Level:	CS ENERGY
Procedure No:	CS-OHS-08
TRIM Ref No:	B/D/11/30976
Reviewed:	07/26
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CS ENERGY PROCEDURE

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND REGULATED WASTE
CS-OHS-08

Responsible Officer: Principal Health and Safety Specialist
Responsible Manager: Head of Health and Safety
Responsible Executive: Chief Operating Officer

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Key Changes	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By	Date
Original Release				27/11/2000
To comply with Dangerous Goods Safety Management legislation – changes throughout.				15/02/2002
New format. Update to 2011 harmonised legislation requirements.	C Kendrick-Ward	B McMillan	K Ussher	
Document Review – Technical Draft	J Wilson			15/08/2013
Document Review	M Kelly	HSSE Team	K Ussher	10/04/2014
Document Review post audit including removal of Regulated Waste register requirement	N Seibel	S Harabasz D Clarke B Kerr K Rose S McKinney	S Faulkner	29/06/2017
Added requirement for an updated SDS when working with hazardous substances.	N Seibel	D Clarke	S Faulkner	13/03/2018
Review after gap analysis with WHS and ENV legislation and Codes of Practice Included cross reference to site relevant procedures.	N Seibel	B Kerr K Rose L Hartley	B Prain	08/07/2024
Added Location of Safety Showers and Eyewash station and updated TRIM links for Annual and Weekly Checklists and Safety Shower/Eyewash Location Map.	K Waller	B Kerr K Rose	S Apps	02/07/2026

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1 PURPOSE

To outline all aspects associated with the safe use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous chemicals or regulated (including traceable) waste. To ensure compliance with the relevant requirements of the Work Health & Safety Regulation (WHSR) 2011, Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021, Environmental Protection Regulation 2019, Schedule 2 of the Waste Management Regulation 2000, Site Environmental Licences and relevant Australian Standards.

2 SCOPE

This procedure applies to all workers; employees, contractors and visitors, at all CS Energy sites who interact with substances that meet the definition of a hazardous chemical or regulated waste that are stored, handled, transported, used or created as a result of processes at CS Energy.

3 RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACCOUNTABILITIES

3.1 Site Manager

Site Manager is responsible for ensuring:

- Compliance with the requirements of this procedure.
- Appropriate training requirements are implemented.
- Responsibilities of the Site Chemical Coordinator are undertaken.

3.2 Site Chemical Coordinator

Site Chemical Coordinator is responsible for:

- Coordinating management of hazardous chemicals, dangerous goods and combustible liquids on site.
- Maintaining a copy of completed Chemical Approval Request and Risk Assessment (Form S0004 or within Chem Alert) and associated material.
- Liaising with relevant legislative authorities and emergency services on the site's emergency plan.
- Maintaining Chem Alert, registers and records.
- Ensuring SDSs for CS Energy hazardous chemicals are current.
- Notifications to Regulators occur in required timeframes.
- Updating the Emergency Safety Shower and Eyewash station locations on Callide site maps (C/D/25/1695)

3.3 Head of Health and Safety

Head of Health and Safety is responsible for:

- Reviewing compliance with this Hazardous Chemical and Regulated Waste Procedure.
- Developing a process for hazardous chemical management to be audited at each site, in line with regulatory requirements and the requirements of this Hazardous Substances and Regulated Waste Procedure.
- Ensuring a system is in place to track actions arising from the audit process in relation to hazardous chemical management.

3.4 Environmental Team

Environmental Team is responsible for:

- Providing advice on disposal of substances.
- Management of regulated waste disposal on site.

3.5 Procurement

Procurement is responsible for:

- The SAP materials catalogue is kept up to date with new chemicals added to the catalogue through the ZSIR process.
- Ensuring unapproved hazardous chemicals are not purchased.
- Notifying the site chemical coordinator if non-approved chemicals are located on site including in the warehouse/stores.

3.6 Maintenance

Maintenance is responsible for:

- Conducting scheduled weekly and annual inspections of Emergency Safety Showers and Eyewash Stations in accordance with the Maintenance schedule.
- Identifying and reporting any instances of non-compliance to ensure timely corrective action is taken.

3.7 Employees / Contractors

Employees / Contractors are responsible for:

- Ensuring the Chemical Approval and Risk Assessment Form is completed prior to the purchase of new chemicals and for obsolete chemicals.
- Notifying the site chemical coordinator of any chemicals that have or may enter the site outside of the procurement system;
- Reading the chemical SDS and familiarising themselves with the hazards associated with the chemical's use, storage, transport and disposal;
- Participating in hazardous chemical training.

