DAN
DIVERS ALERT NETWORK

Clues to identify cylinders that may contain contaminated breathing gas.

- Cylinders in visible disrepair (expired VIP or Hydro, dirty or broken valves, etc.)
- Odor or moisture coming from a cylinder
- Sloshing noises or indication of liquid in a cylinder
- Prior fills from an unknown source
- Recent movement of compressor intake location
- Recent compressor maintenance or repair
- Recent changing of filter cartridges, especially where generic brands are being used
- Any sign of oily residue or dust on filter cartridges discarded after replacement
- Changes in the environment around a compressor intake, such as discovering the storage of chemicals, supplies or other materials near a compressor or fill station
- Changes in compressor operations (running a compressor after storage, at an unusually high or low temperature, etc.)
- Operation of compressors near maintenance milestones
- Complaints from customers (odor or taste comments, headaches, any other observations about the air)
- Any major structural changes near the filling station, such as a restaurant, or a building project.

This list is incomplete, and the only way to know what risks your operation truly faces is to assess each risk individually. Use a comprehensive assessment of your operation and find out what to look for to prevent contamination of all kinds before it becomes an issue.