

# Management Plan

## **Pollution Incident Response**

### **EPL 5583: Application of Herbicides**



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# Version History

Version Number	Date	Description of Amendments	Authorisation
1	01/09/2012	Development of PIRMP	Barry Bourke
2	10/10/2014	Update to reflect Reorganisation (staff and titles)and new versions of forms and current SDS's	Barry Bourke

## Distribution

A hard copy of this plan will be retained by the Senior Noxious Weeds and Pest Management Officer and additional copies will be located on each of the weed spray vehicles and in the chemical storage shed. The controlled copy will be retained in ECM, Council's document management system, where it can be accessed by all personnel as necessary. A public version of this plan will also be placed on Council's website.

[www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au](http://www.newcastle.nsw.gov.au)

## Terms and Definitions

<b>EPA</b>	Environment Protection Authority
<b>EPL</b>	Environment Protection Licence
<b>Immediately</b>	Promptly and without delay
<b>Notifiable Incident</b>	A pollution incident causing or threatening material harm (actual or potential harm to the health or safety of human beings or to ecosystems that is not trivial, or results in actual or potential loss or property damage of an amount, exceeding \$10,000).
<b>PIRMP</b>	Pollution Incident Response Management Plan
<b>POEO ACT</b>	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
<b>Pollution Incident</b>	Pollution incident means an incident or set of circumstances during or as a consequence of which there is or is likely to be a leak, spill or other escape or deposit of a substance, as a result of which pollution has occurred, is occurring or is likely to occur.
<b>Relevant Authority</b>	Environment Protection Authority, NSW Health (Public Health Unit), WorkCover, The City of Newcastle and Fire and Rescue NSW
<b>SDS</b>	Safety Data Sheet

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# 1.0 Introduction

Under the *Noxious Weeds Act 1993* The City of Newcastle (Council) is responsible for the management and control of weeds on all land that is under Council's care and control. In order to meet this requirement, Council implements an integrated weed management approach for the removal and control of weeds.

One of the primary techniques utilised is the application of herbicides, although in most cases the negative impacts of herbicide can be prevented, by exercising due care and carrying out the control programs in an environmentally responsible manner. In some circumstances Council is required to apply herbicides directly to aquatic weeds which have the potential to result in pollution of waters and impact on non-target species.

As a result, Council currently holds an Environment Protection Licence under the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997* (POEO Act) for the application of herbicides to the waterways of The City of Newcastle Local Government Area\*. The licence contains conditions which aim to minimise the environmental impacts of herbicide application, prevent water pollution and ensure the implementation of best practice weed management.

Under part 5.7A of the POEO Act, licensees are required to prepare *Pollution Incident Response Management Plans*. These plans are designed to ensure that pollution incidents are minimised through the identification of risks and the development of planned actions to minimise and manage those risks and to ensure that emergency response procedures are developed and implemented in the event that an incident occurs.

This plan has been prepared in accordance with the requirements contained in section 153C of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Amendment Act 2011* and the details prescribed by the *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009*.

\* See Appendix 1 for a copy of the Environment Protection Licence (EPL) 5583.

## 2.0 Objectives

The objectives of this plan are to ensure:

- (1) The effective management of noxious and environmental weeds, in order to reduce the negative impacts of weeds on the environment.
- (2) That the risks associated with this activity are mitigated, to ensure the protection of workers, the community and the environment.
- (3) That Council's weed management practices are ecologically, socially and financially sustainable.
- (4) That a comprehensive and timely response to all pollution incidents occurs, including the effective communication of the incident to the relevant authorities and those who may be affected by the impacts of the incident.
- (5) Compliance with all legislative requirements.

## 3.0 Scope

This plan applies to all waterways within the City of Newcastle LGA including the waters of the Hunter River and its tributaries, where the application of herbicides either by or on behalf of Council occurs\*. This includes all ancillary activities associated with the application of herbicides including storage, handling, transportation and disposal.

Council's Annual Noxious Weed Control Program identifies the types of weeds and the waterways which will be targeted each financial year\*.

\* See Appendix 2 for a list of the waterways to which this plan applies and maps of these locations.

## 4.0 Legal Requirements

### Pesticide Act 1999

Under the POEO Act, Council has a responsibility to:

- Only use pesticides which are registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA).
- Take all reasonable steps to determine all the risks involved in using a pesticide and taking appropriate action to avoid and minimise those risks.
- Only use pesticides in accordance with the label instructions unless an APVMA off-label permit is obtained and complied with or a lower application rate is used than recommended on the label (unless the label instructions or an EPA pesticide control order specifically prohibits use at lower rates).
- Store pesticides in a container appropriate to the chemical being stored with an approved label.
- The *Pesticides Regulation 2009* makes it compulsory for all people who use pesticides for commercial or occupational purposes to make a record of their pesticide use. The record must be made within 24 hours of use and kept for three years. The record needs to contain information about:
  - who applied the pesticide
  - what was applied
  - when, how and where it was applied
  - what it was applied to
  - the quantity that was applied
  - outdoor application by spray equipment: an estimate of wind speed and direction.

- Ensure that all staff who use pesticides as part of their job, are trained in the use of such. This training must be renewed every five years. The minimum level of competency in pesticide use required under the Regulation is Australian Qualifications Framework Level 3 (AQF3).

### Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997

Under the POEO Act, Council has a responsibility to:

- Prevent pollution relating to air, water, land, noise and waste disposal.
- Immediately notify the Relevant Authorities (EPA, Council, Public Health Unit, WorkCover Authority, and Fire & Rescue NSW) of pollution incidents which involve actual or potential material harm to the health or safety of people or to the environment.
- Obtain an Environment Protection Licence for the carrying out of non-scheduled activities for the purpose of regulating water pollution which may result from the activity and comply with the conditions outlined in the licence.
- Prepare a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan for the licensed premise, to be publicly displayed on Council's website.
- Complete an Annual Return for the licensed premises.

### Work Health and Safety Act 2011

Under the WH&S Act, Council must ensure that:

- Risks to health and safety associated with using, handling, generating or storing hazardous chemicals at a workplace are identified and managed.
- All hazardous chemicals used, handled or stored at the workplace are labelled correctly.
- A current safety data sheet (SDS) for a hazardous chemical is readily accessible to a person at the workplace.
- A register of hazardous chemicals used, handled or stored at the workplace is prepared and kept at the workplace and is regularly maintained to ensure the information in the register is up to date.
- A manifest is prepared and maintained if the quantity of the hazardous chemicals or group of hazardous chemicals used, handled or stored at the workplace exceeds the manifest quantity. Council must also ensure that written notice is given to the regulator.
- A hazardous chemical used, handled or stored at the workplace does not become unstable, decompose or change (and in the process creates a new hazard or significantly increases the risk).
- Appropriate safety signage is displayed.
- Where there is a risk from a spill or leak of a hazardous chemical, provision is made in each part of the workplace where the hazardous chemical is used, handled, generated or stored for a spill containment system.

