



DUBAI AVIATION CITY CORPORATION OHSE CODE OF PRACTICES



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DACC CODE OF PRACTICE – CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES
HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

1.0	INTRODUCTION	3
1.1	Objective	3
1.2	Definition	4
2.0	COMPETENCE, TRAINING AND AWARENESS	4
3.0	REQUIREMENTS	5
3.1	Roles and Responsibilities	5
3.2	Storage	8
3.3	Marking and Labeling	10
3.4	UN Classification	10
3.5	Dangerous Goods Storage Warehouse	11
3.6	Emergency Management	13
4.0	RECORD KEEPING	14
5.0	REFERENCES	14



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

1.0 INTRODUCTION

- (a) This Code of Practice (COP) is mandatory to all duty holders, entities or organizations operating within the Dubai South jurisdiction. This COP's designed to incorporate requirements set by *Dubai Aviation City Corporation Occupational Health, Safety and Environment (OHSE) Department* and Dubai South Management. If requirements of this document conflict with requirements set by another regulatory authority, duty holders / organizations are required to follow the more stringent requirement.
- (b) Operational facilities means the business operating within Dubai South such as Offices, Educational Institutions, Medical Facilities, Logistics and Warehouse Facilities, Factories, Recreational Facilities, Multi Store Apartments, Retail Facilities, etc. and all other facilities which are registered under Dubai South License.
- (c) A duty Holder is defined as;
 - (i) the person(s) who owns or is in control, through contact or tenancy, of non-domestic premises;
 - (ii) With regard to multiple tenanted premises, the duty holder shall be the person who owns or is in control of the building, including access and egress
 - (iii) All other persons shall cooperate with the with the duty holder to allow them to comply with their duties requirements under this COP.
- (d) The aim of this COP is to ensure that all Businesses within the Jurisdiction of Dubai South are in full compliance with the requirements of Dubai Aviation City Corporation OHSE and other Local & Federal authorities with regards to storage and handling of hazardous material. Nothing in this COP shall relieve the duty holder from the compliance/requirements of any other local or federal regulatory agencies.
- (e) This COP does not apply to radioactive sources (Class 7 of the United Nations Model Regulations, which are not included in Federal Law No. 24 of 1999). Of the material classified as explosives (Class 1 in Regulations of the Federal Law No. 24 of 1999 and the UN Model Regulations), this COP shall only apply chemical substances that have explosive properties but are also used for other applications (e.g. ammonium nitrate as fertilizer).

1.1 Objective

The purpose of the COP is to provide practical guidance about the safe storage and handling of dangerous goods at the workplace within Dubai South, and different ways employer can meet his duties under the Dangerous Goods Regulations; Code of Practice for the Management of Dangerous Goods in the Emirate of Dubai.

The objective of COSHH is to prevent, or to adequately control, exposure to substances hazardous to health, so as to prevent ill health at the workplace within Dubai South.



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

1.2 Definition

1.2.1 COSHH – Control of Substances Hazardous to Health

The term (COSHH) includes any material, mixture or compound, used at work or arising from work activities, which is harmful to people's health, environment in the form in which it occurs in the work activity. Basically, it is the law that requires employers to control these substances. Under the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations (COSHH, 2002) employers are required to either prevent, reduce or at the very least, control exposure to hazardous substances in order to prevent ill health to their workers.

1.2.2 Dangerous Goods

Dangerous goods are substances or articles that pose a risk to people, property or the environment, due to their chemical or physical properties. They may be corrosive, flammable, combustible, explosive, oxidizing or water-reactive or have other hazardous properties. They are usually classified with reference to their immediate risk.

2.0 COMPETENCE, TRAINING AND AWARENESS

- (a) Duty holders shall ensure that OHSE training complies with the requirements of:
 - (i) *Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) OHSERF - Regulations 6 – Competence, Training and Awareness;*
- (b) Duty holder shall ensure that employees and other persons required to implement the requirements of this COP or those who have a direct role in the management, supervision or monitoring of the requirement of this COP are trained and competent to fully understand the requirements.
- (c) The requirements for specific training needs within the facility shall be identify, assess and in accordance with *Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) OHSERF – Regulation 6 – Competence, Training and Awareness.*
- (d) Duty holder shall ensure that employees have received job specific training for handling/storage and segregation of the hazardous substances.
- (e) Duty holder shall maintain a record of the required training that contains the following:
 - (i) Company, name and company employee ID number;
 - (ii) Emirates ID number / Dubai South ID Pass;
 - (iii) Topic / subject of training;
 - (iv) Training provider;
 - (v) Date of training; and
 - (vi) Person conducting the training.



