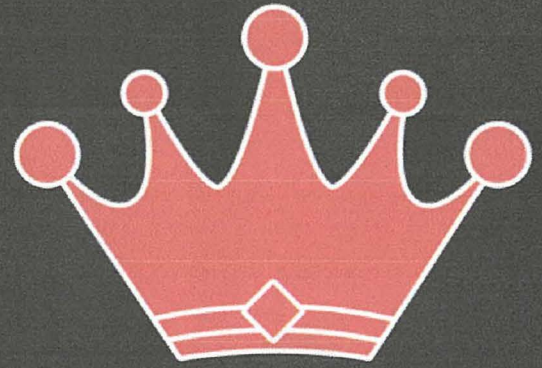


Dangerous Goods Transport Policy.



01/02/2022


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Prepared by Rocco Rhein


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MELBOURNE

Melbourne and surrounds

Tanks carrying more than 500 litres of liquefied gases (other than Division 2.2 or Chlorine in containers less than 1000 litres) must not be transported in defined areas of the City of Melbourne, including the CBD. This area extends along the Yarra Bank Highway and the Monash Freeway as far as Warrigal Road.

Citylink and Eastlink tunnels

Safety precautions mean that placarded loads of dangerous goods cannot travel Citylink and Eastlink tunnels and on-ramps. Warning signs of this offence are prominently displayed on both roads and exits are available before all tunnel entrances.

Other Victorian areas

Tanks carrying more than 500 litres of liquefied gas must be transported via a route that minimises the risk of injury to people and harm to property or the environment. The route should avoid heavily populated areas and sites where there may be a concentration of people.

The route should also avoid passing hospitals, high rise flats and schools and colleges when students are attending. Roads that have congested crossings, tunnels, narrow streets and low overhead clearances should be avoided wherever possible.

The only exceptions are instances where drivers are required to detour because of a detour sign, or a direction given by a Police Officer, a VicRoads Officer or a WorkSafe inspector.

65%



Of accidents are the result of carelessness

CLASSES & DIVISIONS

Limited quantities

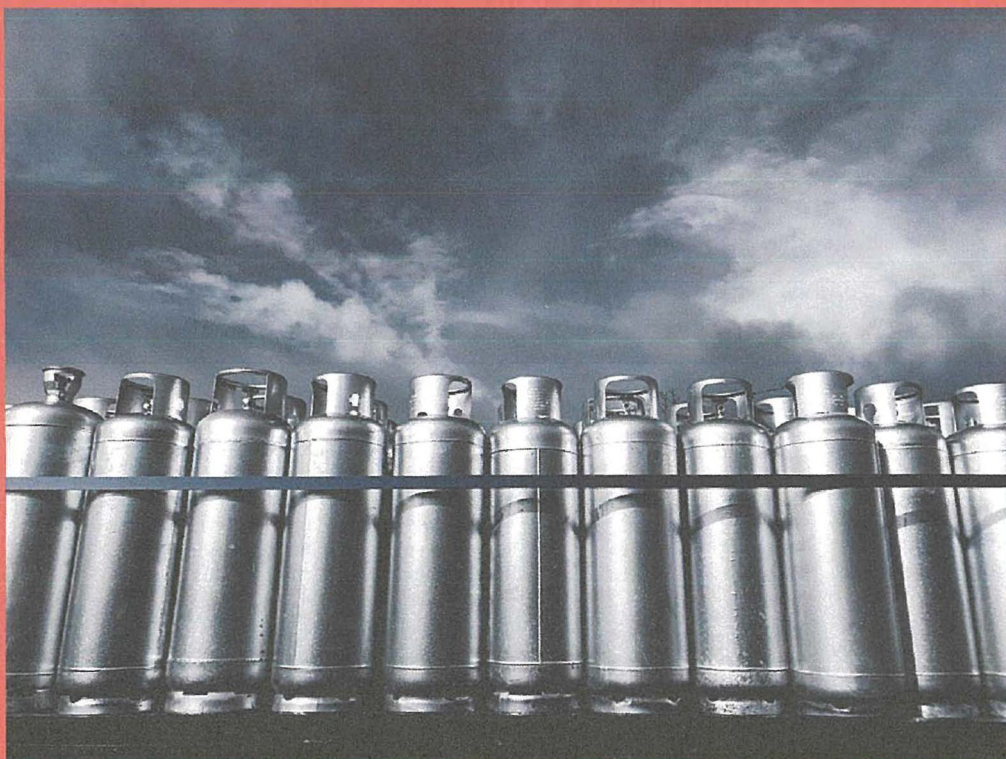
Dangerous goods packed in limited quantities means:

(a) goods packed in accordance with Chapter 3.4 of the ADC Code, and

(b) the quantity of dangerous goods in each inner packaging or in each article does not exceed the quantity specified, or referred to in column 7a of the dangerous goods list for those goods.

