



# Hazardous Chemicals

## OHS-PROC-108



**This document applies to:**

Brisbane Office

Iron Flow Battery SPS

SAMCo

Tarong Battery

Wivenhoe Pipeline



CQ Hydrogen



Meandu Mine



Stanwell Battery



Tarong Site



FEITH



Non-Operational Land



Stanwell PS



Wambo Wind Farm



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## 1.0 Purpose

This Business Procedure describes Stanwell's minimum mandatory requirements for using, handling, and storing hazardous chemicals, and the generation of hazardous substances at Stanwell.

## 2.0 Scope

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.

Hazardous chemicals are any substance, mixture or article classified under a hazard category in the *Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling* and include those that are:

- bought directly into the workplace and handled, stored, and used;
- generated by a process or work activity; or
- generated as waste or residue.

Hazardous chemicals can exist in the form of:

- solids such as dust, fumes, or fibres;
- liquids or mists;
- gases or vapours.

For Business Procedures relating to the management of specific hazardous chemicals, refer to *Appendix A: Hazardous Chemical Document Flowchart*.

## 3.0 Actions

It must be ensured:

- the requirement to use hazardous chemicals is eliminated where reasonably practicable; or where elimination is not practicable, minimised as far as reasonably practicable;
- all plant and equipment used to handle and store hazardous chemicals is appropriate;
- all hazardous chemicals are correctly labelled and stored;
- information, training, instruction, and supervision is available to workers who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals;
- the use of hazardous chemicals is risk assessed to identify potential hazards, and risks are managed through the application of the hierarchy of controls to achieve the highest level of protection that is reasonably practicable in the circumstances;
- health monitoring is conducted where there is a significant risk of exposure for a worker using, storing, or handling specific hazardous chemicals in a workplace; and
- there is a system in place to manage hazardous chemicals registers, Safety Data Sheets (SDS), new chemical requests, and chemical risk assessments (e.g. a Chemical Management System, *ChemAlert*).

## 4.0 Planning Requirements

### 4.1 Emergency Preparedness

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

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

See also: *Stanwell Business Procedure: Emergency Response Framework (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 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.

All emergency equipment required to respond to an incident involving hazardous chemicals is to be 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. Refer to Section 6 of the SDS of each hazardous chemical for the specific firefighting measures required.

A Manifest Quantity Workplace must also provide a copy of the Emergency Response Plan to the Primary Emergency Services Organisation and include a copy of the manifest.

## 4.2 Workplace Exposure Standards

Persons at the workplace must not be 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.

The workplace exposure standard for a chemical may be listed in Section 8 of an SDS, however the *Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2024* should be referred to for current information. Guidance on interpreting exposure standards is available in the *Guidance on the Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants 2024*.

## 4.3 Safety Data Sheets

The SDS for each hazardous chemical used, handled, or stored in the workplace must be available in *ChemAlert* and:

- be readily available to workers involved in using, handling, or storing the hazardous 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 (including hard copies which may be in circulation); 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 must be ensured:

- 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.

## 4.4 Risk Assessment

The risks to health, safety, psychosocial wellbeing, and the environment from a hazardous chemical that are or are likely to be used, handled, or stored on site must be identified through the completion of a risk assessment.

Information on hazardous chemicals can be obtained from the following sources (where applicable):

- label and SDS of the product;
- placards, manifest, hazardous chemical register;
- Safe Work Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS); and
- previous risk assessments and incident records.

For guidance on managing risks associated with exposure to solvents in the workplace, refer to Safe Work Australia Information Sheet: <https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/managing-risks-exposure-solvents-workplace-information-sheet>.

Some processes will produce hazardous chemicals as by-products or waste such as dusts or vapours, these must also be identified and, where required, analysed, risk assessed and controlled to determine their properties and associated hazards.

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

- workers at risk of exposure, the nature of the work and how the chemical will be interacted with;
- processes which could impact or change the risk of the hazardous chemical e.g. ignition sources, temperature, pressure;
- any structure, plant or system of work that is used or could interact with the handling, use or storage of the hazardous chemical;
- hazardous properties of the chemical and potential for physical or chemical reaction between the hazardous chemical and another substance or mixtures;
- control measures to be implemented and their effectiveness in controlling the hazards; and
- the type of air monitoring and/or health monitoring required and the intervals at which monitoring is to be carried out.

