UNIVERSITY
OF WOLLONGONG
AUSTRALIA

UOW SAFE@WORK

Spill Management and Response Guidelines

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1. Introduction

The University of Wollongong (UOW) is committed to providing a safe and healthy workplace for all workers, students, contractors, and visitors. This guideline outlines the procedures to follow for the effective prevention and management of spills, to minimise the effects on health and safety from potential exposure and to reduce the impact on the environment.

2. Scope

These guidelines apply to all staff, students and contractors who use, transport and store chemicals (including fuels) or other substances, that have the potential to cause harm to human health or the environment, whilst undertaking UOW activities at a UOW campus or in the field.

Note, biological spills are outside of the scope of these guidelines. Refer to the UOW Biological Safety Manual and Guidelines for specific advice and instruction regarding biological spill response.

3. Definitions

Bund	A bund is a small wall or barrier that restricts the flow of substances and contains them in a particular area and forms the perimeter of a secondary containment area. For bunds to be effective they must be sufficient in size to contain the volume of any likely leak and be impervious to the liquid. Depending on the substance being contained, they are usually constructed of reinforced concrete, steel or plastic.
First flush system	A system of dams or tanks that is used to collect and store the first proportion of runoff that includes pollutants washed from a hard surface during a rain event. This contaminated water is then tested and reused or disposed of appropriately.
PPE	Personal protective equipment. PPE is anything used or worn by a worker to assist to reduce health and safety risks. PPE can include, hard hats, ear plugs, gloves, goggles, respirators, sunscreen, safety harness, safety boots, high-visibility or other clothing used for personal protection.
Pollution incident	Incident or situation where there is (or there is likely to be) the escape of a substance into the environment.
Primary container	The container that holds the liquid, gas or solid material for storage, transfer or processing.
SDS	A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is a document that provides critical information about hazardous chemicals. An SDS includes information such as: - the chemical's identity and ingredients - health and physical hazards - safe handling and storage procedures - first aid advice - emergency procedures - accidental release measures

	- exposure controls/personal protection - physical and chemical properties - stability and reactivity
Secondary containment	Controls that are in place to contain liquids, gas or solid materials if the primary container breaks or fails.
Sewerage system	Network of pipes and treatment facilities that ensures wastewater is treated prior to disposal to the environment (examples are toilet, bathroom, and kitchen wastewater disposal).
Spill	An uncontrolled spread of a material or liquid over the edge or outside the area or item it was contained within.
Stormwater system	Stormwater is runoff from rainfall on hard surfaces and the stormwater system is the drainage network that directs the runoff to nearby waterways. The stormwater is not treated (unless there is a first flush system in place) prior to the stormwater entering the waterways.

4. Responsibilities

4.1 HEADS OF SCHOOL, MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS

Heads of School, Managers and Supervisors are responsible for ensuring that:

- this guideline is implemented within their area of responsibility and review the need for corrective action where applicable
- risk assessments are available which detail spill prevention and response
- safety data sheets (SDS) are available which detail action to be taken in the event of a spill
- spill kits and appropriate PPE are maintained, clearly labelled and checked during the workplace inspection process
- all staff receive appropriate training to deal with spills they may be exposed to
- all staff are aware of the legal obligations and UOW standards regarding environmental pollution from spills
- all major spill incidents are reported through SafetyNet

4.2 STAFF, STUDENTS AND CONTRACTORS

All staff, students and contractors are responsible for ensuring that they:

- do not place themselves or others at risk of injury
- follow work procedures provided for the task being conducted, including spill prevention and control
- keep clear of a spill when alerted to an incident
- clean up spill immediately and/or report the spill to their supervisor
- know where safety data sheets are kept, or how they can be accessed
- follow instructions of staff and/or emergency response in the event of a major spill

5. Spill Prevention Strategies

5.1 GENERAL

The most effective method of spill prevention is to follow the risk management process for the activity and implement appropriate control measures to prevent the spill from occurring. Depending on the activity, suitable control measures can include:

