New regulations: [Occupational Health and Safety (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 1999 — Statutory Rule No. 143/1999] have been passed by the Victorian Parliament which will have profound effects for the majority of RMIT Departments.

The regulations come into operation on 1 June 2000.

The objective of these regulations is to protect people at work against risks to their health associated with the use of hazardous substances.

The main requirements are:
- Labelling (labels will contain risk and health phrases)
- Obtaining Material Safety Data Sheets
- Keeping a register of designated hazardous substances used.
- Carry out risk assessments for each operation involving designated hazardous substances. With reviews every 5 years.
- Apply appropriate risk control measures.
- Inform, instruct and train employees using designated hazardous substances.
- The possibility of having to carry out atmospheric monitoring.
- The requirement to carry out specific health surveillance for persons who work certain listed substances. (Schedule 3) [pages 16 + 17]
- Work with (Schedule 1) carcinogens requires a licence. [page 18]
- Work with (Schedule 2) carcinogens requires notification. [page 19]
- Records of air monitoring, health surveillance and users of scheduled carcinogens must be kept for at least 30 years.
- Detailed written statements are to be supplied to employees who have worked with scheduled carcinogens when they leave RMIT.
- Incidents/accidents involving designated hazardous substances will require an immediate review of the risk assessment with subsequent revised control measures and staff training.
- Health and safety representatives must be consulted when undertaking risk assessments and for proposed controls.
As well as in many laboratory processes, Designated Hazardous Substances are found in use in many activities within the University: for example—

Art activities:
- Turpentine, Mineral turpentine, Paint pigments.
- Glazing materials, slip materials
- Enameling materials
- Dyes, inks, solvents.
- Epoxies and hardeners.
- Acids and alkalis

Workshop activities:
- Grease, Lubricating oils, Welding fumes, Wood dust, Fluxes, Epoxies and hardeners, Oil based paints, Mineral turpentine, Paint thinners.

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**Occupational Health and Safety (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 1999**

Statutory Rule No. 143/1999

**NOTE:** Parts from the act listed below may not be exact wording as a summary of some of the sections has been made which the author believes are relevant to RMIT.

The list of designated hazardous substances is contained in:


Departments should obtain a copy of this publication for reference.

Hazardous substances can be also found on:


A published Code of Practice (No. 24, 1 June 2000) can be obtained from the Victorian WorkCover Authority or from their Web Site: http://www.workcover.vic.gov.au/vwa/vwainfo.nsf/html/whats+new

**PART 1—PRELIMINARY**

These regulations do not apply to the following types of substances if their use is not related to the work activity—

- Food within the meaning of the **Food Act 1984;** or
- Therapeutic goods within the meaning of the **Therapeutic Goods (Victoria) act 1994;** or
- Cosmetics; or
- Tobacco or products made of tobacco; or
- Toiletries and toiletry products.

These regulations do not apply to—

- A radioactive substance within the meaning of division 2AA of Part V of the **Health Act 1958;** or
- Any culture or preparation of pathogenic micro-organisms or any other material capable of causing disease in humans in respect of which regulations may be made under section 146(1)(n) of the **Health Act 1958;** or
- Asbestos within the meaning of the **Occupational Health and Safety (Asbestos) regulations 1992.**
PART 2—DUTIES THAT APPLY TO MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND SUPPLIERS

Hazardous substances must be labelled by manufacturer or importer:

In English

- **Product name**
  - Name, address and telephone No. of Australian manufacturer of importer.

- **The word “hazardous” or relevant signal word/s**

- **Risk and Safety phrases**

- **Relevant health and safety information**

- **Chemical name for type I ingredients**

- **Chemical name or generic name if commercially confidential for type II ingredients.**

The majority of hazardous substances supplied to and used by RMIT (especially for laboratories) will be labelled with the chemical name. But there will be some hazardous substances such as aniline dyes, proprietary cleaning compounds, proprietary fluxes, proprietary chemical mixtures for silicon chip manufacture etc. that contain unidentified chemicals (commercially confidential information) that are designated hazardous substances. The manufacturer or importer of these substances is required to ensure the label contains the appropriate wording. Treating medical practitioners can obtain the complete chemical composition for the purpose of management of their patient.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

PART 3—DUTIES THAT APPLY TO EMPLOYERS

Division 1—Prohibitions

300. Employer’s duty to ensure prohibited hazardous substances are not used.
An employer must ensure that any hazardous substance—
(a) listed in Schedule 2 of the National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous
Substances; or
(b) determined by the Authority by notice published in the government Gazette to be a prohibited
substance—
is not used at the employer’s workplace for any purpose specified in that Schedule or notice in respect of
that substance.

Division 2—Employer’s Duties

301. Scope of this Division.
Does not apply to inorganic lead. Including lead compounds and salts of organic acids. (Controlled by the
Occupational Health and safety (Lead Control) Regulations 1998.)
Includes wastes and intermediate substances.

302. Employer’s duty to obtain MSDS and ensure that MSDS is accessible to employees.
(1) must ensure a current MSDS is obtained on or before first occasion hazardous substance is supplied to
employer’s workplace
(2) must ensure that the MSDS is readily accessible to users and those who may be exposed.

303. Employer’s duty to ensure information in MSDS is not altered.
An employer must ensure that the information in a MSDS obtained under regulation 302(1) is not altered.