# 5.0 Roles and Responsibilities

Manager Civil Works is responsible for ensuring that:

- Adequate resources are provided for the implementation of this plan
- Staff are trained and competent in undertaking their roles
- The relevant Authorities are notified in the event of a pollution incident
- This plan is authorised, along with all subsequent amendments
- This plan is initiated in the event of an incident (as the 24 hour contact)

Senior Noxious Weeds and Pest Management Officer is responsible for:

- Ensuring that staff carry out activities in accordance with the procedures outlined in this plan
- Undertaking site assessments to determine the methodology and herbicide required
- Providing written notification at least 7 days prior to the application of the herbicide
- Completion of the Annual Return and renewal of the EPL.

Operators are responsible for:

- Carrying out activities in accordance with the procedures outlined in this plan
- Participating in the testing and review of this plan
- Participating in training as required

## 6.0 Risk Management

### 6.1 Hazard Identification

The hazards and risk associated with the application of herbicides are identified in Council's Work Health Safety Management System (WHS Risk Management). This System identifies the hazards, risk, inherent risk rating, control measures and residual risk rating. Table 1 below provides an extract of the hazards which are associated with this activity.

**Table 1 – Description and Likelihood of Hazards**

Hazard	Impact	Likelihood (with controls in place)
Chemical spill or leak	Contamination of water	Rare: May happen in exceptional circumstances
	Land contamination	Possible: Might occur at sometime
	Harm to non-target species	Unlikely: Not likely to occur
Incorrect application (herbicide type, quantity or method)	Contamination of water	Rare: May happen in exceptional circumstances
	Land contamination	Rare: May happen in exceptional circumstances
	Harm to non-target species	Rare: May happen in exceptional circumstances
Generation of noise	Excessive noise generation resulting in reduction in amenity and disturbance to the community	Possible: Might occur at sometime
Spread of weeds	Increased competition and biodiversity impacts	Rare: may happen in exceptional circumstances
Exposure to persons through contact with skin, inhalation or swallowing	Death	Rare: may happen in exceptional circumstances
	Injury	Unlikely: Not likely to occur
	illness	Possible: Might occur at sometime

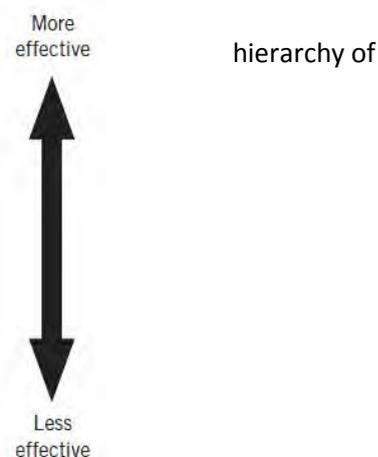
The following methods will be utilised to identify additional hazards/risks:

- Use of Council’s *WHS Risk Assessment Form (FM 3.6.1)*. This form is completed by the Supervisor prior to works commencing and identifies the hazards and controls implemented in accordance with standard work procedures. A copy of this form is provided in Appendix 3.
- Use of Council’s *WHS Management System Form – Temporary Workplace Risk Assessment/ Induction Form (FM 3.2.10)*. This form is to be completed by any employee of Council reporting a hazard prior to work starting, which cannot be effectively controlled immediately . A copy of this form is provided in Appendix 4.

## 6.2 Hierarchy of Controls

When determining how to control risks in the workplace the following control must be applied:

1. **Eliminate** the hazard altogether.
2. **Substitute** the hazard with a safer alternative.
3. **Isolate** the hazard from anyone who could be harmed.
4. Use **engineering** controls to reduce the risk.
5. Use **administrative** controls to reduce the risk.
6. Use **personal protective equipment (PPE)**.



# 7.0 Training

## 7.1 Herbicide Mixing, Application, Transport and Storage

- All staff who mix or apply herbicides or calibrate equipment used to apply herbicides must hold Australian Qualifications Framework Level 3 (AQF 3) or above. AQF 3 requires the following units of competency to be attained:
  - *AHCCHM303A (Prepare and Apply Chemicals), and*
  - *AHCCHM304A (Transport, Handle and Store Chemicals).*
- Proof of training must be carried by all staff at all times, as it may be requested to be produced by an Authorised Officer of the EPA. This may include:
  - a certificate or statement of attainment issued by the registered training organisation in accordance with the Australian Qualifications Framework (AQF)
  - a card that has been approved by the EPA as being an equivalent record of evidence to the above forms of proof – currently this applies to cards issued by ChemCert NSW, SmartTrain and RuralBiz training, or
  - a permit or licence held by groups such as pest technicians and aerial applicators, who are subject to separate mandatory qualification requirements.
- A refresher course must be completed every 5 years to ensure competency.

## 7.2 Induction Training

- All TCoN staff are required to participate in a formal Induction Training Program relating to the role of a Council employee and responsibilities regarding Environmental Management and Work Health and Safety.
- Site induction training is undertaken by the Senior Noxious Weeds and Pest Management Officer. Training involves the detailed review and acceptance of documented procedures relevant to the each staff member, to ensure that staff are aware of their roles and responsibilities and any site specific safety procedures.
- All staff that apply or mix herbicides in or around waterways will be required to undertake training in relation to the procedures outlined in this plan, to ensure that staff are aware of their roles and responsibilities. The objectives of providing training and updates will be to:
  - Create awareness of the potential hazards associated with the activity which may cause harm to staff, the community and the environment and the controls implemented to minimise the risk.
  - Ensure staff understand the procedures which must be implemented in the event of a pollution incident.
  - Ensure staff understand the internal and external reporting requirements.

## 7.3 Record Keeping

- A record of training attendance and competencies for each staff member is maintained, updated and then recorded by the WHS Training Officer. This system provides an alert to the relevant Supervisor when staff are required to undertake refresher training.

# 8.0 Procedure

## Step 1 – Undertake a site assessment

In most instances a site assessment is required prior to implementing weed management techniques in order to determine the methodology and herbicide to be utilised. This will be undertaken by the Senior Noxious Weeds and Pest Management Officer and the following aspects should be considered:

- Identify the type of weed/s.
- Establish the exact location and extent of the weed/s.
- Identify any hazards/risk associated with the site.

## Step 2 – Determine the methodology

Using the information obtained from the site assessment, the appropriate method of weed control must be determined. An integrated weed management approach is the most effective method used to control weeds. It involves a sustainable approach to long-term management of weeds using a combination of the following techniques:

- Weed prevention
- Mechanical control
- Chemical control
- Biological control

Where the use of chemicals is considered, the hierarchy of control must be implemented in-line with Council's *WHS Risk Management* protocols as outlined below:

- 1. Elimination:** Where possible, alternative weed control methods should be utilised.
- 2. Substitution:** Where possible replace the chemical with a less toxic chemical.
- 3. Minimisation:** Minimise the amount of chemical used (e.g. by increasing efficiency, dilution, or recycling of the chemical).
- 4. Engineering controls:** Reduce the risk of chemicals or their by-products entering the environment or affecting the health and safety of staff and the community (e.g. through PPE, staff training, safe work procedures).