4 ACTIONS

4.1 Identify Chemicals

Hazardous chemicals must be used only:

- In accordance with the manufacturer's instructions;
- In accordance with Safety Data Sheets (SDS) requirements;
- In accordance with the agreed process, application method and controls identified as part of the site's approval process; and
- In the original container with the appropriate label attached or in a container certified to hold the substance within the label attached. Appropriate containers are to be purchased should decanting be required. Labels are to be GHS compliant. Some labels can be generated from Chem Alert.

Importers, manufacturers and suppliers have duties for any hazardous chemical they import, manufacture or supply, including provision of SDSs, packaging and labelling, Australian contact information, reviewing new or significant changes to a product.

4.1.1 Safety Data Sheets / ChemAlert

Current hazardous chemical SDS must be made available to workers. Chem Alert is to be used as the electronic register for chemicals used on site. For hazardous chemicals, not on ChemAlert, a manufacturer's SDS must be obtained and added to Chem Alert prior to introducing the chemical to a CS Energy site. CS Energy must prepare a SDS for hazardous chemicals created by CS Energy processes in compliance with Preparation of safety data sheets for hazardous chemicals Code of Practice.

All SDSs must comply with the requirements of the Work Health and Safety Regulation and Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace Code of Practice, contain current information, be reviewed at least once every 5 years and be made available to workers and users / purchasers of the substance.

4.1.2 Registers

Each site must have a hazardous chemicals register readily accessible to workers. Chem Alert / area specific folders may be utilised. The register must contain a list of hazardous chemicals used, handled or stored with a current SDS for each hazardous chemical listed. Reasonable steps must then be taken, to ensure the contents of the SDS are not changed other than in accordance with an amendment of the SDS by the manufacturer or importer of the hazardous chemicals. A copy of approved chemicals is kept in the HAZMAT box.

4.1.3 Approval Process

Each site must nominate a Site Chemical Coordinator (or persons) responsible for the coordination of the management of chemicals. The Coordinator (or persons) will have expertise in hazardous chemicals, dangerous goods, and regulated waste or will undertake suitable training.

Prior to any new substance being allowed on site, the person requesting the substance must submit the Chemical Approval Request and Risk Assessment form (Form S0004) to the Site Chemical Coordinator for approval. As a minimum, the form must be submitted 7 days prior to purchase.

The Safety Data Sheet where relevant must accompany the form.

All newly approved substances must be entered into Chem Alert and the SAP catalogue. See Table 1 – Hazardous Substances Approval Process

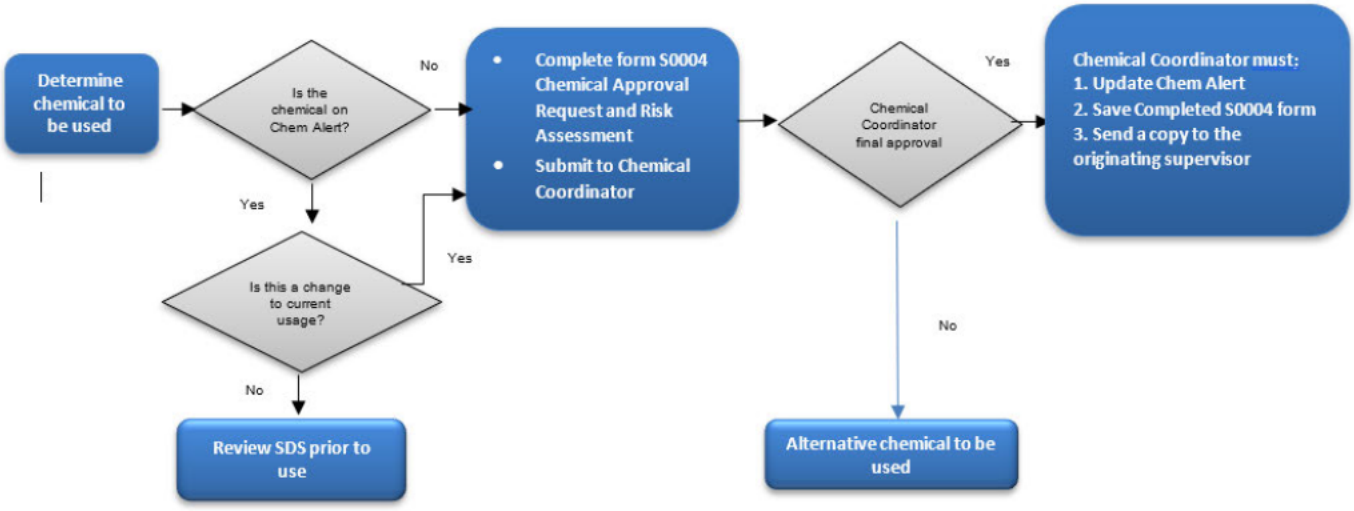


Table 1 Hazardous Chemical Approval Process

4.1.4 Obsolete Chemicals / Disposal

Where a chemical is no longer required, the chemical must be disposed of appropriately, the Chemical Request Approval and Risk Assessment (Form S0004) must be completed, the SDS consulted and the substance deleted from Chem Alert, manifests / registers / information in HAZMAT box and the SAP catalogue.

