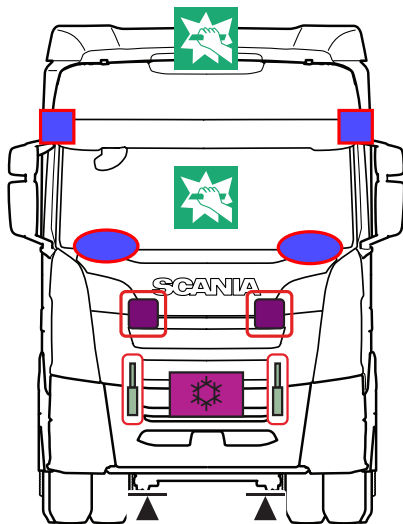
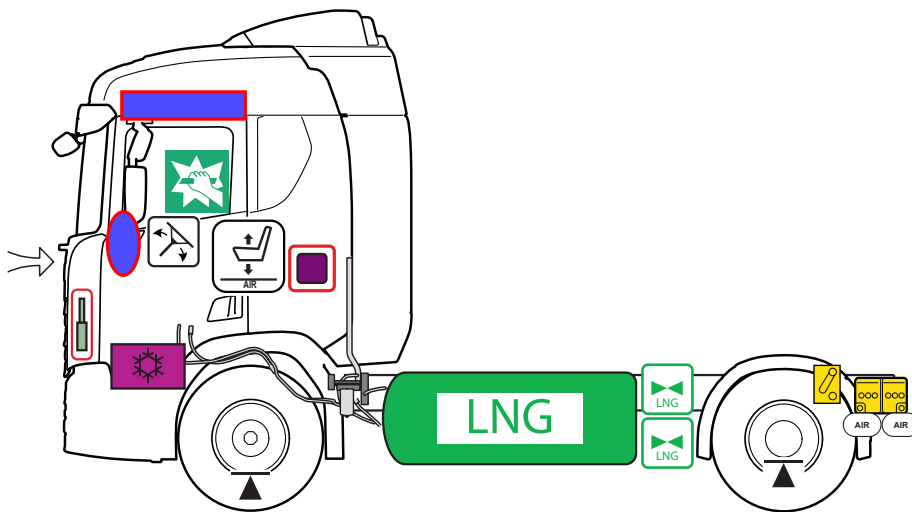
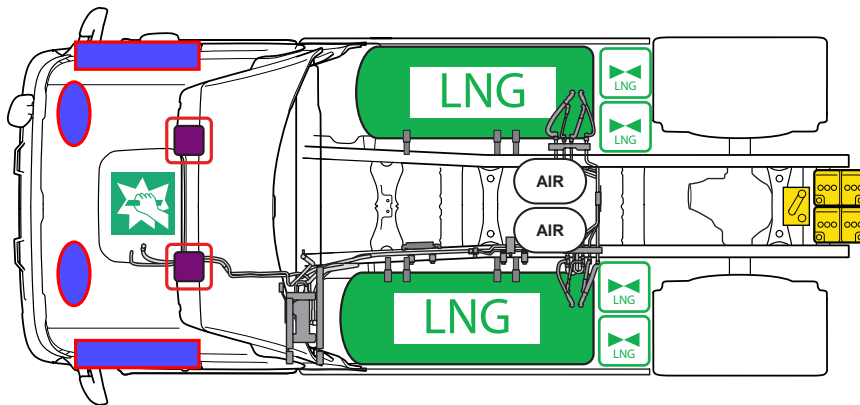




Scania 4x2 CR20H
Liquefied natural gas (LNG)

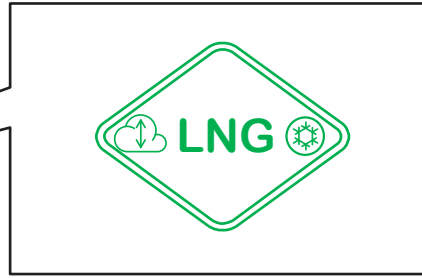


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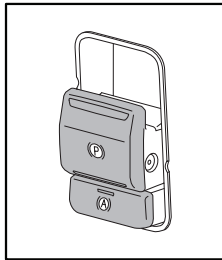
	Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)		Manual shut of valve		Pressure relief valve		Device to shut down power in vehicle, 24V		Seat adjustment
	Lifting point		Low voltage battery, 24V		Seat belt pretensioner		Triggered gas strut, triggered preloaded spring		Fuel tank, diesel or biodiesel
	Break to obtain access		Air tank		Airbag		Gas line		Fire extinguisher
	Air-conditioning component		Emergency exit		Direction of gas pressure from the safety device		Steering wheel tilt control		Air intake

1. Identifiers

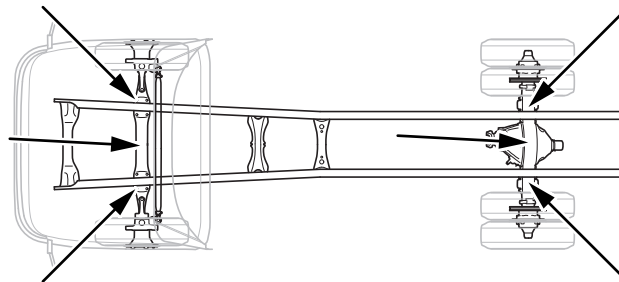


2. Immobilisation / stabilisation / lifting

1. Activate the parking brake



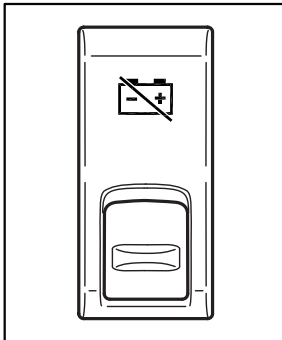
2. Lifting points



3. Disable direct hazards / safety regulations

1. If a fire occurs: If possible, cut off the gas supply by switching off the engine.
2. Battery master switches/ disconnect. The low voltage battery switch (A) is located on the instrument panel*. (* On the drivers side). If there is no low voltage battery switches, the low battery is disconnected at the battery poles
3. If possible, shut off the LNG-tanks shut off valves (B). There are two valves at each tank.