- Providing training and information to all personnel, particularly those handling chemicals or substances that are hazardous to the environment, regarding safe storage, handling, and disposal and how to respond to spills.
- Ensure substances are stored in their designated approved locations.
- Ensure that the storage location is not at risk of accidental damage by a vehicle or equipment movements, placement is not upslope or close to a stormwater drain, creek or other environmentally sensitive area or positioning on a laboratory bench or in a fume cupboard is not at risk of accidental knocking or spillage.
- Having equipment and structures in place to prevent any spills or leaks from entering the environment. Examples include double containment, bunding such as drip trays or raised edges around work areas, under cover storage, placement of a covering over the stored materials, storage of materials on impervious concrete hard stand surfaces, sediment fencing, mesh dust guards.
- Having equipment (and appropriate approvals) in place to pre-treat liquid wastes prior to disposal to the sewage system.
- Hazardous chemicals are managed in accordance with the Working with Hazardous Chemicals and Dangerous Goods Guidelines.
- Hazardous wastes are disposed of in accordance with the Hazardous Waste Disposal Guidelines, Biological Waste Disposal Guide, Laboratory Waste Disposal Guidelines or the Radioactive Waste Disposal Guidelines where applicable.
- Maintenance and regular checking of equipment that uses or contains a liquid (e.g hydraulic fluid in a forklift) to reduce the potential of this equipment to fail and leak.
- Routinely check bunding and storage containers for signs of cracks and deterioration.

5.2 RISK ASSESSMENTS, SAFE WORK PROCEDURES AND TRAINING

When developing risk assessments and safe work procedures, in addition to ensuring the health and safety of people, it is also important to consider the potential risks on the environment and to put strategies in place to reduce the environmental impact of the activity. When looking at an activity through an environmental lens consider:

THE ACTIVITY
- What are the environmental risks? - Does the activity need to be done? - How is the activity done? - Can the activity be done differently in a way that minimises waste? - Can the activity be done at a different time?

RESOURCES USED
- How much material or substance is used? - Could less material or substances be used? - Could the material or substance be substituted for something less hazardous or less environmental impact?

WASTE GENERATED
- How much waste is generated? - Can changes to the activity be made to generate less waste? - Can changes to the activity be made to reduce the hazardous nature and/or environmental impact of the waste?

HOW COULD SPILLS OR WASTE ENTER THE ENVIRONMENT?
- How can the activity be performed to prevent spills from occurring? - Can housekeeping practices be improved? - Can any waste generated be reused or recycled?

Procedures and training in the safe storage, handling and disposal of materials, including spill prevention and response are important for effective environmental management.

Specific safe work procedures and local guidelines will need to be prepared as a need is identified. Seek advice from the University's WHS Unit and/or the Environment Unit, as required.

Ensure risk assessments and safe work procedures are reviewed and updated on a regular basis in accordance with the WHS Risk Management Guidelines and the Development of Safe Work Procedures Guidelines.

5.3 STORAGE AND CONTAINMENT

The safe storage requirements for chemicals and dangerous goods are outlined in Section 11 of the Working with Hazardous Chemicals and Dangerous Goods Guidelines. Storage of substances in accordance with these guidelines will help prevent any spills or leaks.

It is also important to remember that there will be scenarios where a substance is hazardous to both human health and the environment and others where a substance is hazardous to the environment only. The safe storage and containment of substances such as soil, mulch, coal, grain, general rubbish, or cooking oils, for example, also needs to be considered, where applicable.

When identifying a potential storage location, the following environmental guidelines should be addressed:

ASSESS THE SUITABILITY OF THE STORAGE LOCATION TO ENSURE IT IS:

- On a sealed surface and not located on bare ground.
- In areas with secondary containment and dust minimisation measures (if applicable).
- In areas away from stormwater drains, creeks or other environmentally sensitive areas.

IDENTIFY WHERE PEOPLE AND VEHICLES NEED ACCESS

- Do not place chemicals and other liquids (or equipment that contains these liquids) in locations that places them at risk of accidental damage.
- In the event that items need to be stored in such locations temporarily, then the use of physical barriers such as bollards should be used to protect the storage area and the secondary containment area from potential damage.

IDENTIFY WHERE THE STORMWATER DRAINS (AND OTHER SENSITIVE AREAS ARE LOCATED AT THE SITE) AND SLOPE DIRECTION

- Do not place chemicals and other substances in locations that are close to, or upslope of stormwater drains or other environmentally sensitive locations.

WASTE DISPOSAL

- Some materials are harmful to the sewerage system, particularly chemicals and oils. Ensure the appropriate waste disposal guidelines are followed for biological waste, hazardous waste, laboratory waste, radioactive waste.
- Some activities involve the installation of pre-treatment equipment which is to be used prior to discharge to the sewer, such as grease traps and oil separator systems.

