

# Business Procedure

## Hazardous Chemicals Document Number – OHS-PROC-108

This document applies to the following sites:

All Sites	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Rockhampton Office	<input type="checkbox"/>	Brisbane Office	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Barron Gorge Hydro PS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Kareeya Hydro PS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Koombooloomba Hydro PS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Swanbank PS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Wivenhoe Small Hydro PS	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stanwell PS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Tarong Site	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Mica Creek PS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Mackay Gas Turbine	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Meandu Mine	<input type="checkbox"/>

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Doc No: OHS-PROC-108 Revision No: 1 Revision Date: 07.03.2018 Page: 1 of 15

## 1.0 Purpose/Scope

This Business Procedure describes Stanwell's minimum mandatory requirements for storing and using hazardous chemicals.

Workplace hazardous chemicals may be classified:

- as hazardous substances under the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)];
- as dangerous goods under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code); and
- as both hazardous substances and dangerous goods.

Under the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (WHS Regulation), dangerous goods and hazardous substances will be classified as hazardous chemicals in line with the Globally Harmonised System (GHS). Refer to definition for hazardous chemical in Section 6.

This Business Procedure applies throughout Stanwell, all its sites and all activities under Stanwell's control. It applies to all Stanwell employees and contractors, including visitors to Stanwell workplaces.

## 2.0 Actions

Where hazardous chemicals are used, handled, stored or generated it shall be ensured that:

- the requirement to use hazardous chemicals is eliminated where practicable;
- all plant and equipment used to handle and store hazardous chemicals is appropriate;
- all personnel who use hazardous chemicals are trained and competent;
- the use of hazardous chemicals is risk assessed to identify potential hazards and make sure that suitable risk control measures are in place;
- hazardous chemical risks shall be controlled through the application of the hierarchy of controls to achieve the highest level of protection that is reasonably practicable in the circumstances;
- where elimination is not practicable, the need to use or produce hazardous chemicals shall be reduced as far as reasonably practicable;
- where the WHS Regulation prohibits certain uses of certain substances; these prohibitions are not to be contravened;
- there is a system in place to store the site's register of substances, Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and risk assessments (e.g. a computer software package such as Chem Alert); and
- there is a system in place for new chemical requests (i.e. logging and approving new chemicals).

### 2.1 Planning Requirements

#### 2.1.1 Emergency Response

Sites shall systematically identify and analyse potential hazardous chemical emergencies likely to impact on the site, this shall determine which events require consideration as emergencies in the site emergency response plan.

Where a hazardous chemical emergency is identified through risk assessment, sites shall develop specific arrangements and means for the appropriate response to each identified emergency which shall be outlined in the site Emergency Response Plan.

See also: Emergency Response Framework Business Procedure OHS-PROC-312.

The Emergency Response Plan must provide for:

- emergency procedures that include:
  - an effective response to a hazardous chemical emergency;
  - evacuation procedures;

- notification procedures to advise emergency services organisations at the earliest convenience; and
- medical treatment and assistance.
- communication procedures between the person coordinating the emergency response and all persons at the workplace;
- the testing procedures and how often this will be done; and
- how relevant workers will be provided with information, training and instruction about implementing the emergency procedures.

Additional considerations:

- a site map that indicates locations of the hazardous chemicals, personnel, equipment and emergency control rooms at the workplace;
- responsibilities of key persons in managing emergencies;
- circumstances to activate the plan;
- systems for raising the alarm;
- estimating the extent of the emergency;
- alerting emergency services organisation to the emergency including if it has the potential to become a dangerous occurrence;
- procedures that account for all people at the workplace;
- isolation of the emergency area to prevent entry by non-essential personnel;
- roles of on-site emergency response teams (including First Aid Officers, Emergency Wardens);
- containment of any spillage;
- the requirement for fire-water retention to ensure that contaminated fire-water cannot enter waterways, drains or ground water;
- disconnection of power supplies and other energy sources except when required to maintain safety of a critical operation or to run emergency equipment such as fire booster pumps;
- prevention of hazardous chemicals or contaminated material of any kind from entering drains or waterways;
- provision of relevant information and assistance to the emergency services authority, both in anticipation of emergencies and when they occur ;
- maintenance of site security throughout the emergency;
- provision for dealing with the public and the press; and
- site rehabilitation requirements.