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

3.0 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Roles and Responsibilities

Duty holders shall undertake their roles and responsibilities in accordance with the general requirements of;

“Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) – Dubai South OHSERF – Regulation 5 – Leadership, Roles, Responsibility and Self-Regulation.”

- i) Assess the risks to health from hazardous substances used in or created by workplace activities
- ii) Employer must not carry out work that could expose the employees to hazardous substances without first considering the risks and the necessary precautions, and what else employer need to do to comply with COSHH.
- iii) Ensure that control measures are used and maintained properly, and those safety procedures are followed.
- iv) Ensure employees are properly informed, trained and supervised.
- v) Duty holders have a duty to protect their employees and any other person, whether at work or not, who may be affected by the hazardous and dangerous work carried on by the employer. Visiting members of emergency services, e.g. fire fighters, must be made aware of any substance on the premises, which poses a danger or a risk to their health.
- vi) Duty holders shall familiarize themselves with the list of hazardous materials that are banned or restricted by applicable laws and regulations.
Note: For information on banned and restricted hazardous materials and their relevant Authorities, visit www.hazmat.ae
- vii) Duty holders shall ensure that they have the permits, licenses, approvals and other necessary documentation required by the relevant Competent Authorities to undertake their activities.
- viii) All electrical & lighting fittings/fixtures and wiring etc. in hazardous chemical storage/handling/manufacturing warehouse area shall be of dust & explosion proof type and shall meet the requirement of *Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) – Dubai South COP-DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.OST.02.ES – Electrical Safety at Work.*
- ix) The assessment will be reviewed if there is reason to suspect that the assessment is no longer valid or there has been a significant change in the work to which the assessment relates.
- x) Where a review indicates that changes are required, these changes will be made and applied.
- xi) Where control measures are implemented (i.e. personal protective equipment or other items/facilities) they will be properly used or applied.
- xii) Employees are aware that they have a duty of care to ensure all control measures are used effectively (i.e. Personal Protective Equipment or other item / facility provided. If they discover any defect they must report it immediately to their manager.
- xiii) Control measures implemented and provided are effectively maintained and within appropriate working order.



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

3.1.1 Facility / Warehouse Management

Managers who control work with hazardous chemicals or micro-organisms have a duty to ensure that all of the specific requirements listed below in this document are complied with (where they apply to their areas of work):

i) To carry out a risk assessment

To ensure that expired and waste chemicals and hazardous materials are disposed through methods in accordance with *Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) – Dubai South COP – DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.ENV.03.WM – Waste Management* and *Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) OHSERF Regulation 3 – Legal Compliance* to provide control measures to prevent exposure to hazardous substances.

ii) To ensure that control measures are properly maintained, examined and tested at the appropriate intervals. (Note, this duty applies even if the control measures are physically maintained, inspected, etc. by a third party.)

iii) Monitor the exposure of employees to hazardous substances, where this is necessary.

iv) To ensure that employees who may need health surveillance are undergone health surveillance program.

v) To provide information, instruction, training and supervision in relation to work with hazardous substances

vi) To ensure that a person does not work with hazardous substances alone unless training has proven they are competent to do so.

vii) To ensure that any personal protective equipment provided is suitable for the person and the job, and is properly used and maintained.

viii) To be prepared for any possible emergencies involving the hazardous substances in their area

3.1.2 Importers and Distributors of Hazardous Materials

To the extent required by *Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) – Dubai South OHSERF – Regulations 3 – Legal Compliance* and applicable Local and Federal Laws and Regulations and or/ concerned federal or local competent authorities, importers and distributors of hazardous materials:

i) Shall not import any restricted material unless in possession of required import permit(s) / approval(s);

ii) Shall not store, transport, dispense, sell or dispose of any hazardous material unless it is appropriately packaged and labeled and accompanied by a Material Safety Data Sheet or equivalent;



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

- iii) Shall maintain appropriate inventory records; and
- iv) Shall inform manufactures or suppliers of hazardous materials of local relevant requirements.

