RODNEY'S TRANSPORT SERVICE

Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP)

280 BYRNES ROAD, BOMEN NSW 2650

RODNEY'S TRANSPORT SERVICE

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RODNEY'S TRANSPORT SERVICE

1. BACKGROUND

This Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP) has been developed for Rodney's Transport Service. The plan applies specifically to the company depots where waste product (used batteries) and dangerous goods are stored.

This plan has been developed in response to amendments to the *Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendment Act 2014* (POELA Act) that require holders of environment protection licences to comply with the new requirements. The POELA Act introduces several changes to improve the way pollution incidents are reported, managed and communicated to the general community. The Act includes a new requirement under Part 5.7A of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) to prepare, keep, test and implement a pollution incident response management plan.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the plan are as follows:

- To provide a guide for the operations, actions and notifications to be carried out in the event a pollution incident occurs
- To provide clear documentation of pollution risks, communication procedures to authorities and community regarding pollution incidents
- To articulate the testing and training requirements for a pollution response.
- To identify pre-emptive actions to prevent pollution risks

If there is an identified pollution incident that involves material harm or the threat of material to harm humans and/or the environment, the PIRMP will be implemented.

3. INFORMATION INCLUDED IN THE PIRMP

The PIRMP contains the following sections that comply with the regulatory requirements:

a) DESCRIPTION AND LIKELIHOOD OF HAZARDS

Rodney's Transport Service is a transport and warehousing operation. The company stores bulk dangerous goods and waste products on site as part of the operational requirements of the business. Additionally, repair and maintenance of heavy vehicles is undertaken along with loading and unloading of products on site. The most likely environmental emergencies that may occur are as follows:

- *Chemical spill or leak or leaching that may reach a stormwater or drain. The sources may include but are not limited to:*
    - Used batteries stored in Battery Shed (refer Section 8 for more detail)
- *Gas/Chemical leak that may result in the release of emissions. The sources may include but are not limited to:*
    - Bottled LPG
    - Spills associated with recycled batteries where acid may generate hazardous fumes
- *Fire that may result in the release of emissions. The sources may include bur are not limited to:*

- Battery shed where used batteries are stored containing residual acid (refer section 8 for more detail).

b) PRE-EMPTIVE ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

Rodney's Transport Service takes a proactive approach to ensure minimisation of pollutant incidents occur. The following pre-emptive actions have been implemented to assist this process:

- 6 monthly inspections of all Fire Safety Equipment is undertaken on site to ensure equipment is routinely checked and meets the relevant standards and engages National Fire Solutions, Wagga Wagga to complete the inspection and issue the relevant Fire Safety Certificate
- Loading and unloading areas for used batteries is completed on concrete that meets EPA requirements to minimise/eliminate leaching should an acid spill occur
- Storage area of used batteries is a covered shed designed with concrete that meets EPA requirements to minimise/eliminate leaching should an acid spill occur
- PPE kits located in designated areas on site to access clothing and other items of protection that must be worn/used when undertaking activities that may result in risk exposure
- Training of staff to ensure adequate understanding of the contents of the PIRMP and other associated plans/documentation and the ability to comply and abide

c) INVENTORY OF POLLUTANTS

The potential pollutants kept on the premises at Rodney's Transport Service are as follows:

- Used batteries (Waste – see map) – 6,000t
- LPG in cylinders (see map) – 2 cylinders in cages

d) NOTIFICATION PROTOCOL

Under Section 148 of the POEA Act, the following people have a duty to notify a pollution incident occurring in the course of an activity that causes or threatens material harm to the environment:

- The person carrying out the activity
- An employee or agent carrying out the activity
- An employer carrying out the activity
- The occupier of the premises where the incident occurs

If a pollution incident occurs which causes or threatens material harm to the environment, the incident must be immediately reported to each of the relevant authorities as listed in Section 3 (f).

If a pollution incident occurs and it presents an immediate threat to human health and property, Fire and Rescue NSW, the NSW Police and the NSW Ambulance Service should be contacted first for emergency assistance. The other response agencies must still be contacted to satisfy notification obligations.