304. Employer’s duty to ensure that containers are labelled.
(1) ensure that supplied container is labelled with suppliers or importers label
(2) container label:
   (a) remains legible
   (b) is not removed, defaced or altered
(3) Not required to comply with sub-regulation (1) if—
   (a) the hazardous substance is contained in a pipe, piping system, process vessel, reactor vessel or
   other plant that forms part of a manufacturing process; or
   (b) the hazardous substance is decanted into a container and—
      (i) the container is clearly labelled with the product name of the substance; or
      (ii) if it is not practical to label the container with the product name of the substance, the
      employer uses some other means of identifying the substance.
(4) An employer is not required to comply with the sub-regulation (1) or (3)(b) if a decanted substance is
consumed immediately and the container is immediately—
   (a) cleaned after use to the extent that it is no longer a risk to health; or
   (b) neutralised, cured or chemically deactivated after use to the extent that any residue is no longer
   a risk to health.

305. Employer’s duty to ensure container remains labelled until cleaned.
If a container that contains a hazardous substance is required to be labelled under regulation 304, the employer
must ensure that the container remains labelled until—
(a) cleaned after use to the extent that it is no longer a risk to health; or
(b) neutralised, cured or chemically deactivated after use to the extent that any residue is no longer
a risk to health.
306. **Employer’s duty to identify hazardous substances in systems.**

An employer must ensure that a hazardous substance contained in a pipe, piping system, process vessel, reactor vessel or other plant that forms part of a manufacturing process is identified to employees who have a potential to be exposed to the substance.

307. **Employer’s duty to keep a register.**

Register of all designated hazardous substances in the workplace:


Departments must prepare a register of chemicals that they use that are listed in the above publication.

This register must contain or be accompanied by a copy the MSDS for each substance.

The register must be accessible to staff and students.

308. **Employer’s duty to undertake risk assessment.**

(1) An employer must ensure that an assessment is made to determine whether there is any risk associated with the use of a hazardous substance at the employer’s workplace—

(a) before the hazardous substance is used for the first time; and

(b) for a substance presently in use (to be completed by 1 September 2000).

(2) An assessment under sub-regulation (1) may be undertaken for a work process and may cover more than one hazardous substance.

(3) The assessment must take into account—

(a) each hazardous substance used; and

(b) the information on the MSDS for each hazardous substance; and

(c) the information on the manufacturer’s or importer’s label; and

(d) the nature of the work required to be performed with each hazardous substance; and

(e) any information regarding incidents, illnesses or diseases associated with the use of the hazardous substance at the workplace.

Departments must undertake a risk assessment for activities which involve designated hazardous substances.

309. **Employer may make a generic risk assessment.**

If one or more hazardous substances are used in the same or similar circumstances at more than one workplace or work area within the workplace, an employer may apply a single generic assessment of representative work with the substances to each of those workplaces or work areas. All variables must be taken into account.

Departments may undertake generic risk assessments for activities that are carried out in a multitude of locations.

310. **Employer’s duty to keep a record of risk assessment.**

(1) An employer must record the results of any risk assessment made in relation to a hazardous substance and must retain the record of results while the assessment is relevant to the use of the hazardous substance at the employer’s workplace.

(2) An employer must ensure that a copy of the results is readily assessable to any employee who has the potential to be exposed to the substance.

Departments must retain a record of each risk assessment and make them available to persons carrying out that activity.

311. **Employer’s duty to review and revise risk assessment.**

Change in procedures, or change in substance classification, or incidents have occurred.

Must review every 5 years.

Risk assessments are to be reviewed at least every 5 years.
312. **Employer’s general duty to undertake control of risk.**

(1) An employer must ensure in accordance with regulation 313, that any risk associated with the use of a hazardous substance at the employer’s workplace—

(a) is eliminated; or

(b) if it is not practicable to eliminate the risk, is reduced so far as is practicable.

(2) Nothing in this Division (except regulation 301) limits the operation of sub-regulation (1).

313. **Employer’s duty to undertake specific measures to control risk.**

(1) For the purposes of complying with regulation 312, an employer must ensure that any risk associated with the use of a hazardous substance is controlled by—

(a) **substituting** the substance with—

   (i) a substance that is less hazardous; or
   
   (ii) a less hazardous form of the substance; or

(b) **isolating** employees from the source of exposure to the hazardous substance; or

(c) using **engineering controls**; or

(d) combining any of the control measures in paragraphs (a), (b) or (c).

(2) If an employer has complied with sub-regulation (1) so far as is practicable and a risk associated with the use of a hazardous substance remains, the employer must, so far as practicable, use **administrative controls** to reduce the risk.

(3) If an employer has complied with sub-regulations (1) and (2) so far as practicable and risk associated with the use of a hazardous substance remains, the employer must control the risk by providing **personal protective equipment** to employees at risk.

Departments must control the risks identified in the risk assessment using the above hierarchy of control ie:

- Substitution; or
- Isolation; or
- Engineering controls.

Any remaining risk is to be reduced by:

- Administrative controls
- Personal protective equipment (PPE).

314. **Employer’s duty to ensure risk control measures are properly used and maintained.**

An employer must ensure that any control measures used to control the risk associated with the use of a hazardous substance are properly used and maintained.

Departments must carry out audits to ensure the controls are being used and are effective.

315. **Employer’s duty to ensure exposure standard is not exceeded**

An employer must ensure that an employee is not exposed to an atmospheric concentration of a hazardous substance in use at the workplace above the exposure standard (if any) for the substance or any or all of its ingredients.