A.



B.

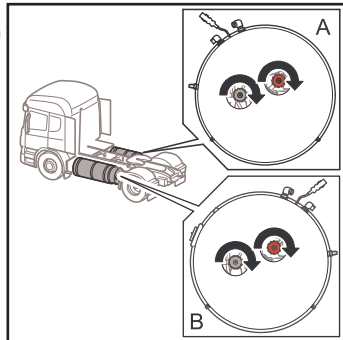
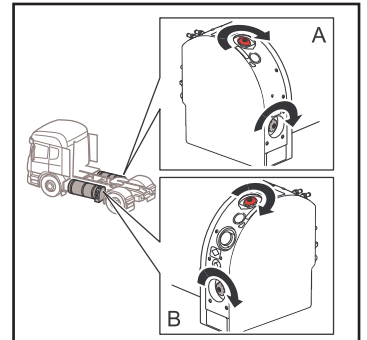


Chart-tank

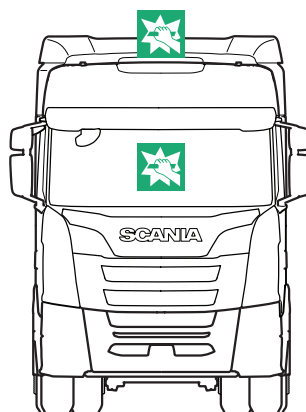


SAG -tank

4. Access to the occupants

1. Through driver or passenger door.
2. Break through the side window.

Note! Front windscreen is laminated.



5. Stored energy / liquids / gases / solids

Liquid vehicle gas, LNG, is initially heavier than air because it is cooled. It rises as the temperature increases.



Large LNG leaks can be identified by a whistling sound or white frost around the area. Large leaks can also be seen using an IR camera (thermal imaging).

Small leaks can be detected with a gas detection device.



Never perform work on a LNG truck with a fuel leak without appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

Other liquids / gases



6. In case of fire

In the event of a fire: If possible, cut off the gas supply by switching off the engine.



Water or carbon dioxide must never be used to extinguish LNG vehicles.

This can lead to a powerful fire sequence and at worst an explosion. Use a powder fire extinguisher instead.



The risk of explosion is very small. Pressure valves are triggered at 16 bar and 24 bar.

Each tank is fitted with 2 overpressure valves in the rear section. These are triggered at 16 bar and 24 bar.

Fire related to other material



Can occur in the following compartments:

- auxiliary heater.



If other materials are involved, a class ABS fire extinguisher can be used.

7. In case of submersion



If possible:

1. Remove the vehicle from the water.
2. Disable direct hazards (see section 3. Disable direct hazards / safety regulations).



Wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

8. Towing / transportation / storage

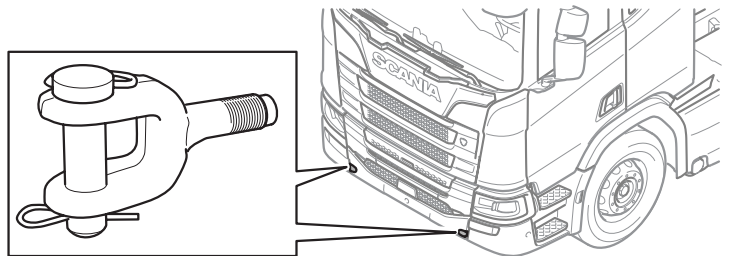


Store the vehicle at a safe distance from other vehicles, buildings and combustible objects.



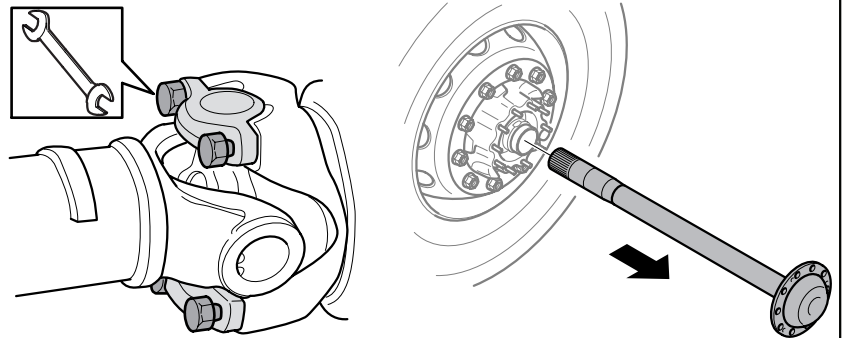
Do not tow a LNG powered truck if there is a LNG leak.

1. The towing eye fastening point is located under the front bumper.
2. Shut down the power of the vehicle
(See section 3. Disable direct hazards / safety regulations).
3. Keep away from inflammable and explosive materials.



Allowed methods:

1. Towing.
(Note! Use only front towing eye for towing the vehicle with all wheels on the ground).
2. Lifting and towing
3. Transporting



Note!

If the vehicle must be towed or transported more than 500 m, the speed must not exceed 10 km/h. Remove the drive shaft flange and the haft shaft from the drive axle. (See drivers manual for detailed information).

9. Important additional information



See drivers manual or rescue and towing manual for more detailed information

10. Explanation of pictograms used

N/A