3.1.3 Transporters of Hazardous Materials

- a) Depending on the mode / modes of transport in use, transporters must comply in the receipt, handling, packaging, labeling, documentation, transport and delivery of hazardous materials shipments with the requirements stipulated by;
 - i) Applicable Federal and Local laws and regulations;
 - ii) Current revised editions of international model regulations / codes of practice ratified by the United Arab Emirates and came into force;
 - iii) Current revised editions of international model regulations prescribed by applicable Federal or Local Laws and Regulations or by Federal or Local Competent Authorities;
 - iv) Requirements of relevant Competent Authorities as identified through codes of practice, guidelines, permit conditions, notices, information bulletins and inspection and audit reports;
 - v) Safety Data Sheet issued by manufacturers of hazardous materials; and
 - vi) Any special instruction for handling any specified hazardous material.
- b) To extent required by the applicable Laws and Regulations and / or relevant Competent Authorities, transporters must ensure that hazardous materials are transported;
 - i) In compatible and appropriately labeled containers, packages, vehicles or tankers;
 - ii) In appropriate packages or container that are secured (blocked and braced) in the vehicle to prevent damage during transportation;
 - iii) Using vehicle constructed to an approved specifications;
 - iv) Using vehicle equipped with appropriate fire extinguishers, flash lights and / or other emergency management equipment and information;
 - v) Using vehicles that are appropriately maintained and in good condition;
 - vi) Using vehicle equipped with Global Positioning System (GPS) devices;
 - vii) Using appropriately permitted vehicle;



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

- viii) Using a manifest based journey management system to document transport and delivery operations;
- ix) By qualified drivers / persons;
- x) With appropriate escorts; and
- xi) Through roads pre-assigned for this purpose within United Arab Emirates.

3.1.4 Employees Responsibilities

Employees also have health and safety responsibilities for themselves and colleagues. They must:

- Work in accordance with the training and instruction given by their employer
- Report situations they believe to be unsafe; and
- Not do anything that could endanger themselves or other people.

3.2 Storage

This part of the COP on best practicable means describes the methods to be practiced by the duty holder within Dubai South Jurisdiction for the storage of substances hazardous to health and danger.

- i) **Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) - Dubai South OHSERF** – Regulation 3 – Legal Compliance
- ii) **Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) – Dubai South COP** – DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.OPA.02.CS – OHSE Inspection for Issuance of OHSE-NOC for Chemical Storage.
- iii) Dubai Municipality Code of practice for the Management of Dangerous Goods in the emirate of Dubai.
- iv) Dubai Municipality, Environmental Protection and Safety Section.
- v) Federal Regulations for handling hazardous materials, hazardous wastes and medical wastes, issued by cabinet decree No. 37 of 2001.
- vi) UAE Civil Defense (Dubai).
- vii) Material Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

The precautions to be taken for different dangerous goods classes depending on their hazardous nature, for example:

- Separate from other goods classes.
- Keeping it cool.
- Keeping in the dark.
- Keeping it dry.



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

- Keeping it in fireproof place.
 - Keeping it under inert gas.
 - Keeping it in ventilation along the floor.
 - Keeping it under inhibitors.
 - Segregation.
- viii) No mess room, changing room, shall be built as an integral part of the hazardous material storage warehouse. These structures shall be separated from the storage area by at least 10 meters
- ix) No living accommodation or kitchen shall be allowed in the premises of hazardous material storage warehouses.
- x) All bulk above ground storage tanks shall be located in impervious bonded areas where the volume of the storage bund is not less than 110% of the largest storage tank contained within the bund.
- xi) A clear space should be left between all outside walls and the nearest packs and within block stacks to allow access for inspection, free movement of air and firefighting.
- xii) Material must be placed in such a way that the movement of forklift truck and other handling or emergency equipment is not obstructed.
- xiii) All aisles, gangways should be clearly defined by markings on the floor and kept free from obstructions.
- xiv) Stacking heights should not exceed 3 meters unless the racking system is used.
- xv) Hazardous materials shall be segregated in accordance with their UN Classification and requirements specified in the table detailed below:

Dangerous Goods Storage Segregation Requirement

Class	1.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	3.1	4.1	4.2	4.3	5.1	5.2	6.1	8
1.1	NA	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
2.1	PR	NA	NA	PR	FS	FS	PR	FS	PR	PR	FS	FS
2.2	PR	NA	NA	PR	SP	SP	FS	FS	SP	FS	SP	SP
2.3	PR	PR	PR	NA	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR
3.1	PR	FS	SP	PR	NA	FS	FS	FS	PR	PR	FS	SP
4.1	PR	FS	SP	PR	FS	NA	FS	FS	PR	PR	FS	SP
4.2	PR	PR	FS	PR	FS	FS	NA	FS	PR	PR	FS	SP
4.3	PR	FS	SP	PR	FS	FS	FS	NA	PR	PR	FS	FS
5.1	PR	PR	SP	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	NA	FS	FS	FS
5.2	PR	PR	FS	PR	PR	PR	PR	PR	FS	NA	PR	FS
6.1	PR	FS	SP	PR	FS	FS	FS	FS	FS	PR	NA	SP
8	PR	FS	SP	PR	SP	SP	SP	FS	FS	FS	SP	NA

- NA : Not applicable; may be stored in the same room
- SP : Separated by at least 3 meters
- FS : Separated by fire proof walls or a minimum of 5 meters
- PR : Prohibited, must not be stored in the same room, minimum 10 meter separation between Storage areas



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

3.3 Marking and labelling

Each receptacle containing dangerous goods shall be marked with the correct technical name and identified with a distinctive label or stencil of the label so as to make clear the dangerous character. Each receptacle shall be labeled according to the classification of dangerous goods as per UN Regulation.

3.4 Un classification

In addition to the four-digit UN number, a substance must be assigned to a class depending on that substance's characteristics and the type of hazard involved during its transportation/handling and storage.

The UN has devised a classification system which forms the basis for the hazard classes of all the main transport codes. Where necessary, these classes further subdivide into divisions to allow more specific classification.

Table 1. United Nations (UN) Classes and Subclasses of Hazardous Materials

UN Class	UN Classes and Subclasses of Hazardous Materials	
1	Explosives	
	1.1	Explosives that have a mass explosion hazard (e.g., ammonium perchlorate, barium styphnate, trinitronaphthalene). A mass explosion is one that affects almost the entire load instantaneously. Examples include.
	1.2	Explosives that have a projection hazard, but not a mass explosion hazard (e.g., smoke ammunition, tear producing ammunition, toxic ammunition). 1
	1.3	Explosives that have a fire hazard and a minor blast hazard or a minor projection hazard or both, but not a mass explosion hazard (e.g., deflagrating metal salts of aromatic nitro derivatives, toxic ammunition, practice ammunition, smoke ammunition).
	1.4	Explosives that present a minor explosion hazard (e.g., non-electric detonator assemblies for blasting, electric detonators for blasting, detonators for ammunition, practice ammunition, cartridges for weapons, safety fuses, fuse lighters). The explosive effects are largely confined to the package, and no projection of fragments of appreciable size or range is to be expected.
	1.5	Very insensitive explosives (e.g., blasting explosives, other very insensitive explosive substances). These are substances that have a mass explosion hazard, but are so insensitive that there is little probability of initiation or of transition from burning to detonation under normal conditions of transport.
	1.6	Extremely insensitive articles that do not have a mass explosion hazard. These are substances that contain only extremely insensitive detonating substances and demonstrate a negligible probability of accidental initiation or propagation.
2	Gases	
	2.1	Flammable gases (e.g., propane, butane, ethyl fluoride, and anhydrous trimethylamine).
	2.2	Non-flammable, non-poisonous compressed gases (e.g., compressed oxygen, carbon dioxide, compressed nitrogen, nitrogen trifluoride).
	2.3	Poisonous gas (by inhalation). Presumed to be poisonous because they have a Lethal Dose 50 (LD50) value equal to or less than 5,000 parts per million.
3	Flammable Liquids	
	Liquids, mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids in solution or in suspension (e.g., paints, varnishes, lacquers) that emit a flammable vapor at temperatures of not more than 61 degrees Celsius (°C).	