5.3.1 Secondary containment

Secondary containment is required for the storage of chemicals or other hazardous substances, to prevent the spread of the substance if the primary container breaks, or equipment containing the liquid or material fails.

There are several different ways to create secondary containment areas. Examples include:

- Drip, spill or storage trays.
- Bunding.
- Cabinets with built in secondary containment.
- Floor bunding for workshops, designated chemical storage facilities and other work areas to prevent leaks escaping out of the area. These areas should also incorporate the

use of drip trays and bunds. Speed humps can be used as secondary containment in certain areas (e.g over driveways).

Bunding must be impervious to the substance stored, and as a general rule of thumb, be able to contain 110% of the single largest container stored or 25% of the total volume stored in the bunded area.

Additional considerations:

- Incompatible substances that cannot come in contact with each other should not be stored where they may come into contact with each other if there is a spill, leak or fire. They must be stored in a separate bunded space. Refer to AS/NZS 3833 and the ChemAlert Dangerous Goods Storage Incompatibility Guide for further guidance.
- The storage container and secondary containment materials must be impermeable to the substance being stored and not react with the substance.
- Secondary containment is also required when transporting chemicals and hazardous substances between areas (ie., the primary container is placed inside a second container, which then may be sealed). For example, this is standard practice in the transport of biological, carcinogenic and highly hazardous materials between laboratories.
- Outdoor bunded areas should be covered (if possible) to reduce water accumulation in the bunded area. Procedures will also need to be in place to manage water accumulation (whether it is covered or not) in outdoor bunded areas.
- Shielding may also be required if the secondary containment area is not of a sufficient area to contain a leak from the top of a storage tank.
- Liquids that accumulate within the bunded areas must be treated as liquid waste and be disposed of appropriately according to the type of substance stored within the bunded area.

5.4 PRE-TREATMENT EQUIPMENT

Some liquid wastes can be disposed of via the sewerage system under a Trade Waste Agreement with the local water authority (e.g Sydney Water). Pretreatment equipment such as a grease trap or oil separator will be required to be installed and maintained as part of this agreement.

First flush systems may also be necessary to capture a proportion of contaminated rainwater runoff from a hard surface before it is able to enter the stormwater system. The water collected in the first flush systems will require treatment prior to disposal.

5.5 MAINTENANCE

Pollution and spill prevention measures also include regular maintenance and inspections of:

- Signage and labels to allow for easy and correct identification of substances
- Primary and secondary containers
- Secondary containment areas (this includes the structural integrity of the containment area as well as the liquid build up within the containment area).
- Pre-treatment equipment.
- Machinery and equipment, which contain dangerous or hazardous substances for people and/or the environment. Records of inspections and maintenance should also be maintained.

6. Spill Response

6.1 GENERAL

Emergency response procedures for spills and leaks can be found in the relevant Campus Emergency Response Procedures and are included in area specific inductions, where applicable. A quick response to a spill is likely to limit the consequences, whether it is a minor or major spill (refer to Section 6.3 for classifying a spill as minor and major).

A worker handling a hazardous or dangerous substance, or operating equipment that contains a hazardous or dangerous substance, should be aware of the correct procedures to follow in the event of a spill. This information can be sourced through a SDS and, if necessary, explicitly detailed in a documented safe work procedure.

When attending a spill, all personnel should wear PPE appropriate to the potential risk of the hazardous or dangerous substance. For example, PPE may include a lab coat, coveralls, gloves, safety glasses, goggles, face shields and/or respirator.

When preparing an emergency response procedure for the use of a hazardous substance, consideration should be given to the immediate danger to the persons and ensure effective containment and clean-up, appropriate disposal of waste material and notification to all relevant authorities.

6.2 SPILL RESPONSE EQUIPMENT

All laboratories and work areas that involve the use or storage of hazardous substances must have a spill kit available to deal with spills. These kits must be specific and relevant for the nature of the substances that are used within the work area.

A spill kit must be clearly labelled, visible and located in an easily accessible position. All workers must be aware of the location and how to use the spill kit.

Spill kits contents should be reviewed during workplace inspections. If items are used from the spill kit arrangements should be made for immediate replacement.