If the incident does not pose an immediate threat to human health and property and does not require an initial emergency contact, an obligation still exists to report the incident to the relevant authorities.

e) SAFETY EQUIPMENT

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) is available on site at Rodney's Transport Service to all staff working in or around areas where pollutant risks have been identified. This includes but is not limited to:

- Protective glasses/goggles
- Protective masks
- High visibility vests
- Daily use overalls
- Protective gloves and overalls
- Fire extinguishers
- First aid stations and personal first aid kits

Other safety related onsite equipment/information includes:

- MSDS (see appendices 1)
- Spill kits
- Restricted areas
- Appropriate access and chemical identification signage

f) EMERGENCY AND COMMUNITY CONTACT DETAILS

The following is a list the required emergency and community contacts in the event a Pollution incident occurs.

Organisation Name	Contact	Title	Phone number
ALL	**Emergencies**	All types	**000**
State Emergency Services (SES)	**NSW Emergency Service**	State based contact	*132500*
Police	**Wagga Local Area Command**	Wagga Police Station	(02) 6922 2599
Fire	**Fire & Rescue NSW**	Wagga Wagga Fire Station	(02) 6921 4375
Ambulance	**NSW Wales Ambulance Service**	Wagga Ambulance Station	(02) 6925 1836
EPA **Waste Spill (Corrosive 8)**	**NSW Office**	Regulatory & Compliance Support Unit	131 555
Workcover (reporting injured workers)	**Wagga Wagga Office**	Workcover Assistance Unit	131050
Wagga Wagga City Council	**Wagga Wagga Office**	General Office number (ask for the Engineering department)	(02) 6926 9100

g) COMMUNICATING WITH NEIGHBOURS

Rodney's Transport Service is located in an Industrial Estate surrounded by other businesses. The businesses that butt the boundary of Rodney's Transport Service have a land space that provides a measure of buffer protection from immediate harm should a pollutant incident occur.

Contact details of neighbouring businesses are listed below. In the event of a notifiable pollutant incident with reference to the nature and scale of the incident, immediate neighbouring properties will be contacted using the details provided. This will be undertaken with direction from Emergency Services.

Company Name	Contact Number
Prixcar	**1300660616**
Greatcell Australia	tom@greatcellenergy.com

h) MINIMISING HARM TO PERSONS ON THE PREMISES

In the event of Pollution Incident, the Emergency Evacuation procedure will be implemented and must be followed immediately. This is inclusive of the following:

- Alarm (siren will sound) raised; Chief Warden
- Chief Warden locate Emergency Evacuation Kit in strong room and bring to evacuation point
- Area Wardens & Wardens calmly evacuate all staff from the premises using nearest available emergency exits; all staff
- Follow Emergency Warden's instructions; all staff
- Arrive at evacuation location; all staff
- Relevant emergency services authorities contacted; Chief Warden
    - Ambulance – injured staff
    - Fire Service- evidence of flames, smoke or spill of DG listed products
    - Police – if emergency coordination is required
    - Workcover – if injured staff
- Locate and account for all staff; Emergency Wardens
- Alert neighbouring businesses of emergency; Emergency Wardens
- Notify next-of-kin for any injured staff; First Aid Officer

i) ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY AFTER INCIDENT

Actions to be taken following a pollution incident will be influenced by the type and size of incident.

Chemical Spill

A small spill of diesel or unleaded is to be cleaned up using the designated Spill Kit and ensuring the appropriate PPE is worn.

For large spills the MSDS must be followed (see appendices 1, 2 & 3) and emergency services must be contacted as per the PIRMP. Follow the Emergency Evacuation Procedure.

Gas Leak
A gas leak from one or more of the LPG cylinders is to be addressed by:

- Immediately turning off the gas nozzle
- Safely removing the offending cylinder to an outdoor area away from people, machinery and other equipment or chemicals that may generate a reaction
- Contacting the supplier of the gas cylinders for collection and replacement

Fire
If the fire is small and can be contained use the on-site manual fire extinguishers or fire hose.