When scheduling works, where possible, schedule outside of the peak times, to minimise potential impacts on the community.

### Step 3 - Selection of herbicide

- Only herbicides registered by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority for use in aquatic environments will be used to control weeds in and around waterways, unless an Off Label Permit is obtained from the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority for the product to be used for a purpose or in a manner that is not included on the approved label.
- The herbicide utilised will be based on the type of weed.
- Council currently uses two chemicals in waterways:
  - *Roundup Herbicide*, and
  - *Metsulfuron Methyl*.

These chemicals are utilised for their non-residual and low toxicity properties. In-line with Council's *WHS Risk Management* protocols, ongoing investigation and research will be undertaken to identify and trial more environmentally sensitive chemicals or alternative techniques for weed control.

*\*See appendix 5 for SDS for Roundup Herbicide*

*\*See appendix 6 for SDS for Metsulfuron Methyl*

### Step 4 – Notification

- The annual Noxious weeds Control Program will be displayed on Council's website (see link below)
- [http://www.ncc.nsw.gov.au/noxious\\_weeds](http://www.ncc.nsw.gov.au/noxious_weeds)
- At least 7 days prior to the application of the herbicide(s) in the waters, the Senior Noxious Weeds and Pest Management Officer will provide written notification to any occupier of the waters or any occupier of land adjacent to the waters into which herbicide(s) are to be applied (see appendix 7). This notification will include the following details:
  - what herbicide(s) is to be applied,
  - when the herbicide(s) is to be applied,
  - a warning not to use, drink or swim in the water until further notice,
  - that further information can be obtained from Council, and
  - contact person and phone number.
- At least 7 days prior to the application of the herbicide(s) to the waters, the Senior Noxious Weeds and Pest Management Officer will also publish a notice in the local newspaper, notifying the intention to apply herbicide(s) to the waters. This notification will include the following details:
  - what herbicide(s) is to be applied,

- when the herbicide(s) is to be applied,
- a warning not to use, drink or swim in the water until further notice,
- that further information can be obtained from Council, and
- contact person and phone number.

## Step 5 – Quantity of herbicide applied

Herbicides, if mixed incorrectly can have a significant impact on the environment. To minimise the risk of this occurring the following controls must be in place at all times:

- All herbicides must be mixed in accordance with the instructions on the label (unless an Off Label Permit is obtained from the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority).
- If the herbicide has not been used previously, a minimum of two staff must read the label and the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) prior to mixing. A copy of the SDS's for *Glyphosate 360*, and *Metsulfuron Methyl* have been provided in Appendix 5 and 6.
- The required amount of herbicide will be calculated and mixed accordingly to minimise waste. If any herbicide is left after the job is complete, where possible the mixed herbicide will be stored in a bunded area and applied to the next job.
- If the herbicide is mixed and the weather conditions are not suitable for spraying, mixed herbicide will be stored in a bunded area until conditions become suitable.

Prior to decanting the herbicide into the spray truck, the Operator must complete a full inspection of the spray equipment, to identify any potential faults in hoses or connections and complete a Temporary Workplace Risk Assessment / Induction Form.

When decanting the herbicide into the spray vehicles, a spill kit will be readily accessible to be used in the event of a spill.

## Step 6 - Transportation of Herbicides

- The quantity of herbicide transported will be limited to the amount used each day.
- Spill kits will be located on each of the weed spray vehicles and must be inspected regularly to ensure they are complete. The spill kits must be appropriate to the capacity of potential spills.

## Step 7 - Application of Herbicides

### Prior to Use

- Prior to the application of herbicides, undertake a site specific risk assessment, including an assessment of weather conditions to identify any site specific controls (weed spraying will not occur in unsuitable conditions). These details are to be recorded on the Pesticide Application Log. A copy of this Log is provided in Appendix 8.
- Warning signs must be displayed near the application area (at access points), and attached to the spray vehicle.
- Weed spraying must not be undertaken adjacent to certified organic farms registered with Council, unless the property owner has not controlled the noxious weed/s. These farms will have their boundaries marked as organic farms at all times.
- Warning signs must be in plain English and must include:
  - Purpose of use (e.g. weed/s being treated)
  - Chemical being used
  - Contact details of Council (During and after business hours).
- The signs will be regularly monitored to ensure they remain in place and are visible to the public until the water is safe.

### During Use

- Herbicides must be applied in accordance with the directions on the label (unless an Off Label Permit is obtained from the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority).
- Appropriate PPE must be worn at all times when applying herbicides. The following items must be worn in accordance with Council's policy:
  - Cotton or disposable overalls.
  - Impervious boots and PVC gauntlet gloves.
  - Half face respirator.
  - RQ2000 respirator fitted with RC86 cartridges or equivalent.
  - Lifejacket (if applying using a boat),
  - Washable hat,
  - Sunglasses/goggles,
  - Sunscreen.
- Staff must work in pairs at all times whilst applying herbicide to waterways.

### **After Use**

- Remove all clothing and boots that were worn whilst applying the herbicides and place in a plastic bag.
- Wash any contaminated clothing separately at your place of residence.

## **Step 8 - Records of herbicides applied**

- The *Pesticide Application Log* must be completed after each individual job.
- The completed *Pesticide Application Log* must be returned to the Senior Noxious Weeds and Pest Management Officer at the end of each shift or no later than the following working day.
- The Senior Noxious Weeds and Pest Management Officer will audit and review the following:
  - Herbicide & quantity applied
  - Weed treated
  - Location
  - Weather conditions
  - Time taken for treatment
  - Date of treatment
  - Any complaints made
- The forms must include the following details:
  - location of where the herbicide(s) was applied and the area of water covered by the application,
  - date of herbicides(s) application
  - type of weeds(s) treated,
  - name of herbicide (s) applied and formulation /mixing details of the herbicide(s),
  - the amount of herbicide(s) used,
  - the wind speed (m/s) and direction at the time of the herbicide(s) application
  - the air temperature (degrees celcius) at the time of the herbicide(s) application,
  - if applicable, whether it was low tide or high tide at the time of the herbicide application,
  - humidity (where applicable).
  - rainfall (mm)over the 24 hour period immediately prior to and following the herbicide(s) application,
  - names of person(s) applying the herbicide(s) and supervisor,
  - the date and time of any query by any person in relation to the herbicide(s) application,
  - the method by which any such query was made,
  - the name and contact details of the person making any such query,
  - the nature of any such query , and
  - any action taken by the Licensee in relation to any such query.
- The *Pesticide Application Log* must be kept for at least 3 years after the herbicide(s) application to which they relate was undertaken.

