

Superseded by AS 2931-1990

Australian Standard[®] 2931—1990

SELECTION AND USE OF EMERGENCY PROCEDURE GUIDES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

AS 1678
1983
Aug 1975
Second edition April 1984

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE GUIDE—TRANSPORT

← for 2032 only

CORROSIVE **OXIDIZING AGENT**

NITRIC ACID

Colourless to light-brown liquid with sharp, irritating red-brown fumes. Will corrode steel and other common metals. Fumes are heavier than air. Carried in tankers, drums and small containers.

UN No. **2032** (Iridium) **2031** (other)

HAZCHEM **2PE**

HAZARDS

Fire Non-flammable, but may cause a fire if split on combustible material.

Exposure Liquid causes severe burns to skin and eyes. Fumes will irritate eyes, skin and respiratory passages.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

If this happens

Spill or leak Move people from area. Avoid contact with gloves, if available. Stop leaks if possible. Wear self-contained clothing if available. Reposition containers if leak continues, move other to downwind. Dam or absorb. Neutralize spill with water. Inform the responsible authority.

Fire Acid cannot be extinguished. Move containers to safe area.

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AS 1678.801
May 1997

EMERGENCY PROCEDURE GUIDE—TRANSPORT

GROUP TEXT CARD 801
CORROSIVE—OXIDIZING AGENT

NAME: _____ UN No. _____ HAZCHEM _____

TRADE NAME: _____

* As prescribed in the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. † Free or common name on label.

EMERGENCY CONTACTS
POLICE OR FIRE BRIGADE: DIAL 000—If ineffective Dial 1100 (exchange)

Organization	Location	Telephone	Ask for

HAZARDS

Fire Heat produces toxic and corrosive vapours. Does not burn but increases intensity of fire if it may cause violent rupture of containers. Harmful or fatal if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed. Irritates eyes, skin and respiratory tract. May be oxidizing. Corrosive to skin. May be combustible materials with metallic surfaces to produce toxic gas.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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May 1997

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

OR ALL EMERGENCIES

Wearing eye protection, remove containers from path of fire. Do not breathe vapours. If safe to do so, remove damaged containers outdoors with water.

OR SPILLED MATERIAL

Banking with sand or other non-combustible material. If safe to do so, remove damaged containers outdoors with water.

OR ALL EMERGENCIES

Banking with sand or other non-combustible material. If safe to do so, remove damaged containers outdoors with water.

FIRST AID

By down, rest, resuscitation or doctor.

Wash affected area with plenty of water and soap for at least 15 minutes.

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This Australian Standard was prepared by Committee CH/9, Safe Handling of Chemicals. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 25 September 1989 and published on 18 June 1990.

The following interests are represented on Committee CH/9:

Australian Assembly of Fire Authorities
Australian Chamber of Commerce
Australian Institute of Petroleum
Australian Road Transport Federation
Board of Works
Chemical Confederation of Australia
Confederation of Australian Industry
Country Fire Authority, Vic.
Department of Administrative Services
Department of Environment and Planning, N.S.W.
Department of Labour, Vic.
Department of Local Government, Qld.
Department of Occupational Health, Safety & Welfare, W.A.
Department of Primary Industries and Energy
Department of Transport and Communications
Insurance Council of Australia
National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia
National Health and Medical Research Council
National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
Printing and Allied Trades Employers Federation of Australia
Railways of Australia Committee
State Pollution Control Commission, N.S.W.
University of Queensland
Work Health Authority, N.T.
Work Health Authority of New South Wales

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Amendment No 1

to

AS 2931—1990

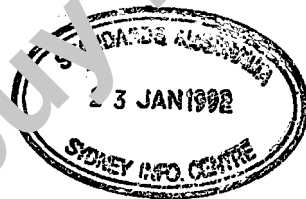
Selection and use of emergency procedure guides for the transport
of dangerous goods

REVISED TEXT

The 1990 edition of AS 2931 is amended as follows; the amendments should be inserted in the appropriate place.