If the fire is large and cannot be contained, immediately contact emergency services as per the PIRMP. Follow the Emergency Evacuation Procedure.

j) MAPS

The following is a site map of Lot 4 Bomen Road, Bomen, Wagga Wagga NSW 2650. This is the primary premises of Rodney's Transport Service and the map indicates the location of the DG, used batteries, LPG on site and the Emergency Evacuation location.



4. AVAILABILITY OF PIRMP AND ANY ASSOCIATED PLANS/DOCUMENTATION

This PIRMP information has been written to comply with the legislative requirements under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 2014* (POEO Act) and the *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2021*.

This plan has been made publicly available as required within 14 days following the preparation. It can be viewed on the company website at www.rodneytransport.com.au. Additionally should a hard copy be required by a person without access to the company website, a copy will be made available following a written request for same.

Additionally, the PIRMP will be implemented in conjunction with company Emergency Management Plan. A copy of this is also located on the company website.

5. TRAINING OF STAFF

Training of staff in the understanding and implementation of the PIRMP will be provided by the HR Manager with support from the training officer. The training will include but not be limited to the following:

- Ensure detailed familiarity with this plan and the Emergency Management Plan
- Ensure learnings from the test evacuation and other emergency management exercises are communicated
- Ensure knowledge of legislative and statutory requirements
- Included as part of site inductions of all personnel
- Use of Toolbox meetings to identify basic training and possible WH&S issues
- Use of Driver Newsletter as a conduit for information updates/changes

Training records will be maintained and kept with a hard copy of the PIRMP (see appendix 4). Training will occur on commencement of employment and then annually unless there is a modification to the PIRMP within the annual period. Then training will occur relative to the modification.

6. TESTING OF PIRMP

Following the preparation of the PIRMP, it is to be tested using a mock pollution incident to ensure all personnel are aware of the responsive process and responsibilities should a real pollution incident occur.

The Chief Warden is responsible for documenting any issues that emerge during the mock pollution incident and making recommendations regarding any changes that subsequently need to be made to PIRMP.

The testing of the PIRMP will require the attendance sheet (appendix 4) to be completed and the amendment sheet (appendix 5) to be completed if applicable.

All documentation relative to the mock pollution incident including any amendments to the PIRMP is to be retained with the PIRMP and made available to the EPA any time a request is made.

7. IMPLEMENTATION AND REVIEW OF PIRMP

Once the PIRMP has been tested and amendments completed, an annual review of the PIRMP is required. In the event a change occurs that requires the PIRMP to be reviewed within the annual period, this then becomes the

revised annual review date. The annual review of the PIRMP will also serve as the annual review of the Emergency Management Plan.

8. TRANSPORT OF TRACKABLE WASTE

The following documentation relates to the Transport of Trackable Waste, *Re-cycled batteries*. This is generated as a separate planning response as required by the EPA but remains aligned and operates in a parallel fashion to the main body of PIRMP and the Emergency Management Plan.

a) WASTE TRANSPORT COMPANY DETAILS

Name of Transport Company
Rodney's Transport Service (Australia) Pty Ltd

ABN
63 054 913 183

Location and details of sites for garaging Waste Transporter Vehicles
Lot 4, Bomen Road
WAGGA WAGGA NSW 2650

Primary address site
Lot 4, Bomen Road
WAGGA WAGGA NSW 2650

Environment Protection Licence Number
12223

Company Business Contact Details

Name:	Graeme Wooller
Positions:	General Manager
Business hours contact:	(02) 6937 9100
After hours contact:	0427 967 030
Email:	graeme@rodneystransport.com.au

Company Website and Plan availability
www.rodneystransport.com.au
A copy of this plan is available on the company website.

Names, positions and 24-hour contact details of individuals responsible for activating the plan

Contact number 1

Name:	Graeme Wooller
Positions:	General Manager
Business hours contact:	(02) 6937 9100
After hours contact:	0427 967 030
Email:	graeme@rodneystransport.com.au

Contact number 2

Name:	Paul Tye
Positions:	Workshop Manager
Business hours contact:	(02) 6937 9100
After hours contact:	0409 619 549
Email:	workshop@rodneystransport.com.au

Names, positions and 24-hour contact details of individuals responsible to notify the relevant authorities under Section 148 of the POEO Act plan