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

- prior to chemical use; and
- as soon as possible following:
  - any onsite incident involving a hazardous chemical;
  - any significant change in any process, system or procedure relating to the storage or handling of a hazardous chemical;
  - evidence the original risk assessment(s) no longer adequately assesses the risk associated with the hazard(s);
  - new information about the substance's hazards becoming available;
  - air monitoring and/or health monitoring results which indicate 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 who are (or are likely to be) directly affected by the use, handling, or storage of the hazardous chemical.

Refer to *Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021* for further guidance on hazardous chemical risk assessments.

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 must 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.

#### 4.5 Hazardous Chemicals Register

Sites are to maintain an up-to-date register of hazardous chemicals used, handled, or stored on site. At a minimum, this register must contain:

- the name of each hazardous chemical; and
- a current SDS for each hazardous chemical 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.

The register is to 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 are to ensure:

- hazardous chemicals are approved before being brought on site by a member of the Health, Safety and Environmental 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.

#### 4.6 Manifest Quantity Workplace

Sites that use, store, or handle Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals in quantities exceeding the prescribed manifest quantity in the *Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 (WHS Regulation)* are Manifest Quantity Workplaces and are required to maintain a manifest of those hazardous chemicals.

The manifest must meet all requirements detailed in Schedule 12 of the *WHS Regulation* and be kept in a place on site as agreed with the Primary Emergency Service Organisation.

Sites must amend the manifest as soon as practicable if there is a:

- change in the type or quantity of any or group of Schedule 11 hazardous chemicals that are to be listed in the manifest; or
- a significant change in the information required to be recorded in the manifest.

Sites must also immediately re-notify *Workplace Health and Safety Queensland* in writing if there is a significant change in the risk of using, handling, or storing those hazardous chemicals.

#### 4.7 Major Hazard Facility

Sites that store above the threshold quantity of chemicals listed in Schedule 15 of the *WHS Regulation* are classified as a Major Hazard Facility and must be licensed; refer to Chapter 9 of *WHS Regulation* for further information and requirements.

#### 4.8 Labels and Placards

Hazardous chemicals, including containers and pipework containing hazardous chemicals, must be correctly labelled as prescribed in Schedule 9, Part 3 of *WHS Regulation*.

Hazardous chemicals manufactured and supplied by Stanwell must be correctly packed and labelled as soon as practicable after being manufactured.

Placards must be prominently displayed for any hazardous chemical that exceeds the placard quantity prescribed in Schedule 11 of the *WHS Regulation* and must comply with placard requirements prescribed in Schedule 13.

## 5.0 Work Environment Requirements

### 5.1 Hazardous Chemical Storage

Hazardous chemicals are to be stored in accordance with relevant legislative regulatory requirements and instructions on the SDS (including Codes of Practice and Environmental Authorities). This includes as a minimum:

- identification, segregation and separation of incompatible chemicals;
- appropriate signage and placarding displayed;
- adequate ventilation to avoid build-up of vapours or extremes in temperature that may impact the stability of the chemical;
- chemicals being secured from unauthorised access;
- provision of flammable liquid storage cabinets where there are small quantities of flammable chemicals being stored. These cabinets should be double-walled steel construction, include a spill compound and have self-closing doors;
- provision of adequate firefighting equipment in storage areas;
- provision to control water run-off from storage areas;
- protection against damage to containers and any associated pipework or attachments caused by an impact or excessive load as far as is reasonably practicable; and
- physical separation from areas where they could contaminate food, food packaging and other personal use products.

Bulk storage and any associated pipe work or attachments must have stable foundations and be secured to prevent damage and any movement between the container and the associated pipework.

Refer to *AS 1940:2017 - The Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids* for further information on safely storing flammable liquids.

Regular inspections and necessary maintenance of hazardous chemical storage areas must also be conducted.