## Step 9 - Wash down of spray trucks

- Spray tanks are to be triple rinsed and cleaned thoroughly using clean water or a registered tank cleaner on a weekly basis or prior to a change in chemical used.
- Apply a neutralising agent in accordance with the relevant SDS, where required.
- All areas within the vehicle that may have been exposed to chemicals (such as handles, vinyl seats, steering wheel, and any knobs) are to be cleaned with de-contamination wipes once a week.

## Step 10 - Disposal of Herbicides

All empty containers must be triple rinsed as soon as they are empty. Containers which cannot be recycled will be damaged to prevent re-use and disposed of at Summerhill Waste Management Centre.

## Step 11 - Storage of Herbicides

- Herbicides must be stored:
  - In the original container.
  - In containers that are labelled correctly in accordance with *WHS: Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals*.
  - In an area protected from the weather and with adequate ventilation.
  - In a bunded area which is appropriate to the herbicide being stored and greater than the capacity of chemicals stored. The bund must be regularly monitored to ensure it is free from contamination.
  - With appropriate hazchem signage displayed where the herbicide is stored to identify the potential risks.
  - Separately from non-compatible hazardous chemicals.
- The volume of herbicides stored should be kept to a minimum, taking into consideration usage and shelf life.
- Current SDS's must be easily accessible where herbicides are stored.
- If the amount of herbicides stored exceeds manifest quantities the quantity and type of chemical stored must be detailed in Council's Manifest.

## Step 11 - Maintenance of Plant & Equipment

- All plant and equipment will be maintained and serviced regularly in accordance with Council's Fleet Management System.
- All equipment used to apply herbicides will be calibrated as required.

# 9.0 Emergency Response

## 9.1 Pollution Complaints

- Complaints can be made by phoning The City of Newcastle on ph: 49746000. This number can be obtained from the signage displayed whilst applying the herbicide as well as the public notifications.
- Records must be kept of all complaints made to Council in relation to pollution arising from any of the activities associated with the Environment Protection Licence. The record must include details of the following:
  - the date and time of the complaint
  - the method by which the complaint was made
  - any personal details of the complainant which were provided by the complainant or, if no such details were provided, a note to that effect
  - the nature of the complaint
  - the action taken in relation to the complaint, including any follow-up contact with the complainant
  - if no action was taken, the reasons why no action was taken.
- The record of a complaint must be kept for at least 4 years after the complaint was made.
- The record must be produced to any authorised officer of the EPA who asks to see them.

## 9.2 Emergency Response

It is not feasible to provide comprehensive instructions on the precise actions to be taken for every possible pollution incident. Each situation will need to be assessed and responded to in a manner which is appropriate for the circumstances of the incident, using the process steps outlined below.

Council's Manager Civil Works is responsible for activating this plan in the event of an incident, and can be contacted via the following means:

Ph: 4974 2253

Mob: 0408 330 963

In the event that an incident occurs, the first step is to undertake a risk assessment of the site to determine if there is a risk to people, property and/or the environment and implement immediate corrective actions to prevent further harm in accordance with the relevant SDS.

In general, the primary control which should be implemented is to eliminate the pollution source through isolation. Once this is completed the spill kit must be utilised to contain the spill and once contained the contaminated material should be disposed of at an approved waste management facility.

## 9.3 Incident Reporting & Investigation

All incidents require some form of notification. The two different types of reporting include External and Internal Reporting. Staff who are involved in or witness the incident are required to immediately assess whether the incident is of a notifiable nature – that is any incident resulting in actual or potential material harm to the health or safety of human beings or the environment that is not trivial, or results in actual or potential loss or property damage exceeding \$10,000.

If unsure as to whether it is a reportable incident, consult with the Manager Regulatory Services **IMMEDIATELY**. If the incident occurs outside of standard operating hours when the Compliance Services Manager is not available for consultation - **IMMEDIATELY** contact the relevant Authorities identified below.

### External Reporting

Environmental incidents which require external notification are required to be notified **IMMEDIATELY**. Where adequate resources are available to allow for concurrent notification and immediate response to an environmental incident, notification to the relevant Authorities must be given 'immediately'. The decision on whether to notify should not delay immediate actions to ensure the safety of people or contain a pollution incident, however the notification to the relevant Authorities should be made as soon as it is safe to do so.

If the pollution incident presents an immediate threat to human life or property '000' must be called first. If the incident does not present an immediate threat to human life or property or once '000' has been called then the other relevant Authorities listed below must be notified **IMMEDIATELY** in the following order:

	<b>Relevant Authority</b>	<b>Phone Number</b>
1	EPA – Environment line	131 555 (24 hours)
2	Work Cover	13 10 50 (24 hours)
3	The City of Newcastle	4974 2000 (24 hours)
4	Fire and Rescue NSW	000 ( 24 hours)
5	NSW Police	000 (24 hours)
6	Hunter New England Health	4921 3000 (24 hours)

When notifying the relevant Authorities, state that you are calling to advise of a pollution incident and provide the following information (if known):

- The time, date, nature, duration and location of the incident
- The location of the place where pollution is occurring or is likely to occur
- The nature, the estimated quantity or volume and the concentration of any pollutants involved
- The circumstances in which the incident occurred (including the cause of the incident, if known)
- The action taken or proposed to be taken to deal with the incident and any resulting pollution or threatened pollution
- Other information prescribed by the regulations

Any required information that is not known when the incident is notified must be notified to the relevant Authorities immediately once it becomes known.

When each of the relevant Authorities are notified, the following must be recorded:

- The time of the call
- The date of the call
- Incident/reference numbers given by the relevant Authority
- The name of the operator
- Information provided
- If further notification is required

These details must be recorded on the *Safety and Insurance Management System* and forwarded to the Manager Regulatory Services **IMMEDIATELY**.

The Manager Regulatory Services will scan and register the incident report form into ECM subject index "WHS Personal Safety and Environmental Incidents" with the relevant précis.

### Internal Reporting

All incidents and near misses must be reported via a *SIMS Report (Safety and Insurance Management System)*. These forms must be forwarded to the Manager – Regulatory Services within 24 hours of the incident occurring.

An investigation will be undertaken with the relevant staff, to determine the cause of the incident and identify corrective and preventative actions to ensure that the incident does not re-occur.

All corrective and preventative actions will be reviewed within 3 months of the implementation to determine if the actions were 'effective' or 'ineffective'. Where the action is determined to be 'not effective', additional corrective/preventative actions will be identified and implemented.

### Communication

Communication is an important aspect of managing any response to a pollution incident. The mechanisms used and the information provided to stakeholders will depend on the circumstances of the pollution incident.

The objective of communication is to ensure that those potentially affected by a pollution incident know what has happened, how they may be affected by the incident, what they can do avoid potential harm, and to explain what Council is doing to rectify the incident.