Name:	Graeme Wooller

Positions:	General Manager
Business hours contact:	(02) 6937 9100
After hours contact:	0427 967 030
Email:	graeme@rodneystransport.com.au

Names, positions and 24-hour contact details for individuals responsible for managing the response to the a pollution incident

Name:	Paul Tye
Positions:	Workshop Manager
Business hours contact:	(02) 6937 9100
After hours contact:	0409 619 549
Email:	workshop@rodneystransport.com.au

b) RESPONSE AND RECOVERY

Define the likely pollution incident that will cause material harm to the environment. The trackable waste stored on the premises at Rodney's Transport Service is re-cycled batteries. The details of this product are as follows:

Product Name: Wet Filled With Acid

Accidental Release Measures

Minor spills

- Clean up spill immediately
- Secure product if safe to do so
- Bundle recoverable product
- Collect remaining materials in containers with covers for disposal at an accredited disposal site

Major spills

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind
- Alert the Fire Brigade and advice location and nature of incident (see emergency contact list page 6)
- Wear breathing apparatus and protective gloves
- Prevent spill from entering drains
- Stop the leak if safe to do so
- Contain the spill with sand or earth
- Collect recoverable product into suitable containers
- Wash area and prevent run-off
- If any contamination of drains occurs, advise emergency services (see emergency contact list page 6)

Follow the steps of the PIRMP 3g through 7 for completion of the requirements under the *Transport of Trackable Waste.*

APPENDICES

1. *MSDS – CORROSIVE 8*

RODNEY'S TRANSPORT SERVICE
MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFCATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION & COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product Name	BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID electric storage
Other Name	Lead Acid Battery
Product Use	Power source for electric start motors Charging hazard, completion of charging process includes evolution of highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas which is readily detonated by electric spark. No smoking or naked lights. Do not attach/detach metal clips or operate open switches during charging process because arcing/sparking hazard. Overcharging to excess results in vigorous hydrogen evolution (boiling) which may cause generation of corrosive acid mist. Large installations must be constructed of acid resistant materials and be well ventilated.
UN Number	2794
Dangerous Goods Class	8
Packing Group	Nil
Subsidiary Risk	Nil
Hazchem Code	2W
Poisons Schedule Number	Except
Supplier	Enirgi Group Corporation 509 Byrnes Rd Bomen WAGGA WAGGA NSW 2650
Emergency Telephone Number	02 69379525

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	HAZARDOUS
Appearance	Rectangular plastic casing with exposed terminals for electrical connections. High weight to ratio volume The hazard of lead acid batteries include: corrosive contents short circuit; accidental discharge. Current low by external heat may boil battery acid with evolution of large amounts of highly corrosive acid mist/vapour. Boiling may develop internal pressure and cause explosion with scattering of acid contents. Battery circuits must include electrical fusible links- terminals and external metal parts must be insulated. So not clean terminals or battery top with conducting liquids. SPILL - damage to casing or overturning may cause corrosive acid contents to spill, causing skin burns on contact. Acid reacts quickly with many metals, generating highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas; may also weaken metal structures. Chemical hazards relate to the contents of the battery.

Material Safety Data Sheet, page 2

Hazard Ratings	Flammability	0
	Toxicity	0
	Body Contact	3
	Reactivity	0
Scale	Min/Nil	0
	Low	1
	Moderate	2
	High	3
	Extreme	4

Boiling Point (deg C)	Not Applicable
Melting Point (deg C)	Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure (deg C)	Not Applicable
Specific Gravity	1.2-1.3 (acid)
Flash Point (deg C)	None
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable
Solubility in water (g/L)	Not Applicable

R-phrase (s)	R20/22 Harmful if inhaled or ingested R33 Danger cumulative effect R35 Causes severe burns R58 May cause long term adverse effects in the environment R61 May cause harm to unborn children R62 Possibility of impaired fertility
S-Phrase(s)	S1/2 Keep locked up and out of reach of children S26 contact with eyes, rinse immediately and seek medical advice S30 Never add water to this product S45 In case of accident, seek medical advice immediately S53 Avoid exposure; obtain special instructions before use