Departments must ensure that published threshold limit values (TLVs) for atmospheric contaminants are not exceeded. If there is any doubt air monitoring must be carried out and the risk assessment and control measures reviewed. Exposure standards database: http://www.nohsc.gov.au/databases/exp/toc/expsearch.asp

316. **Employer’s duty to undertake atmospheric monitoring**

(1) An employer must ensure that atmospheric monitoring at the employer’s workplace is provided if, in relation to a hazardous substance used at the workplace, there is an exposure standard for the hazardous substance, and—
(a) there is uncertainty as to whether the exposure standard may be exceeded; or
(b) atmospheric monitoring is necessary to determine whether there is a risk to health.

(2) An employer must provide the results of any atmospheric monitoring at the employer's workplace as soon as is reasonably possible to any employee who has been, or who has the potential to be, exposed to the hazardous substance which is the subject of the monitoring.

(3) An employer is not required to comply with sub-regulation (1) in relation to a hazardous substance if health surveillance is required for that substance under regulation 318, and the health surveillance includes biological monitoring.

317. **Employer's duty- in relation to records of atmospheric monitoring**

(1) An employer must retain a record of the results of atmospheric monitoring for-
(a) a period not exceeding 30 years determined by the Authority by notice published in the Government Gazette; or
(b) if no period has been determined by the Authority, 30 years

(2) In determining a period for the purposes of sub-regulation (1)(a), the Authority may specify different periods for a hazardous substance or class of hazardous substances.

(3) An employer must ensure that the record of atmospheric monitoring is accessible to any employee who has been, or who has the potential to be, exposed to the hazardous substance which is the subject of the monitoring.

Departments must make available the results of atmospheric monitoring to staff and students that may have been or could be exposed to the contamination in question.
Departments must retain the results of atmospheric monitoring for a period of 30 years.

318. **Employer's duty to provide health surveillance**

(1) An employer must ensure that health surveillance for an employee is provided if-
(a) the employee is exposed to any hazardous substance—
   (i) listed in column 1 of Schedule 3 to the National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances (except asbestos); or
   (ii) determined by the Authority by notice published in the Government Gazette to be a hazardous substance for which health surveillance is required; and
(b) the exposure of the employee to the hazardous substance is such that an adverse effect on the employee's health is reasonably likely to occur under the particular conditions of work.

(2) The employer must ensure—
(a) that the health surveillance is performed under the supervision of a registered medical practitioner; and
(b) that a report of the health surveillance is prepared and that a copy of the report is given to the employer; and
(c) that the health surveillance report includes (if relevant) —
   (i) any indications of adverse health effects identified by the registered medical practitioner which may be attributed to the hazardous substance; and
   (ii) any recommendations relating to the need for the employer to take measures to ensure that the employee is not exposed to the substance for a specified period of time; and
   (iii) an interpretation of the results; and
(d) that health surveillance is undertaken at the expense of the employer; and
(e) that the employee is given a copy of the health surveillance report as soon as is reasonably possible after the employer receives it.

(3) If an employer receives advice from a registered medical practitioner under sub-regulation (2)(c)(i) that adverse health effects have been identified by the health surveillance, the employer must ensure that the measures to control the risk are reviewed and if necessary, revised.
(4) If an employer receives recommendations under sub-regulation (2)(c)(ii), the employer must ensure that a copy of the health surveillance report is provided to the Authority.

**Departments must provide health surveillance for persons using substances listed in Schedule 3 (attached)**

319. **Employer’s duty to keep health surveillance reports confidential**
An employer must ensure that a health surveillance report provided under regulation 318(2) is kept confidential and may only release a copy of the report to—
   (a) an employee to whom the report relates; or
   (b) a third party, if the employee to whom the report relates authorises in writing access to the report by the third party; or
   (c) the Authority, if the employer is required under regulation 318(4) to provide a copy of the report to the Authority, or if the Authority requests a copy of the report.

320. **Employer’s duty to keep records of health surveillance for 30 years**
   (1) An employer must retain any health surveillance report given to the employer under regulation 318(2) for—
      (a) a period not exceeding 30 years determined by the Authority by notice published in the Government Gazette; or
      (b) if no period has been determined by the Authority, 30 years.
   (2) In specifying a period for the purposes of sub-regulation (1)(a), the Authority may specify different periods for a hazardous substance or class of hazardous substances.

**Departments must retain the results of health surveillance for a period of 30 years.**

321. **Employer’s duty to provide information, instructional training to employees**
An employer must provide any employees who use a hazardous substance as part of their work, or who are likely to be exposed to a risk associated with the use of a hazardous substance at the employer’s workplace, with such information, instruction and training in relation to—
   (a) the nature of the hazards and the risk associated with the use of the substance; and
   (b) the need for, and proper use, of measures to control the risk—
      as is necessary to enable the employees to perform their work in a manner that is safe and without risks to their health.

**Departments must provide information, instruction and training for staff and students who use hazardous substances.**

322. **Employer to consult health and safety representative in certain circumstance**
An employer must, if practicable, when undertaking in accordance with these Regulations—
   (a) any risk assessment; or
   (b) control of risk processes—
      relating to the use of hazardous substances that may affect the health of any member of a designated work group, consult with that group’s health and safety representative about the risk assessment or control of risk processes, as the case may be.