A general spill kit should include:

- **Barrier/Boom** - to contain a spill such as clean, dry sand or a commercial product or boom
- **Absorbent** - A suitable absorbent material for the chemical spill
- **Neutralisation reagents** - sodium bicarbonate (acids) or boric acid (alkalis);
- **Gloves** – Gloves appropriate for the chemicals used in the lab (disposable neoprene or nitrile)
- **Specific PPE for the hazardous substance used** - (eg., dust mask, respirator, face shield)
- **Waste containers** in which to store waste and contaminated materials - plastic bags or buckets
- **Warning signs**



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6.3 DEFINING A MAJOR OR MINOR SPILL

A spill can be classified as minor or major, and will depend on a number of factors, including the volume, location and the hazards associated with the substance spilt. Figure 2, and Table 1 on the following pages, provides some guidance for classifying a spill, and therefore determining a course of action.

With reference to Table 1 below, and Figure 2 on the following page, if YES applies to any of the following scenarios, the spill is considered major.

Table 1 – Classifying a spill

SCENARIO	FURTHER INFORMATION
Does the substance pose an immediate fire hazard?	Refer to SDS for guidance. For example, an uncontrolled gas leak.

Does the quantity of the substance pose a danger?	Refer to SDS for guidance.
	As a general guide, spills of:
	- >100 mL or >10 g of a highly hazardous chemical such as a carcinogen, or 40% hydrofluoric acid (HF)
	- > 1 L or > 100 g of a:
	  - volatile or flammable solvent, or
	  - a highly reactive or corrosive substance.
	- mercury (Hg) greater than 40 mL.
	are considered major.

Does the substance present an immediate threat to human life, property or the environment?	
Is the substance uncontained or outside of the laboratory or where the substance is normally used?	

Additional notes for chemical spills:

- A major chemical spill will usually result in the immediate evacuation of the area, if not the entire building. For example: the uncontrolled release of ammonia from a gas cylinder in an unventilated enclosed area. The volume is large and may represent a high risk to persons in the area.
- A minor chemical spill is one that the individual can clean up. For example: 5ml of concentrated sulphuric acid in a fume cupboard. Although the risk from concentrated acid is high it is only a small volume that can easily be neutralised and removed.
- The Responding to Chemical Spills factsheet is available as a quick reference guide to refer in the event of a chemical spill and is a summary of the information provided on the following pages.