It shall be ensured that any emergency equipment required to respond to an incident involving hazardous chemicals is available in the work area.

Fire protection and firefighting equipment is to be properly installed, tested and maintained with a dated record kept of the latest testing results and maintenance until the next test is conducted.

A Manifest Quantity Workplace (MQW) shall also provide a copy of the Emergency Response Plan to the Primary Emergency Services Organisation and include a copy of the manifest. For further information on MQW manifest requirements refer to Section 3.1.6.

## 2.1.2 Workplace Exposure Standards

It shall be ensured that no person at the workplace is exposed to a hazardous chemical in an airborne concentration that exceeds the relevant exposure standard for the substance. Air monitoring may be necessary to ensure that workers are not exposed to airborne concentrations above the chemical's exposure standard.

Chemicals with workplace exposure standards are listed in the Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2013. Further reference can be found in the Occupational Dust Management Business Procedure OHS-PROC-229 and Monitoring for Occupational Exposure to Coal Dust and Crystalline Silica Business Procedure OHS-PROC-230.

Note: Although exposure standards may also be listed in Section 8 of the SDS, the Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2013 should also be checked to be certain.

Guidance on interpreting exposure standards is available in the Guidance on the Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2013.

### 2.1.3 Safety Data Sheets

It shall be ensured that copies of SDS for hazardous chemicals used in each workplace are kept in ChemAlert and SDS shall:

- be readily available to workers involved in using, handling or storing the chemical and to an emergency service worker, or anyone else, who is likely to be exposed to the hazardous chemical;
- be available when the hazardous chemical is first supplied at the workplace;
- be updated at least once every five years; and
- not be amended unless Stanwell is the manufacturer of the hazardous chemical and it is amended by a competent person.

Any hazardous chemicals produced by Stanwell must have an SDS prepared before supplying it to a workplace, the SDS must be reviewed at least once every 5 years.

It shall be ensured that:

- all controls detailed in the SDS are implemented; and
- no hazardous chemical is used on site unless the SDS is available on site.

A SDS is not required when the hazardous chemical product is a consumer/domestic product used in quantities and in a manner which is consistent with household use. However, sufficient information about the safe use, handling and storage of the hazardous chemical must be readily available to workers at the site.

### 2.1.4 Risk Assessment

It shall be ensured that the risk to health, safety and the environment from a hazardous chemical that is used, or is to be used on site shall be identified through the completion of a risk assessment.

As a minimum standard, information on the hazardous chemical(s) shall be obtained from the following sources (where applicable):

- label and SDS of the product;
- placards, manifest, hazardous chemical register; and
- previous risk assessments and incident records.

The following shall be considered when conducting a risk assessment for hazardous chemicals:

- determine how workers interact with hazardous chemicals (including the use of equipment, plant, personal protective equipment etc.);
- assess if workers are or potentially exposed to health and physicochemical hazards (see definition and further information in Hazardous Chemical Risk Assessment template T-2852) associated with working with hazardous chemicals;
- consider the effectiveness of the control measures in controlling hazards in the workplace that were in place when the assessment was undertaken;
- the type of air monitoring that is required and the intervals at which monitoring is to be carried out; and
- the type of health monitoring that is required and the intervals at which the monitoring is to be carried out.

Risk assessments are to be undertaken / reviewed for processes and work involving potential exposure to a hazardous chemical:

- prior to use; and
- within five (5) years after the last assessment; and
- as soon as possible following:
  - any onsite incident involving a hazardous chemical;
  - there is any significant change in any process, system or procedure relating to the storage or handling of any hazardous chemical;
  - there is evidence that the original risk assessment(s) no longer adequately assesses the risk associated with the hazard(s);

- any new information about the substance's hazards is available;
- air monitoring and / or health monitoring shows control measures need to be reviewed; and / or
- new or improved control measures are implemented.

Risk assessments are to be conducted in consultation with workers that are to use the substance.

Note: A risk assessment is not required when the hazardous chemical product is a consumer/domestic product used in quantities and in a manner which is consistent with household use. However, if a domestic chemical is to be used in a manner different to normal household use, sites shall also obtain the SDS and undertake a risk assessment in order to determine the level of risks to workers and the appropriate controls. The SDS should contain more detailed information on hazards and risks for example on incompatibilities with other chemicals and risks from use in enclosed areas.