**Departments must consult with health and safety representatives when carrying out any risk assessment and any subsequent control measures including reviews.**
PART 4—ADDITIONAL DUTIES WHICH APPLY TO CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES

Division 1—Preliminary

400. Definitions
In this Part—

"laboratory" means a building, room or designated area where a scheduled carcinogenic substance is used for—
(a) scientific analysis or investigation; or
(b) research; or
(c) practical teaching;

"licence" means a licence issued by the Authority under regulation 405 authorising the use of—
(a) a Schedule 1 carcinogenic substance at a laboratory; or
(b) a Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance at a workplace other than a laboratory;

"licensee" means a holder of a licence;

"National Model Regulations for the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances" means the National Model Regulations for the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances published by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission, as amended or published from time to time;

“notification” means a notification sent to the Authority of an intention to use a Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance at a laboratory;

"Schedule 1 carcinogenic substance" means-
(a) a substance (or any of its salts) listed in Schedule 1 to the National Model Regulations for the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances used as a pure substance or in a mixture containing 0.1 % or more of that substance, determined as a weight/weight (w/w) concentration for solids or liquids and a volume/volume (v/v) concentration for gases; but
(b) does not include amosite or crocidolite as listed in that Schedule;

"Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance" means-
(a) benzene as listed in Schedule 2 to the National Model Regulations for the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances; and
(b) any other substance (or any of its salts) listed in Schedule 2 to the National Model Regulations for the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances used as a pure substance or in a mixture containing 0.1 % or more of that substance, determined as a weight/weight (w/w) concentration for solids or liquids and a volume/volume (v/v) concentration for gases, except for chrysotile or cyclophosphamide as listed in that Schedule;

"scheduled carcinogenic substance" means a Schedule 1 carcinogenic substance or a Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance;

“use” in the definitions of "laboratory" "Schedule 1 carcinogenic substance" and "Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance" and in regulations 403(d), 403(e), 408(g), 416(1)(d) and 416(1)(e) does not include production, storage or disposal.
Division 2—Controls on Supply and Use of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances

401. Supplier’s duty to keep record of supply
A person who supplies a scheduled carcinogenic substance to an employer or a self-employed person for use at the employer's or self-employed person's workplace must—

(a) record—
   (i) the name and address of the employer or self-employed person; and
   (ii) the name and quantity of the substance supplied; and
(b) retain the record of supply for at least 5 years.

402. Prohibition on use of scheduled carcinogenic substances
(1) An employer or a self-employed person must ensure that a Schedule 1 carcinogenic substance is not used at the employer's or self-employed person's workplace unless—
   (a) the substance is used at a laboratory; and
   (b) the employer or self-employed person has a licence to use the substance at that workplace.

(2) An employer or a self-employed person must ensure that a Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance is not used at the employer's or self-employed person's workplace unless—
   (a) the substance is used at a workplace other than a laboratory and the employer or self-employed person has a licence to use that substance; or
   (b) the substance is used at a laboratory and notification of the intention to use that substance has been given in accordance with Division 5 of this Part and has been confirmed by the Authority.

(3) Sub-regulations (1) and (2) do not apply to a scheduled carcinogenic substance that is supplied to an employer or self-employed person in a sealed container if the sealed container is not intended to be opened on the premises of the employer or self-employed person.

Division 3—Licences

403. How to apply for a licence to use a scheduled carcinogenic substance
An application for a licence must be made to the Authority in the form determined by the Authority and must include—

(a) the name and business address of the applicant; and
(b) the workplace address at which the carcinogenic substance is intended to be used; and
(c) the name of the carcinogenic substance; and
(d) the quantity of the carcinogenic substance intended to be used each year; and
(e) the purposes for which the carcinogenic substance is intended to be used; and
(f) a statement, supported by reasons, that the elimination or substitution of the carcinogenic substance is not practicable; and
(g) a description of the control measures intended to be put in place to eliminate risks or reduce risks so far as is practicable and a justification of those control measures; and
(h) the number of employees who might be exposed to the carcinogenic substance; and
(i) the name and address of the intended supplier of the carcinogenic substance.

Departments must obtain a licence or renew licence/warrant when using scheduled carcinogens.

It should be noted that as well as obtaining a licence from the WorkCover Authority, Departments must have received confirmation of acceptance for proposed activities involving carcinogens from the University Bio-ethics Committee.

The acceptance notification from the Bio-ethics Committee should accompany the application for licence.
404. **Authority must confirm receipt of a licence application**

Within 14 days after receiving an application for a licence, the Authority must advise the applicant in writing that the application has been received.

405. **Issue of licence to use a scheduled carcinogenic substance**

(1) Upon receipt of an application that complies with regulation 403, the Authority may issue a licence to an employer or self-employed person to use—
   (a) a Schedule 1 carcinogenic substance at a laboratory; or
   (b) a Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance at a workplace other than a laboratory.

(2) A licence expires 5 years after the day on which it was issued.

(3) The Authority may charge a fee calculated at the rate specified in the Schedule for the consideration of an application for a licence under this Part.

406. **Refusal or deferral of a licence to use a scheduled carcinogenic substance**

The Authority may—

(a) refuse to issue a licence; or

(b) defer the issuing of a licence; or

(c) request the person who applied for a licence to provide additional information in relation to any matter listed in regulation 403.

407. **Authority must provide applicant with written notice in relation to licence**

(1) Within 60 days after receiving an application for a licence, the Authority must give the applicant a written notice stating—
   (a) that the licence will be issued; or
   (b) that the Authority has decided to refuse to issue the licence and the reasons for the refusal; or
   (c) that the Authority has decided to defer the issuing of the licence, the reasons for the deferral and the steps that need to be taken by the applicant before the licence application will be reconsidered.

(2) If the Authority decides—
   (a) to refuse to issue a licence; or
   (b) to defer the issuing of a licence—

the Authority must ensure that the written notice invites the applicant to be heard by the Authority in relation to the decision within 30 days after the decision was made.