Following a pollution incident the occupiers of neighbouring premises will be notified via a letterbox drop/door knock. An assessment of who should be notified will be undertaken by the Manager Civil Works in consultation with the Manager Regulatory Services as necessary.

In most cases, a pollution incident will be confined to a particular location and notification to stakeholders can be handled by the erection of warning signage. Where the incident is not confined to a particular area and/or may have a significant impact upon the environment the following types of communication

mechanisms are to be considered when selecting an appropriate means of providing stakeholder notification;

- Phoning stakeholders,
- Emailing stakeholders,
- Issuing of media releases, and
- Posting of notices on Council’s website.

The EPA is also able to issue a direction to notify any other person of the incident that the EPA considers necessary therefore directions given by the EPA must also be complied with.

## 10.0 Testing & Review

This plan will be reviewed and tested annually prior to submission of the Annual Return to ensure that the plan is accurate and up-to-date, and that the plan is capable of being implemented in a workable and effective manner.

In addition the plan will be reviewed and tested:

- within one month of any pollution incident (or near miss) occurring,
- when legislative requirements are changed, or
- when there is a change in work processes.

The scenarios tested will be obtained from the hazards identified in 6.1 (Table 1) of this plan and those with the highest risks will be tested as a priority. Two methods will be utilised which include undertaking desktop simulations and practical. The results of these tests will be recorded in ECM.

## Testing History

Test Number	Date	Testing Method (simulation / practical)	Authorisation
1	11/11/2014	Simulation - desktop	Barry Bourke
2	21/11/2014	Practical (in conjunction with Depot evacuation drill)	Rachael Evans Barry Bourke
3	19/08/2016	Practical (in conjunction with Depot evacuation drill)	Rachael Evans Barry Bourke

# Appendix 1 – EPA Licence

**Annual Return**  
NEWCASTLE CITY COUNCIL



**A Statement of Compliance - Licence Details**

ALL licence holders must check that the licence details in Section A are correct  
If there are changes to any of these details you must advise the EPA and apply as soon as possible for a variation to your licence or for a licence transfer.

License variation and transfer application forms are available on the EPA website at <http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing> or from regional offices of the EPA, or by contacting us on telephone 02 9995 5700  
If you are applying to vary or transfer your licence you must still complete this Annual Return

**A1 Licence Holder**

License Number: 6583  
Licence Holder: NEWCASTLE CITY COUNCIL  
Trading Name (if applicable):  
ABN: 26 242 036 126

**A2 Premises to which Licence Applies (if applicable)**

Common Name (if any): WATERWAYS OF NEWCASTLE CITY  
Premises: - NEWCASTLE NSW 2300

**A3 Activities to which Licence Applies**

N/A

**A4 Other Activities (if applicable)**

**A5 Fee-Based Activity Classifications**

Note that the fee based activity classification is used to calculate the administrative fee

Fee-based activity	Activity rate	Unit of measure
Other activities		annual capacity

**A6 Assessable Pollutants (Not Applicable)**

Page 2 of 9

**Annual Return**  
NEWCASTLE CITY COUNCIL



**ANNUAL RETURN**

LICENCE NO	6583
LICENCE HOLDER	NEWCASTLE CITY COUNCIL
REPORTING PERIOD	28-Aug-2011 to 27-Aug-2012

If your licence has been transferred, suspended, surrendered or revoked by the EPA during this reporting period, cross out the dates above and specify the new dates to which this Annual Return relates below

REVISED REPORTING PERIOD: / / to / /  
(Note: the revised reporting period also needs to be entered in Section E)

**THIS ANNUAL RETURN MUST BE RECEIVED BY THE EPA BEFORE 27-Oct-2012**

Your Annual Return must be completed, including certification in Section E, and submitted to the EPA no later than 60 Days after the end of the reporting period for your licence.

Failure to submit this Annual Return within 60 days after the reporting period ends may result in:

- the issue of a Penalty Notice for \$750 (individuals) or \$1500 (corporations);
- OR
- prosecution.

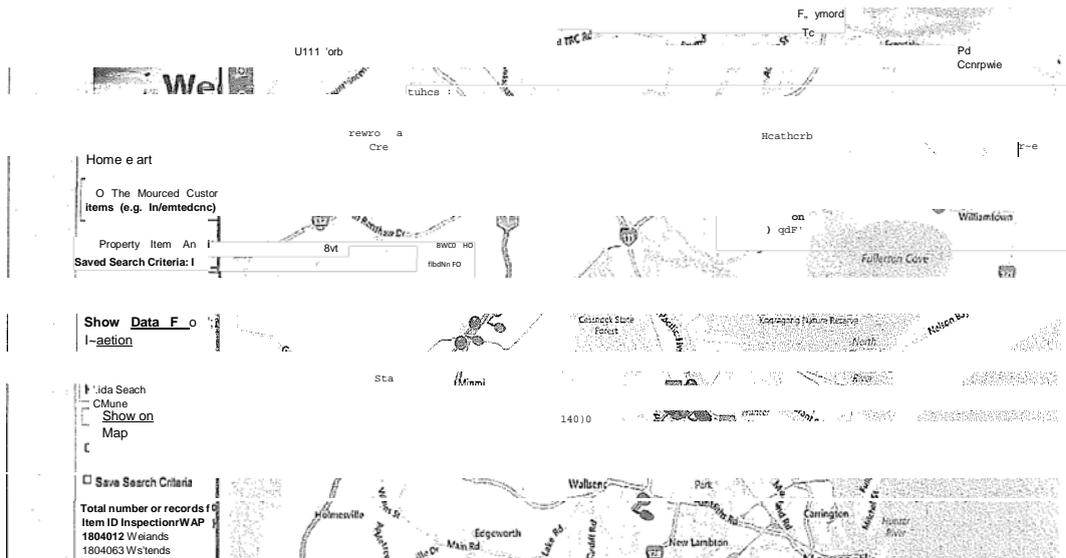
Please send your completed Annual Return by Registered Post to:

Regulatory and Compliance Support Unit  
Environment Protection Authority  
PO Box A290  
SYDNEY SOUTH NSW 1232

It is an offence to supply any information in this form to the EPA that is false or misleading in a material respect, or to certify a statement that is false or misleading in a material respect.  
**THERE IS A MAXIMUM PENALTY OF \$250,000 FOR A CORPORATION OR \$125,000 FOR AN INDIVIDUAL.**  
Details provided in this Annual Return will be available on the EPA's Public Register in accordance with section 306 of the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997.