### 2.1.5 Hazardous Chemicals Register

Sites shall maintain an up-to-date register of all hazardous chemicals on site. At a minimum, this register shall contain:

- a list of all hazardous chemicals used, handled or stored at the site; and
- a current SDS for each hazardous chemical (i.e. a SDS that is not more than five years old).

However, the register does not need to contain hazardous chemicals that are a consumer/domestic product, and used in quantities and in a manner which is consistent with household use (refer to Section 3.1.4 Safety Data Sheets).

The register shall be readily accessible to a worker involved in using, handling or storing a hazardous chemical, and anyone else who is likely to be affected by a hazardous chemical at the workplace.

Sites shall ensure that:

- hazardous chemicals are approved before being brought on site by a member of the health and safety team;
- new hazardous chemicals are added to the register as soon as they are introduced to site; and
- hazardous chemicals no longer used on site are removed from the register.

### 2.1.6 Manifest Quantity Workplaces (MQW)

Sites which use, store or handle hazardous chemicals in quantities exceeding the prescribed manifest quantity in column 5 of Schedule 11 of the WHS Regulation are Manifest Quantity Workplaces (MQW).

Sites that are MQW shall keep a manifest of hazardous chemicals that exceed in quantity the manifest threshold limits prescribed in Schedule 11 of the WHS Regulation. The manifest shall meet all the specific requirements detailed in Schedule 12 of the WHS Regulation, and shall be kept in a place at the site that is determined in agreement with the Primary Emergency Service Organisation.

Sites shall amend the manifest as soon as practicable if:

- the type or quantity of Schedule 11 hazardous chemical or group of Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals that shall be listed in the manifest changes; and
- there is a significant change in the information required to be recorded in the manifest.

Sites shall also immediately notify Workplace Health and Safety Queensland in writing of any changes to the use, handling or storage of the hazardous chemicals or if there is a significant change in the risk of using, handling or storing the hazardous chemicals.

### 2.1.7 Major Hazard Facilities (MHF)

Sites that store above the threshold quantity of chemicals listed in Schedule 15 of the WHS Regulation are Major Hazard Facilities (MHF). All MHF shall be licensed by Work Health and

Safety Queensland. MHF where a Schedule 15 chemical is present or is likely to be present in a quantity that exceeds ten per cent of their threshold quantity shall as soon as practicable shall notify WorkCover Queensland using the approved form<sup>1</sup>.

Sites licensed as MHF shall:

- establish, review and maintain a major incidents and major incident hazards identification document for the facility;
- conduct and document a safety assessment in relation to the operation of the facility that involves a comprehensive and systematic investigation and analysis of all aspects of risks to health and safety that could occur in the operation of the MHF;
- implement control measures that eliminate or minimise the risk of a major incident occurring at the MHF;
- prepare an emergency plan;
- establish a Safety Management System (SMS) for the operation of the MHF; and
- prepare a Safety Case for the MHF that demonstrates that the MHF SMS will control risks arising from major incidents and major incident hazards and demonstrates the adequacy of the measures to be implemented by the operator to control risks associated with the occurrence of major incidents.

### 2.1.8 Labels and Placards

It shall be ensured that all hazardous chemicals, including containers and pipework containing hazardous chemicals are labelled according to the Queensland Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011.

Where Stanwell is a manufacturer of a hazardous chemical it is required to ensure that it is correctly packed in accordance with part 2 of Schedule 9 of the WHS Regulation on classification, packaging and labelling requirements as soon as practicable after the hazardous chemical is manufactured.

Sites shall make sure that placards are in place for hazardous chemicals that exceed in quantity the placard threshold limits prescribed in Schedule 11 of the WHS Regulation. Placards shall meet the requirements of Schedule 13 of the WHS Regulation.