408. **Authority may impose licence conditions**

The Authority may impose on a licence any conditions that it thinks appropriate in relation to—

(a) the risk control measures to be used or implemented by the licensee; and

(b) atmospheric monitoring; and

(c) health surveillance; and

(d) information, instruction and training; and

(e) the recording or keeping of health and safety information; and

(f) the reporting of information relating to atmospheric monitoring or health surveillance to the Authority; and

(g) limits on the quantity of a scheduled carcinogenic substance to be used at the licensee's workplace; and

(h) the date, being a date not later than 12 months after the date of issue of the licence, by which specified risk control measures must be implemented.

409. **Request to amend, suspend or cancel a licence**

The Authority may amend, suspend or cancel a licence on the written request of a licensee.

410. **Authority may amend a licence**

(1) The Authority may, of its own volition, amend a licence.

(2) Before doing so, the Authority must give the licensee written notice of the proposed amendment.

(3) The notice must—
   (a) set out the proposed amendment and the reasons for it; and
(b) invite the licensee to be heard by the Authority in relation to the proposed amendment; and
(c) specify a period of not less than 14 days within which the licensee may accept the invitation to be heard by the Authority.

(4) After hearing and considering any representations made by the licensee in the time allowed, the Authority may amend the licence by way of a second written notice to the licensee.

(5) The notice must—
(a) set out the amendment; and
(b) specify the date on which the amendment is to take effect; and
(c) contain a copy of regulation 415.

(6) In specifying the date that the amendment is to take effect, the Authority must not specify a date that is less than 30 days after the licensee is given the notice.

(7) However, if in the opinion of the Authority there exists an immediate risk to health or safety, the Authority may specify that the amendment is to take effect on a date that is within the 30 day period.

411. Procedure for suspending or cancelling a licence

(1) The Authority may, of its own volition or after receiving a complaint, conduct an inquiry into whether there is proper cause for the suspension or cancellation of a licence.

(2) There is proper cause for suspending or cancelling a licence if—
(a) the licensee has not complied with any condition of the licence; or
(b) a charge against the licensee under the Occupational Health and Safety Act 1985 or any regulations made under that Act has been found proven by a court; or
(c) the licence was obtained on the basis of false or misleading information or a failure to disclose particular information; or
(d) the licensee ceases to carry on business at the address to which the licence relates; or
(e) the licence has not complied with these Regulations; or
(f) the Authority is satisfied that there is an immediate risk to health.

(3) The Authority must give the licensee written notice of an inquiry.

(4) The notice must—
(a) set out what the inquiry is into and the reasons for conducting it; and
(b) invite the licensee to attend the inquiry; and
(c) specify a period of not less than 14 days within which the licensee may accept the invitation to attend the inquiry.

(5) Unless the Authority is satisfied that there are exceptional circumstances, an inquiry must not start until 14 days after the licensee is given the written notice.

412. Authority may suspend or cancel a licence

(1) If, after conducting an inquiry, the Authority is satisfied that there is proper cause under regulation 411(2) for suspending or cancelling a licence, the Authority may suspend or cancel the licence by way of a written notice to the licensee.

(2) The notice must—
(a) set out the suspension or cancellation; and
(b) specify the date on which the suspension or cancellation is to take effect; and
(c) contain a copy of regulation 415.

(3) In specifying the date that the suspension or cancellation is to take effect, the Authority must not specify a date that is less than 30 days after the licensee is given the notice.

(4) However, if in the opinion of the Authority there exists an immediate risk to health or safety, the Authority may specify that the suspension or cancellation is to take effect on a date that is within the 30 day period.

413. Surrender of an amended suspended or cancelled licence

If the Authority amends, suspends or cancels a licence and the amendment, suspension or cancellation has taken effect, the licensee must surrender the original licence to an inspector or the Authority on demand.

414. Authority must be advised of any changes to licence information

If any changes occur to the information required under regulation 403 for a licence, the licensee must ensure
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that the Authority is advised of those changes as soon as is reasonably possible.

Departments must advise the WorkCover Authority of any change in licence information.

Division 5—Notifications

416. How to notify an intention to use a Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance at a laboratory

(1) A notification must be given to the Authority in the form determined by the Authority and must include—
   (a) the name and business address of the person giving it; and
   (b) the workplace address at which the carcinogenic substance is intended to be used; and
   (c) the name of the carcinogenic substance; and
   (d) the quantity of the carcinogenic substance intended to be used each year; and
   (e) the purposes for which the carcinogenic substance is intended to be used; and
   (f) a description of the control measures intended to be put in place to eliminate the risks associated with the use of the carcinogenic substance or to reduce those risks so far as is practicable and a justification of those control measures; and
   (g) the number of employees who might be exposed to the carcinogenic substance; and
   (h) the name and address of the intended supplier of the carcinogenic substance.

(2) A notification be accompanied by the relevant fee specified in the Schedule,

(3) An employer or self-employed person must re-notify the Authority of an intention to use a Schedule 2 carcinogenic substance in a laboratory every 5 years after the date on which the Authority provided confirmation of any previous notification.

Departments must notify the WorkCover Authority when using Schedule 2 carcinogens.

It should be noted that as well as notifying the WorkCover Authority of use of Schedule 2 carcinogens, Departments must have received confirmation of acceptance for proposed activities involving carcinogens from the University Bio-ethics Committee.
The acceptance notification from the Bio-ethics Committee should accompany the notification.

417. Authority must confirm receipt of a notification

(1) Within 30 days after receiving a notification, the Authority must give the person who sent the notification a written notice stating—
   (a) that the notification is confirmed; or
   (b) that confirmation of the notification is deferred due to—
      (i) inadequate information being provided; or
      (ii) a failure to provide the required fee; and
   (c) if inadequate information is provided, what further information is required.