### 5.2 Spill Prevention

A spill containment system is to be provided in each part of the workplace where there is a risk of a spill or leak of a hazardous chemical in a solid or liquid form including any resulting effluent, as far as is reasonably practicable.

The spill containment system must provide for the clean-up and disposal of chemical spills, leaks, and any resulting effluent, and not create a hazard by bringing together incompatible hazardous chemicals to cause a fire, explosion, harmful reaction, or flammable, toxic or corrosive vapour.

### 5.3 Ventilation

There must be adequate ventilation where hazardous chemicals are used, handled, and stored to allow vapours, gases, mists, dusts, fumes, and other contaminants to dissipate safely.

Ventilation must be suitable for the properties of the chemical and it's intended use. Consideration should also be given to ventilation in locations where hazardous chemical vapours or gases may



accumulate e.g. low-lying areas or roof spaces. Where ventilation systems are installed, exhaust gases and air should be discharged where it will not cause other hazards.

To ensure effectiveness, ventilation systems should be designed in accordance with relevant technical standards and installed and maintained by appropriate persons. This may require external assistance.

Where the use of hazardous chemicals may impact the atmosphere of a confined space, adequate controls must be implemented in accordance with *Stanwell Business Procedure: Confined Space (OHS-PROC-18)*.

## 6.0 Plant and Equipment Requirements

Plant and equipment used for handling and storing hazardous chemicals must be suitable for the type, volume, and application of the hazardous chemical. Where designing structures for hazardous chemicals, Safety in Design activities should be undertaken in accordance with the *Safe Design of Structures Code of Practice 2021*.

### 6.1 Abandoned / Decommissioned Plant

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 will be used in this way again. The regulator must be notified of the abandonment of the tank as soon as is practicable. A tank includes fittings, closures and other equipment attached to the container.

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

Hazardous chemical plant awaiting disposal must have controls implemented to prevent inadvertent or unauthorised access or use.

## 7.0 Safe Work Practice Requirements

### 7.1 Hazardous Chemical Transportation

Hazardous chemicals classified as dangerous goods are to be transported in accordance with the *Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG) 2020 (Edition 7.9)* and the relevant SDS.

Where the transport of hazardous chemicals does not require a dangerous goods vehicle licence, such as for 'tools of trade' or personal use, they must:

- never be transported in the passenger compartment of a vehicle;
- be segregated from incompatible materials;
- be in container that are secured to prevent breakage or spillage; and
- for flammable or toxic gasses, be outside a vehicle or in an externally ventilated compartment.

### 7.2 Health Monitoring

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

Health monitoring must also be provided if a 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.

Information about health monitoring requirements must be 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 must 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 should form part of a comprehensive system and method to ensure existing control measures are effective. It should only be used to help identify whether existing control measures are working effectively or whether new or more effective control measures should be implemented.

### 7.3 Hazardous Chemical Disposal

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

Some waste chemicals are defined as regulated waste under environmental legislation, refer to Schedule 9 of the *Environmental Protection Regulation 2019* for a list of regulated wastes and their default category. Transport, storage, recycling or disposal of regulated waste is a prescribed environmentally relevant activity requiring an Environmental Authority.

It must be ensured:

- 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, Science and Innovation (DES)*.

Refer to site specific Waste Management documentation for guidelines on the disposal of hazardous chemicals and/or regulated waste.

### 7.4 Supervision

Necessary supervision is to be provided to protect a worker from risks to health and safety where 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.

## 8.0 Records Management

Worker health monitoring records for hazardous chemicals must be maintained and kept for at least 30 years, and if related to asbestos work at least 40 years.

Air monitoring records for airborne contaminants with exposure standards must be kept for a minimum 30 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.

## 9.0 Training and Competence Requirements

Personnel who use, handle, generate or store a hazardous chemical are to be provided with appropriate information, instruction, and training. At Stanwell this may include:

- training in the Chemical Management System, *ChemAlert*;
- chemical awareness training;
- training in bulk chemical unloading; or
- inductions to access and work in specific chemical areas such as a chemical annex or laboratory.