Lithium battery mark

Packages containing lithium cells or batteries prepared in accordance with special provision 188 will be marked as shown.



RECOGNISING DANGEROUS
GOODS

CLASSES & DIVISIONS



Class 9 - Miscellaneous substances

Miscellaneous

These are substances and articles that present a danger and/or are not covered by other classes.

Examples: Dry ice, asbestos, some aerosols and elevated temperature liquids such as hot bitumen.

Mixed class label

(For use in Australia only)

The Mixed class label is principally used as a placard on transport units transporting more than one class or division of dangerous goods. It is only used in Australia.

Markings and Labels

Elevated temperature substances

This mark is required for substances when transported in a liquid state at a temperature higher than 100°C or at temperatures equal to or higher than 240°C in a solid state.

Example: Hot bitumen.

Environmentally hazardous substances

This mark is required for liquids or solid substances or mixtures of substances (such as preparations and wastes) that may pollute aquatic environments such as rivers and lakes.

Examples: Zinc Oxide, Cadmium Sulphide



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CLASSES & DIVISIONS

Class 6.2 - Infectious Substances

These substances are not regulated by WorkSafe Victoria. For information about relevant Victorian legislation please contact the Victorian Department of Health and Human Services.

Class 7 - Radiation

These substances are not regulated by WorkSafe Victoria. For more information please contact the Australian Radiation Protection and Nuclear Safety Agency.

Class 8 - Corrosive substances

A corrosive substance is one that will destroy or permanently damage another substance it comes into contact with.

Corrosive solids or liquids can cause severe harm if they come into contact with living tissue. Many are sufficiently volatile to give off vapours that irritate the nose and eyes and poisoning can result if they are swallowed.

Some corrosive substances will produce toxic gas when decomposed by very high temperatures (see Class 2.3). If they leak during transportation, many corrosives will damage or even destroy other goods or the vehicle itself.

Class 8 includes acids and alkalis that can react violently when mixed.

Examples: Hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide and acetic acid.



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RECOGNISING DANGEROUS
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CLASSES & DIVISIONS



Division 5.2 - Organic peroxides

Organic peroxides may be solid or liquid. They can ignite spontaneously and possibly explode. They are likely to react dangerously with other substances.

Some of these substances need to be kept under controlled temperature conditions during storage and transport. In addition, some are sensitive to impact or friction.

Organic peroxides contribute oxygen to a fire (see Class 5.1) and may also be flammable (see Class 3 or 4) or combustible (see Class 4.2).

Examples: Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide, benzoyl peroxide

Class 6 - Toxic substances

Division 6.1-Toxic substances

Toxic substances can be solid or liquid. They can cause death or serious injury if swallowed, inhaled or come into contact with skin.

Nearly all toxic substances give off toxic gases (see Class 2.3) in a fire or when heated to decomposition.

Some toxic substances are also flammable (see Class 3) or corrosive (see Class 8) as subsidiary dangers.

Examples: Cyanides, lead, cadmium, arsenic and many pesticides.

RECOGNISING DANGEROUS
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CLASSES & DIVISIONS

Class 4 - Flammable solids and substances that are spontaneously combustible or dangerous when wet

Division 4.1 - Flammable solids

These solids are easily ignited by external sources such as sparks and flames. They are also readily combustible and likely to cause or contribute to fire when subjected to friction.

They may also be self-reactive (see Class 4.2).

Examples: Sulphur, red phosphorus and matches.

Division 4.2 - Spontaneously combustible

Substances in this class are likely to heat spontaneously and ignite.

Some are likely to ignite spontaneously when they come into contact with water or moist air (see Division 4.3) or give off toxic gases in a fire (see Division 2.3).

Examples: Carbon, white phosphorus and calcium dithionite.



CLASSES & DIVISIONS

Division 23 - Toxic gases

These gases are likely to cause death or serious injury if they are inhaled in the event of a leak.

Most toxic gases have an unpleasant odour that alerts to their presence. Many are heavier than air and will collect in low areas.

Some of these gases are also flammable (see Class 2.1), oxidizing agents (see Class 5.1) or corrosive (see Class 8). In some cases, a toxic gas may be both an oxidizing agent and corrosive (eg nitric oxide).

