

## Dealing With High Pressure Air

- Respect the energy contained in a dive cylinder.
- Check the dive cylinder test dates.
- Regularly inspect all visible o-rings on your airgun cylinder, quick fill probes and fill station.
- Inspect the fill station manometer for damage before each use.
- Use the airgun manometer as a double check for pressure.
- Fill your airgun cylinder slowly.
- Never fill beyond the recommended fill pressure of your airgun cylinder.
- Never face a manometer directly. Observe at an angle facing away from body parts.
- Ensure fill equipment is grime free. Dirt in airgun cylinders cause slow leaks of valves
- Caution children about dangers of compressed air and keep your dive cylinder out of their reach.
- Store dive cylinders upright. If a valve pops in case of fire the propulsion will be downward and upwards, hopefully not sideways through a bedroom wall.
- Store your cylinder out of direct sunlight and away from heat sources.
- When transporting a dive cylinder in car, store it sideways/horizontal and secure it in place.
- Your cylinder should only be filled with clean, dry, compressed air at an accredited supplier.
- Do not use any oil or grease near compressed air. Oil and grease can combust when pressurised.
- Use only pure silicone grease sparingly on o-rings as supplied by dive shops.
- Never hold a body part close to a compressed air exit. Air released under such great pressure can penetrate the skin and cause severe air embolism, which is air penetrating flesh and the cardiovascular system.
- Should you wish to de-pressurise a dive cylinder for air transportation or some other reason, do it very slowly, preferably overnight, by opening the pillar valve slightly. Decompressing it too fast will result in water condensation in the cylinder which could lead to premature rusting.
- Avoid using 'home made' parts, components and fittings on your fill station and cylinders.