## 10.0 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 members of the Health, Safety and Environment team as well as any other personnel who have an interest in the process.

### Communication/Requirements after Update:

This Business Procedure will be communicated and available on the Stanwell Intranet.

## 11.0 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 Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021</li> <li>• Queensland Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2021</li> <li>• Queensland Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2021</li> <li>• Queensland Safe Design of Structures Code of Practice 2021</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Classifying hazardous chemicals – National guide 2023</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Health monitoring guide for persons conducting a business or undertaking 2020</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Health monitoring when you work with hazardous chemicals guide 2020</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Health monitoring for registered medical practitioners guide 2020</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Hazardous chemicals requiring health monitoring 2020</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants 2024</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Guidance on the interpretation of workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants 2013</li> <li>• Safe Work Australia, Managing risks of exposure to solvents in the workplace information sheet 2015</li> <li>• Australian Dangerous Goods Code 2017 (Edition 7.9)</li> <li>• Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), Seventh revised edition, 2017</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Act 1994 (Qld)</li> <li>• Environmental Protection Regulation 2019 (Qld)</li> <li>• Environmental Protection (Waste Management) Regulation 2000 (Qld)</li> </ul> |
| <b>Australian Standards</b> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AS 1940:2017 - The Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids</li> </ul>   |
| <b>Business Procedures</b>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Emergency Response Framework Business Procedure OHS-PROC-312</li> <li>• Pre-Employment Medicals and Periodic Health Monitoring Business Procedure OHS-PROC-421</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> <li>• Waste Disposal Guide – Stanwell Power Station T-3835</li> <li>• Site Waste Disposal Methods Spreadsheet – Tarong Power Station T-3264</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>• Chemical Management System, ChemAlert</li> </ul>  |

## 12.0 Definitions

| Term                               | Meaning   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| <b>Dangerous Goods</b>             | Substances and articles that have explosive, flammable, toxic, infectious or corrosive properties, and pose a risk to public safety, property or the environment.   |
| <b>GHS</b>                         | The <i>Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, 7<sup>th</sup> Revised Edition</i> , published by the United Nations.   |
| <b>Hazardous Chemical</b>          | <p>A substance, mixture or article that satisfies the criteria for any one or more hazard classes 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:<br/>The Schedule 6 tables replace some tables in the GHS.</p> |
| <b>Health Monitoring</b>           | 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.   |
| <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>       | A hazard that could cause, or contribute to causing, a major incident.  |
| <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> | 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.  |
| <b>Placard</b>                     | <p>A sign or notice:</p> <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> </ul>   |