(2) Any information or fee submitted in response to any advice given under sub-regulation (1)(b) must be treated as if it were a notification.

(3) If the Authority fails to comply with sub-regulation (1) within 30 days after receiving a notification, the notification is deemed to have been confirmed and the Authority must ensure that written notice of the deemed confirmation is supplied to the person who gave the notification as soon as is reasonably possible.

418. Authority must be advised of any changes to a notification

If any changes occur to the information required under regulation 416(1) for a notification, the person who gave the notification must ensure that the Authority is advised of those changes as soon as is reasonably possible.

Departments must advise the WorkCover Authority of any change in notification information.
Division 6—Miscellaneous

419. **Employer must maintain records**

(1) An employer must maintain a record of every employee who works with a scheduled carcinogenic substance at the employer's workplace.

(2) The record must contain—
   
   (a) the employee's full name; and
   
   (b) the employee's date of birth; and
   
   (c) the employee's residential address during the period that the employee worked with the carcinogenic substance; and
   
   (d) the name of each scheduled carcinogenic substance that the employee worked with at the employer's workplace; and
   
   (e) the period of time over which the employee worked with each of the scheduled carcinogenic substances.

(3) The employer must retain the record for 30 years from the date that the employee last worked with a scheduled carcinogenic substance.

**Departments must maintain records of each staff or student who works with a scheduled carcinogen. These records must be retained for 30 years.**

420. **Employer must provide employees with written statements**

(1) An employer must give to an employee who worked with a carcinogenic substance at the employer's workplace a written statement at the time of that employee's termination of employment.

(2) The written statement must contain—

   (a) the name of any scheduled carcinogenic substance that the employee worked with at the employer's workplace; and

   (b) the period of time over which the employee worked with the scheduled carcinogenic substance; and

   (c) details of how and where records kept under regulation 419 may be obtained; and

   (d) a statement advising the employee to have periodical health assessments and details of the types of tests that are relevant.

**Departments must provide a detailed written statement to a member of staff or a student who has worked with a scheduled carcinogen on leaving RMIT.**

Division 7—Transitional Provisions Relating to Warrants

421. **Definitions**

In this Division—

"**Order**" means the Order to Subject to Conditions or Restrictions the Supply and Use of High Risk Carcinogenic Substances made on 26 April 1995 under the Dangerous Goods Act 1985 and published in the Government Gazette on 27 April 1995;

"**warrant**" means a warrant issued under the Order.

422. **Warrants to continue to have effect**

(1) If, immediately before 1 June 2000, a warrant permitted a person to use a carcinogenic substance that the person could only use under this Part with a licence, the person may continue until 30 November 2000 to use that substance as if—

   (a) the warrant was a licence issued by the Authority under regulation 405; and

   (b) the conditions and restrictions that applied to the warrant under the Order, immediately before this regulation came into operation, were imposed by the Authority under regulation 408.

(2) If, immediately before 1 June 2000, a warrant permitted a person to use a carcinogenic substance that the person could only use under this Part after giving the Authority a notification, the person may continue until 30 November 2000 to use that substance as if—
(a) the person had given the Authority the notification; and
(b) the Authority had given the person a written notice of confirmation under regulation 417.
(3) This regulation expires on 1 December 2000.

423. *Delayed commencement for carcinogens not requiring a warrant*

(1) This regulation applies if an employer or self-employed person—
   (a) used a substance at a workplace before this regulation came into operation; and
   (b) was not required to hold a warrant under the Order to use that substance; and
   (c) is required to hold a licence or give a notification under this Part to use that substance at a
       workplace.
(2) The employer or self-employed person may continue to use the substance without a licence or without
    giving a notification (as the case may be) until 30 November 2000.
(3) This regulation expires on 1 December 2000.

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**SCHEDULE**

**FEES**

1. The fee for the consideration of an application for an exemption under regulation 105(10) is $51 for each hour or part of an hour with a maximum fee of $1938.

2. The fee for the assessment of a licence application under regulation 405(3) is $51 for each hour or part of an hour with a maximum fee of $1632.

3. The fee for the assessment of a notification under regulation 416(2) is $54.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1005(1994)]

SCHEDULE 3:
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES FOR WHICH HEALTH SURVEILLANCE IS REQUIRED

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous Substance</th>
<th>Type of Health Surveillance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asbestos</td>
<td>Occupational and medical history, Demographic data, Records of personal exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crystalline silica</td>
<td>Occupational and medical history, Demographic data, Completion of a standardised respiratory questionnaire, Standardised respiratory function test (such as FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC), Chest X-ray (full size PA view)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4'Methylene bis (2-chloroaniline) (MOCA)</td>
<td>Occupational and medical history, Demographic data, Urinary total MOCA, Dipstick analysis of urine for haematuria, Urine cytology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride</td>
<td>Occupational and medical history, Demographic data, Records of personal exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isocyanates</td>
<td>Occupational and medical history, Completion of a standardised respiratory questionnaire, Physical examination of the respiratory system and skin, Standardised respiratory function tests (FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Organophosphate pesticides</td>
<td>Occupational and medical history, Physical examination, Baseline estimation of red cell and plasma cholinesterase activity levels by the Ellman or equivalent method, Estimation of red cell and plasma cholinesterase activity towards the end of the working day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>Occupational and medical history, Demographic data, Records of personal exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>Demography, occupational and medical history and health advice. Baseline blood sample for haematological profile. Records of personal exposure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>Demography, occupational and medical history. Health advice, including counselling on additional cadmium burden from smoking. Physical examination with emphasis on the respiratory system. Completion of a standardized respiratory questionnaire. Standardized respiratory function tests such as FEV1, FVC and FEV1/FVC. Urinary cadmium and β2-microglobulin. Records of personal exposure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

