

FACT SHEET



Discharge of a Controlled Extinguishing Agent

System tests—obtain permit to discharge

Section 45B of the Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989 prohibits the discharge of a scheduled substance, where it is likely that the scheduled substance will enter the atmosphere, unless the discharge is in accordance with the regulations.

The scope of the legislation is to:

- Incorporate import and export controls on synthetic greenhouse gases (SGG) use as a replacement for ozone depleting substances used in "Montreal Protocol Industries" (Refrigeration and Air-conditioning, Fire, Solvents, Foam, Aerosols etc); and
- Implement emission minimization policies including nationally consistent end use controls on purchase, sale, handling and disposal of SGG and ODS and the licensing of people working with these substances.

There is an application form available which outlines the procedures to follow in regard to requesting permission from the Fire Protection Industry (ODS & SGG) Board to discharge extinguishing agents covered by the Act in a manner that is permitted by the regulations.

Note that the regulations allow the discharge of an extinguishing agent for its design purpose - namely extinguishing a fire.

The application form can be downloaded from the FPA Australia website www.fpaa.com.au

Accidental or other notification of discharge

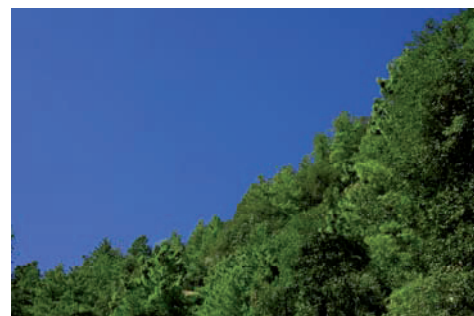
Discharges, accidental or otherwise need to be notified to the Fire Protection Industry (ODS & SGG) Board via a standard form which can also be downloaded from the FPA Australia website.

FPA Australia
PO Box 1049
Box Hill VIC 3128

T: 03 9890 1544
F: 03 9890 1577
E: ozone@fpaa.com.au



The discharge of a scheduled substance is prohibited.



Halon is ten times more damaging to the ozone layer than CFC's.



ODS & SGG extinguishing agents can damage the earth's ozone layer and add significantly to global warming.