



Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals and Dangerous Goods Procedure

1. Guiding Principles

The WA Country Health Service (WACHS) is committed to providing and maintaining a safe work environment by ensuring the safe management of chemicals and dangerous goods in the workplace.

Under the [Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984](#), [Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996](#), [National Code of Practice for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances \[NOHSC:2007\(1994\)\]](#), [Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 \(WA\)](#) and associated [Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations 2007 \(WA\)](#), it is a requirement to manage the risks associated with hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods in the workplace.

This procedure provides managers and staff with practical guidance on how to manage health and safety risks associated with hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods in their workplace.

2. Scope

This procedure applies to all WACHS managers, employees, and contractors (permanent or temporary) who engage in activities where hazardous chemicals or dangerous goods are used and stored. It addresses processes for:

- Purchasing Hazardous Chemicals
- Hazardous Chemical Registers
- Placarding and Site Manifests
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and Chemical Databases
- Risk Management and Risk Controls
- Storage and Disposal
- Emergency Management
- Training and Supervision.

This procedure covers dangerous goods in all environments except:

- dangerous goods that form part of batteries used in plant;
- dangerous goods that are in portable firefighting equipment, portable safety equipment or portable medical equipment, where that equipment is held for use at the premises;
- asbestos
- cytotoxic drugs (Note: refer to the WACHS [Chemotherapy Administration Clinical Practice Standard](#)).

3. Definitions

Bunding	An enclosure, embankment or wall designed to contain spills of liquids. Both the bunding and the floor must be sufficiently impervious to retain spillage or leakage
Dangerous Goods	Chemicals 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.
Hazardous Chemicals	Chemicals that, following exposure, can have an adverse effect on health. Examples of hazardous chemicals include poisons, chemicals that cause burns or skin and eye irritation, and chemicals that cause cancer. It does not include therapeutic goods except cytotoxic drugs. Many hazardous chemicals are also classified as dangerous goods.
Hazard	A situation or object that has the potential to harm people, property or the environment. For hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods this covers physicochemical, health and environmental hazards.
Health Hazards	Exposure to chemicals usually occurs through inhalation, skin contact or ingestion. Adverse health effects can be acute (short term), such as, headaches, nausea or vomiting and skin corrosion, or chronic (long term) such as, asthma, dermatitis, nerve damage or cancer.
Physicochemical Hazards	Physical or chemical properties of the substance, mixture or article that pose risks to workers other than health risks. They arise through inappropriate handling or use and can often result in injury to people and/or damage to property as a result of the intrinsic physical hazard. Examples of physicochemical hazards include flammable, corrosive, and explosive.
Placard	Means a sign or notice that is displayed or intended for display in a prominent place, or next to a container or storage area for hazardous chemicals at a workplace that contains information about the hazardous chemical stored in the container or storage area.
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	All equipment which is intended to be worn or held by a person to protect them from risk to health and safety while at work.
Safety Data Sheet (SDS)	A document prepared by a manufacturer or importer of chemicals, which describes the use, chemical and physical properties, health hazard information, precautions for use, safe handling information and the emergency information.

4. Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 Employees

Employees are responsible for:

- taking reasonable care for their own health and safety and not adversely affecting the health and safety of other persons
- complying with any reasonable instruction and cooperating with any reasonable policy or procedure relating to the use, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods in the workplace
- notifying and obtaining approval from the relevant WACHS Manager of any dangerous goods and/or hazardous chemicals/materials prior to these being brought on site and/or used and/or stored in the work areas. Quantities and storage locations of chemicals must be provided to the WACHS manager
- reporting all hazards, incidents, injuries, dangerous occurrences and system failures which occur or have the potential to occur, using the WACHS [Safety Risk Report Form](#)
- reading the hazardous chemical or dangerous goods label before using the chemical;
- using all safety equipment provided by WACHS that is relevant to the task; and
- complying with any mandatory training requirements for the safe use of chemicals in the workplace.

4.2 Contractors

Contractors are responsible for:

- taking reasonable care for their own health and safety and not adversely affecting the health and safety of other persons
- complying with any reasonable instruction and cooperating with any reasonable policy or procedure relating to the use, handling and storage of hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods in the workplace
- reporting all hazards, incidents, injuries, dangerous occurrences and system failures which occur or have the potential to occur, to their site contact;
- notifying and obtaining approval from the relevant WACHS Manager for any dangerous goods and/or hazardous chemicals/materials prior to these being brought on site and/or used and/or stored in the work areas. Quantities and storage locations of contractor supplied chemicals must be provided to the WACHS manager
- ensuring that Safety Data Sheets (SDS) are available and referred to at all times when working with chemicals and hazardous materials
- complying with any mandatory training requirements for the safe use of chemicals in the workplace.