**SCHEDULE 3: (cont)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance</th>
<th>Demography, occupational and medical history and health advice.</th>
<th>Physical examination with emphasis on the respiratory system and skin.</th>
<th>Weekly skin inspection of hands and forearms by a responsible person.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic chromium</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creosote</td>
<td>Demography, occupational and medical history. Health advice, including recognition of photosensitivity and skin changes. Physical examination with emphasis on the neurological system and skin, noting any abnormal lesions, and evidence of skin sensitisation. Records of personal exposure, including photosensitivity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic mercury</td>
<td>Demography, occupational and medical history and health advice. Physical examination with emphasis on neurological, renal and gastrointestinal systems and skin. Urinary inorganic mercury.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pentachlorophenol (PCP)</td>
<td>Demography, occupational and medical history and health advice. Physical examination with emphasis on skin, noting any abnormal lesions or effects of irritancy. Urinary total pentachlorophenol Dipstick urinanalysis for haematuria and proteinuria. Records of personal exposure.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH)</td>
<td>Demography, occupational and medical history. Health advice, including recognition of photosensitivity and skin changes. Physical examination if indicated. Records of personal exposure, including photosensitivity.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thallium</td>
<td>Demography, occupational and medical history and health advice. Physical examination if indicated. Urinary thallium.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

National Model Regulations for the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances [NOHSC:1011(1995)]

## SCHEDULE 1:
PROHIBITED CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>[Chemical Abstract Number]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-Acetylaminoﬂuorene</td>
<td>[53-96-3]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aflatoxins</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Aminodiphenyl</td>
<td>[92-67-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amosite</td>
<td>[12172-73-5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(brown asbestos) — except for removal and disposal purposes and situations where amosite occurs naturally and is not used for any new application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzidine and its salts</td>
<td>[92-87-5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including benzidine dihydrochloride)</td>
<td>[531-85-1])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bis(Chloromethyl) ether</td>
<td>[542-88-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chloromethyl methyl ether</td>
<td>[107-30-2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(technical grade which contains bis(chloromethyl) ether)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crocidolite</td>
<td>[12001-28-4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(blue asbestos) — except for removal and disposal purposes and situations where crocidolite occurs naturally and is not used for any new application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene</td>
<td>[60-11-7]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Naphthylamine and its salts</td>
<td>[91-59-8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4-Nitrodiphenyl</td>
<td>[92-93-3]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# SCHEDULE 2: NOTIFIABLE CARCINOGENIC SUBSTANCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Substance Name</th>
<th>[Chemical Abstract Number]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>[107-13-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>[71-43-2]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—when used as a feedstock containing more than 50% of benzene by volume</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chrysotile (white asbestos)</td>
<td>[12001-29-5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—when used for the manufacture of asbestos products.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclophosphamide (cytotoxic drug)</td>
<td>[50-18-0]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—when used in preparation for therapeutic use in hospitals and oncological treatment facilities, and in manufacturing operations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine and its salts</td>
<td>[91-94-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(including 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine dihydrochloride)</td>
<td>[612-83-9]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diethyl sulfate</td>
<td>[64-67-5]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dimethyl sulfate</td>
<td>[77-78-1]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene dibromide</td>
<td>[106-93-4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>—when used as a fumigant</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)</td>
<td>[101-14-4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOCA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Propiolactone</td>
<td>[57-57-8]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o-Toluidine and o-Toluidine hydrochloride</td>
<td>[95-53-4]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl chloride monomer</td>
<td>[75-01-4]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LIST OF DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
[NOHSC:10005(1999)]

APPENDIX 1

Key to relevant Risk Phrases (health effects only)
Includes combination Risk Phrases

R20 Harmful by inhalation.
R21 Harmful in contact with skin.
R22 Harmful if swallowed.
R23 Toxic by inhalation.
R24 Toxic in contact with skin.
R25 Toxic if swallowed.
R26 Very toxic by inhalation.
R27 Very toxic in contact with skin.
R28 Very toxic if swallowed.
R29 Contact with water liberates toxic gas.
R31 Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.
R32 Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
R33 Danger of cumulative effects.
R34 Causes burns.
R35 Causes severe burns.
R36 Irritating to eyes.
R37 Irritating to respiratory system.
R38 Irritating to skin.
R39 Danger of very serious irreversible effects.
R40 Possible risks of irreversible effects.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R42 May cause sensitisation by inhalation.
R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact.
R45 May cause cancer.
R46 May cause heritable genetic damage.
R47 Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure.
R48 May cause cancer by inhalation.
R60 May impair fertility
R61 May cause harm to the unborn child.
R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.
R63 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child.
R64 May cause harm to breastfed babies.
R65 Harmful: May cause lung damage if swallowed.
R20/21 Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R20/21/22 Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R24/25 Toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R24/25/26 Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R26/27 Very toxic by inhalation and in contact with skin.
R26/28 Very toxic by inhalation and if swallowed.
R26/27/28 Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R27/28 Very toxic in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R36/37 Irritating to eyes and respiratory system.
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R39/23 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation.
R39/24 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R39/25 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects if swallowed.
R39/23/24 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R39/23/25 Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
Risk Phrases (continued)

