

OGUN STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL (HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS) REGULATIONS, 2022

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OGUN STATE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

STATE ENVIRONMENTAL (HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS) REGULATIONS, 2022

In exercise of the powers conferred on me by section 34 of the Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency Edict, 1995; and all other powers enabling me in that behalf, I, MR. OLA ORESANYA, Honourable Commissioner of Environment, hereby make the following Regulations

PART I OBJECTIVE AND SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Objectives.

1. The objective of these Regulations is to-

- (a) protect human health and the environment from the harmful effects of hazardous materials such as pesticides, gaseous substances/ waste, agrochemicals etc. and to
 - (i) promote safety in their use,
 - (ii) control the storage, handling and safe disposal of hazardous materials, and
 - (iii) contribute to the sustainable development and conservation of the environment;
- (b) ensure the environmentally sound management of hazardous materials within their life cycle for the protection of human health and the environment;
- (c) implement the Rotterdam Convention (RC) on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and any other related Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) that may be domesticated by Nigeria;
- (d) enforce the ban on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) and to monitor the use of restricted chemicals;
- (e) control the trans-boundary movement of hazardous wastes/ materials and their disposal;
- (f) enforce the provisions of the Harmful Waste;
- (g) strengthen the sound management of hazardous substances by preventing and reducing its adverse effects and accidents on human health and the environment.

Scope of Application.

2. These Regulations shall apply to

- (a) banned chemicals as listed in Schedule I to these Regulations;
- (b) chemicals in the list of restricted substances contained in Schedule II to these Regulations;
- (c) the storage, usage, handling and safe disposal of hazardous waste and other materials.

PART II-HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND CHEMICALS

3. A Material shall be regarded as hazardous where it contains the characteristics listed under Schedule X to these Regulations.

Banned and Restricted Hazardous Chemicals

4. A person shall not store, handle or be in possession of

- a) banned hazardous substances and chemicals listed under Schedule I to these Regulations; or
- b) Restricted chemicals listed under Schedule II to these Regulations unless a permit to that effect is issued or obtained from the Agency in accordance with the provisions of relevant international conventions such as the Rotterdam, Vienna, Stockholm conventions.

5. A person who stores and handles restricted hazardous materials and chemicals shall

- a) employ or engage the services of a Chartered Chemist and other related professional;
- b) follow the conditions specified in the permit; and
- c) have liability insurance coverage for every of such substance

Hazard Signs.

6.- A person storing or in possession of hazardous materials and chemicals shall, in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of labelling and Classification of Chemicals (GHS), affix signage of hazards on the stored chemical containers.

Labelling of Containers.

7. - (1) a person storing and handling hazardous materials and chemicals shall affix to every package or container a label, with the following information:

- a) name, address and telephone number of the manufacturer, importer, exporter or any other relevant person;
- b) the trade name, chemical name, common name and Chemical Abstract System (CAS) number of the substance and the manufacture and expiry dates of the substance;
- c) signal word such as "Danger", "Warning" and pictograms, in accordance with UN GHS;
- d) any associated hazard to human health and the environment, and
- e) precautionary measures to be taken to minimize or prevent adverse effect that may result from exposure, improper storage or handling.

Tracking of Hazardous Materials and Chemicals.

8.- Manufacturers, Generators, Distributors, Collectors and Retailers of hazardous materials and chemicals shall:

- a) be registered with the Agency,
- b) keep record of all the stocks, sales and supplies in such form as approved by the Agency and
- c) forward the inventories of all materials evacuated to the Agency on a monthly basis for effective tracking.

Management of Hazardous Materials and Chemicals

Storage of Hazardous Materials and Chemicals.

9.- A person with a permit to store and use hazardous substances and chemicals shall

- a) Keep a record of the quantity of such substances stored in such form as approved by the Agency;
- b) Not store the substance for any purpose other than that specified in the permit;
- c) Store the substance in line with the MSDS and as outlined in Schedules VI and VII to these regulations, and
- d) ensure that all handlers have received relevant and continuous training.

10.- There shall be no contamination arising from leakage of surface or underground chemical storage tank likely to cause pollution of the environment including surface water and ground water.

Handling, Treatment and Disposal

11.- (1) a person who generates hazardous materials and chemical wastes including expired or obsolete substances and chemicals as well as spent packaging materials shall engage the Agency in the handling, treatment and safe disposal of such, in an Environmentally Sound Manner (ESM) and in line with Best Available Technology (BAT).

(2) a person that handles hazardous material and chemical waste including expired or obsolete substances shall use appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

(3) no facility shall discharge hazardous materials/ waste onto land, air, into a water course or into a water body.

(4) generators of hazardous waste for land filling must provide notification of such to the Agency.

(5) in the event of an incident resulting in an adverse impact on the environment whether socio-economically or health wise, the facility shall be responsible for-

- (a) The cost of damage assessment, control and clean up;
- (b) Remediation;
- (c) Reclamation or restoration;
- (d) Compensation to affected parties and
- (e) Cost of damage assessment and control

Waste Treatment Facility

12.- (1) a facility must not construct, operate or modify a waste treatment plant except under authority of the Agency.

