

<b>TITLE: DANGEROUS GOODS REGISTER</b>	
<b>Guideline Number: DG1910</b>	<b>Issue Date: 3 / October / 2007</b>
<b>Issue Status: 1.0</b>	

**PURPOSE:**

To provide guidelines on the use of a dangerous goods register.

A dangerous goods register is a list of all the dangerous goods kept on, or likely to be kept on, a site. It does not include:

- dangerous goods that are in transit; or
- dangerous goods in packages of a size that do not require marking under the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

**SCOPE:**

This Guideline applies to:

- Lifesavers, patrol captains/club captains and team leaders
- Lifeguards and lifeguard supervisors
- Coastal authorities and managers

**GUIDELINE DESCRIPTION:**

1. The Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations do not specify a timeframe for keeping the register.
2. The register should be kept and maintained for all dangerous goods supplied. If the use of any dangerous good is to be permanently discontinued, it should be removed from the register. Goods used periodically or seasonally do not need to be removed from the register.
3. If you are required to keep a register under the Occupational Health and Safety (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 1999, you may combine the register with the one required under the storage and handling regulations.
4. Should quantities be included in a dangerous goods register?  
No, the register is simply a list of the product names of all dangerous goods supplied to the premises, accompanied, where required, by a current Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each of the items. A quantity can be included if you wish.

**DEFINITIONS:**

**Dangerous goods** means ‘goods that are classified on the basis of immediate physical or chemical effects, such as fire, explosion, corrosion and poisoning, affecting property, the environment or people (e.g. petrol, pool chlorine)’.

**Hazardous substances** means ‘substances that are classified on the basis of health effects (whether immediate or long-term)’.

**REFERENCES:**

AS 1940 – 2004 The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids

#### Australian Coastal Public Safety Guidelines

- DG1900: Storage and handling – dangerous goods
- DG1901: Fuel storage and handling
- DG1911: Chemical substances register
- DG1912: Provision and use of Material Safety Data Sheets
- DG1913: Incident investigation and reporting

Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods, Victoria, December 2000.

National Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods [NOHSC:2017 (2001)], National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Australian Government, 2001.

National Code of Practice for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods [NOHSC:2017 (2001)], Appendix 1 Minor quantities, National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Australian Government, 2001.

National Standard for the Storage and Handling of Workplace Dangerous Goods [NOHSC:1015 (2001)], National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, Australian Government, 2001.

#### **APPENDICES:**

Appendix 1. Classes of Dangerous Goods

Appendix 2. Dangerous and hazardous goods register (sample)

## Appendix 1 – Classes of Dangerous Goods

Dangerous goods are grouped into different classes according to the most significant risk presented by the goods. These are:

- nine classes (numbered 1–9), some having sub-classes;
- goods too dangerous to be transported; and
- combustible liquids.

<b>Class 1</b>	<b>Explosive substances or articles used to produce explosions</b> Information on the classification of Class 1 Explosives is included in The Australian Explosives Code
<b>Class 2.1</b>	<b>Flammable gas</b> Gases that can ignite in air on contact with a source of ignition
<b>Class 2.2</b>	<b>Non-flammable, non-toxic gas</b> Gases that are non-flammable but may cause suffocation
<b>Class 2.3</b>	<b>Toxic gas</b> Gases likely to cause death or serious injury if inhaled
<b>Class 3</b>	<b>Flammable liquids</b> Liquids, the vapours of which can ignite in air on contact with a source of ignition
<b>Class 4.1</b>	<b>Flammable solids</b> Substances that are easily ignited by external sources, such as sparks and flames
<b>Class 4.2</b>	<b>Substances liable to spontaneous combustion</b> Substances likely to heat spontaneously and ignite
<b>Class 4.3</b>	<b>Substances that in contact with water emit flammable or toxic gases</b> Substances that produce dangerous quantities of flammable or toxic gas when in contact with water; heat from this reaction may cause these gases to spontaneously ignite
<b>Class 5.1</b>	<b>Oxidising substances</b> Substances that are not necessary combustible by themselves but may produce oxygen which increases the risk and intensity of fire in other materials with which they come into contact
<b>Class 5.2</b>	<b>Organic peroxides</b> Substances that are thermally unstable and likely to react dangerously with other substances
<b>Class 6.1</b>	<b>Toxic substances</b> Substances likely to cause death or serious injury if swallowed, inhaled or brought into contact with the skin
<b>Class 6.2</b>	<b>Infections substances</b> Further information - <a href="#">Department of Human Services</a>
<b>Class 7</b>	<b>Radioactive material</b> Further information - <a href="#">Department of Human Services</a>
<b>Class 8</b>	<b>Corrosive substances</b> Solid and liquid substances that can damage living tissue
<b>Class 9</b>	<b>Miscellaneous dangerous goods and articles</b> Substances and articles that present a danger and are not covered by other classes

**Note: Information on the classification of dangerous goods may be gained from the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).**

**APPENDIX 2. – Dangerous Goods Register (Sample)**

Facility Location Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Responsible person: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ (fixed) \_\_\_\_\_ (mobile)

<b>Product Name</b>	<b>Location of Substance</b>	<b>MSDS Yes/No</b>	<b>Hazardous Yes/No</b>	<b>Labelled Yes/No</b>	<b>Class/HAZCHEM No.</b>	<b>Maximum Quantity</b>