Disposal of chemicals must be in accordance with local government regulations and environmental regulations. Where on-site disposal is applicable, prior advice must be obtained from the Site Environmental team.

Transport of substances for external disposal must be via an approved disposal carrier and the disposal company must be registered and supply a certificate of disposal to ensure the substances were disposed of appropriately. Regulated waste must be tracked to its final disposal point.

4.1.5 Classification of Facilities

Each site must undertake an assessment using Work Health and Safety Regulations Schedules 11 and 15 to accurately calculate the quantity of chemicals present or likely to be present at the site to ascertain the classification of the site. A record of the dated written assessment must be stored in TRIM. The outcome of the assessment will dictate notification and other requirements.

Section 348 of the WHSR requires CS Energy to provide WHSQ (the Regulator) with written notice (Form 73) if a quantity of a Schedule 11 hazardous chemical or group of Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals exceeds the manifest quantity, is used, handled or stored, or is to be used, handled or stored, at the workplace. The notice must be given immediately after it is known that the Schedule 11 hazardous chemical or group of Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals is to be first used, handled or stored at the workplace or at least 14 days before that first use handling or storage (whichever is earlier).

The assessment must be reviewed when the quantities and type of chemicals change in a significant way.



- Facilities with greater than 10% of Schedule 15 chemicals must notify the regulator (Form 69) and be subject to an inquiry process to determine whether they should be an MHF. The regulator may determine the facility or proposed facility to be a major hazard facility if it considers that there is a potential for a major incident to occur at the facility.
- A review of the sites hazardous chemicals manifest should be undertaken prior to any such works to assess if the provision of Chapter 9 of the WHSR is relevant.

5 RISK ASSESSMENT

The WHSR requires that CS Energy must manage risks to health and safety associated with using, handling, generating or storing a hazardous chemical at a workplace.



In managing risks consideration must be given to the following -

a) the hazardous properties of the hazardous chemical,
b) any potential hazardous chemical or physical reaction between the hazardous chemical and another substance or mixture, including a substance that may be generated by the reaction,
c) the nature of the work to be carried out with the hazardous chemical,
d) any structure, plant or system of work that is used in the use, handling, generation, or storage of the hazardous chemical, or that could interact with the hazardous chemical at the workplace.

A risk assessment must be undertaken for all substances by completing a 2x2 Task Analysis. A JSEA is required to be completed if a task uses a hazardous substance. A detailed assessment may be required when there is a significant risk to health and for chemicals such as carcinogens, mutagens, reproductive toxicants or sensitisation agents or where hazardous atmospheres can be created. A process risk

assessment tool (e.g., HAZOP) must be applied to hazardous materials facility and process design. These risk assessments must be conducted by suitably qualified persons and be documented. Design drawings must be updated as a result of the risk assessment.

The risk assessment must assess all aspects of chemical use and controls may be outlined in relevant CS Energy Procedures e.g. CS Energy Hot Work Procedure and CS Energy Confined Space Procedure.

The risk assessment must be approved by the relevant person depending on the level of risk assessment completed.

Risk assessments for hazardous chemicals must be reviewed every five years (as a minimum). The review process may also be prompted by:

- A work process (including plant and equipment) being added or changed, which may affect safe completion of a task;
- The occurrence of an exposure related illness;
- An incident (actual or near miss), monitoring or health surveillance indicates a loss of control
- Changes to legislation/regulations;
- Suggestions for improvement made as a result of a risk assessment or hazard identification process;
- An updated SDS has been provided;
- There is new evidence available regarding the associated hazards; or
- New or improved control technology becomes available.

The risk assessment is to be made available to workers.

6 CONTROLLING THE HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL RISK

6.1 Elimination and Substitution

When controlling the risks associated with the chemical, the hierarchy of controls will be used, with elimination and substitution the preferred options. If a chemical can be replaced by a less hazardous chemical this chemical ideally must be used.

6.2 Engineering / Isolation

Isolation from chemicals from workers during a task should be achieved by distance or barriers to prevent or minimise exposure. Chemicals are to be isolated from other chemicals to prevent incompatible chemicals being stored together.

Engineering controls are physical barriers that eliminate or minimise the generation of chemicals. Natural or mechanical ventilation may be required depending on the chemical process.