## 2.2 Work Environment Requirements

### 2.2.1 Hazardous Chemical Storage

Sites shall make sure that all hazardous chemicals are stored in accordance with all relevant legislative regulatory requirements (including Codes of Practice, SDS and Environmental Authorities). As a minimum this shall include:

- identification, segregation and separation of incompatible chemicals;
- where there is a risk of a spill or leak of a hazardous chemical in a solid or liquid form, it shall be ensured, as far as is reasonably practicable, that a spill containment system is provided to contain the spills or leaks within the workplace including any resulting effluent;
- sites shall ensure that the spill containment system provides for the clean-up and disposal of spills or leaks and any resulting effluent, and that the system provided shall not create a hazard by bringing together incompatible hazardous chemicals to cause a fire, explosion, harmful reaction or flammable, toxic or corrosive vapour;
- provision of appropriate signage;
- provision of flammable cupboards if flammable chemicals are to be stored;
- provision of adequate fire fighting equipment in storage areas;
- provision to control water run off from storage areas; and
- containers and any associated pipework or attachments are protected against damage caused by and impact or excessive load as far as is reasonably practicable.

Regular inspections of hazardous chemical storage areas shall also be conducted.

<sup>1</sup> Form 69, Notification of a facility exceeding 10% of schedule 15 threshold can be found at <http://www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/resources/pdfs/form69-notification-facility.pdf>

A tank used to store flammable gases and flammable liquids at a workplace, is deemed to be abandoned if the tank has not been used for this purpose for 2 years or it is not intended that the tank be used in this way again. Stanwell must notify the regulator of the abandonment of the tank as soon as is practicable. A tank includes fittings, closures and other equipment attached to the container

## 2.3 Plant and Equipment Requirements

It shall be ensured that all plant and equipment used for handling hazardous chemicals is suitable for the type, concentration and application of the hazardous chemical.

## 2.4 Safe Work Practice Requirements

### 2.4.1 Hazardous Chemicals Transportation

Sites shall make sure that hazardous chemicals are transported in accordance with the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG) 2017 (Edition 7.4) and the relevant SDS. This includes:

- never transporting hazardous chemicals in the cab of a vehicle;
- segregating incompatible materials;
- securing containers to prevent breakage or spillage; and
- only transporting flammable or toxic gasses outside a vehicle or in an externally ventilated compartment.

### 2.4.2 Health Monitoring

Health monitoring shall be undertaken if a worker is carrying out ongoing work using, handling, generating, or storing hazardous chemicals and there is a significant risk to the workers health because of exposure to a scheduled chemical (refer to Schedule 14 of the WHS Regulation).

Health monitoring shall also be provided if the worker is using, handling, generating or storing hazardous chemicals and there is a significant risk that the worker will be exposed to hazardous chemicals (other than scheduled chemicals) and either:

- valid techniques are available to detect the effect on the worker's health; or
- a valid way of determining exposure is available and it is uncertain on reasonable grounds whether exposure has resulted in the biological exposure standard being exceeded.

It shall be ensured that information about health monitoring requirements are provided to relevant workers before they commence work with a hazardous chemical in circumstances set out in this section. A copy of the health monitoring report must be provided to the worker, and any other relevant PCBU who shares the duty to provide health monitoring to the worker, as soon as practicable after the report has been obtained from the registered medical practitioner.

The site responsible person shall ensure that health monitoring undertaken at their site meets all requirements of Part 7.1, Division 6 and Schedule 14 of the WHS Regulation.

Refer to Appendix B for a summary of health monitoring requirements at Stanwell sites.

Note: Health monitoring is an administrative control and should not be used as a control measure in isolation. It should form part of a comprehensive system and method to make sure existing control measures are effective. It should only be used to help identify whether exist control measures are working effectively or whether new or more effective control measures should be implemented.

### 2.4.3 Hazardous Chemical Disposal

Hazardous chemicals shall be disposed of in accordance with relevant legislative, regulatory and SDS requirements.

If a system is no longer to be used for the handling or storage of hazardous chemicals, or be disposed of, it must be ensured as far as reasonably practicable that the system is free of the hazardous chemical or is disposed of. If it is not reasonably practicable to remove the hazardous chemicals from the system, Stanwell must correctly label the system.

Some waste chemicals are defined as regulated waste under environmental legislation. For example, regulated waste is waste that is commercial, industrial, construction or demolition waste, and is of a type, or contains a constituent of a type, mentioned in Schedule 1 of the Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2011 (Qld). Transport, storage, recycling or disposal of regulated waste is a prescribed environmentally relevant activity requiring an Environmental Authority.

