

DANGEROUS GOODS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS POLICY

Many tenants and operators at Jandakot Airport use dangerous goods, hazardous materials and other potentially polluting substances that can cause environmental contamination and pose hazards to health and safety. These include hydrocarbons (fuels, oils) and other chemicals.

Jandakot Airport Holdings (JAH) has developed this policy to provide guidance to Jandakot Airport tenants and operators regarding the minimum requirements for the storage and handling of dangerous goods, hazardous substances/materials and potentially polluting substances, as follows:

- The management of chemicals must be consistent with the approved Jandakot Airport Master Plan, and meet the requirements of relevant legislation and Standards, including (but not limited to) those referenced below.
- Safety Data Sheets (SDS) must be current (<5 years) and held on site.
- A [Hazardous Substance Register](#) must be maintained.
- All chemicals must be identifiable by clear labelling, including waste chemicals.
- Each chemical storage area (including cabinets) will have the capacity to capture and contain the volume of the largest container plus 25% of the total capacity.
- Tanks must be bunded or self-bunded/double skinned (compliant to Standards) to capture 110% of the tank capacity.
- Refuelling trucks, fuel trailers and similar that are utilised for off-site refuelling but stored on-site must be stored in a compliant bund unless the tanks are self-bunded/double skinned (compliant with Standards). This also applies to IBCs and drums utilised and stored in a similar manner.
- Appropriately sized portable bunds, spill pallets or drip trays designed to contain 110% of the volume of the largest storage vessel will be used for the storage of hazardous liquid chemicals (including hydrocarbons) when storage is outside permanent compliant storage areas/tanks.
- Where drums have taps fitted, the tap must not protrude beyond the bund wall.
- The use of uncovered bunded storage areas/pallets in external locations is strongly discouraged.
- If the storage area is not located in a covered area, bunding must have the capacity to allow for heavy rainfall events. If rainwater can enter the bund, a suitable procedure must be in place to ensure that potentially contaminated water is disposed of appropriately and prevented overflowing on to the ground or in to stormwater.
- A spill kit that is appropriate for the volume and type of substances stored must be kept on site.
- The appropriate personal protective equipment (as per the SDS) must also be kept on site, e.g., gloves, face masks.
- Chemical storage areas, containers, plant and equipment, and fuel lines/hoses should be regularly inspected and maintained to prevent leaks or deterioration.
- Hazardous/controlled waste will be disposed of responsibly via a licensed carrier.
- Appropriate licensing must be obtained where required under legislation (e.g., Dangerous Goods Licence) and a copy provided to Jandakot Airport Holdings.
- If JAH determines that a tenant Operational Environmental Management Plan (OEMP) is required, management of Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Materials must be detailed within.

Spills and Leaks

In the event of a spill the “CCCR” response should be followed, namely:

- **Control:** Identify the source of the spill/leak and control or stop it where possible
- **Contain:** Stop the spill/leak from spreading and protect unsealed ground and stormwater drains as a priority
- **Clean Up:** Clean up the liquid using the onsite spill kit
- **Report:** Report all spills/leaks to JAH immediately

Definitions

Pollution (air, water and soil) is defined by the *Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997*.

This policy applies to substances encompassed by the following definitions:

Hazardous Materials include explosives, flammable liquids and solids, corrosive liquids, compressed gases, and magnetized or radioactive materials. (Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998 s139.095 (a)(ii) Appendix 1(n)).

Hazardous substances include explosives, flammable liquids and solids, corrosive liquids, compressed gases, and magnetised or radioactive materials. A substance is classified as hazardous if it has potential health effects whether acute/immediate or chronic/long term.

<https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/hazardous-substances-faqs>

Dangerous goods are substances or articles that, because of their physical and chemical (physicochemical) or acute toxicity properties, present an immediate hazard to people, property or the environment. <http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Dangerous-Goods/What-is-a-dangerous-good-4411.aspx>

Potentially polluting substances: Substances that are not necessarily defined as hazardous or dangerous but have the potential to result in pollution if not managed appropriately.

References

[Jandakot Airport Master Plan 2020](#)

Airports (Environment Protection) Regulations 1997

Civil Aviation Safety Regulations 1998

Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004

Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007

Dangerous Goods Safety (Road and Rail Transport of Non-Explosives) Regulations 2007

Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 Approved Codes of Practice

AS 1940 Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids

AS 3780 Storage and handling of corrosive substances

AS1692 Steel tanks for flammable and combustible liquids

ASTM D1998-15 Standard specification for polyethylene upright storage tanks

[PO506 Storage of Empty Drums and Containers Policy, Jandakot Airport](#)



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