CLASS | 2.1* | 2.2* | 3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 5.1 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 6 | 8

*Refers to aerosols and non-refillable retail packs. For segregation of gas cylinders refer to AS/NZS 4332-2004

2.1* Flammable Solid
2.2* Flammable Gas
3 Flammable Liquid
4.1 Flammable Liquid
4.2 Spontaneously Combustible
4.3 Dangerous When Wet
5.1 Oxidising Agent
5.2 Organic Peroxide
5.3 Organic Peroxide
6 Toxic
8 Corrosive

DANGEROUS GOODS COMPATIBILITY AND GHS LABELLING ELEMENTS DISPLAY

CLASS DANGEROUS GOODS COMPATIBILITY AND GHS LABELLING ELEMENTS DISPLAY

CLASS TYPES: Class 2.1—Flammable Gas
Class 2.2—Non Flammable Non Toxic Gas
Class 3—Flammable Liquid
Class 4.1—Flammable Solid
Class 4.2—Spontaneously Combustible
Class 4.3—Dangerous When Wet
Class 5.1—Oxidising Agent
Class 5.2—Organic Peroxide
Class 6—Toxic
Class 8—Corrosive

Source: Adapted from AS/NZS 3833:2007


SEGREGATION

Dangerous goods of the same classes should be segregated in accordance with the SDS.

ISOLATION

Dedicated stores or storage cabinets are recommended. Adequate separation from other buildings and boundaries is required. Consult SDS for further guidance.

SEPARATE

Dangers of these two classes should be kept apart by at least three metres or other suitable control measures. Consult Safety Data Sheet or supplier.

REFERS TO SDS

Segregation of these two classes may be necessary. Refer to the SDS for further guidance. All Class 9 dangerous goods should be segregated in accordance with the SDS.

OK

Dangerous goods of the same class have similar primary hazards and are usually considered compatible. Consult with the SDS or supplier about requirements for individual substances.


CLASS TYPES:

Class 2.1—Flammable Gas
Class 2.2—Non Flammable Non Toxic Gas
Class 3—Flammable Liquid
Class 4.1—Flammable Solid
Class 4.2—Spontaneously Combustible
Class 4.3—Dangerous When Wet
Class 5.1—Oxidising Agent
Class 5.2—Organic Peroxide
Class 6—Toxic
Class 8—Corrosive

Source: Adapted from AS/NZS 3833:2007
AUSTRALIAN DANGEROUS GOODS (ADG) CODE

The ADG Code only applies to road and rail transport of dangerous goods and is given its authority by its incorporation into state and territory legislation. The ADG Codes require certain placarding on the truck or train and at the entrance to a facility where dangerous goods are stored. GHS labelling is suitable on internal packaging for goods in transit. However, an ADG symbol may be substituted for a GHS pictogram where the DG class symbol represents the same hazard.

GHS

The WHS Regulations apply to the use, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals at a workplace. This means that the GHS applies once the chemical, which may have been a dangerous good in transit, is in use at the workplace. An exception is Regulation 343 which outlines the labelling requirements for pipe work. Here it must be identified by a label, sign or another way on or near the pipe work. This regulation does not specifically require GHS compliant labelling for pipe work where other markings clearly suffice.

For registered agriculture and veterinary chemicals, the only GHS label requirements relate to hazard and precautionary statements.

Hazardous chemicals that are consumer products used in the workplace in a manner consistent with household use are exempt from GHS labelling requirements.

ADG vs GHS

The ADG Code provides information targeted at managing immediate hazards, such as emergency situations during transport, whereas the GHS provides information regarding the use, handling and storage of a chemical at the workplace.

From 1 January 2017 federal workplaces will be required to label hazardous chemicals in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling (GHS).

This guide provides an example of GHS labelling. Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) comparable symbols and a quick reference to dangerous goods compatibility in storage.

Further information is available at www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au

Are you GHS ready?

*Refer to Australian Dangerous Goods Code Edition 7.4 5.2.2.2