Fire Protection Industry (ODS & SGG) Board

FACT SHEET

Which extinguishing agents are 'scheduled'?

What does 'scheduled' mean?

'Scheduled' fire protection industry extinguishing agents are those listed in Schedule 1 of the *Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989*.

Note: The *Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989* **replaced** state and territory controls that were **previously** in place for extinguishing agents that were ozone depleting or added greenhouse gases to our atmosphere.

If you work with or handle 'scheduled' extinguishing agents, you are required by law to hold an appropriate Extinguishing Agent Handling Licence (EAHL).

This Fact Sheet provides a table (see overleaf) of commonly used fire extinguishing agents that are 'scheduled'.

The list is divided into those agents that are commonly used and those that now have only limited use.

Note: The inclusion or omission of any extinguishing agent product from this table does **not** confer any form of endorsement or lack of endorsement of a product. The list simply identifies whether the Act applies to that product.

Are there extinguishing agents that are excluded from the Act?

Yes, there are a number of extinguishing agents that are **not** 'scheduled', and are therefore **not** covered by the Act.

Examples of extinguishing agents include which are not scheduled include:

- Water mist
- Carbon dioxide
- Inert gas fires comprising a mixture of argon or nitrogen
- Proprietary synthetic (man-made) gases which have negligible global warming potential such as Novec 1230™

Note: This means, if you work with or handle these agents, you are not required to hold an Extinguishing Agent Handling Licence (EAHL).

Do you have any queries?

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Scheduled extinguishing agents

Commonly used ODS and SGG extinguishing agents used in fire protection		
Trade name	**Uses**	**Extinguishing agent name**
Halon 1211	Typically used as a streaming agent. Requires a halon special permit in Australia.	Bromochlorodifluoromethane (BCF)
Halon 1301	Typically used as a total flooding agent. Requires a halon special permit in Australia.	Bromotrifluoromethane (BTM)
NAF-P-III	Typically used as a streaming agent. • Used as a replacement for Halon-1211.	HCFC Blend C
NAF-S-III	Typically used as a total flooding agent. I • Used as a replacement for halon-1301	HCFC Blend A
FM-200® FE-227™	Functions as a total flooding agent. Typical applications could include chemical storage areas, clean rooms, communications facilities, laboratories, museums, robotics and emergency power facilities.	Heptafluoropropane HFC-227ea

ODS and SGG extinguishing agents which have been used in limited quantities for fire protection		
Trade name	**Uses**	**Extinguishing agent name**
CFC-11	May be found as a propellant in some dry powder fire extinguishers. This is banned in Australia.	Trichlorofluoromethane
FC-3-1-10	Used in total flooding systems.	CEA-410
FE-13™	Used in total flooding systems.	Trifluoromethane HFC-23
FE-25™	Used in inerting and explosion suppression applications and to retrofit Halon 1301 systems.	Pentafluoroethane HFC-125
FE-36™	Used in portable fire extinguishers. Used as a replacement for Halon 1211 and for Halon 1301 in local application systems	Hexafluoropropane HFC-236fa
FE-241™	Used as both as a total flooding agent for non-occupied spaces and as a streaming agent.	Chlorotetrafluoroethane HCFC-124
Halon-2402	Limited use in military systems. Requires a halon special permit in Australia.	Dibromotetrafluoromethane
HCFC-22	May be found as a propellant in some dry powder fire extinguishers. HCFCs are being phased out in Australia. The number of these extinguishers in use in Australia is therefore reducing although they may be found in visiting foreign vessels.	Chlorodifluoromethane
Halotron® I	Typically used as a streaming agent.	Halotron I: based on HCFC Blend B and HCFC-123
Halotron® II	Used for total flooding as a replacement for Halon-1301.	*Halotron II: based on HFC-134a and HFC-125*