6.3 Administration

6.3.1 Storage, Labelling and Placarding

6.3.1.1 Storage

Storage tanks, containers, bulk stores and process areas must be located within impervious areas and be of an adequate volume and size to contain spills. Impervious areas must comply with all applicable environmental requirements.

Bulk containers and any associated pipe work must have stable foundations and supports and be secured to prevent movement between the container and pipework.

Gas cylinders must be stored upright and secured in well-ventilated areas.

Security and access controls must be in place for process, storage and handling areas.

Facilities must have process control systems, trips, interlocks and emergency shutdown systems as required to maintain operation within design parameters.

Fixed or portable personal detectors must be provided where there is a risk of exposure to flammable or toxic materials.

Consult the SDS and Chem Alert requirements when designing and determining signage for storage facilities.

Any incompatible goods, and goods which might react dangerously, will need to be segregated within a storage area. It is advisable to display segregation charts in receiving areas to enable compliance. Refer to Attachment 1 – AS3833 Segregation Chart.



CS Energy must consider the following provisions, when designing storage and determining signage for hazardous chemicals:

- *AS1940 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.*
- *AS4332 Storage and Handling of Gases in Cylinders.*
- *AS2030:Gas Cylinders Requirements.*
- *AS1319 Safety signs for the occupational environment.*
- *AS/NZS 3833 The Storage and Handling of Mixed Classes of Dangerous Goods in Packages and Intermediate Bulk Containers.*
- *Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021*
- *Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2021*

Decommissioned storage / handling systems must be thoroughly cleaned so that the system is free from dangerous goods / combustible liquids. The regulator must be notified of abandoned tanks as soon as practicable after the tank is abandoned.

6.3.1.2 Labelling and Placarding

Appropriate signage and placarding must be attached and be easily visible.

Where substances are delivered to site and labelling does not comply with the GHS / ADG Code (refer to Attachment 2) as required by the WHSR, including an expiry date, the substance should not be accepted or should be relabelled as per the requirements set out in the WHSR.



- All workplace chemicals must be classified according to the GHS and labels and SDSs must be updated. All containers and enclosed systems (refer AS 1345:1995 Identification of the Contents of Pipes, Conduits and Ducts) on site must be appropriately labeled.

Containers used for decanting of hazardous chemicals must also be labelled. The label must state the substance product name (identifier) and a hazard pictogram or hazard statement consistent with the correct classification of the chemical. Labelling should be applied such that the contents of the container will not remove or damage the label when being decanted. Containers used for decanting must be designed for the purpose for which they are being used e.g. soft drink bottles are not to be used. Unidentified packages must be labelled with the words, 'Caution – Do Not Use – Unknown Substance'.



- For further information regarding the labeling of hazardous chemicals consult the Labeling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2021.

Warning and information placards must be in accordance with the WHSR and are required where the total quantity of a Schedule 11 hazardous chemical stored at the workplace exceeds the placard quantity

for the Schedule 11 hazardous chemical or group of Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals. Placarding must comply with Schedule 13 of the WHSR.

Placards required may include:

- HAZCHEM outer warning placards (at every entrance to site); and
- Proper shipping name, UN Number, Hazchem Code and Class Label as stated in the GHS/ADG Code for hazardous chemicals stored in bulk; and
- Class label as stated in GHS/ADG Code for each category of hazardous chemicals present in at least the placard quantity for locations with substances stored in packages and IBC's.

When bulk containers are no longer used, placarding must be removed immediately unless residue remains in the container.

6.3.2 Training

The WHSR requires that sufficient information, training and instruction is given to a person who operates, tests, maintains or decommissions a system used at a workplace for the use, handling or storage of hazardous chemicals for the activity to be carried out safely.

Appropriate supervision should be provided to any worker where it is necessary to protect the worker from risks to the worker's health and safety arising from the work involving hazardous chemicals.

All personnel involved with the handling and use of a hazardous chemical will receive appropriate induction, information and training. The level of training should reflect the level of association and responsibility in regard to the substances and should encompass such areas as:

- terminology;
- SDSs and other information resources;
- the nature of the risks associated with the hazardous chemical
- health effects;
- environmental effects;
- labelling & signage;
- risk assessments;
- monitoring;
- control measures implemented;
- selection, use, storage and maintenance of PPE;
- emergency procedures;
- health monitoring; and
- specific site procedures including the use, handling, processing, storage, transportation, cleaning up and disposal of hazardous chemicals.

6.4 Personal Protective Equipment

Where application of the hierarchy of controls has determined that personal protective equipment is the most appropriate form of control or where it is required as a short-term measure whilst more permanent controls are adopted, the following conditions will apply.

The PPE must be:

- selected for the containment, task and, the operator in accordance with the appropriate standards;

- readily available;
- clean and functional;
- checked before use;
- correctly used; and
- appropriately maintained.

