



## HSC Safety Tips No. (9)

1. **NEITHER** liquid nitrogen nor liquid air should be used to cool a flammable mixture in the presence of air because oxygen can condense from the air and lead to a potentially explosive condition.
2. Adequate ventilation **MUST ALWAYS** be used to prevent the vapor build-ups of flammable gases such as hydrogen, methane, and acetylene. Moreover, adequate ventilation is **REQUIRED** when using gases such as nitrogen, helium, or hydrogen. In these cases, oxygen can be condensed out of the atmosphere creating a potential for explosive conditions.
3. If there is a need to refrigerate flammable substances, they **SHOULD** be refrigerated in an approved explosion-proof refrigerator. This type of refrigerators is designed so that any flammable vapors in the refrigerator do not contact sparks. **NO** food should be stored in approved explosion-proof refrigerators.
4. Cabinets designed for flammable liquids storage **SHOULD** be properly used and maintained. **ALWAYS** store **COMPATIBLE** materials inside a given cabinet with no attempts to overload. Each cabinet manufacturer establishes quantity limits for various sizes of flammable-liquid storage cabinets; **DO NOT** overload the cabinet.
5. **DO NOT** store paper or cardboard or other combustible packaging material in a flammable-liquid cabinet.