It shall be ensured that:

- all regulated waste is identified and recorded;
- all personnel involved in the commercial transport of regulated waste hold or are acting under an appropriate Environmental Authority;
- disposal of regulated waste only occurs to a place/facility with an appropriate environmental authority; and
- waste handlers submit waste tracking information to the Department of Environment and Heritage Protection.

Refer to site specific Waste Management documentation for guidelines on the disposal of hazardous chemicals and/or regulated waste (*GenNet>Our Environment>Environmental Management at Our Sites> Waste Management*).

#### 2.4.4 Supervision

Stanwell must provide any supervision to a worker that is necessary to protect the worker from risks to the worker's health and safety arising from the work if, at the workplace, the worker—

- uses, handles, generates or stores a hazardous chemical; or
- operates, tests, maintains, repairs or decommissions a storage or handling system for a hazardous chemical; or
- is likely to be exposed to a hazardous chemical.

### 2.5 Records management

Health monitoring and risk assessment records shall be kept:

- where risk assessment shows a significant risk to health - minimum 30 years; or
- where risk assessment does not show a significant risk to health - minimum five years.

Workers who may be exposed to a hazardous chemical at the workplace are to be allowed to inspect the above records at any reasonable time.

Health monitoring records shall be maintained.

### 2.6 Training and Competence Requirements

Workers and contractors who use, handle, generate or store a hazardous chemical shall be provided with information, instruction and training as per Stanwell's requirements.

## 3.0 Review, Consultation and Communication

#### Review:

This document is required to be reviewed, as a minimum, every 5 years.

#### Consultation:

Personnel consulted during the review of this document include the Corporate Health and Safety team as well as any other personnel who have an interest in the process.

#### Communication/Requirements after Update:

This Business Procedure will be communicated to sites by an e-mail from the Manager Health and Safety and on GenNet.

## 4.0 References

Source	Reference
<b>Legislation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (Qld), Chapter 7, 9</li> <li>• Queensland Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011</li> <li>• Queensland Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011</li> <li>• Queensland Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2013</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Health Monitoring for Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals – Guide for persons conducting a business or undertaking 2013</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Health Monitoring for Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals – Guide for workers 2013</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Health Monitoring for Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals – Guide for medical practitioners 2013</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia Hazardous Chemicals Requiring Health Monitoring 2013</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2013</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Guidance on the Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2013</li> <li>• Australian Dangerous Goods Code 2017 (Edition 7.4)</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Regulation 2008 (Qld)</li> <li>• Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000 (Qld)</li> </ul>
<b>Business Procedures</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Response Framework Business Procedure OHS-PROC-312</li> <li>• Health Surveillance and Medical Examinations OHS-PROC-405</li> <li>• Occupational Dust Management Business Procedure OHS-PROC-229</li> <li>• Monitoring for Occupational Exposure to Coal Dust and Crystalline Silica OHS-PROC-230</li> </ul>
<b>Stay Safe</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hazardous Chemicals OHS-PROC-108A</li> </ul>
<b>Tools</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ChemAlert – Hazardous Chemical Register</li> <li>• Hazardous Chemicals Risk Assessment Template T-2852</li> </ul>

