SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

To ensure the safety of you and everyone around you the following should be followed:

DO

- Transport cylinders on open vehicles (e.g utility, open tray truck, trailer), do not cover with tarpaulin
- LPG, Acetylene and CO2 MUST always be carried in an upright position
- Ensure cylinders are fixed and secured to the vehicle, separated from the drivers compartment
- Remove regulators, hoses etc. from cylinders before transporting
- Ensure cylinder valves are tightly shut – turned to the “close” position
- Park enclosed vehicles with cylinders on board in the shade, if possible
- If gas leak or smell detected turn off the vehicle and exit immediately. If safe to do so remove cylinder to an open area and call Speed Gas

DON’T

- Smoke, use naked/non flameproof electrics anywhere near a vehicle carrying Class 2.1 flammable gases (LPG, Acetylene)
- Leave cylinders unattended in an enclosed vehicles for extended periods, remove as soon as practical
- Use cylinders in an enclosed vehicle

Note: 9kg of LPG (flammable gas) can be transported in a vehicle = 1 BBQ gas cylinder

EMERGENCY CONTACTS

POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE
CALL: 000

SPEED GAS Hotline

1300 GAS NOW (1300 427 669)

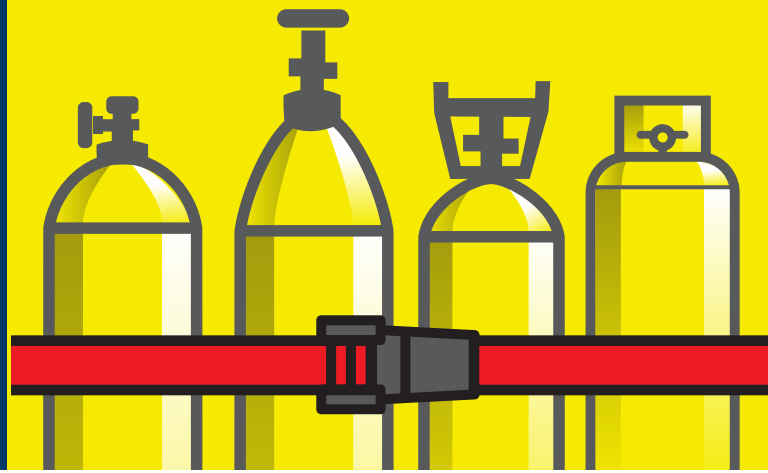
For more information please visit:
www.speedgas.com.au

SPEED GAS

100% AUSTRALIAN

Safe Transport

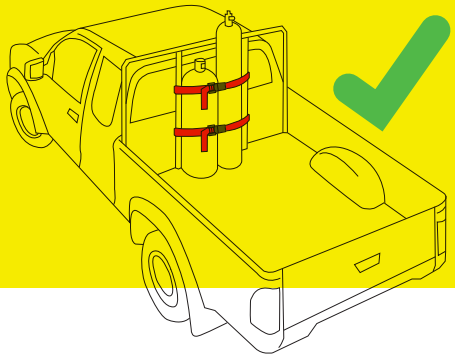
of gas cylinders



SPEED GAS

100% AUSTRALIAN

Safe Transport of Gas Cylinders



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

THE TRANSPORT OF GAS CYLINDERS IS COVERED BY THE AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS CODE, VARIOUS STATE DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS AND AS 1596 FOR LP GAS.

Above is the result of an unrestrained gas bottle in a car that stopped suddenly.

REGULATIONS

1. You are required to always ventilate any enclosed vehicle when carrying gas cylinders
2. You must have an approved gas-tight externally ventilated compartment for Class 2.1 gases segregated from the driver's compartment.
3. You must have a placarded vehicle (ie. 250mm Class labels, on the at he front and one at the rear of the vehicle) with appropriate Dangerous Goods Consignment documentation and Emergency Procedure Guides in the vehicle, if you carry more than the following:
   - 1000 litres of water capacity 2.2 pr 2.2/5.1 Nitrogen, Argon , CO2,Helium, Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide

     OR
   - 250 litres of water capacity 2.1 or Mixed Class Loads, LPG, Acetylene, Hydrogen. *Note: 100 litres water capacity is 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 or 8 x 15kg LPG or 10 x 9kg LPG
4. If you carry your own trade use and not for resale; NO more than 25% of the above quantities, then neither vehicle placarding or full dangerous good shipping documents are required
5. LPG must be transported upright secured and with the Cylinder Safety device in the vapor space.

CARRIAGE OF GAS CYLINDER IN ENCLOSED VEHICLES

Definition of an enclosed vehicle

- a car/sedan or station wagon
- a commercial light van
- a car/sedan luggage boot
- a truck with sealed and enclosed solid side walls and back door

Risks

Class 2.1:

Flammables - Acetylene, Hydrogen, LPG may cause flammable or explosive atmospheres in the compartment

Class 2.2:

Inerts - Nitrogen, Argon, Welding Gases, Helium, CO2 may cause an asphyxiating atmosphere leading to drowsiness, unconsciousness and death

Class 2.2/5.1:

Oxygen, Nitrous Oxide may cause some materials to easily ignite (eg oil) and will dramatically increase intensity of a fire

Class 9:

Dry Ice, Solid CO2 & refrigerated liquids (Liquid Nitrogen, Argon) evaporate to large volumes of inert gas (see 2.2 risks)

Unsecured Cylinders:

May cause damage to people, vehicles and can lead to violent cylinder rupture in a transport. When transporting cylinders always ensure they are secured in place.