SafeWork NSW

Guide for explosives and security sensitive dangerous substances safety management plan

October 2016

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Introduction

The NSW Explosives Act provides for a safety management plan, if required by SafeWork NSW (the Regulator), by a licence applicant or licence holder. The safety management plan describes the risk management procedures that are proposed to be implemented in order to manage the hazards and risks to safety associated with the activities that are authorised by the types of explosives licences.

This guide has been prepared to assist licence applicants and licence holders to meet the minimum obligations of the Regulation in respect to the preparation of a safety management plan and provides a template to assist in that purpose. Licence holders may choose to complete this template or create their own ensuring that at least the requirements outlined in this guide are met.

Section 16AE(1) and (2) of the NSW Explosives Act provides that the Regulator needs to be satisfied that when granting a licence that the applicant is eligible, the safety management plan is suitable for managing the hazards and risks; the applicant has appropriate facilities, systems and procedures in place and any additional eligibility requirements applicable to the licence concerned have been satisfied.

If the safety management plan does not appropriately manage the hazards and risks to safety, the Regulator may refuse to grant or renew a licence to the applicant.

Who requires a safety management plan

The Regulator has determined that Licence to manufacture holders must have a safety management plan in place. However, there are some Licence to manufacture holders who already have adequate safety systems as governed under another SafeWork NSW approval, Code of Practice, or as per Department of Industry NSW requirements. As such, the Regulator has determined that all Licence to manufacture holders and applicants require a safety management plan as set out in this guide, except those licence holders or applicants who:

- are a Major Hazard Facility as they must have a completed safety case in force, or
- only operate a mobile processing unit (MPU), as safety risks are addressed as per the Australian Explosives Industry Safety Group (AEISG) Code of Practice for MPUs, or
- are located on a mine site and who have satisfied the current Department of Industry NSW management and/or control plan requirements. Contact Department of Industry NSW for more information on safety requirements on a mine site.

Definitions

Explosive precursors include security sensitive dangerous substances such as ammonium nitrate solids, emulsions, suspensions and gels.

Security sensitive dangerous substance mean any of the following (but does not include ammonium nitrate solutions):

- ammonium nitrate that is not a dangerous good of Class 1
- ammonium nitrate emulsions, suspensions or gels containing greater than 45 per cent ammonium nitrate
- ammonium nitrate mixtures containing greater than 45 per cent ammonium nitrate.

Nominated responsible person means a natural person nominated by a corporation who is at least 18 years old, involved in the management of the corporation, holds a security clearance that is in force, and has satisfied the corporation that they have the relevant knowledge, experience and qualifications to supervise the activities authorised under the licence.

Explosives Act and Explosives Regulation

Section 16AA of the NSW Explosives Act states that a safety management plan describes the procedures in place to manage hazards and risks to safety associated with the activities that are to be authorised by a licence, and is prepared in accordance with the regulations.

Section 27 of the Regulation provides that a safety management plan must:

- Be made in a form approved by the regulatory authority, and contain the following:
 - A description of how the applicant proposes to handle the explosive or explosive precursors
 - An assessment of the safety risks that may arise from such handling and the measures that are being implemented to manage those risks

Schedule 1, Section 4 of the Regulation states that a licence to manufacture authorises the licence holder to do the following in relation to explosives and explosive precursors:

- Manufacture,
- Purchase,
- Possess,
- Store,
- Supply,
- Import,
- Export,
- Dispose
- If the manufacture licence relates to a mobile processing unit transport an explosive precursor between the place at which the explosive precursor is stored and the place at which explosives are to be manufactured, and manufacture explosives using mobile processing unit

Schedule 1, Section 9 of the Regulation states that a licence to use security sensitive dangerous substances authorises the licence holder to do the following:

- Purchase security sensitive dangerous substances
- Possess security sensitive dangerous substances
- Store security sensitive dangerous substances
- Transport security sensitive dangerous substances
- Use security sensitive dangerous substances
- Dispose security sensitive dangerous substances

Section 61 of the Regulation provides that a licence holder must ensure:

- the requirements of, and procedures specified in, the licence holder's safety management plan are observed
- all activities under the licence are undertaken in accordance with that safety management plan.

Note: Failure to comply with Section 61 may attract a penalty of up to 250 penalty units.

The safety management plan must demonstrate that safety risks have been adequately assessed and provide assurance that the measures will minimise those risks.

Further information

Licences and security clearances issued by the Regulator are subject to conditions as specified in the publication General explosive licence and security clearance conditions under the NSW explosives act and regulation.

Failure by a licence or security clearance holder to comply with a condition set out in this document may result in the suspension or cancellation of the licence or security clearance.

The Regulation also refers to the following documents with which the licence or security clearance holder must also comply:

- AS2187: Explosives: Storage, transport and use
- AS4326: The storage and handling of oxidizing agents
- The Australian explosives code (titled Australian code for the transport of explosives by road and rail)
- The Australian dangerous goods code.

The Regulation requires that all activities involving the handling of explosives and explosive precursors are carried out in accordance with these documents. In the event of any conflict in requirements, the Regulation prevails over the Standards and Codes.

