

Transfilling of Oxygen

Liquid Oxygen Transfilling Operation

There are very restrictive directions that you must follow when transfilling liquid oxygen from one container to another. It is very dangerous work, because if liquid oxygen were to be spilled onto a combustible surface, it would lower the flame point of that material to room temperature and actually burst into flames. Even floors like PVC tile are a danger, because they are combustible.

The 2012 LSC sections 18/19.3.2.4 require compliance with NFPA 99 (2012 edition) on all issues of medical gas. Section 11.5.2.2 of NFPA 99 discusses the requirements to follow for the transferring liquid oxygen (transfilling) from one container to another.

- Transfilling must be accomplished at a specifically designated location
- The location must be separated from patient care and treatment areas by 1-hour fire rated construction
- The location must be mechanically ventilated
- The location must be sprinklered
- The location must have ceramic flooring or concrete flooring
- The location must be posted with signs identifying transfilling is occurring
- The location must be posted with signs that says No Smoking
- Transfilling must be accomplished utilizing equipment complying with CGA pamphlet P-2.6
- The use and operation of small portable liquid oxygen systems must comply with CGA pamphlet P-2.7

If you need to purchase the P-2.6 and P-2.7 pamphlets from the CGA please click the following link.

(http://www.cganet.com/customer/publication_detail.aspx?id=P-2.7).

CGA Pamphlet P 2.6 and pamphlet P2-The pamphlets state how to fill, but not where to fill.

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If you are currently not complying with any of the above listed requirements, I strongly recommend that you stop the transfilling process until you can correct the deficiencies; it is that dangerous!