## 5.0 Definitions

Term	Meaning
<b>Hazardous Chemical</b>	<p>A hazardous chemical is a substance, mixture or article that satisfies the criteria for a hazard class in the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (including a classification referred to in Schedule 6 of the WHS Regulation), but does not include a substance, mixture or article that satisfies the criteria solely for one of the following hazard classes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) acute toxicity—oral—category 5;</li> <li>(b) acute toxicity—dermal—category 5;</li> <li>(c) acute toxicity—inhalation—category 5;</li> <li>(d) skin corrosion/irritation—category 3;</li> <li>(e) serious eye damage/eye irritation— category 2B;</li> <li>(f) aspiration hazard—category 2;</li> <li>(g) flammable gas—category 2;</li> <li>(h) acute hazard to the aquatic environment—category 1, 2 or 3;</li> <li>(i) chronic hazard to the aquatic environment—category 1, 2, 3 or 4;</li> <li>(j) hazardous to the ozone layer.</li> </ul> <p>Notes:</p> <p>The Schedule 6 tables replace some tables in the GHS.</p> <p>Most substances and mixtures that are dangerous goods under the ADG Code are hazardous chemicals, except those that have only radioactive hazards (class 7 dangerous goods), infectious substances (division 6.2) and most class 9 (miscellaneous) dangerous goods.</p>
<b>Health Monitoring</b>	<p>The monitoring (including biological monitoring and medical assessment) of a person to identify changes in the person's health because of exposure to a hazardous chemical.</p>
<b>Major Hazard Facility (MHF)</b>	<p>A facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At which Schedule 15 chemicals are present or likely to be present in a quantity that exceeds their threshold quantity.</li> <li>• That is determined by the regulator under the regulations to be a major hazard facility.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Incident Hazard</b>	<p>A hazard that could cause, or contribute to causing, a major incident.</p>
<b>Major Incident</b>	<p>Major incident at a major hazard facility is an occurrence that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• results from an uncontrolled event at the major hazard facility involving, or potentially involving, Schedule 15 chemicals; and</li> <li>• exposes a person to a serious risk to health or safety emanating from an immediate or imminent exposure to the occurrence.</li> </ul>
<b>Manifest Quantity Workplace</b>	<p>Manifest Quantity Workplace (MQW) refers to a workplace which stores, handles or uses hazardous chemicals in quantities that exceed or are likely to exceed the prescribed manifest quantities in column 5, Schedule 11 in the Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011.</p>
<b>National Exposure Standard</b>	<p>The exposure standard for the hazardous chemical stated in the Workplace Exposure Standard for Airborne Contaminants 2013.</p> <p>Exposure standards have been set to minimise the effects of exposure of persons at the workplace to the effects of hazardous chemicals. The three forms of exposure standards are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• time weighted averages;</li> <li>• peak exposure limits; and</li> <li>• short term exposure limits.</li> </ul>

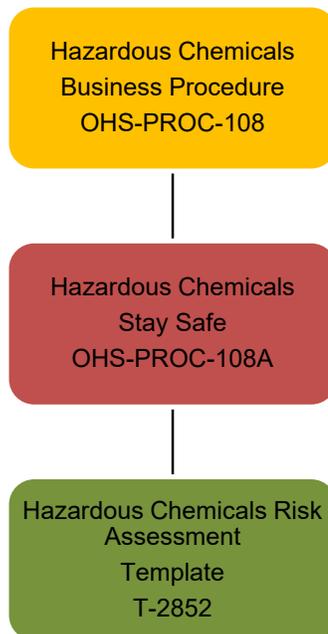
Term	Meaning
<b>Placard</b>	A sign or notice: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>displayed in a prominent place or next to a container or storage area for hazardous chemicals at a workplace</li> <li>that contains information about the hazardous chemical stored in the container or storage area.</li> </ul>
<b>Physicochemical Hazards</b>	These are physical or chemical properties of the substance, mixture or article that pose risks to workers other than health risks, as they do not occur as a consequence of the biological interaction of the chemical with people. They arise through inappropriate handling or use and can often result in injury to people and/or damage to property as a result of the intrinsic physical hazard. Examples of physicochemical hazards include flammable, corrosive, explosive, chemically reactive and oxidising chemicals.
<b>Primary Emergency Service Organisation</b>	The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) is the primary provider of fire, rescue and other emergency services in Queensland.
<b>Safety Data Sheet (SDS)</b>	A document that provides information on the properties of hazardous chemicals and how they affect health and safety in the workplaces. A SDS shall: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>be in English;</li> <li>contain unit measures expressed in Australian legal units of measurement under the National Measurement Act 1960 (Commonwealth);</li> <li>state that date it was last reviewed, or if it has not been reviewed, the date it was prepared;</li> <li>state the name, Australian address and business telephone numbers of:               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the manufacturer, or</li> <li>the importer; and</li> </ul> </li> <li>state an Australian business telephone number from which information about the chemical can be obtained in an emergency.</li> </ul>
<b>Significant Risk</b>	A 'significant risk' means people in the workplace are likely to be exposed at a level that could adversely affect their health. For example, there would be a 'significant risk' if any of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>exposure is high;</li> <li>the substance used is highly toxic; or</li> <li>it is reasonably foreseeable leaks or spills of a hazardous chemical might occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Use</b>	Includes handling, production, storage, movement and disposal of the chemical, but does not include the carriage of a chemical covered by the Australian Dangerous Goods Code Edition 7.4.

