

DANGEROUS GOODS ACT 1974

Form of Application for Licence to Store Dangerous Goods

To be completed and returned to the County Clerk/Town Clerk.

SECTION A – PARTICULARS OF APPLICANT

1. Name (in full): _____
(If a limited company, state title; if a partnership, give names of partners)
2. Occupation: _____
3. Postal Address: _____
4. Situation of premises to be licensed – (a) Street (if any): _____
(b) Town or place: _____
5. State city, borough, town district, or county in whose area premises located: _____

BRIEF SCHEDULE OF DANGEROUS GOODS

- Class 2 Gases
- Class 5 Oxidising Substances
- Class 3 Flammable Liquids
- Class 4 Flammable Solids or Substances

For full details of each class refer to individual sections on this form.

SECTION B – CLASS 2 – COMPRESSED LIQUEFIED OR DISSOLVED GASES

	Maximum Quantity Kept at Any One Time				
	In cylinders (i.e. containers not exceeding 250 litres water capacity)		In tanks (i.e. containers exceeding 250 litres water capacity)		
	Total Quantity	Total No.	Total Quantity	Total No.	
1.					Are tanks registered as Pressure Vessels? (Yes or No)
(a) (i) Oxygen (not liquid) (Cubic metres)					
(a) (ii) Gases (other than a (i) and b-g) when compressed, liquefied or dissolved under pressure (Cubic metres)					
(b) Ethane, ethylene, hydrogen, methane, and any other flammable gas (other than c-g) (cubic metres)					
(c) Propylene, compressed or dissolved, and contained within a porous substance (kg)					
(d) Liquefied petroleum gas, and any other liquefied flammable gas (kg)					
(e) Chlorine (kg)					
(f) Anhydrous ammonia (Litres)					
(g) Liquid Oxygen (Gas equivalent – cubic metres)					

2. State for what purpose _____
3. Description of storage place(s), including siting and materials of construction _____
4. If aerosols stored state (a) total quantity _____ litres, (b) total number _____

SECTION C — CLASS 3 — FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

Flammable liquids, being —

- (a) Liquids, mixtures of liquids, and liquids containing solids in solution or suspension, which in each case has a flash point lower than 23 degrees, and nitrocellulose with, by mass, a nitrogen content not exceeding 12.6 percent wetted with, by mass, not less than 45 percent flammable liquids with a flashpoint less than 23 degrees Celsius;
- (b) Liquids, mixtures of liquids and liquids containing solids in solution or suspension, which in each case has a flash point of 61 degrees Celsius or lower, but not lower than 23 degrees Celsius, and nitrocellulose with, by mass, a nitrogen content not exceeding 12.6 percent wetted with, by mass, not less than 45 percent flammable liquids with a flashpoint of 61 degrees Celsius or lower but not less than 23 degrees Celsius;
- (c) Fuel oil.

PROTECTED WORK

“Protected work” means —

- (a) Any dwellinghouse, or any place of worship, public building, university, college or school, hospital, public institution, Court of Justice, theatre, or other building in which persons are accustomed to assemble;
- (b) Any factory, workshop, office, store, warehouse, shop, or other building where persons are regularly employed for the purpose of any trade or business and any other building which a licensing authority may consider is of sufficient importance or value to warrant protection;
- (c) Any wooden decked wharf, public railway (not being a siding) or timber yard, and any place where it is customary for ships to berth, moor, or lie but does not include a small office or other building connected with the storage or use of dangerous goods on premises on which such storage or use is a major function.

COMPOUNDING

The purpose of compounding is to prevent the escape of dangerous goods from the depot under the action of fire or through any other cause (e.g., leakage from the containers). any one of the following methods is accepted as satisfactory for this purpose, viz: (1) Excavating or lowering the floor of the depot so as to form a shallow well; (2) building a brick or concrete sill of adequate height across the doorway, in the case of a depot with walls of brick, stone, or concrete; (3) Erecting a continuous earth or clay wall around the storage place; (4) Adopting some other method approved by the Chief Inspector, e.g., situating the depot in a natural hollow in the ground which will serve as a retaining basin.

1. (a) Are Dangerous Goods of Classes 3a or 3b used on the premises?
- (b) For what purpose?
2. If storing dangerous goods of Class 3c (e.g., diesel, oil) state for what purpose

MAXIMUM QUANTITIES TO BE STORED AT ANY ONE TIME

TYPE OF CONTAINER	Classes of Dangerous Goods to be Stored (see Explanatory Note above)					
	Class 3a (e.g., petrol)		Class 3b (e.g. kerosene)		Class 3c (e.g., Diesel Fuel Oil)	
	Total number of		Total number of		Total number of	
	Litres	Containers	Litres	Containers	Litres	Containers
(a) Underground tanks						
(b) Above-ground tanks						
(c) Mobile and sledge type units						
(d) Drums over 60 litres capacity						
(e) Tins, drums not over 60 litres capacity ...						
(f) Other containers (state types)						

4. (a) Number and situation of dispensing pumps (e.g., roadside, inside building, etc.):
 3a; 3b; 3c
- (b) Location of tanks—3a; 3b 3c
 (e.g., roadway, open yard, etc.)
- (c) Brands of spirit or fuel stored:
- (d) State distance of above-ground tanks from nearest protected works
5. (a) Are tanks and pumps owned by oil companies concerned:
- (b) Were they installed to oil company specifications?