Page 1 of 9

# Appendix 2 – TCoN Noxious Weed Control Program and Maps



# Appendix 3 – WHS Risk Assessment Form

Form No.	FM 3.6.1	Version	12	Date	Nov 2013	Review Date	Nov 2016
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## WHS Risk Assessment Form

Process / Task:		The Higher the Residual Risk, the higher the priority for implementation of Controls		
Site Location:		<b>HIGH</b> Residual Risk (25-20)	<b>MEDIUM</b> Residual Risk (19-11)	<b>LOW</b> Residual Risk (10-1)
Date of Assessment: <small>(Date that the RAF was first completed or was Biennially Reviewed)</small>		Eliminate or control the risk immediately. Written work procedure required. Eg SWMS. Communicate & train all employees then begin job.	Eliminate or control the risk before work commences. No formal written work procedure required. Communicate & train all employees then begin job.	No formal written work procedure required. Communicate & train all employees then begin job.
Assessment completed by:				
Approved by: _____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; width: 100%;"> <span>(print name)</span> <span>(signature)</span> </div>		Either a signature or DataWorks / ECM 'Note' must be used to indicate approval		
Person's consulted during the development of this RAF:				
Legislation / Codes of Practices / Standards / Chapters & Clauses referenced:				

Evaluation of available information (eg Safety Data Sheets, Manufacturers Manuals, other risk assessments):				
Level of supervision required:	<input type="checkbox"/> Continuous	<input type="checkbox"/> Intermittent	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrequent	<input type="checkbox"/> Not required

WHS Safety Signs: Copy and paste in any applicable Safety Signs from <a href="#">FM 3.6.3 WHS Safety Signs</a>	
Hazard / Danger Signs	PPE Required:

<b>Minor Reviews or Updates:</b> minor corrections, small additions or updates. <i>All changes should be added in italics</i> so that they are readily identifiable in the RAF.
Last updated on:
Last updated by:
Last updated on:
Last updated by:
Last updated on:
Last updated by:

Records of past incidents, illness & disease from this process / task in past 3 years:
Potential emergency situations from this process / task:

Activity	Hazard	Initial Risk Rating		Can you Eliminate the Hazard?	Hierarchy of Control Measures If 'No', work through the controls sequentially. Tick and provide further detail on the control selected: Substitution, Isolation, Engineering, Administration, Personal Protective Equipment.  Add the applicable WHS Safety Sign in the table on page 1	Residual Risk Rating		Person/s Responsible
		H/M/L	#			H/M/L	#	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			

\*\*\* Note: To put an 'X' in the boxes: Double click the box then select 'checked' \*\*\*

Risk Rating Matrix		CONSEQUENCE					CONSEQUENCE	LIKELIHOOD
		Catastrophic	Major	Moderate	Minor	Insignificant		
LIKELIHOOD	Almost Certain	25	23	20	16	11	<b>Catastrophic:</b> Single or multiple fatalities.	<b>Almost certain:</b> Is expected to occur in most circumstances. (common)
	Likely	24	21	17	12	7	<b>Major:</b> Hospitalisation with potential to result in permanent impairment.	<b>Likely:</b> Will probably occur in most circumstances (Has happened).
	Possible	22	18	13 <b>M</b>	8	4	<b>Moderate:</b> Person unable to resume normal duties in the short-medium term.	<b>Possible:</b> Might occur at some time (Could happen).
	Unlikely	19	14	9	5 <b>L</b>	2	<b>Minor:</b> First aid or precautionary medical attention only. Person likely to immediately resume normal duties.	<b>Unlikely:</b> Could occur at some time (Not likely).
	Rare	15	10	6	3	1	<b>Insignificant:</b> No injury / Minor first aid treatment only.	<b>Rare:</b> May occur only in exceptional circumstances (Practically impossible).
<b>Implementation Priorities:</b> High – 2 weeks, Medium – 1 month, Low – 3 months. Monitor and review risk control								

# Appendix 4 – Temporary Workplace Risk Assessment

Form No.	FM 3.2.10	Version	3	Date	September 2012	Review Date	September 2015
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## Temporary Workplace Risk Assessment / Induction / Toolbox

Section 1: General Site Information			
Site Location:	Date / Time:	Activity:	Evacuation Point:
Section 2: Workplace hazard / Inspection			
<input type="checkbox"/> Traffic	<input type="checkbox"/> Manual Handling	<input type="checkbox"/> Environment (Eg Sun / Dust)	<u>Permit to Work Completed:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Hot Work <input type="checkbox"/> Working at Heights <input type="checkbox"/> Confined Space <input type="checkbox"/> Excavation  <u>Underground Utilities:</u> <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Electricity <input type="checkbox"/> Water <input type="checkbox"/> Fuel Line <input type="checkbox"/> Telecommunication
<input type="checkbox"/> Pedestrian	<input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Plant	<input type="checkbox"/> Overhead Powerlines	
<input type="checkbox"/> Asbestos	<input type="checkbox"/> Hazardous Substances	<input type="checkbox"/> Tool / Power Tool	
<input type="checkbox"/> Water hazards	<input type="checkbox"/> Public		
<input type="checkbox"/> Other:    eg Safety Data Sheet .....			
Have the above hazards been covered in a RAF / SWMS? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No    *If not complete Section 7			

NB Supervisor is ultimately responsible for all control measures implemented on site.

Section 3: List of Generic Risk Assessments / SWMS used for Activity / Job	
1.	4.
2.	5.

3.

6.

Section 4: Additional Comments

Section 5: Worker Sign Off

Name (print)	Signature						

Section 6: Responsible Person Signoff (\*Responsible Person - Is the person who makes out the Permit / Temporary Workplace Risk Assessment / Induction /Toolbox and supervises the works underway in accordance with the requirements of the Permit/ Temporary Workplace Risk Assessment / Induction and its supporting risk assessment/SWMS eg Ganger, Coordinator or Tradesman in charge of work tasks)

Name (print)	Signature	Date
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**Section 7: Site Specific Risk Assessment**

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Hazard</u>	<u>Initial Risk Rating</u>		<u>Can you Eliminate the Hazard?</u>	<u>Hierarchy of Control Measures</u> If 'No', work through the controls sequentially. Tick and provide further detail on the control selected: Substitution, Isolation, Engineering, Administration, Personal Protective Equipment.	<u>Residual Risk Rating</u>		<u>Person/s Responsible</u>
		H/M/L	#			H/M/L	#	
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			
				<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Sub <input type="checkbox"/> Iso <input type="checkbox"/> Eng <input type="checkbox"/> Admin <input type="checkbox"/> PPE			

Risk Rating Matrix		Consequence				
		Catastrophic	Major	Moderate	Minor	Insignificant
Likelihood	Almost Certain	25	23	20	16	11
	Likely	24	21	17	12	7
	Possible	22	18	13	8	4
	Unlikely	19	14	9	5	2
	Rare	15	10	6	3	1

**Implementation Priorities:** High – 2 weeks, Medium – 1 month, Low – 3 months and review risk control

Emergency Procedure: anything not already covered in the generic emergency plan. Provide detail below. Eg Smith Street to be blocked off.