SUMMARY: This amendment applies to the Preface, Clause 2.4, Section 3, Section 4 and Appendix F.

Published on



AS 2931—1990

Australian Standard®

**Selection and use of emergency
procedure guides for the transport
of dangerous goods**

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Standards Australia Committee on Safe Handling of Chemicals to supersede the 1987 edition. It is a necessary adjunct to the series of Standards known as emergency procedure guides (EPGs) devised for the transport of dangerous goods in Australia, and identified by the designation AS 1678.

The Standard is to enable prospective users of EPGs to understand the function of EPGs in the transport system and to select and use the correct EPG for each type of dangerous goods cargo; its use will thereby facilitate systematic management and control of emergency situations during transportation.

This Standard is an integral component of the national drive for increased safety in the handling of chemicals, exemplified by the provisions of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

SEE AMENDMENT > |

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At the end of the Preface, add a new paragraph as follows:

'This Standard and the Amendment No 1 to it, have been prepared in conformity with the P15 (1987) edition of the above-mentioned Code. A new edition of this Standard will be prepared following the publication of any new edition of that Code.'

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

Selection and use of emergency procedure guides for the transport of dangerous goods

SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE. This Standard provides guidance and requirements on the selection, completion and use of Emergency Procedure Guides (EPGs).

This Standard will—

- (a) help in the correct selection of an EPG;
- (b) define terms used in an EPG;
- (c) serve as a training aid and a reference source for EPGs.

NOTE: To assist in the selection of the corresponding Safe Storage and Handling Information Card (SI Card) of the AS 2508 series, an additional column has been added in this edition to Sections 3 and 4, identifying the appropriate SI Card.

1.2 APPLICATION. This Standard is intended for use by persons transporting dangerous goods, as defined below, in quantities equal to or greater than those specified minimum levels nominated in the ADG Code, requiring the carriage of EPGs in the vehicle.

The Standard is to be used in conjunction with AS 1216 and AS 1678, which are complementary, and with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code; see the second last referenced document in Clause 1.3). This standard does not apply to UN Class 1 (explosives) nor UN Class 7 (radioactives).

1.3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS. The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

1216 Classification, hazard identification and information systems for dangerous goods

1216.1 Part 1: Classification and class labels for dangerous goods

1216.2 Part 2: HAZCHEM Emergency Action Code

1216.3 Part 3: NFPA hazard identification system

1216.4 Part 4: UN substance identification numbers

1678 Emergency procedure guide—Transport

1715 Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective devices

2106 Methods for the determination of the flash point of flammable liquids (closed cup)

2508 Safe storage and handling information cards for hazardous materials.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code)* prepared by the standing national Advisory Committee on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and authorized by the Australian Transport Advisory Council; published by the Australian Government Publishing Service.

IP36 Standard method of test for flash and fire points by Cleveland open cup; published by the Institute of Petroleum (I.P.K.)

1.4 DEFINITIONS. For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

1.4.1 Breathing apparatus—a personal respirator worn to provide protection from the hazards of gases, vapours, fumes and dusts. Breathing apparatus may be of the cartridge or canister type, self-contained air supply, remote air supply or dust mask type.

WARNING: THE READER SHOULD REFER TO AS 1715 FOR THE SELECTION, CARE, USE AND LIMITATIONS OF VARIOUS TYPES OF BREATHING APPARATUS.

1.4.2 Corrosives—substances which, by chemical action can cause severe damage when in contact with human tissue or, in the case of leakage, will materially damage or even destroy other goods, containers or the means of transport.

1.4.3 Cryogenic—describing gases that have liquefied when cooled to temperatures below -150°C , e.g. liquid nitrogen.

NOTE: Cryogenic substances can produce severe body burns, similar to heat burns, or can cause embrittlement of materials such as metals.

* This document is referenced numerous times in this Standard, where it is abbreviated as the ADG Code.