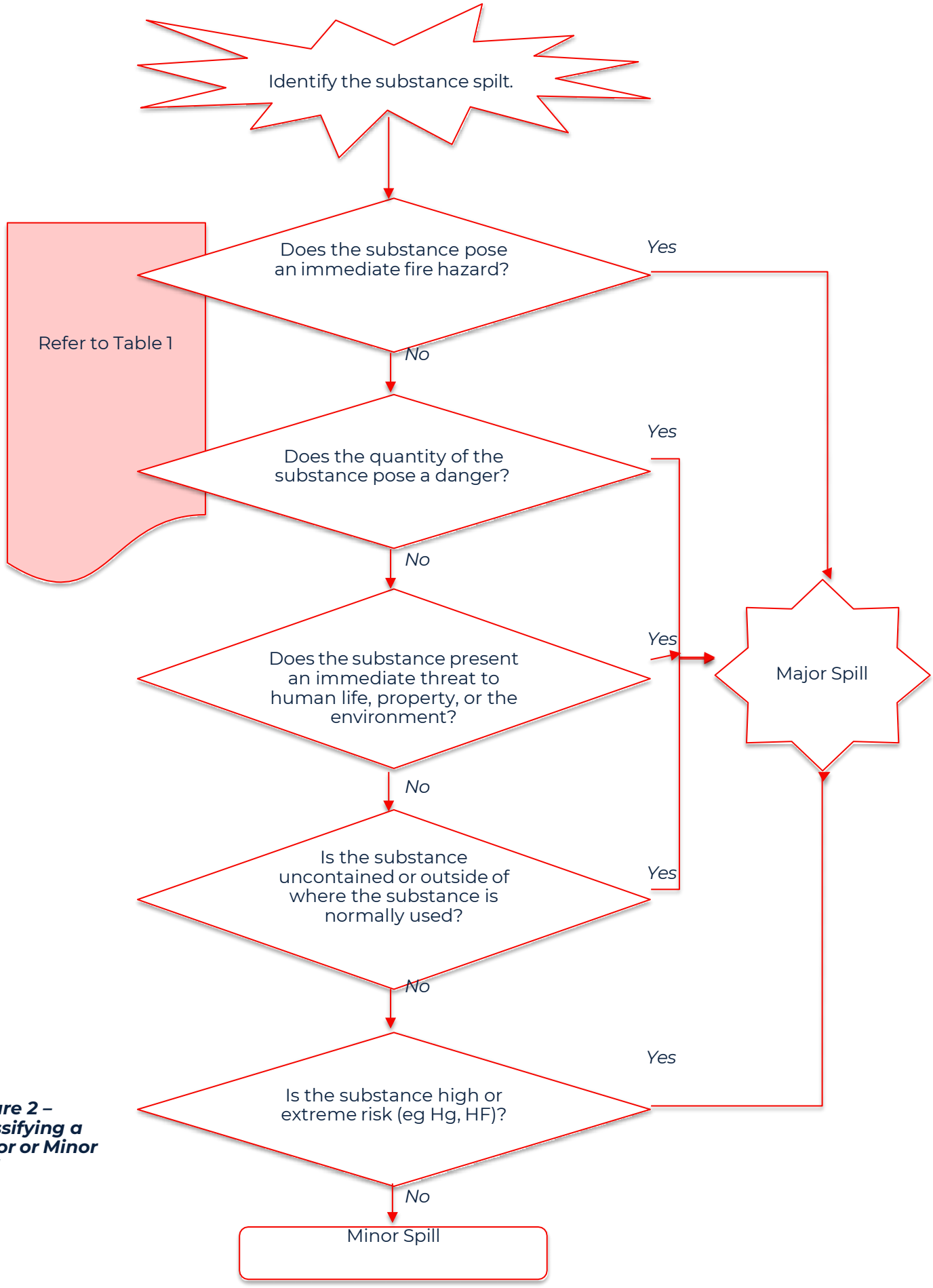


Figure 2 – Classifying a Major or Minor Spill

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6.4 MAJOR SPILL RESPONSE

Step 1- Protect yourself and others

- Avoid any contact with skin and eyes and avoid breathing vapours, dust or fume. PPE may be required if in close proximity to the spill.
- Evacuate the immediate area (if the spill is outside do not evacuate to an area downwind of the spill).
- If safe to do so, assist any affected personnel in vacating the spill area, if they are unable to do so themselves.
- If safe to do so, turn off any ignition sources and close doors to prevent further contamination.
- Isolate and control access to the spill area – do not allow non-essential personnel to enter the spill area.

Step 2 – Raise the Alarm

- Notify UOW Security (4221 4900 or via SafeZone), and ask them to notify Emergency Services if required. *If working offsite and Emergency Services are required call 000.*
- Provide the following information as appropriate:
    - Your name and phone number
    - Building and room number or location of incident
    - Name of substance
    - Known hazards of the substance
    - Amount of the substance spilt
    - Explanation of what happened
    - Condition on any injured personnel – is first aid or emergency response required?
    - Status of the area
- Contact your Manager or Supervisor

Step 3– Apply immediate First Aid and treat contaminated individuals as per the SDS (using the appropriate first aid PPE). Isolate affected persons and advise UOW Security if first aid support or emergency response is required, if not already communicated.

Step 4– Contain and stop the spill, clean up and decontaminate the area

- Cooperate and assist emergency services on their arrival so they have the information to:
    - stop the spill at the source
    - contain the spill
    - clean up the spill
    - decontaminate the area and assess the area for damage to equipment and other materials
    - undertake tasks in a safe and effective manner using the appropriate PPE.
- Do not re-enter the spill area unless advised by Emergency Services that it is safe to do so.

Step 5- Evaluate and Review the incident.

- Record the incident in SafetyNet and conduct an incident investigation with a view to develop and implement corrective and preventive controls.
- Ensure any external reporting requirements are met, if applicable. Refer to Section 6.9.

6.5 MINOR SPILL RESPONSE

Step 1 – Protect yourself and others

- Avoid any contact with skin and eyes and avoid breathing vapours or dust. Be aware that fumes may also pose a risk if heat is present.
- Turn off any ignition sources and close doors to prevent further contamination (if applicable).

Step 2 – Immediately notify others in the area of the spill.

Corridors and pathways have a lot of traffic so it is important to alert passers-by of the spill and ensure the area is kept free of traffic.

Step 3 - Identify the chemical/s and hazards involved (SDS, label) and use the information on the physical and chemical properties of the material to judge response.