This guide should be read in conjunction with the following SafeWork NSW publications:

- Guide for secure and safe handling of explosives and security sensitive dangerous substances (catalogue no. SW08441)
- Security plan for storage and handling of explosives and security sensitive dangerous substances (catalogue no. SW08292).

Queries should be directed to the Customer Service Centre on **13 10 50** or the SafeWork NSW website at www.safework.nsw.gov.au.

Safety management plan template

The following details are the minimum requirements and must be included in a safety management plan:

General	
1. Applicant details	Provide the full name of the person making the application in the case of an individual application. For corporations, the corporation name must be provided.
2. Residential/business address	Enter the residential (individual application) or business address (corporation application). This address cannot be a PO Box.
3. Mailing address	The mailing address may be a PO Box.
4. The address where the explosives or security sensitive dangerous substance are manufactured	The address must be a physical address.
5. Telephone and email contact	Individual or corporation contact telephone number(s), preferably both land line and mobile numbers. Email address.
6. Name of nominated responsible person(s), position held, and contact details (telephone number and email)	

Safety process	
 How have the risks from the explosives proposed to be manufactured (and stored) under the license been assessed? 	 Consider: Risk assessment conducted, process adopted and key outcomes. People involved Risk methodology Use of qualitative risk matrices Properties of the explosives or explosive precursors considered and actions to take in relation to storage and handling Key outcomes
2. How will change management be achieved?	 Consider: Changes to manufacturing processes – prompt for a revision of the risk assessment Starting products supply – where change occurs Change to products manufactured – properties, handling and storage Change to equipment – compatibility with explosive products Changes introduced by repairs or maintenance Audit periodically to prompt a revised risk assessment Training of staff in hazard identification Reporting mechanisms
3. What actions have been taken to minimise risks to people, property and the environment?	 Consider: Procedures and work instructions to prevent or mitigate identified risks High temperature and high pressure cut-offs Technological measures to hold product on site, no run off, automatic shut downs Start up and shutdown procedures Use of control hierarchies Quality control of manufactured product Safety of staff working alone
4. What inspection, calibration and preventative maintenance measures are in place to ensure that safety-related structures and equipment remain operational and effective?	 Consider: Regular maintenance schedules, contracts and visual inspections Regular audits Testing of materials to ensure degradation/deterioration is not occurring Housekeeping maintained Procedures for reporting maintenance needs and assigning responsibility
5. What actions are taken to ensure that any person handling explosives or explosive precursors is competent to do so?	Consider: • Training and experience • Licensing • On-going training • Induction procedures • Audits • Mentoring system • Supervision

Safety process	
6. How are incompatible explosives,	Consider:
explosive precursors and dangerous goods kept adequately separated?	Storage conditions, separate magazines
	Training and competencies of staff
	Procedures follow AS 2187.1 requirements
	Proper labelling
	Housekeeping
	Packing procedures for transport
7. How is explosive waste monitored	Consider:
and managed?	EPA licensing and conditions
	Storage capacity
	Compatibility of separate waste streams
	 Explosive classification of waste and appropriate storage and security
	Chemical measures to reduce hazard classification of waste
	Disposal methods
8. What risk assessments and	Consider:
procedures are in place to	Loading and unloading procedures for trucks, tanks
manage spills of explosives and hazardous chemicals?	and mobile processing units
	Spill kits
	Personal Protective Equipment
	Safe shutdown procedures
	Maintenance of emergency equipment
	Training
What measures are in place to manage the safety of new	Consider:
products and techniques in	Classification and labelling of new products
research and development?	Unexpected behaviour of new products
	Safety of staff working alone
	 Upholding storage and security obligations in a research environment
	 Management oversight and approval of experimental programs
Records of manufacture	
1. How are records of manufactured	Consider:
products received, dispatched and reconciled?	Records maintained
	Persons responsible for product dispatch
	Procedures
	Sales or supply book entries maintained
	Note: Please refer to SafeWork NSW publication <i>Security plan for</i> storage and handling of explosives and security sensitive dangerous substances (catalogue no. SW08292)
2. What checks or actions	Consider:
ensure explosives or explosive	Policy/procedure for supply
precursors are supplied only to authorised persons?	Security clearances for responsible staff
	Persons supplied with explosives and explosive precursors are
	licensed (and copies of licences obtained)

Records of manufacture

3. Records detailing to whom explosives or explosive precursors are supplied and their authority to possess, and details of the explosives or explosive precursors

Consider:

- Capture of information (eg copies of licences)
- Procedures
- Persons responsible
- Sale or supply book maintained
- 4. How would an unexplained loss of explosive or explosive precursors be investigated and reported?
- Consider:
- Procedures use of forms
- Investigation
- Internal/external reporting (eg notifying management and/or Police)
- Person responsible

Disclaimer

This publication may contain information about the regulation and enforcement of work health and safety in NSW. It may include some of your obligations under some of the legislation that SafeWork NSW administers. To ensure you comply with your legal obligations you must refer to the appropriate legislation.

Information on the latest laws can be checked by visiting the NSW legislation website www.legislation.nsw.gov.au

This publication does not represent a comprehensive statement of the law as it applies to particular problems or to individuals or as a substitute for legal advice. You should seek independent legal advice if you need assistance on the application of the law to your situation. This material may be displayed, printed and reproduced without amendment for personal, in-house or non-commercial use.

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