

**Emergency Procedures Specific to Classes**

<b>Class</b>	<b>Inherent Risk</b>	<b>Fire Fighting Procedure</b>	<b>Spills or Leakage</b>	<b>First Aid</b>
<b>1 Explosives</b>	If acceptable for air transportation, little immediate health risk.	Try to prevent fire from reaching explosive; evacuate the area.	N/A	If necessary, administer first aid.
<b>2 Gases</b>	Ignition followed by burning or explosion; vapour could spread and ignite elsewhere; poisoning disabling or suffocating; burns to skin and eyes from gases.	All types of fire extinguisher acceptable; BCF most effective on small fires; water spray or fog for big fires.	N/A	Move victim to fresh air; remove contaminated clothing; oxygen as required; keep victim quiet and maintain normal body temperature; administer first aid if required.
<b>3. Flammable Liquids</b>	Flammable vapour may spread away from spill. Vapour explosion hazard. Could cause dizziness or suffocation. Contact may irritate or burn skin and eyes. Fire could produce poisonous gases.	For small fires use dry chemicals, BCF, CO <sub>2</sub> , foam or water spray. For larger fires use foam, water spray or fog. Water spray also helps reduce any possible vapour.	For small spills take up with sand or other non-combustible absorbent material, then flush area with water. For large spills dyke far ahead of spill for later disposal.	Move victim to fresh air; administer first aid if required; Oxygen if breathing is difficult; remove and isolate contaminated clothing; In case of contact to skin or eye, flush area with running water for at least 15 minutes.
<b>4. Flammable Solids</b>	Will burn. Could produce flammable gases or ignite with the action of water. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases. Contact with body may cause burns.	Do not use water on goods displaying dangerous when wet! For small fires use dry chemicals, sand, foam, BCF, water spray. For larger fires use water spray, fog or foam.	For small spills shovel into dry containers, cover and move containers; then flush area with water. For larger spills 'if dangerous when wet' cover with dry sand or other dry non-combustible material. Dyke ahead of spill for later disposal.	Move victim to fresh air; give oxygen if breathing is difficult; remove and isolate contaminated clothing; in case of contact to skin or eye, flush area with running water for at least 15 minutes.
<b>5 Oxidizing Substance &amp; Organic Peroxides</b>	Reaction with fuel may be violent. May ignite combustibles such as wood and oil. Contact with body may cause burns. vapours or dust may be irritating. Fire may produce irritating or poisonous gases.	For small fires use dry chemicals, foam, BCF, CO <sub>2</sub> or water spray. For larger fires use water spray, fog or foam. If possible cool containers that were exposed to flames with water.	For small spills use sand, earth or other non-combustible absorbent material. For larger spills dyke far ahead of spill for later disposal. For small dry spills shovel into dry containers, cover and move containers.	Move victim to fresh air; give oxygen if breathing is difficult; remove and isolate contaminated clothing; in case of contact to skin or eye, flush area with running water for at least 15 minutes.
<b>6 Toxic &amp; Infectious Substance</b>	May be fatal if inhaled, swallowed or absorbed through skin. Contact to body may cause burns. Run off may cause pollution.  Do not attempt to control or clean up yourself!	For small fires use dry chemicals, CO <sub>2</sub> , water spray, foam or BCF. For larger fires use water spray, fog or foam.	For small spills use sand or other non-combustible absorbent material, then flush area with water. For large spills dyke far ahead of spill for later disposal. For small dry spill shovel into dry containers, cover and move container; then flush area with water.	Move victim to fresh air; administer first aid if required; give oxygen if breathing is difficult; remove and isolate contaminated clothing (speed in removal is of extreme importance); in case of contact to skin or eye, flush area with running water for at least 15 minutes; call emergency medical care.
<b>7 Radio-active Material</b>	Degree of hazard will vary greatly depending on type and quantity of material. There can be external as well as internal radiation.  Do not attempt to clean up area!  When calling the police provide details of radioactive material using Shippers Declaration.	For small fires use dry chemicals, BCF, water spray, CO <sub>2</sub> or foam. For large fires, use water spray or fog. Fight fire from maximum distance.	For small spills use sand or other non-combustible absorbent material. For large spills dyke far ahead of spill for later disposal.	Call emergency medical care! If not injured, remove and isolate contaminated clothing; shower victim with soap and cold water. If affecting injury, remove and isolate contaminated clothing and wrap victim in blanket before transporting. Advise medical care personnel that victim may be contaminated by radioactivity.
<b>8 Corrosives</b>	Can cause severe damage to skin and eyes. Dangerous if inhaled. May react with other material to form flammable, or explosive gases or noxious fumes. Fire may produce irritating and poisonous gas.	For small fires use dry chemicals, CO <sub>2</sub> , BCF, water spray or foam. For large fires use water spray, fog or foam. If possible cool containers that were exposed to flames with water.	For small spills use sand or other non-combustible absorbent material; then flush area with water. For large spills dyke far ahead of spill for later disposal.	Move victim to fresh air; give oxygen if breathing is difficult; remove and isolate contaminated clothing; in case of contact to skin or eye, flush area with running water for at least 15 minutes.
<b>9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods</b>	For this class the potential hazard can be unique to the type of item.			