In all circumstances where personal protective equipment is being utilised, training will be provided to ensure it is properly used and maintained. Training may also be required to ensure PPE fits correctly.

6.5 Provision of Emergency Safety Showers and Eyewash

Where there is a risk of chemical burn or eye injury an Emergency safety shower or diphoterine eyewash station must be accessible. Permanently installed combined Emergency safety shower and eyewash are positioned in key locations throughout CS Energy sites.

Maps of the positions on each site are available -

- Location of the Emergency Shower Station and Eyewash are listed on Callide Power Station Safety Shower Location map (C/D/25/1695).
- Location of the Emergency Shower Station and Eyewashes at Kogan Creek Power Station are on Kogan Safety showers and diphoterine kits Site map K/D/25/3729.

6.5.1 Equipment Statutory Requirements

The Emergency shower and eyewashes comply with AS 4775:2007- Emergency eyewash and shower equipment and are tested weekly for functionality under

- SAP PM 12988 CB STAT I/S 1W BMS SAFETY SHOWER MAINT.
- SAP PM 9282 KA1 12M I/S STAT SAFETY SHOWER CHECKS

Annual compliance to AS 4475:2007 under

- SAP PM 13028 CB STAT I/S 1Y CAL-B SAFETY SHOWER MAINT.
- SAP PM 10265 KA1 1W I/S SAFETY SHOWER CHECKS

Inspection	Frequency	Applicable Standard
Emergency eye wash and shower equipment shall be activated weekly for a period long enough to verify operation and ensure that flushing fluid is available. This weekly interval may be varied on the basis of a documented risk assessment. NOTE: The intent is to ensure that there is a flushing fluid supply at the outlet of the device, to clear the supply line of any sediment build-up that could prevent fluid from being delivered to the outlet of the device and to minimise microbial contamination due to sitting water.	Weekly	AS 4775 – 2007 Emergency eyewash and shower equipment
Self-contained emergency eye wash and shower equipment shall be monitored to determine if flushing fluid needs to be changed or supplemented	Weekly	AS4775 – 2007 Emergency eyewash and shower equipment

Inspection	Frequency	Applicable Standard
All emergency eye wash and shower units shall be inspected annually to ensure conformance with the requirements of AS 4775 – 2007 including the following criteria: • Water Flow Rate: Safety showers must provide a minimum flow rate of 75.5L per minute for at least 15 minutes. • Valve Operation: Valves must fully open within one second and remain open without requiring the user's hands. • Accessibility: Emergency showers must be located within 10 seconds or 15 metres of a potential hazard. • Tepid Water: Water temperature must be controlled to prevent scalding or thermal burns. Recommended temperature range for tepid fluids is 15.6 °C to 37.8 °C. • Nozzle Protection: Nozzles must be shielded from airborne contaminants A tag should be permanently attached to each emergency eye wash and shower unit, to be marked at the successful completion of each inspection.	1Y	AS 4775 – 2007 Emergency eyewash and shower equipment

7 MONITOR AND REVIEW

Substance storage containers must be inspected on a regular basis to ensure:

- the integrity of the packaging or storage vessel and associated pipe work is maintained;
- contents of the store are updated on the register;
- non-approved substances are not in use;
- correct segregation is maintained;
- signage and placarding are adequate; and
- all containers are correctly labelled.

Dated written records of tank inspections are to be kept while the tank remains in service.

A formal audit must be completed through a scheduled plan, at periods no greater than 2 years and must consider legal, company and site requirements, including all aspects of this procedure. Control measures implemented as identified in completed risk assessments must be reviewed for adequacy and effectiveness.

A review of critical controls can be done by completing a Critical Control Verification for Hazardous Chemicals.

Where health surveillance is required, affected personnel may undertake surveillance in accordance with the CS-OHS-75 Health Hazard Exposure Management. Provisions for health surveillance are outlined in the WHSR Schedule 14.

8 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

For major events the CS Energy Crisis Management Procedure and Emergency Response Plan must be followed.

8.1 Manifest

A manifest is required where the quantities of hazardous chemicals that are present at the workplace exceed the specified threshold amounts contained in Schedule 11 of the WHSR.



- Section 361 requires an emergency plan to be prepared if the quantity of hazardous chemicals used, handled or stored at a workplace exceeds the manifest quantity for that hazardous chemical.

The manifest must comply with Schedule 12 of the WHSR and should be kept in a red weatherproof container inside, and as close as practicable to the main site entry, so that it is readily accessible to Emergency Services.

8.2 Spills Management

When a minor spill occurs, spill response kits should be used to contain and absorb spilled material and prevent escalation of the spill.