Step 4 – First Aid response – if there is chemical exposure to a worker, respond as quickly as possible to administer appropriate first aid (using the appropriate first aid PPE), or seek assistance from security (4221 4555 for non-life threatening, 4221 4900 for emergency situations or use SafeZone).

Step 5 - Ensure you are wearing correct PPE to respond to the spill (as per the SDS advice).

This may include:

- chemically resistant safety gloves;
- goggles;
- enclosed footwear (eg., a pair of gum boots)
- cotton laboratory coat
- full or half face respirator (depending on type and extent of spill) with filters appropriate for the spilt chemical

Step 6 – Contain and stop the spill, clean up and decontaminate the area.

- Approach with care - many harmful chemicals lack colour or offensive odours. Avoid breathing vapours from the spill. Never assume the chemical is harmless.
- Control the spill source.
- Contain the spill with a barrier (damming) or use appropriate absorbent material from the spill kit.
- Clean up promptly and thoroughly and neutralise any acids/alkalis.
- Decontaminate the affected area, equipment and clothing and dispose of any contaminated material appropriately.

Step 7 – Evaluate and review the incident

Review area when decontamination is complete. Check walkways, floors, stairs, and equipment for contamination or damage.

6.6 GENERIC SPILL RESPONSE EXAMPLES

Table 2 provides some examples of some hazardous substances used whilst conducting UOW activities where spill response may be required. Always refer to the SDS for specific detail.

Table 2 – Generic spill response examples

SUBSTANCE	RECOMMENDED ACTION
Organic Chemicals	- Use an absorbent such as vermiculate - Place spent vermiculite in a sealed labelled container for waste disposal by a licensed contractor - Flammable solvents can be cleaned up with absorbent rags and then placed in fully open headed drums that are sealed, suitably labelled.
Oxidising acids	- **WARNING. DO NOT USE PAPER TOWELS OR SAWDUST TO CLEAN OXIDISING ACID SPILLS** - The safety data sheet must always be consulted when dealing with these types of spills. In particular the hazards of the chemical (including acute and chronic health effects), reactivity information, safety precautions for handling and specific information for dealing with spills.
Acids	- For small spillages of acids use dry sand or carbonate to contain spill. - The area should be flushed with water but not to the extent that the spillage is spread unnecessarily. - Neutralise an acid with sodium bicarbonate by sprinkling generously over spill. - Laboratory Spill Kits should contain soda ash (sodium bicarbonate) to sprinkle liberally over the spill. If necessary wear a P1 mask to avoid breathing soda ash dust.
Alkalis	- Contain the alkali spill using dry sand or neutraliser. - Neutralise with boric or citric acid before clean-up. - Residual alkali should be washed with water ensuring no contact. - Laboratory Spill Kits should contain boric acid to sprinkle liberally over the spill. If necessary wear a P1 mask to avoid breathing boric acid dust.
Petroleum and vegetable oils	- Use an absorbent such as vermiculate - Prevent the contents entering any nearby stormwater drains using drain protectors and absorbent booms and absorbent pads - Place spent vermiculite and other contaminated materials in a sealed labelled container for waste disposal by a licensed contractor
Petrol	- Shut off all sources of ignition. - Ensure area is well ventilated. - Evacuate people from the area (and down-wind if outside). - Wear appropriate PPE. - Use an absorbent boom to contain the spill and prevent further spread.

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Table 2 – Generic spill response examples

SUBSTANCE	RECOMMENDED ACTION
	- Absorb the spill with sand or other absorbent material such as vermiculate. - Use a spark-free shovel or dustpan to load the contaminated absorbent material into properly labelled containers or drums and seal for disposal. - Dispose and treat as hazardous waste.
Diesel	- Use an absorbent such as vermiculate. - Prevent the contents entering any nearby stormwater drains using drain protectors and absorbent booms and absorbent pads. - Place spent vermiculite and other contaminated materials in a sealed labelled container for waste disposal by a licensed contractor.
Pesticides and herbicides	- The safety data sheet must always be consulted when dealing with these types of spills. - Use an absorbent such as vermiculate. - Prevent the contents entering any nearby stormwater drains using drain protectors and absorbent booms and absorbent pads. - Place spent vermiculite and other contaminated materials in a sealed labelled container for waste disposal by a licensed contractor.
Coolants	- Use an absorbent such as vermiculate. - Prevent the contents entering any nearby stormwater drains using drain protectors and absorbent booms and absorbent pads. - Place spent vermiculite and other contaminated materials in a sealed labelled container for waste disposal by a licensed contractor.