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMTION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Lead; CAS Number 7439-92-1; average proportion by weight = 30-60% Lead dioxide; CAS Number 1309-60-0; average proportion by weight = 10-30% Sulphuric Acid; CAS Number 7664-93-9; average proportion by weight = 20-40%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Swallowed	If this product is swallowed - rinse mouth with plenty of water. If poisoning occurs, contact doctor or the Poisons Information Centre. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Give glass of water.
Eyes	If this product comes into contact with the eyes, immediately hold the eyes open and wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. Ensure irrigation under eyelids by occasionally lifting upper and lower lids. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury

Material Safety Data Sheet, page 3

Eyes continued	eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin	If this product comes into contact with the skin, immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash affected areas with water (and soap (if available) for at least 15 minutes. Transport to local hospital or doctor.
Inhaled	If this product is inhaled, remove to fresh air (if fumes or combustion products are inhaled). Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. If available, administer medical oxygen by trained personnel. If breathing is shallow or has stopped, ensure clear airway and apply resuscitation. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
Advice to Doctor	For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids, airway problems may arise from laryngeal oedema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially. Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling. Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise. Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formulation of coagulum (eschar) as a result of dissipating action of the acid on the proteins in specific tissues.
Ingestion	Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended. Do not attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury. Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluid to one or two glasses in an adult. Charcoal has NO place in acid management. Some authors suggest the use of lavage within in 1 hour of ingestion.
Skin	Skin lesions require copious slain irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping. Deep second degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.
Eyes	Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sac. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. Do not use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required. Cycloplegic drops (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use; 5% homatropine for longer term use), antibiotic drops, vasconstrictive agents or artificial rears may be indicated dependent on severity. Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmogist.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire/Explosion Hazard	Non combustible dangerous hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers. May omit corrosive fumes. Decomposes on heating and produces acrid and toxic fumes of sulphuric acid (H2S04) and sulphuric oxides (Sox). Contact with readily oxidisable organic material may cause ignition/fire.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
Reacts with metals producing flammable/explosive hydrogen gas.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Minor Spills

Clean up all spills immediately.
Avoid breathing vapours and contact with eyes and skin.
Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
Neutralise, contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Wipe up. Place in suitable labelled container for waste disposal.
Use soda ash or slaked lime to neutralise.

Major Spills

Do not touch the spill material. Clear the area of personnel and move upwind.
Alert the Fire Brigade and advise the location and nature of the hazard.
May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body protection with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation.
Stop leak if so to do so.
Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite
Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling
Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
Collect solid residue and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
Wash area and prevent run off into drains.
After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
Do not use water or neutralising agents indiscriminately on large spills.
Use soda ash or slaked lime to neutralise.

7. HANDLING & STORAGE

Storage and Transport

Check containers are clearly labelled, packaged and strapped.

Storage Incompatibility

Protect form accidental short circuit.

Storage Requirement

Keep dry. Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.
No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
Store away from incompatible materials, including combustibles, organise materials and strong reducing agents.
Protect containers against physical damage. Check regularly for leaks.
Observe manufacturers storing and handling recommendations.
Incompatibility avoid strong reducing agents, sulphur trioxide gas, strong oxidizer.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Acute Health Effects

Health effects relate to the corrosive sulphuric acid battery contents.

Swallowed	Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid is highly discomforting and corrosive if swallowed and capable of causing burns to mouth, throat, oesophagus with extreme discomfort and pain. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.
Eye	The liquid is extremely discomforting and corrosive to the eyes and any contact may cause rapid tissue destruction and is capable of causing severe damage with loss of sight. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation.
Inhalation	The vapour/mist is highly discomforting and corrosive to the upper respiratory tract if inhaled.
Skin contact	The liquid is highly discomforting and corrosive to the skin and contact may cause tissue destruction i.e. chemical burns.
Chronic Health Effects	Principal routes of exposure are skin contact with acid contents, eye contact with acid contents, inhalation of acid mists generated when overcharging occurs. Repeated minor exposure to acid mist can cause erosion of teeth and inflammation of the upper respiratory tract leading to chronic bronchitis. There is evidence that the corrosion of teeth enamel occurs at 1 mg/m3 but that acclimatized workers may tolerate 3-4 times that level. Workers chronically exposed to sulphuric acid may show skin lesions, tracheobronchitis, stomatitis, conjunctivitis and gastritis. Occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulphuric acid is designated by IARC to be carcinogenic. Increased risk of laryngeal cancer being seen with chronic exposure.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Material	% by Weight	CAS Number	Exposure OSHA	Limits ACGIH
Lead	51.4	7439-92-1	0.05mg/m3	0.15mg/m3
Electrolyte (Sulphuric Acid)	19-44	7664-93-9	1mg/m3	1mg/m3
Lead Dioxide (Pb02)	20.8	1309-60-0	0.05mg/m3	0.05mg/m3
Non-Hazardous Ingredients	8.2			

