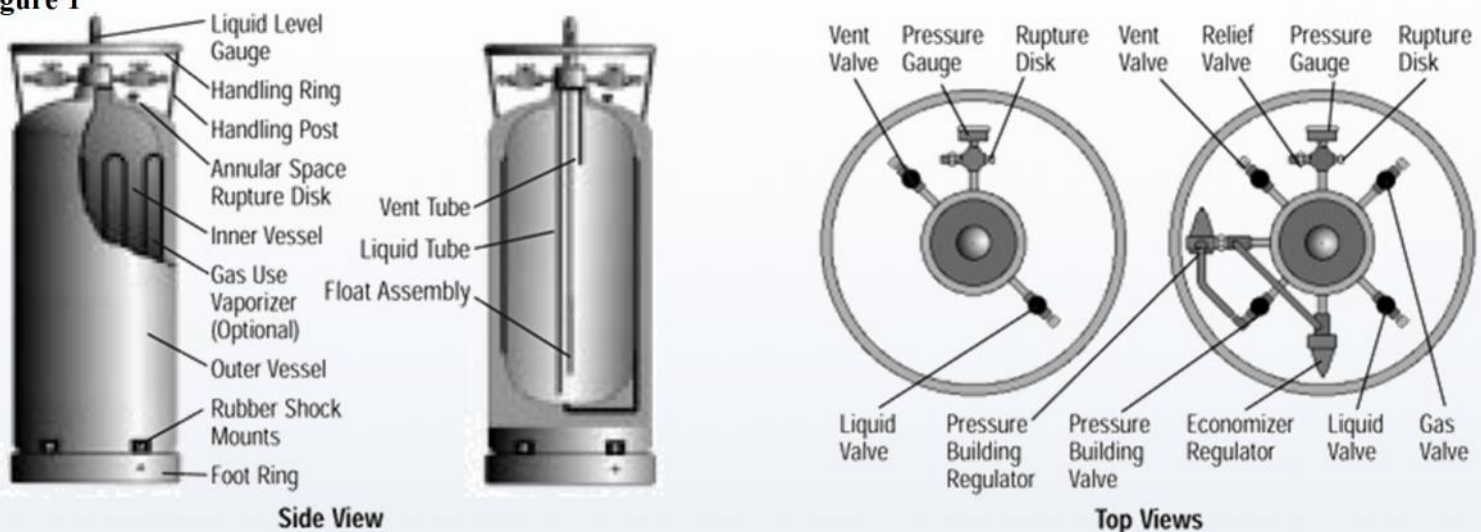


# Liquid Oxygen Container Handling and Storage

## Containers

A typical cryogenic liquid oxygen cylinder is depicted in Fig. 1. This is an insulated, vacuum-jacketed, pressure vessel. They are equipped with pressure-relief valves and rupture disks to protect the cylinders from pressure build-up. Liquid containers operate at pressures up to 350 psig and have capacities between 80 and 450 liters of liquid. Oxygen may be withdrawn as a gas by passing liquid through an internal vaporizer or as a liquid under its own vapor pressure.

**Figure 1**



## Handling and Storage

- ] Store and use liquid oxygen with adequate ventilation. Do not store in a confined space.
- ] Cryogenic oxygen containers are equipped with pressure-relief devices to control internal pressure. Under normal conditions these containers will periodically vent product. Do not plug, remove, or tamper with any pressure-relief device.
- ] Where outside storage is used, provide for protection against the extremes of weather.
- ] For indoor or outdoor storage, liquid oxygen must be separated from flammables and combustibles by **20 feet or a half-hour fire wall.**
- ] Post "No Smoking" and "No Open Flames" signs.
- ] Use only oxygen compatible lubricants.

Source: Compressed Gas Association and NFPA

*This fact sheet is not intended to be exhaustive. The discussion and best practices suggested herein should not be regarded as legal advice. Readers should pursue legal counsel or contact their insurance providers to gain more exhaustive advice*

For additional information on this topic please contact ACWA JPIA Risk Control Department, Terry Lofing, Administrative Assistant ([tlofing@acwajpia.com](mailto:tlofing@acwajpia.com)) or 800-231-5742