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CS ENERGY PROCEDURE

HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND REGULATED WASTE CS-OHS-08

Responsible Officer: Health and Safety Brisbane
Responsible Manager: Head of Health and Safety
Responsible Executive: Executive General Manager People and Safety

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Key Changes	Prepared By	Checked By	Approved By	Date
Unreleased Draft				20/09/2000
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

CONTENTS

1 PURPOSE

To outline all aspects associated with the safe use, storage, transportation and disposal of hazardous substances, dangerous goods, combustible liquids, regulated (including traceable) waste and controlled substances. 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 2013, Environmental Protection Regulation 2008, Site Environmental Licences and relevant Australian Standards.

2 SCOPE

This procedure applies to all substances that meet the definition of a hazardous chemical, dangerous good, combustible liquid, regulated waste or controlled substance 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 that:

- Ensure compliance with the requirements of this procedure.
- Ensure appropriate training requirements are implemented.
- Ensure the 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 Requests (Form S0004) and chemical risk assessments (Form S0007) and associated material.
- Liaising with relevant legislative authorities and emergency services on the site's emergency plan.
- Maintaining ChemAlert, registers and records.
- Ensuring SDSs for CS Energy hazardous chemicals are current.

3.3 Head of Health and Safety

Head of Health and Safety is responsible for:

- Reviewing compliance with this Hazardous Substances and Regulated Waste Procedure.
- Developing a process for hazardous substances 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 substances management.

3.4 Environmental Risk Adviser

Environmental Risk Advisor 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 Employees / Contractors

Employees / Contractors are responsible for ensuring that:

- Chemical Approval Forms are completed prior to the purchase of new substances and for obsolete substances.
- Notifying the site chemical coordinator of any chemicals that have or may enter the site outside of the procurement system and;
- Reading the chemical SDS and familiarising themselves with the hazards associated with the chemical.

4 ACTIONS

4.1 Identify Chemicals

Hazardous substances 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 ChemAlert.

4.1.1 Safety Data Sheets / ChemAlert

Current dangerous goods / hazardous chemical SDS must be made available to workers. ChemAlert is to be used as the register for chemicals used on site.

For hazardous materials, not on ChemAlert, a manufacturer's SDS must be obtained and added to ChemAlert prior to introducing the substance to a CS Energy site.

CS Energy must prepare a SDS for hazardous chemicals created by CS Energy processes.

All SDS must comply with the requirements of the Work Health and Safety Regulation, 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. ChemAlert / area specific folders may be utilised. SDS's must be inserted into the hazardous chemicals register immediately on receipt. 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 registered 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 substances. The Coordinator (or persons) will have expertise in hazardous chemicals, dangerous goods, combustible liquids, regulated waste and controlled substances 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 (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 and risk assessment (Form S0007) must accompany the form.