## 6.0 Revision History

Rev. No.	Rev. Date	Revision Description	Author	Endorse/Check	Approved By
0	16.04.2015	Procedure created	Jason Paull	Michael Joy, Trevor Hooper	Ian Gilbar
1	07.03.2018	Document updated to align wording with legislation.	Jan Fullard	Chris Shackleton	Michael Joy

## 7.0 Appendices

### Appendix A: Hazardous Chemicals Document Flowchart



### Appendix B: Summary of Hazardous Chemicals at Stanwell Sites for Which Health Monitoring is Required

Location	Hazard Requiring Health Monitoring <i>(Refer Schedule 14, WHS Regulation 2011)</i>	Testing Required	Workers	Minimum Frequency Required
All sites with asbestos containing materials	Asbestos	Baseline/routine Lung Function (Standard respiratory function test including, for example, FEV1, FVC and FEV1 / FVC). If there is a drop in lung function and/or based on advice from Occupational Physician the following may be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ demographic, medical and occupational history;</li> <li>▪ exposure record (Asbestos Questionnaire);</li> <li>▪ health advice; and</li> <li>▪ physical examination.</li> </ul>	Employees undertaking asbestos work or who have been potentially exposed to asbestos fibres.	12 monthly

Location	Hazard Requiring Health Monitoring (Refer Schedule 14, WHS Regulation 2011)	Testing Required	Workers	Minimum Frequency Required
Stanwell Power Station, Tarong Power Stations	Coal Dust Crystalline Silica Fly Ash	Baseline / routine annual Lung Function (Standard respiratory function test including, for example, FEV1, FVC and FEV1 / FVC). If there is a drop in lung function and/or based on advice from Occupational Physician the following may be required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ chest X-ray, full size PA view;</li> <li>▪ demographic, medical and occupational history;</li> <li>▪ exposure record;</li> <li>▪ health advice; and</li> <li>▪ standard respiratory questionnaire to be completed.</li> </ul>	Employees and long term contractors in occupations where there is potential exposure to coal dust, crystalline silica and/or fly ash.	12 monthly*  * Respiratory questionnaires and demographic questionnaires are to be completed if workers believe they have had changes pertaining to lung function. Results and questionnaires shall be forwarded by the site occupational health nurse to the company Occupational Medical Specialist for review and comment as to whether any further testing is required. Employees can present to the occupational health nurse or ask for a retest to be conducted if they have any concerns in between testing regimes.

Location	Hazard Requiring Health Monitoring (Refer Schedule 14, WHS Regulation 2011)	Testing Required	Workers	Minimum Frequency Required
All sites with plant/structures coated with lead-containing paint.	Lead	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Medical and occupational history.</li> <li>• Physical examination / blood test (based on advice from Medical Practitioner / Occupational Physician).</li> </ul>	<p>Employees and long term contractors undertaking lead-risk jobs such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• removal of lead paint from surfaces by dry sanding, heat or grit blasting;</li> <li>• handling of lead compounds causing lead dust or fumes eg. from dry lead pigments;</li> <li>• spray painting with lead paint (&gt;1% lead by dry weight);</li> <li>• dry machine grinding, discing, buffing or cutting of lead; and</li> <li>• Demolition involving oxy-cutting of structural steel primed with lead paint.</li> </ul>	<p>Prior to commencing and as soon as possible, and within one (1) month from commencement of the lead-risk job;</p> <p>If the work is identified as lead risk work after the worker commences work:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• as soon as practicable after the lead risk work is identified; and</li> <li>• 1 month after the first monitoring of the worker is undertaken.</li> </ul> <p>Frequency of further biological monitoring is determined by s407 of the WHS Regulation 2011 and the designated doctor, based on the worker's latest results.</p>
			<p>Employees and long term contractors following exposure to lead.</p>	<p>Where a worker is suspected to have been exposed to an excessive level of lead, the worker shall be immediately removed from the lead-risk job, and health monitoring is to be carried out on the worker as soon as possible (but no later than seven (7) days), after the worker has been removed from the lead-risk job.</p>