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

4	Flammable Solids	
	4.1	Flammable solids (e.g., gelatin-coated, nitrocellulose-based films, trinitrotoluene).
	4.2	Spontaneously combustible materials (e.g., pyrophoric titanium trichloride, sodium hydrosulfite).
	4.3	Dangerous when wet (e.g., lithium hydride, magnesium powder, alkaline earth metal alloys, amalgams).
5	Oxidizers and Organic Peroxides	
	5.1	Oxidizers (e.g., calcium permanganate, sodium chlorite, lead perchlorate). Organic peroxides (e.g., methyl ethyl ketone peroxides [Types B, C, and D], liquid, and dicetyl peroxide [Type D], liquid, temperature controlled).
6	Toxic Materials and Infectious Substances	
	6.1	Toxic substances (e.g., liquid triazine pesticides, thioglycal, thallium nitrate, carbon tetrachloride).
	6.2	Infectious substances (e.g., biological cultures, medical wastes).
7	Radioactive	
	Examples of this class include cobalt, gallium, plutonium, and other radionuclides.	
8	Corrosive Materials	
	Examples of this class include zinc chloride, sodium hydrogen fluoride solution, and calcium oxide.	
9	Miscellaneous Hazardous Materials	
	Examples of this class include plastic molding material in dough, sheet, or rope form; expandable polystyrene bead; and evolving flammable vapor.	

3.5 Dangerous goods storage warehouses

The main components of the DG Warehouses are as following;

3.5.1 Building Wall and Fire Wall

- (i) The building wall and firewall must be fire resistant. The firewall must have a 0.30 to 1.00 meter height above the roof and have a 0.30 to 0.50 meter length extension of the wall.
- (ii) The DG Warehouses with a width of less than 30 meters and a total area of more than 1,200 sqm must have firewalls to separate the building from an adjacent building.
- (iii) The distance between buildings must not be more than 40 meters within the same plot permitted for DG storage.
- (iv) DG Warehouses located at a distance less than 10 meters from other buildings must have fireproof walls to withstand fire for at least 90 minutes.

3.5.2 Floor

- (i) Sufficient floor loading capacity to support the weight of the products.
- (ii) The construction material must be resistant to water and hazardous substances.
- (iii) Storage of flammable liquid, flammable gases and explosive products, the floor must not allow the buildup of static electricity.
- (iv) The floor must not absorb any liquid. It has to be flat, not slippery and without any scratches or cracks. Furthermore, it must be easy to clean.
- (v) Floor and floor structure must be capable of withstanding fire for at least 90 minutes.



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

3.5.3 Emergency Exit Door

- (i) There must be at least two exit routes to permit prompt evacuation of employees during an emergency. In the case of large buildings, there must be emergency exit doors at every 35 meters.
- (ii) The emergency exit door must be easy to open from inside. The exit door must not lead to a dead-end corridor. In addition, lighting for exit routes adequate for employees with normal vision needs to be provided.
- (iii) Exit routes must be unobstructed such as by materials or equipment. Exit route doors should be kept free of decorations or signs that obscure the visibility of exit route doors.
- (iv) Emergency exit door must be fire resistant to withstand fire for at least the same time as the firewall.
- (v) Emergency exit doors must remain closed or automatically closes in an emergency. Any sliding fire door must have safety equipment to protect the door from collapse.

3.5.4 Roof

- (i) The roofs must be designed to be able to release heat and smoke during a fire.
- (ii) Roofs must be constructed from fireproof materials, and
- (iii) Capable of withstanding fire as per UAE Fire & Life Safety Codes. Incombustible substances must protect the roofs' bearing structures or steel structures.
- (iv) Generally, there should be no ceiling below the roof. However, rooms which require ceilings, e.g. cold room, the ceiling must be made from incombustible materials and smoke and heat detectors should be installed.

3.5.5 Ventilation System

- (i) These should be an efficient ventilation system, according to the types of hazardous substances and chemical products to be stored, to ensure a safe working environment.
- (ii) There should be natural or mechanical ventilation inside the warehouses.
- (iii) Natural Ventilation: using the louvers to ventilate.
- (iv) Mechanical Ventilation: must be carefully designed by technicians.

3.5.6 Electricity, Emergency Lighting and Electrical Equipment

- (i) The electricity and emergency lighting inside the DG Warehouses must be designed and installed to be protected from combustion or explosion, and should be installed according to the latest electrical codes.
- (ii) The installation of lighting must be at least 0.5 meters higher than the dangerous goods and must be explosion-proof lights.
- (iii) Metal halide and mercury lamps must have covers to protect the light bulbs from falling down.
- (iv) There must be earth lines and an electrical short protection system.