Where a workplace uses, handles, generates or stores hazardous chemicals WHSR requires equipment to always be available for use in an emergency e.g. eye wash stations and showers.

8.3 Fire Protection Systems

Fire protection systems designed and constructed for the types and quantities of the stored and handled hazardous chemicals must be installed, tested and maintained.

Dated written records of the testing must be kept.

8.4 Safety Showers and Eyewashes

Safety Showers and Eye Washes are designed to help dilute and remove hazardous substances before they can cause serious injury or burns. If the chemical is particularly corrosive or the exposure is extensive, longer flushing may be necessary. Regularly testing and maintenance is required to ensure the device must run a minimum of 15 minutes.

Dated written records of the testing must be kept.

9 TRANSPORTATION

All hazardous chemicals transported by road or rail must comply with the requirements of the ADG and GHS Code. The ADG code is relevant for the transport of dangerous goods. Transporting chemicals by air must comply with the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulation and if determined to be a Dangerous Goods, only by a supplier who meets compliance standards, Regulated waste must be transported in accordance with regulatory requirements and Site Environmental Licences.

10 DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Chem Alert	Computerised database
Dangerous Goods (ADG)	A substance that presents a hazard when transported or stored. Specifically, a substance that belongs to a specific category of hazardous materials that are given distinction because of the acute nature of their hazards. These hazards are such that a single incident may threaten life, health, property or the environment and have been classified under the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous by Road and Rail or IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation
Diphoterine	An emergency rinsing solution for splashes of chemical products that is intended to quickly eliminate the residual chemical product on the skin or in the eye.
Emergency Shower	A device specifically designed and intended to deliver flushing fluid in sufficient volume to cause that fluid to cascade over the entire body.
Enclosed system	Includes systems such as piping, conduits and ducts.
Explosive Atmosphere	Mixture with air, under atmospheric conditions, of flammable substances in the form of gas, vapour, dust, fibres, or flyings which, after ignition, permits self-sustaining propagation.
Eyewash	A device specifically designed and intended to deliver flushing fluid in sufficient volume to irrigate and flush the eyes.
GHS	The globally harmonised system of classification and labelling applies to hazardous chemicals at workplaces. The GHS provides information regarding the use, handling and storage of a chemical at the workplace (physical and health hazards).
Hazardous Area	An area in which: • an explosible gas is present in the atmosphere in a quantity requiring special precautions to be taken for the construction, installation and use of plant, or • a combustible dust is present or could reasonably be expected to be present in the atmosphere in a quantity requiring special precautions to be taken for the construction, installation and use of plant.
Hazardous Chemical	A hazardous chemical is any substance, mixture or article that satisfies the criteria of one or more hazard classes in the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), as modified by Schedule 6 of the WHS Regulation. H
Health Surveillance	Monitoring of a person's health to identify changes caused by exposure to a hazardous chemical.
Hierarchy of Control	a list of control options placed in the preferred order of: • initial design • elimination • substitution • isolation • engineering • administrative • PPE
IBC	Intermediate Bulk Container
PPE	Personal protective equipment.
Regulated Waste	includes traceable waste and means non-domestic waste mentioned in Schedule 9 (of Environmental Protection Regulation 2019) (whether or not it has been treated or immobilised), and includes: a) for an element – any chemical compound containing the element; and b) anything that has contained the waste.
Substance	Refers to hazardous substances, dangerous goods, combustible liquid and regulated waste.
SDS	Safety Data Sheet.
Traceable Waste	A substance that is a regulated waste and requires tracking.

Term	Definition
WHSQ	Workplace Health & Safety Queensland (the Regulator)
Waste Tracking	Environmental Legislation and our Environmental Licence require the tracking of regulated wastes destined for off-site disposal. Schedule 2 of the Waste Management Regulation 2000 details the prescribed information that needs to be recorded to satisfy the requirements of a waste tracking system. Refer also to CAL-ENV – 005 and KA-ENV-10