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

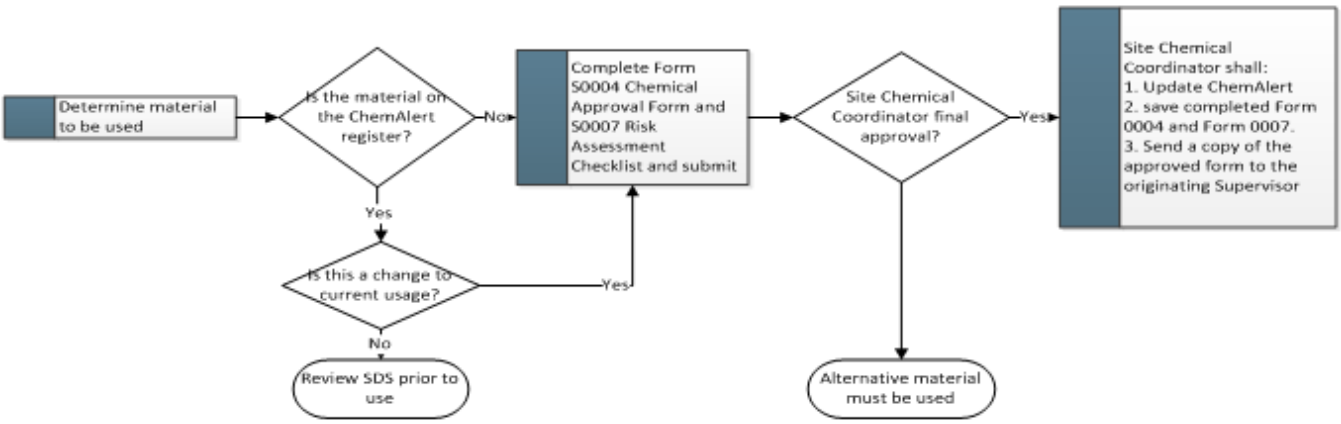

Table 1: Hazardous Substances Approval Process

4.1.4 Obsolete Substances/Disposal

Where a substance is no longer required, the substance must be disposed of appropriately, the Chemical Request Approval (Form S0004) must be completed, the SDS consulted and the substance deleted from ChemAlert, manifests / registers and the catalogue.

Disposal of substances 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 Adviser and/or the Environmental Manager.

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 that CS Energy provides the regulator (WHSQ) with written notice (Form 73) if a quantity of a schedule 11 hazardous chemical or group of schedule 11 hazardous chemicals that 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 substances change in a significant way. WHSQ will need to be provided with written notice (Form 73), if there will be a significant change in the risk of using, handling or storing the schedule 11 hazardous chemical or quantities of hazardous chemicals.

Note: 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.

Note: 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 risk assessment is required for all Schedule 11 (WHSR) chemicals or where hazardous atmospheres can be created or there is a significant risk to personnel. 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 be approved and signed by the site Chemical Coordinator as a minimum.

Risk assessments for hazardous materials 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. 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.

Appropriate placards and hazard warning labels must be attached to tanks, containers and at entrances to facilities and storage areas.

All pipes must be labelled and colour coded to indicate the contents and direction of flow.

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 ChemAlert 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 Appendix 1 – AS3833 Segregation chart

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

- *AS1940 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.
- *AS4332 Storage and Handling of Gases in Cylinders*.
- *AS2030: SAA Gas Cylinders Code*.
- *AS1319 Safety signs for the occupational environment*.
- AS/NZS 3833:2007 The Storage and Handling of Mixed Classes of Dangerous Goods in Packages and Intermediate Bulk Containers
- *NOHSC: 3009 Guidance Note for Placarding Stores for Dangerous Goods and Specified Hazardous Substances*.
- NOHSC: 3010 Guidance Note for Emergency Services Manifest
- Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2013
- Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011

Decommissioned storage / handling systems must be thoroughly cleaned so that the system is free from dangerous goods / combustible liquids.

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 as required by the WHSR, the substance should not be accepted or should be relabelled as per the requirements set out in the WHSR.

Note: As at 1 January 2017 (end of the five-year transition period) all workplace chemicals must be classified according to the GHS and labels and SDS 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'.

Note: For further information regarding the labeling of hazardous chemicals consult the Labeling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011.

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
- The proper shipping name, UN Number, Hazchem Code and Class Label as stated in the GHS/ADG Code for hazardous chemicals stored in bulk; and
- The class label as stated in the 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;
- use and maintenance of PPE;

- health surveillance; and
- specific site procedures.

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.

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 does not require modification; 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.

Where health surveillance is required, affected personnel may undertake surveillance in accordance with the CS Energy Health Monitoring and Surveillance Procedure (to be written). Provisions for health surveillance are outlined in the WHSR Schedule 14.

8 EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS

8.1 Manifest

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

Note: 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.

For major events the site Crisis and Emergency Management Manual must be followed.

The WHSR requires that at where a workplace uses, handles, generates or stores hazardous chemicals that it is ensured that equipment is always available at the workplace 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.

9 TRANSPORTATION

All hazardous chemicals must be transported in packaging as outlined in the ADG and GHS code. The ADG code is relevant for the transport of dangerous goods. Those are goods that are classed as dangerous according to the ADG code.

Regulated waste must be transported in accordance with regulatory requirements and Site Environmental Licences.