4.3 Supervisors and Managers

Supervisors and Managers are responsible for:

- ensuring that hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods are used safely, stored, transported, and disposed of in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements including:
 - consulting with people who might be exposed to hazardous chemicals or dangerous goods in the workplace;
 - ensuring copies of SDSs are made available;
 - ensuring risk assessments are conducted for all hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods used in the workplace;
 - ensuring Chemical Registers are maintained, and reviewed as required;
 - ensuring Safe Work Method Statements (SWMS) or safe work procedures are developed, implemented and adhered to;
 - complying with any mandatory training requirements for the safe use of chemicals in the workplace;
 - ensuring information and training is provided to people likely to be exposed to hazardous chemicals or dangerous goods in the workplace before they commence relevant duties; and
 - keeping records of the information and training provided.
 - ensure timely reporting of incidents involving dangerous goods, using the WACHS [Safety Risk Report Form](#).

Additional information regarding Department of Mines and Petroleum reporting requirements is available in the [Reporting Dangerous Goods Incidents - Guideline \(6th edition\)](#).

4.4 Regional OSH Coordinator

The Regional OSH Coordinator is responsible for:

- providing advice to managers and supervisors on the management of hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods in the workplace;
- providing technical support and addressing administration issues relating to the Chemical Database;
- providing advice on risk assessments for the transportation of some hazardous chemicals, if required; and
- ensuring timely reporting of incidents involving dangerous goods to the Department of Mines and Petroleum. Additional information regarding Department of Mines and Petroleum reporting requirements is available in the [Reporting Dangerous Goods Incidents — Guideline \(6th edition\)](#).

5. Procedure

General Requirements – Hazardous Chemicals and Dangerous Goods

5.1 Hazardous Chemical Register and Dangerous Goods Manifest

- Each WACHS workplace must maintain a hazardous chemicals register and dangerous goods manifest, which details the hazardous chemicals used or stored in that workplace, and dangerous goods being used above manifest quantities (see Appendix A – Quantities Of Dangerous Goods). Electronic registers and manifests within the Chemical Database must be utilised.
- The register and manifest must be kept up to date including the addition of new chemicals when they arrive at the workplace and removal of chemicals that have been disposed of. The expiry date of unstable chemicals must also be recorded on the register to assist with monitoring the date by which disposal of the chemical should be organised.
- The completion of chemical risk assessments should be noted in the register.
- An office based workplace which is only using consumer products in a manner and at quantities consistent with household use does not need to maintain a register nor do they need to have SDSs available for such products. The label on the products provide sufficient detail.
- The Dangerous Goods Manifest must be kept in a place readily accessible to emergency services on entry to the site. It should also include copies of emergency plans, scale-drawings and any other relevant information.
- The Register and Manifest must be reviewed, at a minimum, on a 6 monthly basis by the Site Responsible Person or a nominated delegate.

5.2 Placards

- Each site must display a placard at points of entry to the site displaying the relevant class pictogram where storage levels exceed those outlined in [Appendix A](#). Consideration should be given to requirements for outer warning placard (HAZCHEM placard), placards at each location of chemicals in bulk, and placards at each location where chemicals are stored and handled.

Additional information regarding placard requirements is available in the [Dangerous Goods Safety \(Storage and Handling of Non Explosives\) Regulations 2007](#).

5.3 Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and Chemical Database

- A SDS for each hazardous chemical must be readily accessible and available in the immediate vicinity of chemical use at all times. SDSs can be stored on the Chemical Database provided the above condition can be met. A manual copy must be available in the event of a computer or server failure.
- The SDS must be from the supplier and must contain Australian contact details.
- SDSs must be reviewed and updated every five years. The issue date will be written on the SDS – not to be confused with the date the SDS was printed. If paper copies of SDSs are being used then a review process must be implemented to ensure updated versions are obtained from the supplier once the SDS is older than five years.

- SDSs are not required for consumer products if the hazardous chemical is used in the workplace:
 - is within quantities consistent with household use (e.g. dish washing detergent)
 - in a manner consistent with household use; or
 - in very small applications that is incidental to the nature of the work.

