

FACT SHEET



Duties of the System Owner and Others for Prevention of ODS & SGG Emissions

Persons who must be licenced

Technicians working with the controlled agents in such a manner that their duties involve the potential to cause an emission of the agent must be licenced. Certain responsibilities in regard to 'non technicians' who have access to the fire protection system (in such a manner as may have a potential for discharge) rest with the owner of the system.

Persons who Don't need licences

1. Cleaners and others who have to isolate a system prior to entering a compartment—and may cause the system to discharge controlled extinguishing agents.
2. Pilots who conduct pre flight or other tests that may cause a fire protection system to discharge controlled extinguishing agents.
3. Transport drivers who carry controlled extinguishing agents.

Owner responsibilities

The owner of the fire protection system that contains controlled extinguishing agents is responsible to ensure the following:

1. That anyone who has access to the fire protection system in such a manner as may have a potential to cause a discharge has been appropriately trained in the correct way to perform their duties so that an emission is not caused, and
2. That any discharge of a controlled extinguishing agent is reported to the Fire Protection Industry (ODS & SGG) Board as soon as practicable.
3. Details of any unlicensed person handling ozone depleting or synthetic greenhouse gases should be passed on to the Fire Protection Industry (ODS & SGG) Board as soon as possible.



Pilots who conduct pre-flight tests that may cause a discharge do not have to hold an EAHL.



Cleaners who may have to isolate systems are not required to hold an EAHL.



Transport drivers who carry controlled extinguishing agents do not need to carry an EAHL.



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Containers should not be stored in confined spaces.



Storage areas should have good physical security to protect against hazards and theft.



The storage of halon by a contractor requires that organisation to hold a special permit.

Transport and Handling of Containers

The requirements for transporting cylinders containing fire extinguishing agents are contained in the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code), prepared by the National Transport Commission. If these standards are not employed by contractors and / or their subcontractors their management systems may be deemed deficient and their access to a halon special permit withdrawn.

- Large containers are heavy. Manual handling risk assessment and training should be undertaken.
- Containers should be handled with care and not knocked violently or be allowed to fall (NOTE: unlike other gas containers these have no manually operable valves and should be pre-fitted with transportation caps).
- Containers should be moved using the appropriate size and type of trolley.
- Only persons trained in container manual handling should move them over short distances (including loading and unloading from vehicles).
- Never roll containers along the ground as any impact could cause accidental discharge. It may also damage the container, label and patchwork.

Storage of Containers

The storage of halon by a contractor requires that organization to hold a Halon Special Permit and to provide evidence to the Fire Protection (ODS&SGG) Industry Board that their management systems are suitable for the storage of halon.

- Keep containers away from heat sources (e.g.. Sunlight, flames or heaters)
- The storage area should be well ventilated and clean at all times.
- Containers should not be stored in confined spaces.
- Storage areas should have good physical security to protect untrained people from hazards and guard against theft.
- Full and empty containers should be kept separate.
- Keep containers away from heavy traffic areas and emergency exits.
- Regularly check for leakage and faults.

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