# Appendix 5 – Roundup Herbicide

## Material Safety Data Sheet

CSI 1.7.7

Page: 1 of 5

Infosafe No<sup>TM</sup> LQ29B Issue Date :April 2013 ISSUED by SINOCHEM

Product Name **ROUNDUP HERBICIDE**

Classified as hazardous

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

**Product Name** ROUNDUP HERBICIDE  
**Company Name** SINOCHEM INTERNATIONAL AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 74 160 164 616)  
**Address** Level 8 / 606 St Kilda Road Melbourne  
 Vic 3004 Australia  
**Emergency Tel.** Australia: 1800 033 111 or +61 3 9663 2130  
**Telephone/Fax Number** Tel: +61 3 9520 8888  
**Recommended Use** Water soluble herbicide for non-selective control of many annual and perennial weeds in certain situations as per the label.

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

**Hazard Classification** Classified as hazardous  
 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE.  
 NON-DANGEROUS GOODS.  
 Hazard classification according to the criteria of NOHSC.  
 Dangerous goods classification according to the Australia Dangerous Goods Code.  
**Risk Phrase(s)** Classified as hazardous  
 R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.  
**Safety Phrase(s)** S25 Avoid contact with eyes.  
 S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.  
 S39 Wear eye/face protection.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
	Surfactant		10-30 %	T, Xi, F	R11, R20, R21, R22, R38, R45(2), R48, R52, R53
	Water		Balance		
	Glyphosate (present as the isopropylamine salt)	1071-83-6	360 g/L		

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation** If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms persist seek medical attention.  
**Ingestion** Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.  
**Skin** Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.  
**Eye** If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.  
**First Aid Facilities** Eyewash and normal washroom facilities.  
**Advice to Doctor** Treat symptomatically.  
**Other Information** For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 13 1126) or a doctor at once.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Suitable Extinguishing Media** Use extinguishing media that are suitable for the surrounding combustible materials.  
**Hazards from Combustion Products** This product, or spray solutions of this product, react with galvanised steel or unlined steel (except stainless steel) containers and tanks, to produce hydrogen gas which may form a highly flammable or explosive gas mixture.

Material Safety Data Sheet

Infosafe No" LQ298 --- Issue Date : April 2013 ISSUED by SINOCEM

Product Name ROUNDUP HERBICIDE

Classified as hazardous

Appearance	Liquid
Odour	runny like Odour
Initial Point	not available
Boiling Point	>100°C (water only)
Solubility in Water	Soluble in Water
Specific Gravity	1.11
pH Value	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Not available
Relative Density (Air=1)	Not available
Colour	Amber
Flash Point	Not applicable
Flammability	Non-combustible liquid
Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Flash Point (Closed Cup)	Not applicable
Hammett Unit	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Stable Under normal conditions of storage and handling.
Conditions to Avoid	Exposure to heat, light and direct sunlight.
Compatibility	Corrosive to mild steel, galvanized steel and zinc. Non-corrosive to stainless steel, polyethylene and plastics. Do not mix, store or apply the product or spray solutions of the product in galvanized steel or unlined metal (except stainless steel) containers or spray tanks.
Hazardous Reactions	Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritant fumes and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen and oxides of phosphorus.
Reactivity with Water	Avoid contact of the concentrate with strong alkalis and alkaline materials such as lime. Such contact may release isopropylamine vapour with it along with like Murex, which is an irritant to eyes.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity (Oral)	Acute toxicity data for product is given below:
Formulation	Inhalation of product vapour may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory system. Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.
Skin	May be irritating to skin. Prolonged contact may include redness, itching and swelling. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible permanent corneal damage. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause fatigable dermatitis.
Eye	
Chronic Effects (Inhalation)	LOEL (1Y): >5,000 J09/k9
Acute Toxicity (Oral)	LOEL (1Y): >5,000 J19/k9
Acute Toxicity (Dermal)	LC50 (14d): >1.3 mg/L/4H
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation)	Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Infosafe No" LQ29B Issue Date : April 2013 ISSUED BY SINOCEM

Product Name ROUNDUP HERBICIDE

Classified as hazardous

Skin Irritation Slight irritant

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity (Aquatic)	Toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Average half-life of glyphosate is 41 days.
Ecotoxicity (Terrestrial)	Absorption studies indicate that glyphosate has very low mobility.
Biodegradability	Not available
Environmental Criteria	Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.
LC50 (Rainbow trout)	LC50 (Rainbow trout): 8.2 - 26 mg/L/96H
LC50 (Daphnia)	LC50 (Daphnia): 11 mg/L/48H for technical grade glyphosate
LD50 (Algae)	LD50 (Algae): 4.4 mg/L/72H for technical grade glyphosate

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transportation	Road and Rail Transport (AOC code): Hot classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (CAOC Code) (7th edition).
UN Number	2811
Proper Shipping Name	Karlene Transport (10/1 DG): UN: classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.
Air Transport (ICAO/IATA)	Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.
IMDG Label	09

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulation	Classified G5 Hazardous according to criteria or National Occupational Health & Safety Commission (OHSC) - Australia. Classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Offshore Scheduled Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).
Poisons Schedule	Irritant
AICS (Australia)	The listed chemicals are included in Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or otherwise notified under ICNAS. This product is registered with the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority. APVMA Product number: 31393.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Other Information	MSOS Revised: April 2013 MSDS Superseded: April 2009
Standards	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.
Approved criteria for classifying hazardous substances	(OHSC:1008(200C)J.
National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets	(NOHSC:2011:20011).
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.	



# Appendix 6 – MSDS Metsulfuron Methyl

DuPont Page 1 Material Safety Data Sheet

-----  
Metsulfuron Methyl 60 DF

-----  
-----CHEMICAL

PRODUCT/COMPANY IDENTIFICATION -----

-----Material Identification

Grade : 60% FORMULATION

Product Use

Herbicide Tradenames

METSULFURON METHYL  
"ALLY" 60DF

"ALLY Herbicide"

Company Identification

MANUFACTURER/DISTRIBUTOR E.I. du Pont Canada  
Company P.O. Box 2200

Streetsville Mississauga,  
Ontario L5M 2H3

PHONE NUMBERS

Product Information 1-800-387-2122

-----  
COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

-----Components

Material CAS Number % METSULFURON METHYL 74223-64-6 60 %

(METHYL 2-[[[(4-METHOXY-6-METHYL-1,3,5-TRIAZIN-2-  
YL)AMINO]CARBONYL]AMINO]SULFONYL]BENZOATE)

INERT INGREDIENTS 40 %

-----HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

-----Potential

Health Effects

Emergency Overview:

CAUTION! Causes eye irritation. Avoid contact with skin, eyes or

Potential Health Effects:

## (HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - Continued)

## ANIMAL DATA

Acute Oral LD50: >5,000 mg/kg (rat) Very low toxicity by ingestion.