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

3.5.7 Alarm System

- (i) The alarm system must be installed at every 30 meters.
- (ii) The audible notification must be loud and clearly audible in the surrounding area.
- (iii) The alarm system must be tested at least once a month.

3.5.8 Fire Fighting

- (i) Firefighting system shall be as per UAE Fire & Life Safety Code, Material Safety Data Sheet requirements and maintained in healthy state and kept operational at all times.
- (ii) DG Warehouses must have adequate numbers and sizes of fire extinguishers which are suitable for the products stored inside the warehouses. Furthermore, these should also be foam, ABC or multi-purpose dry chemical, which is a dry chemical extinguishing agent.
- (iii) Fire extinguishers must be installed at easily accessible locations, along with a chart showing all the extinguishers 'locations. They must be easy to move and convenient to use.
- (iv) A sprinkler system must be installed at the appropriate position which allows the water or chemical water to spray all the area of a fire.
- (v) Water hydrants must be available in appropriate numbers. The distance between each water hydrant depends on the length of fire hose, as well as water pressure.
- (vi) The volume of water must be sufficient to run the fire pump for at least 2 hours.
- (vii) The installation of the fire extinguisher system must be inspected and certified by and DCD approved Engineers.

3.6 Emergency management

Duty holders shall ensure that emergency arrangements comply with the requirements of:

Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) - Dubai South OHSERF – Regulation 13 – Emergency Management:

Emergency plans shall be established to deal with emergencies arising from the accidental discharge of hazardous materials. Adequate fire-fighting, safety, and spill control equipment shall be readily available. Personnel shall be trained to handle emergency procedures. In the case of bulk storage of corrosive chemicals, adequate supplies of neutralizing agents shall be kept on hand. The contingency plan should also be developed so as to provide for coordination with the Authority and other government agencies.

4.0 RECORD KEEPING

Duty holder shall ensure record keeping in accordance with the requirements of ***Dubai Aviation City Corporation (DACC) – Dubai South OHSERF – Regulation 8 – Document Control and Record Management***. In all documents relating to dangerous goods the correct technical name of the goods shall be used and the correct description given in accordance with the UN goods classification.



CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH AND DANGEROUS GOODS

DACC (DUBAI SOUTH) Code of Practice

Document Reference No.: DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.CGF.01.SH

5.0 REFERENCE

NO.	DOCUMENT NAME	DOCUMENT NO.
1	Risk Management	DACC OHSERF – Regulation 2
2	Leadership, Roles, Responsibilities and Self-Regulations	DACC OHSERF – Regulation 5
3	Competence, Training and Awareness	DACC OHSERF – Regulation 6
4	Document Control and Record Management	ACC OHSERF – Regulation 8
5	Emergency Management	DACC OHSERF – Regulation 13
6	Occupational Health, Safety & Environmental Regulatory Framework	DACC.DS.OHSE.RF.CORP.01
7	HSE Inspection for Issuance of OHSE-NOC for Chemical Storage	COP – DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.OPA.02.CS
8	Electrical Safety at work	COP – DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.OST.02.ES
9	Conducting EIA Study	COP – DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.ENV.01.EI
10	Fire and Life Safety	COP – DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.FLS.01.FL
11	Emergency Preparedness	COP – DACC.DS.OPS.OHSE.OST.03.EP
12	Federal Regulation for Handling Hazardous Materials, Hazardous Wastes and Medical Wastes	Issued by Cabinet Decree No. 37 of 2001
13	Code of Practice for the Management of Dangerous Goods in the Emirate of Dubai	Dubai Municipality
14	UAE Fire & Life Safety Code	2017
15	Environment Protection Regulations in Dubai	Local Order No. 61/1991
16	Dubai Municipality Technical Guideline – TG 46	Clearance of Dangerous Goods
17	Dubai Municipality Technical Guideline – TG 47	Guidelines for the disposal of used chemical containers
18	Dubai Municipality Technical Guideline – TG 50	Requirements for the transport of Hazardous wastes
19	Defining Works that are Hazardous or in which it is Permissible to Reduce the Legally Decided Working Hours	Ministerial Resolution No. 4/1 of 1981
20	Federal Environmental Agency	
21	Ministry of Health	