and/or upstream.
- Many gases are heavier than air and will spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks, etc.).
- Ventilate closed spaces before entering, but only if properly trained and equipped.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING
- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer when there is NO RISK OF FIRE.
- Structural firefighters’ protective clothing provides thermal protection but only limited chemical protection.

EVACUATION
Immediate precautionary measure
- Isolate spill or leak area for at least 100 meters (330 feet) in all directions.

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.
• If it can be done safely, move undamaged containers away from the area around the fire.
• Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists.

Fire Involving Tanks
• Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned master stream devices 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
• Call 911 or emergency medical service.
• Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.
• Move victim to fresh air if it can be done safely.
• 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 calm and warm.