Acute Dermal LD50: >2,000 mg/kg (rabbit) Slightly to moderately toxic by contact.

## SKIN

Irritation (rabbit) and sensitization (guinea pig): not a primary skin irritant, not a sensitizer.

## EYE

Irritation (rabbit): mild to moderate corneal irritation in unwashed eyes and mild conjunctival irritation in washed eyes. All effects reversed within 7 days.

## CHRONIC STUDIES - METSULFURON METHYL

## FEEDING STUDY

No oncogenic effects observed in 18 month mouse and 2 year rat feeding studies.

Slightly decreased parental body weight at 5,000 ppm. No effect on rat reproduction or lactation at any dose tested (highest dose tested 5,000 ppm).

## TERATOGENICITY

Not teratogenic or embryo-fetal toxic by gavage in rats (highest dose tested 1,000 mg/kg) or by gavage in rabbits (highest dose tested 700 mg/kg).

## MUTAGENICITY

Not mutagenic in Ames bacterial assay, Chinese Hamster Ovary Cell assay, or DNA rat liver repair assay; positive in the in vitro Chinese Hamster Ovary Cell cytogenetic assay but negative in the in vivo rat bone marrow cytogenetic assay.

## HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS

No data is available to confidently predict the effects of overexposure to humans: however based on animal studies, overexposure by inhalation, ingestion, or skin or eye contact may initially include eye irritation with discomfort, tearing, or blurring of vision; or irritation of the upper respiratory passages. Repeated dermal exposure may lead to skin irritation with discomfort or rash.

## (HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION - Continued)

## Carcinogenicity Information

None of the components present in this material at concentrations equal to or greater than 0.1% are listed by IARC, NTP, OSHA or ACGIH as a carcinogen.

-----FIRST AID  
MEASURES

-----First Aid

## INHALATION

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

## SKIN CONTACT

Flush with water after excessive contact. EYE

## CONTACT

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at

## INGESTION

No specific intervention is indicated as compound is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. Consult a physician if necessary.

-----FIRE FIGHTING  
MEASURES

-----Flammable

Flammable limits in Air, by Volume LEL 0.125  
g/L

Not a fire or explosion hazard.

Like most organic powders or crystals, under severe dusting conditions,  
this material may form explosive mixtures in air.

## Extinguishing Media

Water Spray, Foam, Dry Chemical, CO2. Fire

## Fighting Instructions

Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus.  
Wear full protective equipment. Use water spray. Runoff from fire control may  
be a pollution hazard.

(FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES - Continued)

If area is heavily exposed to fire and if conditions permit, let fire burn itself out since water may increase contamination hazard.

-----ACCIDENTAL  
RELEASE MEASURES

-----Safeguards

NOTE: Review FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES and HANDLING (PERSONNEL) sections before proceeding with clean-up. Use appropriate PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT during clean-up.

Initial Containment

Dike spill. Prevent material from entering sewers, waterways, or low areas.

Spill Clean Up

Shovel or sweep up.

If spill area is on ground near valuable plants or trees, remove top 5 cm of soil after initial clean-up.

-----HANDLING AND  
STORAGE

-----Handling

Avoid breathing vapors or mist. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, or clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Wash clothing after use. Do not store or consume food,

drink or tobacco in areas where they may become contaminated with this

Handling (Physical Aspects)

Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.

Storage

Store product in original container only in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Do not store or consume food, drink or tobacco in areas where they may become contaminated with this material. Do not contaminate water, other pesticides, fertilizer, food or feed in storage.

-----EXPOSURE  
CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

-----Engineering  
Use only with adequate ventilation. Keep container tightly closed. Personal Protective Equipment

Always follow the label instructions when handling this product.

Applicators and other handlers must wear: Long-sleeved shirt and long pants.

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining Personal Protective Equipment.

If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

PPE required for early entry to treated areas that is permitted under the Worker Protection Standard and that involves contact with anything that has been treated, such a plants, soil or water is:

Coveralls    Shoes  
plus socks

Exposure Guidelines

Applicable Exposure Limits  
METSULFURON METHYL

PEL (OSHA) : None Established TLV (ACGIH) : None  
Established

AEL \* (DuPont) : 10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, 8 & 12 Hr. TWA

\* AEL is DuPont's Acceptable Exposure Limit. Where governmentally imposed

-----PHYSICAL AND  
CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

-----Physical Data

Solubility in Water : Dispersible Odor .  
(slight). Form : Granular. Color . (light),  
Brown. Specific Gravity : 1.47 @ 25C (77F)

Bulk Density (Tap Bulk Density) : 0.64 - 0.74 g/mL

-----STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

-----Chemical

Stable at normal temperatures and storage conditions.

Incompatibility with Other Materials

None reasonably foreseeable.

Decomposition

Decomposition will not occur.

Polymerization

-----TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

-----Animal Data

Please refer to HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION section

-----ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Aquatic Toxicity

Metsulfuron Methyl

LC50, rainbow trout and bluegill sunfish: >150 ppm

Environmental Toxicity

-----DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

-----Waste Disposal

Treatment, storage, transportation, and disposal must be in accordance with applicable Federal, State/Provincial, and Local regulations. Do not flush to surface water or sanitary sewer system.

(DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS - Continued)

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or according to Federal/Provincial requirements.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL

Do not reuse container. Triple rinse and dispose of in accordance with Federal/Provincial requirements.

-----TRANSPORTATION  
INFORMATION

-----Shipping  
This material is Not Regulated.

-----REGULATORY  
INFORMATION

-----Canadian  
Regulated under the Pest Control Products Act--WHMIS Exempt  
Registration No. 26677 Pest Control Products Act

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

OTHER INFORMATION

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein and does not relate to use in combination with any other material or in any process. Responsibility for MSDS

----- Crop Protection E.I. du Pont Canada Company Box 2200,  
Streetsville

End of MSDS

# Appendix 7 – Notification Letter



## TREATMENT OF AQUATIC WEED INFESTATIONS

(Conditions Permitting)

Newcastle City Council intends to treat infestations of the declared noxious weed, Alligator Weed on the following dates and at locations as listed:

*Treatment Dates:* Monday 9th December through Friday 20th December 2013

*Locations:* Elermore Vale and Wallsend

- *Open sections of Ironbark Creek drain south from Willow Close, crossing Watkins Road and Croudace Road, through Upper Reserve to Thomas Street, Wallsend.*
- *Open sections of Ironbark Creek drain east from Croudace Road to Cardiff Road.*

Residents are advised not to use, drink or swim in the water during the treatment period.

The herbicide Brushoff Brush Controller (active ingredient 600g/kg metsulfuron-methyl) is being used per APVMA Permit No PER8211 by qualified staff under the terms and conditions of EPA Licence 5583.

For more details call Dean Semit on 49746000.

Greg Essex  
MANAGER – Civil Works