R39/24/25 Risk: danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/23/24/25 Risk: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/26 Risk: very toxic; danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation.
R39/27 Risk: very toxic; danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R39/28 Risk: very toxic; danger of very serious irreversible effects if swallowed.
R39/26/27 Risk: very toxic; danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R39/26/28 Risk: very toxic; danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
R39/27/28 Risk: very toxic; danger of very serious irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R39/26/27/28 Risk: very toxic; danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R40/20 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation.
R40/21 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects in contact with skin.
R40/22 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects if swallowed.
R40/20/21 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R40/20/22 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation and if swallowed.
R40/21/22 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R40/20/21/22 Harmful: possible risk of irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R42/43 May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact.
R48/20 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R48/21 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.
R48/22 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
R48/20/21 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R48/20/22 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
R48/21/22 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/20/21/22 Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/23 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R48/24 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin.
R48/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
R48/23/24 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and in contact with skin.
R48/23/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
R48/24/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure in contact with skin and if swallowed.
R48/23/24/25 Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
LIST OF DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
[NOHSC:10005(1999)]

APPENDIX II

Key to Non Health Effect Risk Phrases
Physico-chemical (R1-19) and Environmental (R51-59)

R1: Explosive when dry -
R2: Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition -
R3: Extreme risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition -
R4: Forms very sensitive explosive metallic compounds -
R5: Heating may cause an explosion -
R6: Explosive with or without contact with air -
R7: May cause fire -
R8: Contact with combustible material may cause fire -
R9: Explosive when mixed with combustible material -
R10: Flammable -
R11: Highly Flammable -
R12: Extremely Flammable -
R14: Reacts violently with water -
R15: Contact with water liberates extremely flammable gases -
R16: Explosive when mixed with oxidising substances -
R17: Spontaneously flammable in air -
R18: In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture -
R19: May form explosive peroxides
R50: Very toxic to aquatic organisms
R51: Toxic to aquatic organisms
R52: Harmful to aquatic organisms
R53: May cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment
R54: Toxic to flora
R55: Toxic to fauna
R56: Toxic to soil organisms
R57: Toxic to bees
R58: May cause long term adverse effects in the environment
R59: Dangerous for the ozone layer
LIST OF DESIGNATED HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES
[NOHSC:10005(1999)]

APPENDIX III

Key to Safety Phrases

S1  Keep locked up.
S2  Keep out of the reach of children.
S3  Keep in a cool place.
S4  Keep away from living quarters.
S5  Keep contents under ... (there follows the name of a liquid).
S6  Keep under ... (there follows the name of an inert gas).
S7  Keep container tightly closed.
S8  Keep container dry.
S9  Keep container in a well-ventilated place.
S12 Do not keep the container sealed.
S13 Keep away from food, drink and animal foodstuffs.
S14 Keep away from ... (a list of incompatible materials will follow).
S15 Keep away from heat.
S16 Keep away from sources of ignition.
S17 Keep away from combustible material.
S18 Handle and open container with care.
S20 When using, do not eat or drink.
S21 When using do not smoke.
S22 Do not breathe dust.
S23 Do not breathe vapour.
S24 Avoid contact with skin.
S25 Avoid contact with eyes.
S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
S27 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
S28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of soap-suds.
S29 Do not empty into drains.
S30 Never add water to this product.
S33 Take precautionary measures against static discharges.
S35 This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
S36 Wear suitable protective clothing.
S37 Wear suitable gloves.
S38 In case of insufficient ventilation, Wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S39 Wear eye / face protection.
S40 To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use .... (there follows suitable cleaning material).
S41 In case of fire and / or explosion do not breathe fumes.
S42 During fumigation / spraying wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S43 In case of fire use ... (there follows the type of fire-fighting equipment to be used.)
S45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label whenever possible.)
S46 If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.
S47 Keep at temperature not exceeding...
S48 To be kept wet with.. (there follows a material name).
S49 Keep only in the original container.
S50 Do not mix with ...(there follows a material name).
S51 Use only in well ventilated areas.
S52 Not recommended for interior use on large surface areas.
S53 Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use.
S54 Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special waste collection point.
S55 Use appropriate container to avoid environmental contamination.
S56 Refer to manufacturer / supplier for information on recovery / recycling.
S59 This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.
HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

Safety Phrases (continued)

S61 Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions / safety data sheets.
S62 If swallowed, do not induce vomiting; seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label
S1/2 Keep locked up and out of the reach of children -
S3/7 Keep container tightly closed in a cool place -
S3/9/14 Keep in a cool well ventilated place away from .... (incompatible materials to be indicated by manufacturer) -
S3/9/14/49 Keep only in the original container in a cool well ventilated place away from .... (incompatible materials to be indicated by the manufacturer) -
S3/9/49 Keep in a cool place away from .... (incompatible materials to be indicated by the manufacturer) -
S7/47 Keep Container tightly closed and at a temperature not exceeding...°C (to be specified by manufacturer) -
S7/8 Keep container tightly closed and dry -
S7/9 Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place -
S20/21 When using do not eat, drink or smoke -
S24/25 Avoid contact with skin and eyes -
S29/56 Do not empty into drains, dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point -
S36/37 Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves -
S36/37/39 Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection -
S36/39 Wear suitable protective clothing and eye/face protection -
S37/39 Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection -
S47/49 Keep only in the original container at temperature not exceeding ....°C (to be specified by manufacturer)

Note: There are no safety phrases S10, S11, S19, S31 or S32 in accordance with the National Commission's National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)].