11 REFERENCES

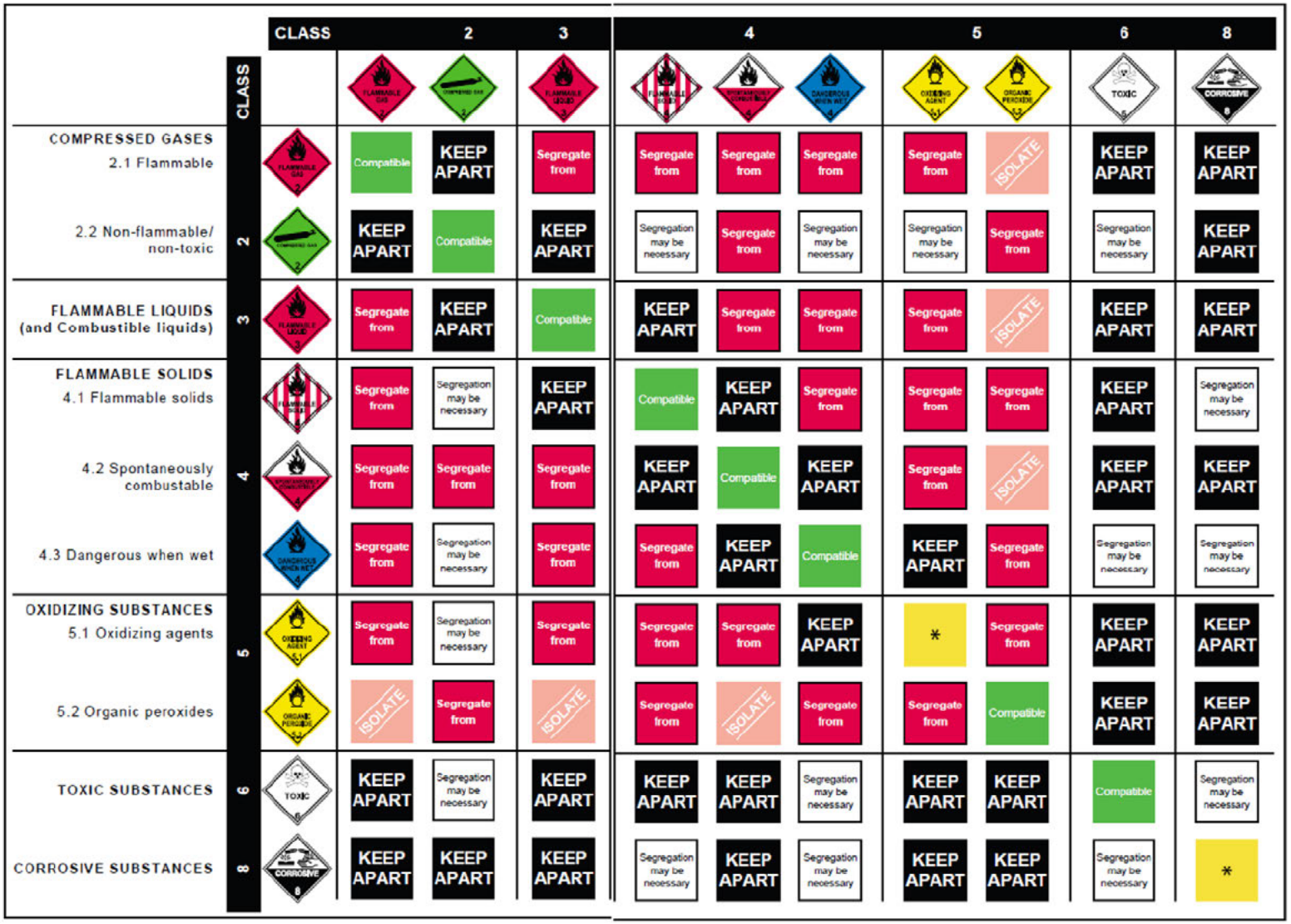
Reference No	Reference Title	Author
	Work Health and Safety Act 2011	OQPC
	Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011	OQPC
	Environmental Protection Regulation 2019	OQPC
Code of Practice 2021	Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace	WHSQ
Code of Practice 2021	Labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals	WHSQ
Code of Practice 2021	Preparation of safety data sheets for hazardous chemicals	WHSQ
	Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail (ADG Code)	
	Dangerous Goods Regulation	IATA
AS1319:1994	Safety Signs for the Occupational Environment	
AS 1345:1995	Identification of the Contents of Pipes, Conduits and Ducts	Aust Standards
AS 1692:2006	Tanks and Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Aust Standards
AS1940: 2017	Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Aust Standards
AS2030.1:2009	Gas Cylinders, Part 1 General requirements	
AS2430:2004	Classification of Hazardous Areas	Aust Standards
AS 60079 series	Explosive Atmospheres: Classification of areas	Aust Standards
AS 3780:2008	Storage and Handling of Corrosive Substances	Aust Standards
AS/NZS 3833:2007	Storage and Handling of Mixed Classes of Dangerous Goods in Packages and Intermediate Bulk Containers	Aust Standards
AS 4332:2004	Storage and Handling of Gases in Cylinders	Aust Standards
AS 4475:2007	Emergency eyewash and shower equipment	Aust Standards
B/D/11/43851	Procedure - CS-IM-02 - Crisis Management	CS Energy
B/D/12/14048	Procedure - CS-IM-03 - Emergency Response Plan	CS Energy
B/D/11/19573	Procedure - CS-PTW-HAZ-01 Hot Work	CS Energy
B/D/11/39828	Procedure - CS-PTW-HAZ-03 Working in Confined Spaces	CS Energy
B/D/17/17210	Procedure – CS-OHS-75 Health Hazard Exposure Management	CS Energy
B/D/12/66139	Form - S0004 - Chemical Approval Request and Risk Assessment	CS Energy
K/D/17/1976	Procedure - ENV - KA-ENV-10 - Completing Regulated Waste Transport Certificates (02/22) - Kogan Creek Registered	CS Energy
C/D/10/184	Procedure - CAL - ENV - CAL-ENV-005 - Regulated Waste Management (03/2018) - Callide Registered	CS Energy
C/D/17/13916	Form - CAL - S2247 (C) - Annual Conformance Inspection Checklist - Emergency Eye Wash / Shower Equipment - Callide	CS Energy
C/D/17/13912	Form - CAL - S2245 (C) - C Weekly Operability Test - Emergency Eye Wash / Shower Equipment - Callide	CS Energy
C/D/17/13911	Form - CAL - S2244 (C) - B Weekly Operability Test - Emergency Eye Wash / Shower Equipment - Callide	CS Energy
C/D/25/1695	Callide Power Station Safety Shower Location	CS Energy
K/D/25/3729	Kogan Safety showers and diphoterine kits Site Map	CS Energy

