



Safe Work Practice ("SWP") Protocol

Working Safely with Liquid Nitrogen

Print a copy and insert into your *Lab Group Safe Work Practice Binder*.

Section 1 – Lab-Specific Information

Department:	UBC - Chemistry
Date SWP was reviewed/approved by ChemDept Safety Committee:	January 6, 2016

Section 2 – Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and Hazards

A current copy of the MSDS for the liquid nitrogen can be found at this link:

[http://certs-
msds.airliquide.ca/Documents/SupportDoc/Nitrogen_\(Liquefied_gas\)_RSD_ISS_MSDS_North_America_\(ANSI_Z40_0.1\)_V4.1\(2\)_-Canada_English_\(US\)_1.pdf](http://certs-msds.airliquide.ca/Documents/SupportDoc/Nitrogen_(Liquefied_gas)_RSD_ISS_MSDS_North_America_(ANSI_Z40_0.1)_V4.1(2)_-Canada_English_(US)_1.pdf)

There are several physical properties of nitrogen which can combine to create dangerous hazards. The important physical properties and their associated hazards are:

1. Liquid Nitrogen's temperature is approximately -200C, cold enough to cause severe burns to exposed skin
2. Liquid oxygen is created when normal room air is exposed to liquid nitrogen for some period of time, creating a high risk of explosion.
3. 1 litre of liquid nitrogen expands to 700 litres of nitrogen gas, resulting in oxygen deficient room air, which can lead to risk of asphyxiation.

Section 3 – Storage and Transport within UBC Chemistry Buildings

Elevator safety

Because of the small volume in an elevator, the risk of asphyxiation after a nitrogen spill in an elevator is much higher than elsewhere. The risk is small, but the results could be deadly. Never travel in an elevator with a full or partly full dewar. In the Chemistry buildings, safety bands are installed on all the elevators to warn people to stay out of the elevator when it is being used to transport liquid nitrogen. Two people are always required (one to send, one to receive) to move nitrogen dewars in an elevator.

Other transportation safety

Two people are required to work together when transporting the large (4-5') dewars (empty or full) anywhere within the department. In the event of a spill, two people will be better able to address the problems than one.

Section 4 – Spill and Accident Procedures

Small Spills (1 litre or less)	Immediately ensure that plenty of fresh air can get into the room, and then just allow the nitrogen liquid to evaporate. Once the liquid has evaporated, inspect any flooring, equipment, or furniture that came in contact with the liquid for damage.
Spills (more than one litre)	Leave the room immediately if you can. Stay out of the room until all visible liquid has evaporated, and wait an additional 10 minutes to ensure that O2 levels have recovered to safe levels.
Accidental contact	Treat as you would a burn.

Section 5 – Waste Disposal Procedures

Excess LN2 should be left in the dewar to evaporate.

Do not leave the liquid in a dewar with an open top, as oxygen will condense in a layer on top of the nitrogen. By putting a lid loosely on the dewar, you can ensure that the dewar will be lightly pressurized and that oxygen won't be in contact with the liquid nitrogen.

Section 6 – Protocol/Procedure

Personal Protective Equipment

Based on the hazards listed above, the personal protective equipment required to safely handle liquid nitrogen is as follows:

Preparation

No protection is adequate in the absence of thoughtful planning. Think about possible problems that could occur before you start working with LN2, and take steps to ensure that unplanned events don't lead to unpleasant outcomes.

O₂ sensors, ventilation

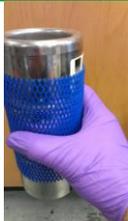
Any area in which nitrogen gas or liquid is regularly handled should be equipped with oxygen sensor alarms to indicate if the air in the room is viable, and good ventilation used to move fresh air into the room. The LN2 dispensing room has both an evacuation fan and O₂ sensors. If the fan stops, or if the O₂ sensor is indicating low oxygen content in the air, the dispenser will automatically stop.

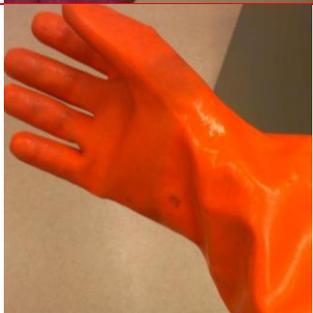
Eye and face protection

Use a full face shield when transferring large (> 1 L) quantities between containers. Use glasses with side shields for smaller quantities.

Hand protection

Consider both protection from cold and dexterity when choosing gloves. The department recommends:

Recommended Hand Protection	Example	Uses
Cryogenic gloves		Use these to handle transfer tubes, valves and dewar handles which get extremely cold during LN2 transfers. These are not suitable for handling small flasks or beakers. These gloves are somewhat absorbent; do not immerse them in liquid nitrogen.
Nitrile gloves		Use when transferring small volumes in the lab. Small quantities of liquid nitrogen spilled on a gloved hand will simply roll harmlessly off the hand.

Improper Hand Protection	Example	Why these should never be used
Oven mitts (even fuzzy ones)		These gloves absorb spilled liquid and wick the liquid to the wearer's skin.
Dry ice gloves Or Silicone oven mitts		These gloves become brittle at LN2 temperature.

Protective clothing

Ensure that no skin is exposed, and that liquid will shed off of any clothing it falls on. Use an apron to cover pants. Sandals and open toed shoes must not be worn when handling liquid nitrogen. Even fabric shoes can absorb liquid or trap liquid against skin.

Ear protection

Use plugs or ear muffs when in the room with a venting dewar.

Safety in the lab – transferring small volumes

Even the most careful user will spill some liquid when transferring LN₂ from small dewars. Before you start pouring, figure out where the spilled liquid will go and make sure that it won't fall onto your clothing or skin. Think about what would happen if you dropped the dewar, and if the answer is that you'd be splashed with liquid, find another method to do the transfer.

- Wear nitrile gloves and eye protection
- Position the work so that the transfer occurs below eye level
- Pour the liquid slowly and steadily, to avoid trapping warm air in the liquid
- Be prepared for the liquid to splash and boil during the transfer.
 - If spilled liquid will fall on a table top, it will energetically spread across the table, so don't lean against the edge of the table
 - Keep your knees off the floor to avoid liquid that's spilled on the floor.



Filling dewars smaller than 10 litres in the dispensing room

- Put on cryogloves, apron, and face shield
- Use the dispensing dewar, not the automated dispensers
- Watch out for splash back and spitting, especially if the receiving dewar is warm
- The hose may freeze up during dispensing...be careful not to knock the dewar over when withdrawing the filling wand from the dewar.
- Use cryogenic gloves to handle the dispensing wand.

Filling medium sized and large unpressurized dewars



Safe filling practice:

- **Wearing gloves, apron, face shield**
- Staying clear of the top of the dewar in case liquid splashes out
- Dewar is flat on the floor
- No distractions



Dangerous filling practices:

- **No gloves, apron, or face shield**
- Looking directly into dewar
- Tipping dewar
- Dispensing rod not being held in place
- Filling 2 containers at once
- Small container is not appropriate for cryogenics
- Distracted by phone and coffee during fill
- Sandals. Really?

Filling pressurized dewars

- Wear cryogloves when handling valves and dispensing lines
- Wear ear protection while dewar is venting
- Install the auto-shutoff sensor on the outlet of the dewar