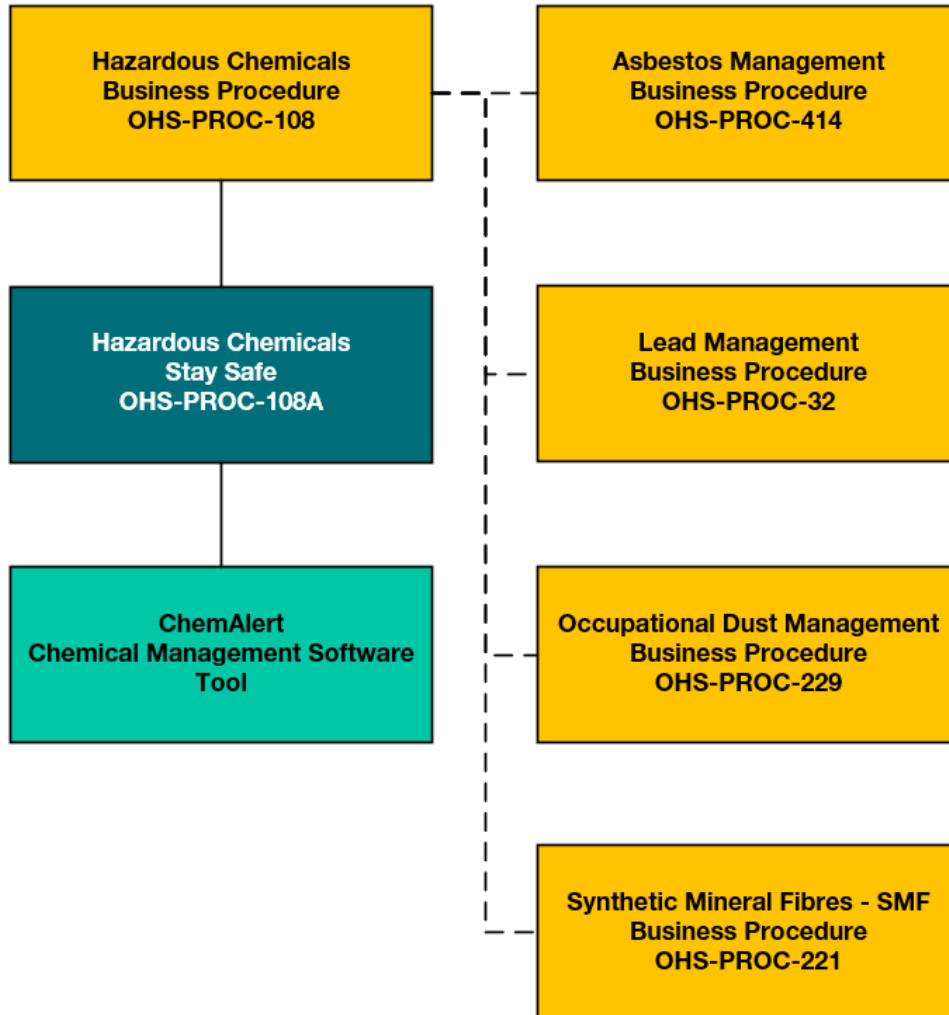
| Term  | Meaning  |
|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>that contains information about the hazardous chemical stored in the container or storage area.</li> </ul>  |
| <b>Physiochemical Hazards</b>                 | <p>These are physical or chemical properties of the substance, mixture 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.</p>   |
| <b>Primary Emergency Service Organisation</b> | <p>The Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) is the primary provider of fire, rescue and other emergency services in Queensland.</p>   |
| <b>Safety Data Sheet (SDS)</b>                | <p>A document that provides information on the properties of hazardous chemicals and how they affect health and safety in the workplaces. A SDS shall:</p> <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>                       | <p>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:</p> <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>                                    | <p>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 7.9.</p>   |
| <b>Ventilation</b>                            | <p>A means of maintaining a safe atmosphere by the introduction or recirculation of air; by natural forced or mechanical means.</p>  |
| <b>Workplace Exposure Standard</b>            | <p>An exposure standard published by Safe Work Australia in the <i>Workplace Exposure Standard for Airborne Contaminants</i>.</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>  |

## 13.0 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  |
| 2        | 30.08.2024 | Scheduled periodic review. Globally Harmonised System information included. Risk assessment considerations refined. Major Hazard Facility information reduced. New sections added for Spill Prevention, Ventilation, and Abandoned/Decommissioned Plant. Record management requirements updated. Example training requirements added. References updated. Language simplified throughout. Updated to new template. | Jayde Smith | Carl Rothman              | Kriss Ussher |

## 14.0 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<br><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).<br>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<br><i>(Refer Schedule 14, WHS Regulation 2011)</i> | Testing Required   | Workers   | Minimum Frequency Required   |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Stanwell Power Station, Tarong Power Stations | Coal Dust<br>Crystalline Silica<br>Fly Ash  | Baseline / routine annual Lung Function (Standard respiratory function test including, for example, FEV1, FVC and FEV1 / FVC).<br>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*<br><br>* Respiratory questionnaires and demographic questionnaires are to be completed for workers who are determined to work in a high risk Similar Exposure Group (SEG), if the Nurses notice a change in lung function, or a worker believes they have had changes pertaining to lung function. Results and questionnaires shall be forwarded by the site occupational health nurse to the company Chief Medical Advisor 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 planned health monitoring. |

| Location   | Hazard Requiring Health Monitoring<br><i>(Refer Schedule 14, WHS Regulation 2011)</i> | 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 e.g. 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>  |