PROVISIONS MADE FOR STORAGE OF TINS AND DRUMS

	Materials Used in Construction of Storage Place(s)			Method of Compounding (see note above)	Actual distance (in metres) of depot from Nearest Protected Work (see note above)
	Walls (if any)	Roof (if any)	Floor		
(a) Drums over 60 litres capacity					
(b) Tins and small drums					

7. Are drums of dangerous goods stored inside an occupied building? If so, state classes and quantities:
8. If contents of drums are drawn off by pumping, state (a) Make of pumps used:
- and (b) Exact situation of pumps:

2. Description of storage place(s), including siting and materials of construction:.....

IT MAY BE NECESSARY FOR PLANS TO ACCOMPANY THIS APPLICATION – FOR DETAILS OF PLANS
 REQUIRED SEE BELOW.

DECLARATION

It is hereby certified that the particulars contained in this return are true and correct and are without material omission,
 to the best of my knowledge.

Date:..... Signature:.....

Capacity in which signed:.....

PLANS REQUIRED

Plans of new installations or alterations to existing installations are required to accompany this application in the following
 cases –

(a) **Above-ground Tanks for all Classes.** The plans must show: (1) Design of tanks (including thickness of material) and details of all piping, fittings, and pumps attached to them; (2) Location and spacing of tanks; (3) Distance of tanks from the nearest protected work (see definition on page 2); (4) Capacity of each tank and class of product stored therein; and (5) Method of compounding (see page 2)

NOTE – Where the tank is a mobile or skid type unit of an approved standard oil company design plans of the tank are not required and compounding will not be insisted upon where the tank does not exceed 5,000 litres capacity and is sited not less than 30 m from any protected work.

(b) **Fuel Oil Burning Installations.** The plans must show: (1) Details of above-ground tanks as asked for in (a) above with the particulars of the cover provided when the tanks are situated in a chamber; (2) Situation and capacity of all service tanks; (3) Situation and make of fuel burners; (4) Layout of all pipelines and fittings, and (5) Means, if any, of heating oil either in storage tanks or pipelines.

(c) **Workrooms or Areas Where Dangerous Goods of Classes 3 (a) or 3 (b) are Used.** The plans must show: (1) Situation of workroom or area in relation to adjoining or adjacent buildings; (2) Design of workroom showing type and thickness of materials used, windows, doors, etc., methods of ventilation and compounding; and (3) Equipment proposed for workroom or area and location of such equipment.

(d) **Liquefied Flammable Gas (Class 2d).** The plans must show: (1) Details of construction and method of ventilation of building or shelter in which cylinders kept and its isolation from other buildings; and (2) Layout of all piping and attached fittings used for the transfer of the product.

(e) **Refuelling Pumps Inside Buildings for Class 3 or 2 (d).** The plans must show: (1) Details of construction of building in immediate vicinity of pumps; (2) Position of pump in relation to doorways and other openings; (3) Area where vehicles stand while being refuelled; and (4) Ventilation available;

(f) In respect of all classes for storage not covered above, the plans should show construction of storage depot in situation in relation to all protected works including distances therefrom.

Scale of Fees

(a) For the storage of dangerous goods of Class 2(d) or Class 3 or both, in accordance with the following table:

Total water capacity of containers in litres	Fee \$
Not exceeding 1 000	56.25
Exceeding 1 000 but not exceeding 2 500	112.50
Exceeding 2 500 but not exceeding 5 000	140.62
Exceeding 5 000 but not exceeding 10 000	168.75
Exceeding 10 000 but not exceeding 25 000	225.00
Exceeding 25 000 but not exceeding 50 000	281.25
Exceeding 50 000 but not exceeding 100 000	337.50
Exceeding 100 000 but not exceeding 250 000	421.87
Exceeding 250 000 but not exceeding 500 000	562.50
Exceeding 500 000 but not exceeding 1 000 000	843.75
Exceeding 1 000 000 but not exceeding 10 000 000	1,125.00
Exceeding 10 000 000	1,687.50

(b) For the storage of all classes of dangerous goods other than Class 2(d) or Class 3, a fee of \$112.50:

(c) For the storage of dangerous goods of Class 2(d) or Class 3 together with dangerous goods of any other class, the appropriate fee prescribed by paragraph (a) added to the fee prescribed by paragraph (b), but only if those dangerous goods would not otherwise be exempt under regulation 5, regulation 6, or regulation 7:

(d) For the transfer of a licence, a fee of \$56.25:

(e) In the case of dangerous goods of Class 2(d), each 0.5kg of the dangerous goods stored must be taken as equivalent to 1 litre for the purposes of determining the licence fee payable.