

Addressograph label

Oxygen Safety Information

Environment:

- Oxygen is non-flammable but does greatly accelerate combustion.
- Do not smoke in the same room as the oxygen equipment, this includes e-cigarettes.
- Do not use oxygen near a fire or naked flame (this includes candles).
- Do not hang clothes or dusters on oxygen cylinders or concentrator.
- Aerosol cylinders (e.g. furniture polish) should not be discharged near oxygen source.
- Do not let a concentration of oxygen build up in confined spaces and ensure good ventilation.
- Be aware that oxygen is heavier than air and any unused oxygen will pool in clothes.
- Whenever possible do not take a child using oxygen into a petrol station. If unavoidable the person filling the car should not handle the oxygen equipment until their hands have been thoroughly cleansed.
- Should a leak of natural gas occur evacuate the home, removing the oxygen cylinders if safe to do so and CALL the National Gas Emergency line on 0800 111 999.

Handling the equipment

- Wash hands before changing oxygen cylinder heads.
- Alcohol based hand gel can be used for children on oxygen as long as the gel is dried into the hand prior to handling the equipment.
- Ensure only water based creams are used on the face and hands. Oil based creams can be used with caution on other areas of the body if ensuring effective hand hygiene is completed. This includes sun creams.
- Do not use grease or oil on any oxygen equipment.
- Do not allow children or untrained persons to operate oxygen equipment.
- Open cylinders gently to avoid a 'rush of pressure'.
- Close cylinders without unnecessary force to avoid damage.
- Close cylinder valves directly after use and ensure the pressure in the regulator is released.
- Arrange for all empty and damaged cylinders to be returned to Dolby.

Storing the equipment

- Do not store oxygen in same area as flammable liquids (e.g. paint, petrol, paraffin, turpentine).
- Whenever practical, place cylinders near an exit so that they can be removed quickly in an emergency such as fire; they should not block the exit.
- Keep cylinders under cover, preferably inside and protected from extremes of heat or cold.
- The storage area must be clean, dry and well ventilated, away from direct sunlight, and away from highly flammable liquids, other combustible material and sources of heat and ignition.
- Cylinders should be kept free of rust or dirt, should not be repainted, have any markings obscured or any labels removed.
- Should a leakage of gas occur, it would usually be evident by a hissing sound. The supplier should be contacted as soon as possible.

Recognising Problems with Respiratory Function

- Infant/Child's skin, face or lip colour may become pale, grey or bluish (especially the lips).
- Hollow at front of neck may pull in with each breath.
- The child may breath faster or slower than normal.
- Skin between the ribs may pull in with each breath.
- Tummy may pull in markedly with each breath.
- Nostrils may flare out.
- Infant/Child may grunt with each breath.
- Noisy breathing (e.g. snotty, rattling, whistling, wheezy).
- Infant/Child may have troublesome cough.

I agree that I have undertaken training as above with regard to oxygen safety and recognising breathing problems. I have understood this training. Verbal and written advice has also been given.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____