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVE DATA

Stability	Not Applicable
Incompatible Materials	Many common metals.
Conditions of Reactivity	Exposure to battery acid (electrolyte)
Hazardous Decomposition products	For battery acid - if heated above 340oC, sulphuric acid may decompose to sulphur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphuric acid mist, sulphur dioxide and hydrogen.

11. TOXICOLOGY PROPERTIES

Exposure Limits	Blood lead levels above 50 ppm is considered at risk.
Inhalation	May cause irritation.

Material Safety Data Sheet, page 6

Skin Contact	May cause rash or irritation
Eye Contact	May cause eye damage.
Ingestion	May cause irritation or burning
Chronic effects	Battery Acid (electrolyte) and lead are poisonous.
Carcinogenicity	Lead and lead dioxide are listed as carcinogens, however there is little or no possibility of exposure under normal conditions of use.
Other Reproductive Effects	Long term exposure to high Blood Lead Levels may cause birth defects.
Sensitization to materials	Product is not known to cause allergies.
Synergistic materials	None known.

12. DISPOSAL CONOSIDERATIONS

Disposal	Acid Contents: recycle wherever possible. Consult State Land Waste Management Protective Gloves. AS/NZS 1715: Selection Use & Maintenance of respiratory protective devices. AN/NZS 1716: Respiratory protective devices.
Material disposal	Recover or recycle if possible. It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical propertied of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations. Do not dispose into the environment, in drains or water courses.
Local Legislation	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

Class 8
Class 1
Class 4.3
Class 5.1

Class 6	regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor.
Class 7	Radioactive substances; foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.
Class 8	Strong Alkalis.
Packaging	Group Number 3. Insulate terminals against short circuiting. Packed with insert cushioning materials in a fibreboard box - package gross 40 kg: wooden box or wooden slatted crate -package gross 225kg.

13. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ADG
This material is not classified as dangerous according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

Class 8	Corrosive shall not be loaded in the same vehicle or packed the same freight containers as the following:
Class 1	Explosives
Class 4.3	Dangerous when wet substances

Material Safety Data Sheet, page 7

Class 5.1	Oxidizing agents
Class 5.2	Organic peroxides
Class 6	Poisonous (toxic) substances (where poisonous substances are cyanides and corrosives are acids).
Class 7	Radioactive substances; foodstuffs and foodstuff empties.
Class 8	Strong Alkalis
Class / Division	9
Packaging	Group Number 3 Insulate terminals against short circuiting. Packed with insert cushioning materials in a fibreboard box - package gross 40 kg. Wooden box or wooden slatted crate - package gross 225kg.

14. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional Information	This document contains important information to ensure the safe storage, handling, transport and use of this product.
Review Date:	*January 2027*

MSDS ULAB, Version 11, January 2025 7

2. *ATTENDANCE TRAINING SHEET*

TRAINING ATTENDANCE SHEET

Select 1 of the following				
Induction training	☐	Date:	Trainer Name	
Mock Emergency Training	☐	Time	Trainer Signature	

Division	Employee Name	Employee Signature

Attendance Sheet, Emergency Plan, Version 1, May 2019

3. *AMENDMENT SHEET*

EMERGENCY PLAN AMENDMENTS

New Issue Number	Issue Date	Section/Page Number	Description of Change	Name	Signature

Amendment Sheet, Emergency Plan Version 1, May 2019