

## Dangerous Goods

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**Session Secretary:** Barry Ollerenshaw

Dangerous goods are defined by statute and are classified into different classes eg. Class 1, 2, 3, 4 etc., depending upon their flammability.

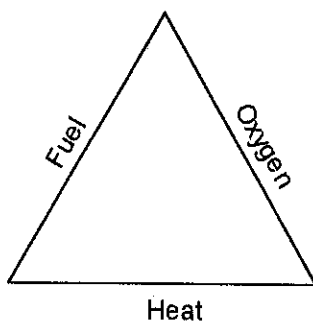
Who has a dangerous good store in their museum?

It all depends on the quantity stored in total that dictates need, check with your local council and fire brigade. Must be a minimum of three metres from other buildings. All containers need to be approved for their use by the Chief Dangerous Goods Inspector.

They may be glass, earthenware, metal, and must have an airtight lid.

They must be kept in their container they originally come in, and must be labelled. If you decant into another container it must be so similarly labelled. It is an offence to remove, or disfigure the label in any way.

They must not be put next to any combustible product.



*They can be divided into three groups:*

### **Liquids**

Petrol

Thinners

Kerosene

Oils

Turpentine

Methylated Spirits

### **Gases**

Oxygen

Acetylene

LPG

### **Chemicals**

Paint Stripper

Weed Spray

Solvents

Paints

### ***Where to store:***

Need a steel container, (fridge ideal), lockable and labelled.

Must be identified—keep original label, so that other people can read how to use the product.

Must be kept cool and dry.

Plenty of ventilation and no naked flame or sparks.

Different chemicals and liquids need to be kept separate.

Containers must not be allowed to leak.

Forty-four gallon drums should be kept in a separate store.

*Oxygen and acetylene*

Blow back valve—turn off after use.

Bleed hose.

Keep near a door for easier removal in case of fire.

*Waste:*

Steel bin with lid. Remove daily or when finished.

It was noted that linseed oil can be self combustible, so care has to be taken after a days work.

*LPG*

Kept near a door (as vapour is dangerous, and it keeps low as it is heavier than air).