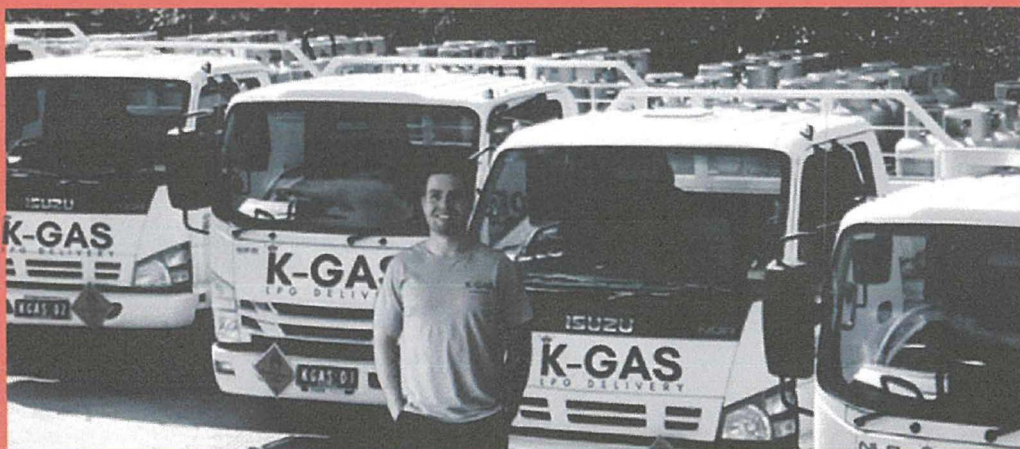
Examples: Chlorine, nitric oxide and ammonia.

Class 3 - Flammable liquids

Vapours from these liquids can ignite in air on contact with a source of ignition.

The vapours from many Class 3 substances have an effect similar to narcotics. Prolonged inhalation may result in unconsciousness or death. Many paints and varnishes are in Class 3.

Examples: Petrol, acetone, kerosene and paint thinners.



RECOGNISING DANGEROUS
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CLASSES & DIVISIONS



Class 1- Explosives

These substances or articles are used to produce explosions in work such as mining, earthmoving or demolition. They are also used for pyrotechnic effects such as fireworks displays.

*To be determined by explosive class and compatibility eg 1.1D (gunpowder)

Examples: Fireworks, ammunition, gunpowder, dynamite, gelignite, flares, fuses and detonators.

Class 2 - Gases

Division 2.1 - Flammable gases

These gases can ignite in air on contact with a source of ignition. Most flammable gases are heavier than air and will flow to low areas such as drains, pits and valleys.

Examples: Acetylene, natural gas, LPGs and many aerosols.

Division 2.2 - Non-flammable, non-toxic gases

Compressed and sometimes liquefied gases in this class are not flammable or toxic.

However some are heavier than air and can collect in low lying areas such as pits and drains and cause suffocation by diluting or displacing oxygen in the air. Some can also cause asphyxiation and others have an additional danger as an oxidising agent (see Class 5.1).

Examples: Carbon dioxide, argon, compressed oxygen, refrigerated gases (liquid) and nitrogen.

RECOGNISING DANGEROUS
GOODS

CLASSES & DIVISIONS



Australia uses a system of classification and labelling for dangerous goods based on the United Nations system used in other countries.

Except for very small quantities, all packages and containers, shipping containers, unit loads and tankers which hold dangerous goods for transport must display the correct class/abet.

Substances are assigned to one of nine classes. Some of these are further divided into divisions, each of which has its own diamond-shaped label.

Each label shows the main danger by colour and symbol, and the class of goods by numeral. The responsibility for classification of products lies with the manufacturer or first supplier.

The following labels are those commonly seen on Victorian roads.

RECOGNISING DANGEROUS
GOODS



WHAT'S NEXT?

Dangerous goods can cause injury and death and seriously damage property and the environment.

This guide is for all team members who are involved in the handling, storage and transport of placard loads of dangerous goods.

It has been designed for you to keep handy for ready reference.

It will help you to:

- quickly recognise common dangerous goods, their properties and dangers.
- learn where dangerous goods are prohibited from travelling in Victoria, and
- understand basic emergency advice in case of an incident.



RECOGNISING DANGEROUS
GOODS

K-GAS
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WHOWEARE

Welcome to K Gas LPG, a young company with old fashion values.

First of all welcome to the team. At K Gas we pride ourselves on safety and we ask that you keep a copy of this on you at all times whilst driving.

MISSION

Our mission is to establish K Gas LPG as a boutique distributor of LPG Propane Gas throughout the South West and West of Victoria. Our core values are based on Honesty, Safety and reliability.

VISION

Our vision is to provide a full-service energy provider that is based in the country for country people. Our emphasis is based on the quality of delivery and quality of service.

VALUES

K Gas is a new company with old fashion values. We aim to provide customers with a level of trust and openness many relate to how things used to be. We want to be that company with modern processes.