6.7 HIGH AND EXTREME RISK CHEMICALS

Highly hazardous chemicals, such as mercury or hydrofluoric acid, require specific written procedures to detail a spill response. For example, there is a Safe Work Procedure UOW00212 Small Mercury Spills in SafetyNet and Hydrofluoric Acid Management Guidelines details HF spills response.

All personnel handling these highly hazardous substances should be familiar with the relevant documents and be trained in correct spills response procedures.

6.8 DECONTAMINATION AND DISPOSAL

Dispose of clean-up materials in appropriate bags or plastic buckets. These containers must be compatible with the spilled substance. Contaminated equipment and clothing must be decontaminated and if necessary disposed of and replaced.

Items that cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of as hazardous waste. Label the spills waste container with a hazardous waste label and dispose of on the next hazardous collection day. For further information refer to the UOW Waste Management web page.

6.9 INCIDENT REPORTING

6.9.1 Incidents involving major spills must be reported by completing the *Hazard and Incident report* online using SafetyNet.

6.9.2 In the event of a building evacuation the WHS unit may need to carry out an investigation. An Emergency Evacuation Debrief Form must be completed by the Chief Building Warden.

6.9.3 In the event of an incident defined as "notifiable" by SafeWork NSW, that is, if it *"arises out of the conduct of a business or undertaking and results in the death, serious injury or serious illness of a person or involves a dangerous incident"*, the area must not be disturbed until any investigation is complete or SafeWork NSW has given authority to do so. The WHS Unit (4221 3931 or whs-admin@uow.edu.au) must be contacted in the event of a "notifiable" incident and are responsible for notifying SafeWork NSW.

6.9.4 In the event of a "pollution incident" where there is risk of "material harm to the environment", such as the contamination of land and waterways (including stormwater) there is a duty under the Protection of the Environment and Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act), to report such incidents to the NSW Environmental Protection Authority. The Environmental Unit (environment_team@uow.edu.au) must be contacted in the event of a "pollution incident" and are responsible for notifying the NSW Environmental Protection Authority.

7.Referenced Documents

AS 2243.2	Safety in laboratories, Part 2: Chemical aspects and storage
AS 1940	The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids
AS 3780	The storage and handling of corrosive substances
AS/NZS 3833	The storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods, in packages and intermediate bulk containers

Dangerous Goods Storage Incompatibility Guide

Development of Safe Work Procedures Guidelines

Emergency Evacuation Debrief Form

Emergency Management Procedures

Hydrofluoric Acid Management Guidelines

Incident Management and Reporting Guidelines

Laboratory Waste Disposal Guidelines

NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Safe Work Procedure UOW00212 Small Mercury Spills in SafetyNet

Selection and use of Gloves Guidelines

Spill Factsheets

- Responding to a Chemical Spill factsheet

Sydney Water trade wastewater information: https://www.sydneywater.com.au/your-business/managing-trade-wastewater/commercial-trade-wastewater.html *and* https://www.sydneywater.com.au/your-business/managing-trade-wastewater/industrial-trade-wastewater.html

UOW Biological Safety Manual and Guidelines

UOW Waste Disposal Guidelines:

- Biological Waste Disposal Guide
- Hazardous Waste Disposal Guidelines
- Hazardous Waste Disposal Flowchart
- Laboratory Waste Disposal Guidelines
- Radioactive Waste Disposal Guidelines

WHS Incident Notification: Fact Sheet (Safe Work Australia)

WHS Risk Management Guidelines

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Working With Hazardous Chemicals and Dangerous Goods Guidelines

8. Version Control

VERSION NO.	DATE RELEASED	APPROVED BY	AMENDMENT
1	November 2012	Manager WHS	New document
2	November 2015	Manager WHS	Scheduled review – addition of oxidising acids to Section 9 table.
3	May 2024	Senior Manager WHS	Name change of document to Spill Management and Response Guidelines – combined Chemical Spill Management Guidelines (with Environment Unit revisions) with a draft Spill Prevention document from Environment Unit, FMD. Expanded scope beyond laboratory spills to all spills containing hazardous and dangerous substances. Incorporation of environmental legislative requirements. Created Spill Response Factsheets for specific types of spills eg., chemical, referenced within document.