5.4 Decanting of chemicals

- Chemicals should be purchased in appropriate quantity levels if possible, which will reduce the requirement for decanting of chemicals.
- When decanting is required, a risk assessment is to be conducted on the decanting process, including examination of the manual handling process and Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements.
- Training must be provided to employees if the decanting process involves mixing, diluting or measuring of chemicals.

5.5 Labelling

- All chemicals must display the manufacturer's label when being used in the workplace. Where manufacturer's labels are defaced or rendered unreadable, the product should not be used and must be disposed of appropriately. See safe disposal of chemicals.
- Decanted materials and waste products must be labelled following the guidelines in the [National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances \[NOHSC:2012\(1994\)\]](#).
- Where labelling of a small container is not practicable, the manager/supervisor is to ensure that the necessary health and safety information is provided in another effective manner. This could be achieved, for example, by attaching the information to the shelf on which the container is stored.

5.6 Risk Management and Risk Controls

- Risk assessments must be completed for all tasks involving the use of hazardous chemicals using risk assessments within the Chemical Database or the [WorkSafe WA Chemical Risk Assessment Form](#). Generic risk assessments are acceptable when hazardous chemical(s) are used in the same or similar circumstances in a number of different workplaces or work areas within the one workplace. In each case, the Manager/Supervisor is responsible for ensuring that the generic assessment is valid for that workplace or work area.
- When managing risks from hazardous chemicals, particular regard is to be given to:
 - the hazardous properties of the chemicals
 - any potential physical or chemical reactions between chemicals
 - the nature of the work
 - any structure, plant or system of work that is used, or could interact, with the chemicals.
- Risk assessments are also to be completed for locations used to store chemicals having physical hazards (such as dangerous goods).

- Risks are to be controlled in accordance with the hierarchy of controls principle:
 1. Elimination of the risk (e.g. use a non-harmful chemical instead of dangerous goods).
 2. Substitution of the chemical for something less hazardous (e.g. change the type or reduce quantities of goods kept on site).
 3. Isolation of the hazard (e.g. separate goods from other hazards or segregate incompatible chemicals).
 4. Introduction of engineering controls (e.g. install forced ventilation to remove fumes).
 5. Use of administrative controls (e.g. modify the system of work, such as changing the times at which certain tasks are done, hazard warning signs, specific training and work instructions).
- Additional suggested risk control examples include:
 - Ensure that ignition sources are excluded from hazardous zones;
 - Maintain measures required to ensure stability of chemicals that have a possibility of becoming unstable.
 - Containment of the chemicals to prevent spills or leaks; and measures to mitigate risks resulting from spills or leaks.
 - All chemical and gas storage areas are to be appropriately protected from access by unauthorised persons.
 - Provide fire protection and fire-fighting equipment commensurate with the fire load of the chemicals.
- PPE requirements must be identified, communicated and enforced. Identified PPE must be made available to staff and contractors, and worn in accordance with instructions.
- Risk controls are to be reviewed at appropriate intervals to ensure that they perform as originally intended and continue to prevent or adequately control exposure of employees to hazardous chemicals or dangerous goods.
- Risk assessments must be reviewed if it appears that there is an increase in the risk, or when it has been five years since the last assessment was completed.
- Safe Work Method Statements or Safe Work Procedures must be written and communicated for all tasks involving hazardous chemicals.

5.7 Storage

- Storage quantities should be kept to a minimum to cater for demand. Excessive storage for long periods must be avoided.
- Adequate storage facilities must be provided for all chemicals. For chemicals possessing physical hazards (i.e. dangerous goods) this includes requirements for separation and segregation for all incompatible chemicals. Refer to [Appendix B](#) – Indication of compatibility based on Dangerous Goods Class.
- A process is to be established to monitor the storage of potentially unstable or highly reactive chemicals and those that could be liable to spontaneous ignition or detonation if their storage conditions are not being maintained. Any chemical that has an expiry date owing to its instability or chemical degradation during time in storage must be disposed of within the set time limits.

- Under no circumstances are hazardous chemicals allowed to enter storm water drains. Careful consideration shall be given to the location and bunding of chemical containers to ensure potential leaks do not enter drains, including storm water drains.
- Access to site and work areas containing hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods needs to be controlled and restricted to people having a legitimate purpose.