10 DEFINITIONS

Term	Definition
Chem Alert	computerised database
Combustible Liquid	A combustible liquid under the flammable and combustible liquids standard. If a standard is prescribed under a regulation – that standard or AS1940.
Controlled Substance	An Ozone depleting substance (whether existing alone or mixed with another substance), and includes the refrigerants R500 and R502, but does not include a substance containing less than 1% of an ozone depleting substance.
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.
Enclosed system	Includes systems such as piping, conduits and ducts.
Environmentally Damaging Substance	A controlled substance or a regulated waste.
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.
Hazardous Area	an area in which an explosive atmosphere is present, or may be expected to be present, in quantities such as to require special precautions for the construction, installation and use of potential ignition sources.
Hazardous Substance	a substance that has the potential to cause harm to the health of people and that: is listed on the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's *List of Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:10005(1994)];* or as classified by either the manufacturer or importer in accordance with the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(1994)]; and* includes any substance or article listed in the *Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (ADG Code)*
Health Surveillance	Monitoring of a person's health to identify changes caused by exposure to a hazardous substance.
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
Material Harm	is harm that causes or has the potential to cause harm to a person that requires or may require treatment by a doctor or results in costs of more than $1000 being incurred to prevent minimise or repair harm to property or the environment.
PPE	Personal protective equipment.
Regulated Waste	includes traceable waste and means non-domestic waste mentioned in Schedule 7 (of Environmental Protection Regulation 1998) (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.

Term	Definition
SDS	Safety data sheet./ Material Safety Data Sheet
Traceable Waste	A substance that is a regulated waste of the type mentioned in Schedule 1 of the Environmental Protection (Waste) Policy 2000
WHSQ	Workplace Health & Safety Queensland (the Regulator)

11 REFERENCES

Reference No	Reference Title	Author
	Work Health and Safety Act 2011	OQPC
	Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011	OQPC
	Environmental Protection Regulation 2008	OQPC
	Environmental Protection (Waste) Policy 2000	OQPC
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: 2004	Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids	Aust Standards
AS2430 (superseded)	Classification of Hazardous Areas	Aust Standards
AS 60079.10 2016	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(R2016)	Storage and Handling of Gases in Cylinders	Aust Standards
Code of Practice 2011	Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals	WHSQ
Code of Practice 2011	Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals	WHSQ
Code of Practice 2013	Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace	WHSQ
B/D/11/45318	Procedure - CS-IM-01 - Incident Management Plan	CS Energy
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/11/30942	Procedure - CS-OHS-15 - Dispatch for Transport of Dangerous Goods	CS Energy
To be developed	Procedure - Health Monitoring and Surveillance	CS Energy
B/D/12/66139	Form - S0004 - Chemical Approval Request	CS Energy
B/D/12/66177	Form - S0007 - Risk Assessment Checklist - Hazards Management	CS Energy
B/D/09/15119	QDAN 249 - General Retention and Disposal Schedule (GRDS)	State Archives

12 RECORDS MANAGEMENT

In order to maintain continual improvement, suitability, safety and effectiveness of the organisation, CS Energy's registered documents will be reviewed on a two-yearly basis or at intervals specified by legislative or regulatory requirements. Review of controlled 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.

CS Energy 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 CS Energy business must be retained in line with minimum retention periods as detailed in legal retention and disposal schedules.

13 ATTACHMENT – SEGREGATION CHART

CLASS		2		3	4			5		6	8
		FLAMMABLE GAS 2	2	FLAMMABLE LIQUID 3	FLAMMABLE SOLID 4	SPONTANEOUSLY COMBUSTIBLE 4	DANGEROUS WHEN WET 4	OXIDIZING AGENT 5.1	ORGANIC PEROXIDE 5.2	TOXIC 6	CORROSIVE 8
COMPRESSED GASES 2.1 Flammable	2	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from	ISOLATE	KEEP APART	KEEP APART
2.2 Non-flammable/ non-toxic	2	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	Segregation may be necessary	Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS (and Combustible liquids)	3	Segregate from	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from	ISOLATE	KEEP APART	KEEP APART
FLAMMABLE SOLIDS 4.1 Flammable solids	4	Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary
4.2 Spontaneously combustable	4	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregate from	ISOLATE	KEEP APART	KEEP APART
4.3 Dangerous when wet	4	Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	Segregate from	Segregate from	KEEP APART	Compatible	KEEP APART	Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	Segregation may be necessary
OXIDIZING SUBSTANCES 5.1 Oxidizing agents	5	Segregate from	Segregation may be necessary	Segregate from	Segregate from	Segregate from	KEEP APART	*	Segregate from	KEEP APART	KEEP APART
5.2 Organic peroxides	5	ISOLATE	Segregate from	ISOLATE	Segregate from	ISOLATE	Segregate from	Segregate from	Compatible	KEEP APART	KEEP APART
TOXIC SUBSTANCES	6	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	Compatible	Segregation may be necessary
CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES	8	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	KEEP APART	KEEP APART	Segregation may be necessary	*