

PUREGAS

Safe Transport of Gas Cylinders

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

POLICE or FIRE BRIGADE on 000 | PUREGAS Hotline on 1300 733 097

Safe Transport of Gas Cylinders

The transport of gas cylinders is covered:

- By the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADGC)
- Various State dangerous goods regulations
- AS 1596 being applicable to LPG (Liquefied Petroleum Gas)

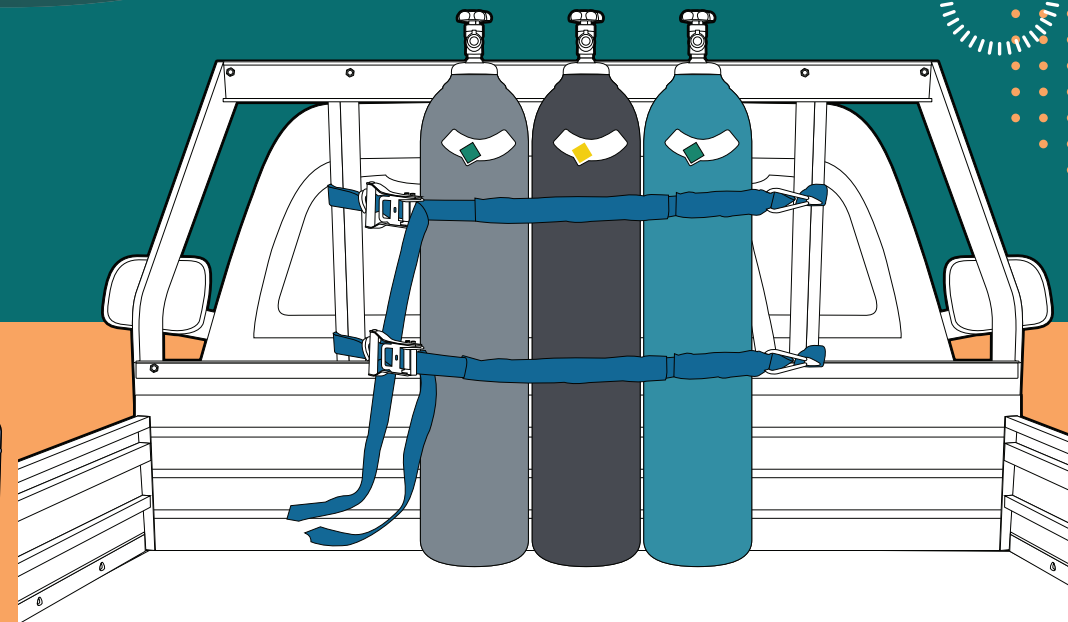
PUREGAS

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Safety Precautions.

For everyone's safety, please ensure the following:

DO

- ✓ Transport cylinders on the back of **OPEN** vehicles. (Eg: "Ute." (utility), open tray truck, open or wire caged trailer).
- ✓ Carry LPG, Acetylene and CO₂ cylinders **ALWAYS** in an upright position.
- ✓ Ensure cylinders are strapped and secured to the vehicle by suitably rated webbing and separated from the driver's compartment.
- ✓ Remove regulators, hoses etc. from cylinders before transportation.
- ✓ Ensure cylinder valves are tightly shut by hand (clockwise to close per indicating arrows on the cylinder valve hand wheel).
- ✓ Wherever possible, park vehicles carrying cylinders in the shade.

DO NOT

- ✗ Smoke, use electrics or mobile phones anywhere near a vehicle carrying Acetylene, Oxygen or LPG.
- ✗ Leave cylinders unattended in an enclosed vehicle for extended periods. i.e. Remove cylinders immediately on arrival at the destination or as soon as possible
- ✗ Store or use cylinders in an enclosed vehicle.
- ✗ Cover gas cylinders on a "Ute" or open transport vehicle with a tarpaulin.

Regulations.

You must:

1. Keep any enclosed vehicle well ventilated whilst transporting gas cylinders
2. Have an approved gas-tight externally ventilated compartment (For Class 2.1) and have gas cylinders segregated from the driver's compartment.
3. Display properly placard style mounted 250mm Class labels on both the front and rear of transport vehicles carrying more than:
 - 1,000 litres Water Capacity (WC) 2.2 or 2.2/5.1 of Nitrogen, Argon, CO₂, Helium, Oxygen OR
 - 250 litres of water capacity 2.1 or Mixed Class Loads of LPG, Acetylene, Hydrogen.

Note: 100 litres water capacity is roughly equivalent to 20 X G or 40 X E size cylinders of Class 2.2
250 litres water capacity is equivalent to:
2 X 45kg LPG cylinders OR 8 X 15kg LPG OR 10 X 9kg LPG cylinders

In addition, appropriate Dangerous Goods Consignment documentation and Emergency Procedure Guides must be carried in the vehicle.

4. Always transport CO₂, Acetylene & LPG cylinders in a secured and upright position
5. If you carry cylinders for your own use, and provided the quantities are no more than 25% of the above mentioned, then neither vehicle "placarding" or full dangerous good shipping documents are required.

It is recommended that ALL gas cylinders are transported upright and secured in an open vehicle.

Transport of Gas Cylinders in Enclosed Vehicles.

Definition of an enclosed vehicle is as follows:

- a car/sedan, station wagon or SUV
- a commercial light van
- a car/sedan's luggage compartment (i.e. Boot or trunk)
- an enclosed truck i.e. with sealed and enclosed solid side walls and back door.

RISK CLASSES

Class 2.1:

Flammables such as Acetylene, Hydrogen, LPG - should these leak, they may cause flammable or explosive atmospheres in an enclosed vehicle.

Class 2.2:

Inerts such as Nitrogen, Argon, Welding Gases, Helium, CO₂ - should these leak, they may cause an asphyxiating atmosphere to occur in an enclosed vehicle. This can lead to an exposed person becoming drowsy, unconscious or cause death.

Class 2.2 / 5.1:

Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide - should these leak, they may cause some materials to spontaneously ignite (particularly oils) and will also dramatically accelerate the intensity of a fire.

Class 9:

CO₂ In gaseous form is an asphyxiant. If CO₂ is in "dry ice" pellets form, it can evaporate and form large volumes of inert gas and hence, cause an asphyxiant atmosphere. If Cryogenic Liquid Nitrogen or Argon leak or evaporate, they will form large volumes of inert gas and cause an asphyxiant atmosphere. An asphyxiating atmosphere in an enclosed vehicle can lead an exposed person to become drowsy, unconscious or even cause death.

UNSECURED CYLINDERS

Unsecured cylinders if bumped or knocked, can injure people. If this happens on a flat top truck or utility, such cylinders may fall on to vehicles that are in their path.

In the extreme event that a cylinder falls off the back of the vehicle during transportation, then the impact will be such that it is beyond the design and tested value. Such an impact can result in a violent cylinder rupture or the cylinder valve being sheared off at the interface with the cylinder.

Should the cylinder be full (or even partially full) it will take off like a missile and impact with great force whatever is in its path.

When transporting cylinders, **always** ensure they are firmly secured and restrained.

In Case of a Gas Leak:

1. Immediately take action to turn off the vehicle's ignition and exit to a safe distance away from the vehicle.
2. If the leak is small and the cylinder is well ventilated, and provided it is safe to do so, remove the leaking cylinder and check whether the cylinder valve is properly closed. If the leak persists, move the cylinder to an open area away from the vehicle and advise people who may be nearby to keep clear of the area.
3. Then, contact PUREGAS or emergency services.