Additional information regarding the storage and handling of flammable hazardous chemicals is available in Australian Standard AS1940: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

5.8 Transporting Chemicals

- Transportation of Hazardous chemicals requires a risk assessment which must be completed and approved by the line Manager, with advice from the Regional OSH Coordinator if required.
- To approve transportation of Hazardous chemicals the line Manager must be currently trained in the WACHS Chemical Hazards for Managers LMS program or similar, and refer to the SDS.
- Hazardous chemicals labelled “too dangerous to be transported” are not to be transported by WACHS staff under any conditions.
- Dangerous goods to be transported by WACHS staff must be less than 25% of the placard load limit, comply with the requirements of the [Dangerous Goods Safety Guidance Note: Dangerous goods transport documents](#), and be authorised by both the site responsible person and the regional OSH Coordinator.

5.9 Disposal

- Waste minimisation practices should be encouraged through purchasing smaller quantities and using minimum quantities where practicable.
- Staff are not to dispose of hazardous chemicals or dangerous goods down sinks, toilets or drains. Careful consideration is to be given to the location and bunding of chemical waste containers to ensure any potential leaks do not enter drains, including storm water drains. All unused chemicals must be returned to the stores department for safe disposal.
- Chemical wastes must be labelled and segregated to ensure chemical reactions do not occur. Containers that are empty, or contain only small residual amounts of liquid, are disposed of as chemical waste.
- Spill kits must be available for all types of hazardous waste generated and staff trained and competent in spill clean-up procedures.
- Licensed contractors must be used to collect all hazardous waste. Waste disposal certificates presented by the licenced contractor are to be stored on site by the Stores Manager for seven years after disposal.

5.10 Purchasing

New chemicals can only be introduced to the workplace after approval of the Stores Department. Staff in the following departments must be consulted prior to introducing new dangerous goods into a department:

- Facilities Management Department (Stores)
- Occupational Safety and Health Department (if applicable)
- Infection Control (for cleaning / disinfection / sterilisation products or those related to patient care)
- Support Services
- Prior to use managers/ supervisors must ensure that:
 - A Chemical Risk Assessment has taken place;
 - The chemical is stored appropriately;
 - The chemical is entered on the Hazardous Chemical register;
 - SDSs are available; and
 - Training is provided to all staff using the chemical.

5.11 Emergency Management

- An emergency plan must be prepared and provided to emergency services organisations if the quantity of dangerous goods used, handled or stored at a workplace exceeds the manifest quantity for that chemical. (See [Appendix A](#)). The plan must be revised in accordance with any recommendations the emergency services organisation provides about its effectiveness.
- The emergency plan is to be reviewed:
 - within five years of its development
 - in intervals of no more than five years
 - if there is a change of risk at or in the proximity of the workplace
 - when updated information becomes available
 - if a possible deficiency is identified, for example, through regular testing.
- Emergency plans should be readily available in hard copy form at all times. The location of the emergency plan is to be easily located by all workers and is to be discussed with the emergency services organisation when it is updated or reviewed.
- Any incident involving dangerous goods where people, property or the environment were, or could have been harmed, is to be reported immediately to the Regional OSH Coordinator using a WACHS [Safety Risk Report Form](#), who is to complete the mandatory report to the Department of Mines and Petroleum.
- Equipment required to respond to an emergency or contain and clean up spills must be easily located. This equipment may include:
 - spill kits
 - Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)
 - fire blankets/extinguishers
 - first aid kits
 - eye wash stations / emergency showers
 - suitable numbers of trained emergency wardens and first aiders
 - emergency shutdown procedures for equipment.
- If large quantities of hazardous chemicals are used, handled, generated or stored in the workplace, an adequate fire protection system that is designed for the types and quantities of hazardous chemicals present must be considered.

Additional information regarding emergency management associated with the storage and handling of flammable hazardous chemicals is available in AS 1940: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

5.12 Training and Supervision

- Before commencing work, staff who are likely to be exposed to a hazardous chemical or dangerous good will receive information, instruction and training on:
 - risks of the hazardous chemical or dangerous good used in the workplace
 - use and location of hazardous chemical registers or dangerous goods manifests
 - safe working method statements /procedures to be followed
 - personal protective equipment to be used
 - how to source information from SDSs
 - the significance of labels;
 - dangerous goods awareness including information on compatibility and packaging guidelines for storage and transport
 - emergency procedures for minor and major incidents including spill kit use for minor spill clean-up.

5.13 Health Surveillance

- No person at the workplace should be exposed to a chemical having an airborne concentration that exceeds the exposure standard for that chemical. The need to conduct either air monitoring or health surveillance should be identified by the relevant risk assessment.
- Air monitoring is to be undertaken if it is not certain on reasonable grounds that the exposure standard is not being exceeded or if monitoring is required in order to determine if a risk to health exists. Results/records of any such air monitoring conducted must be made available to the workers who could potentially be exposed and must be kept for 30 years.