12 RECORDS MANAGEMENT

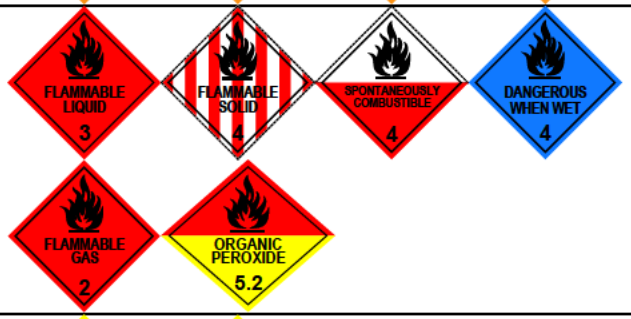
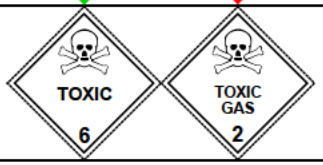
In order to maintain continual improvement, suitability, safety and effectiveness of the organisation, registered documents will be reviewed on a two-yearly basis or at intervals specified by legislative or regulatory requirements. Review of registered documents should occur where it has been identified that there are changes in technology, legislation, standards, regulation or where experience identifies the need for alteration to the content. Registered documents should also be reviewed following an incident, change management process, modification or where directed as part of a risk assessment process. A 'review' can simply mean that it has been identified, confirmed and appropriately recorded that no changes are required and that the existing process remains the same.

Government Owned Corporations must ensure that records are retained according to accountability, legal, administrative, financial, commercial and operational requirements and expectations. In compliance with records retention and disposal, all documentation created in relation to business must be retained in line with minimum retention periods as detailed in legal retention and disposal schedules.

13 ATTACHMENT 1 - SEGREGATION CHART



14 ATTACHMENT 2 - DANGEROUS GOODS, HAZARD PICTOGRAM AND GHS COMPARISON

Hazard Pictograms	GHS Hazard	Dangerous Goods class labels (pictograms)	Dangerous goods classes
	• Explosives • Self-reactives • Organic peroxides		• Explosive
	• Flammables • Self-reactives • Pyrophorics • Self-heating • Emits flammable gas in contact with water • Organic peroxides		• Flammability (Liquid, Solid or Gas) • Pyrophoric, • Emits Flammable Gas • Organic Peroxide
	• Oxidisers •		• Oxidiser • Oxidising gas
	• Gases under pressure		• Non-toxic non-flammable gas, flammable gas, oxidising gas, toxic gas
	• Acute toxicity		• Acute toxicity • Acute Toxic gas •
	• Acute toxicity • Skin irritants • Eye irritants • Skin sensitisers	No equivalent	

Hazard Pictograms	GHS Hazard	Dangerous Goods class labels (pictograms)	Dangerous goods classes
	• Carcinogens • Respiratory sensitisers • Reproductive toxicants • Target organ toxicants • Germ cell mutagens	No equivalent	
	• Eye corrosion • Skin corrosion • Corrosive to metal		• Corrosive to metals
	• Aquatic toxicity. • Not covered within the scope of workplace hazardous chemicals requirements		• Environmental • hazard
No equivalent hazard pictogram			• Miscellaneous dangerous goods
Not covered within the scope of workplace hazardous chemicals requirements			• Infectious
Not covered within the scope of workplace hazardous chemicals requirements			• Radioactive