For further information on Health Surveillance refer to the Safe Work Australia Guide [Health Monitoring for Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals](#). Exposure standards can be located in the [National Commission's Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment \[NOHSC:1003\(1995\)\]9](#).

5.14 Records

- The following records are required to be maintained for work with hazardous chemicals and dangerous goods:
 - completed risk assessment forms
 - Safe Work procedures
 - training records
 - SDSs
 - Hazardous Chemical Register and Dangerous Goods Manifest
 - any air monitoring/health surveillance records
 - building / plant inspection and testing records including Asbestos Register.

Note: Health Surveillance Records and related SDS records, Chemical Risk Assessments, and Air Monitoring results must be kept for 30 years.

6. Compliance

Failure to comply with this policy may constitute a breach of the WA Health Code of Conduct (Code). The Code is part of the [Employment Policy Framework](#) issued pursuant to section 26 of the [Health Services Act 2016](#) (HSA) and is binding on all WACHS staff which for this purpose includes trainees, students, volunteers, researchers, contractors for service (including all visiting health professionals and agency staff) and persons delivering training or education within WACHS.

WACHS staff are reminded that compliance with all policies is mandatory.

7. Evaluation

Site Responsible persons are to ensure bi-annual audits of site Chemical Registers, Dangerous Goods Manifests and chemical stock holdings are conducted.

Annual Chemical Audits are to be conducted using the [WACHS Chemical Audit Checklist](#)

8. Standards

[EQuIPNational Standards](#) – Standard 15: Corporate Systems and Safety - 15.12.1, 15.13.3

9. References

[Code of Practice: Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace](#). SafeWork Australia, 2012.

[Dangerous Goods Safety \(Storage and Handling of Non Explosives\) Regulations 2007](#)
Department of Mines and Petroleum. [Reporting Dangerous Goods Incidents — Guideline \(6th edition\)](#)

Government of Western Australia Department of Mines and Petroleum. (2010). [Code of practice: Storage and handling of dangerous goods](#)

Government of Western Australia Department of Mines and Petroleum. (2011). [Reporting dangerous goods incidents – Guidelines](#)

Government of Western Australia Department of Mines and Petroleum. (2010). [Dangerous Goods Safety Guidance Note: Dangerous goods transport documents](#)

[National Code Of Practice For The Control Of Workplace Hazardous Substances](#) [NOHSC:2007(1994)]. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission.

[National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances](#) [NOHSC:2012(1994)]. National Occupational Health and Safety Commission

[National Commission's Adopted National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment \[NOHSC:1003\(1995\)\]9](#)
[Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984](#)

[Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 1996](#), and [Amendment Regulations 2005 - Part V Hazardous Substances](#)

Standards Australia. AS/NZ 1940: The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Homebush, NSW.

Safe Work Australia. [Health Monitoring for Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals](#).

10. Related Forms

WACHS [Safety Risk Report Form](#)

WACHS [Chemical Audit Checklist](#)

[WorkSafe WA Chemical Risk Assessment Form](#)

11. Related Policy Documents

WACHS [Chemotherapy Administration Clinical Practice Standard](#)

WACHS [Storage and Handling of Gas in Cylinders Procedure](#)

12. Related WA Health Policies

[WA Health Code of Conduct](#)

[WA Health Discipline Policy](#)

13. WA Health Policy Framework

[Employment Policy Framework](#)

**This document can be made available in alternative formats
on request for a person with a disability**

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APPENDIX A – QUANTITIES OF DANGEROUS GOODS

For the purposes of the Table below, the Placarding Quantity or Manifest Quantity is equal to the total of the quantities determined in accordance with regulation 12 of the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007 (WA).

In the Table below:

- kg or L means, where this combination of letters immediately follows numbers, the combined total of:
 - (a) the number of kilograms of non-liquid dangerous goods; and
 - (b) the number of litres of liquid dangerous goods; and
 - (c) the capacity of containers of Class 2 dangerous goods.

Determined in accordance with regulation 12 of the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007 (WA)

Item	Description of dangerous goods	Packing group	Placarding quantity	Manifest quantity
1.	Division 2.1 except aerosols	N/A	500 L	5 000 L
2.	Division 2.2 except aerosols	N/A	1 000 L	10 000 L
3.	Division 2.3	N/A	50 L	500 L
4.	Division 2.1 and 2.2 aerosols	N/A	5 000 L	10 000 L
5.	Any one of Class 3, Division 4.1, 4.2 or 4.3, Division 5.1 or 5.2, Division 6.1, Class 8 or Class 9, or any combination of those classes or divisions	I	50 kg or L	500 kg or L
		II and III (aggregate)	1 000 kg or L	10 000 kg or L
		I, II and III (aggregate) where quantity of goods in packing group I does not exceed 50 kg or L	1 000 kg or L	10 000 kg or L
6.	Goods too dangerous to transport	N/A	5 kg or L	50 kg or L
7.	combustible liquids with fire risk dangerous goods	N/A	1 000 L	10 000 L
8.	Other combustible liquids	N/A	10 000 L	100 000 L

Note for this Schedule:

For the purposes of item 5 in the Table:

- (a) all Type B Division 4.1 Self Reactive Substances that do not have a packing group assigned to them are to be taken to be assigned to packing group I
- (b) all Types C to F Division 4.1 Self Reactive Substances that do not have a packing group assigned to them are to be taken to be assigned to packing group II
- (c) all Type B Division 5.2 Organic Peroxides that do not have a packing group assigned to them are to be taken to be assigned to packing group I
- (d) all Types C to F Division 5.2 Organic Peroxides that do not have a packing group assigned to them are to be taken to be assigned to packing group II
- (e) Class 9 dangerous goods that do not have a packing group assigned to them are to be taken to be assigned to packing group III
- (f) all other articles and things that do not have a packing group assigned to them are to be taken to be assigned to packing group II.

APPENDIX B – INDICATION OF COMPATIBILITY BASED ON DANGEROUS GOODS CLASS

In the absence of more detailed compatibility information about specific products (which should be available from SDSs), this appendix may be used for guidance as to compatibility between the classes of dangerous goods.

Note: Generally, Explosives and Radioactive Substances are incompatible with everything.

		Class	2	3	4	5	6	8				
COMPRESSED GASES	2.1 Flammable		C	KA	S	S	S	S	S	I	KA	KA
	2.2 Non-flammable /Non-toxic		KA	C	KA	SM	S	SM	SM	S	SM	KA
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS	and Combustible Liquids		S	KA	C	KA	S	S	S	I	KA	KA
FLAMMABLE SOLIDS	4.1 Flammable Solids		S	SM	KA	C	KA	S	S	S	KA	SM
	4.2 Spontaneously Combustible		S	S	S	KA	C	KA	S	I	KA	KA
	4.3 Dangerous When Wet		S	SM	S	S	KA	C	KA	S	SM	SM
OXIDISING SUBSTANCES	5.1 Oxidising Agents		S	SM	S	S	S	KA	!	S	KA	KA
	5.2 Organic Peroxides		I	S	I	S	I	S	S	C	KA	KA
TOXIC SUBSTANCES			KA	SM	KA	KA	KA	SM	KA	KA	C	SM
CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES			KA	KA	KA	SM	KA	SM	KA	KA	SM	!

DEDICATED COMPRESSED GAS STORE UNDER AS 4332:2004				
Class / Sub-risk	2.1	2.2	2.2 / 5.1	2.3 or 2.3/8
2.1	C	C	KA	KA
2.2	C	C	C	C
2.2 / 5.1	KA	C	C	KA
2.3 or 2.3/8	KA	C	KA	C

MAXIMUM MINOR STORAGE QUANTITIES				
Description	Quantity (kg or L)			
	PG I	PG II	PG III	Combustible Liquids
Total quantity of all dangerous goods	25	250	1000	1500

LEGEND			
C	SHOULD BE COMPATIBLE. Consult the SDS or supplier about requirements for individual substances.	S	SHOULD BE SEGREGATED by at least 5m and kept in separate compounds or building compartments.
!	COULD BE INCOMPATIBLE or react dangerously. Consult the SDS or supplier about requirements for individual substances.	I	ISOLATION REQUIRED. Dedicated stores or storage cabinets are recommended. Adequate separation from other buildings and boundaries is required.
		SM	SEGREGATION MAY BE NECESSARY. Consult the SDS or supplier.
		KA	SHOULD BE KEPT APART by at least 3m. Consult the SDS or supplier.

*Sourced from ChemAlert , August 2016

Link to printable [Dangerous Goods Storage Compatibility Guide](#)