(2) all operators of hazardous waste treatment plant must obtain an operating permit from the Agency as required in schedule XIV of these regulations.

(3) all hazardous waste incinerators must have continuous monitoring devices to ensure that incinerators are operated within the safe operating range as established during certification stage.

Waste Classification and Labelling.

13. - (1) Hazardous Materials and chemical waste type shall be as listed and classified in Schedule VIII and IX to these Regulations.

(2) A person who generates hazardous materials and chemical waste shall ensure that every container or package for storing such waste is secured, marked and labelled in accordance with Schedule X to these regulations.

PART III- TRAINING

Training and supervision of Workers

14.- No person shall be in charge of or be involved in any process that involves any Hazardous materials or chemicals liable to cause bodily injury, unless he has been fully instructed on dangers likely to arise in connection therewith and precautions to be observed, and-

- (a) has received sufficient training to work with Hazardous Materials/ chemicals or be involved in the process of using hazardous materials/ chemicals; or
- (b) is under adequate supervision by a person who has a thorough knowledge in handling such materials or chemicals.

PART IV-REGISTRATION AND ISSUANCE OF PERMIT

Registration of Hazardous Materials and Chemicals.

15.- (1) a person who stores and handles hazardous materials and chemicals shall register both the business and the material with the Agency.

(2) application for registration shall be submitted to the Agency, indicating the

- a) name and address of the business;
- b) source, nature, form, uses and quantity of the materials/chemicals;
- c) Other information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS); and
- d) facility capacity for the storing of the materials/ chemicals.

Issuance of Permit.

16.- (1) a person shall not store, handle or dispose any hazardous materials and chemicals including expired and obsolete substances without valid permit from the Agency;

(2) a person shall not operate hazardous waste facilities without an operating permit from the Agency

(3) a permit shall;

- a) relate to a specific operation for which it was obtained and shall not be valid for any subsequent operation and;
- b) not be transferable.

Permit Procedure.

17.- (1) all permit procedures for obtaining a chemical storage are contained in Schedule XIII to this regulation.

(2) all permit procedure for accreditation of hazardous waste treatment facilities are contained in schedule XIV to this regulation.

Part V-EMERGENCY PLAN

Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan.

18.- a person authorized to deal with any hazardous materials shall, in accordance with Schedule XI to this Regulation, prepare a comprehensive Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to contain any spillage, leakage, release, accident or emergency that may arise.

Notification of Accidents and Emergencies.

19.- a person authorized to generate, handle, store, or use hazardous materials and chemicals shall in the event of an accidental spillage, leakage or release;

- I. take immediate actions and mitigative measures in accordance with the established Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan to contain the release;
- II. have the affected areas immediately cleaned up, decontaminated and remediated;
- III. immediately notify the Agency providing the following information;
 - the circumstances of the accidental release,
 - quantity released,
 - immediate actions or mitigative measures taken to control or contain the release,
 - actions taken to remediate the affected areas, and
 - actions taken to avert re-occurrence

PART VI ENFORCEMENT

20.- (1) an Enforcement Notice shall be served where the Agency is of the opinion that an operator has violated, is violating or is likely to.

(2). an Enforcement Notice shall specify the

(a) activities and situation constituting the violation or making it likely that the violation will arise;

(b) steps that must be taken to ameliorate the violation or to ameliorate the activities and situation making it likely that the violation will arise and;

(c) time-frame within which those steps must be taken.

Powers of Officers.

21.- an officer of the Agency may, in the course of his duty under these Regulations

(a) enter and search any premises to take samples or specimen for analysis and measurements and

(b) seize and detain any article which he reasonably believes to have violated any provision of this Regulation for such time and at such place as may be necessary

Means of Delivery

22.- an Enforcement Notice Shall be delivered by hand, registered post or courier, mail, e-mail, newspaper publication or pasting at the address of the owner or occupant of the premises or facility.

Enforcement Notice Reminder.

23.- where a person fails to comply with an enforcement notice within the period specified under section 20 of this Regulation, a second notice shall be served.

Violation of Enforcement Notice.

24.- (1) where a person fails to comply with the second enforcement notice within the specified period contained therein, a stop work order shall be served or any other penal action may be taken as deemed fit.

(2) where a stop work order is served pursuant to these regulations, the permit shall on the service of such notice, cease to have effect as stated in the notice.

(3) the Agency may withdraw a stop work after validating that the operator has complied with this Regulation.

(4) notwithstanding the provisions of this Regulation, the Agency shall have the power to enter and seal any facility found violating any of the provisions of this regulation.

PART VII-OFFENCES AND PENALTIES

Offences

Violation of Permit Conditions

25.- a person violates the provisions of these regulations when he handles, stores, dispose and trades any hazardous materials and chemicals without complying with

- (a) the condition of a permit;
- (b) the requirements of an enforcement notice, or closure notice under this regulation; and
- (c) any requirement imposed by a notice served by the Agency.

False Statement.

26.- a person violates the provisions of these regulations where he is in possession of or circulate a document that is likely to mislead or deceive the Agency or make a statement which is known to be false or misleading particularly, where the statement is made

- (a) in purported compliance with a requirement to furnish any information under any provision of this regulation;
- (b) for the purpose of obtaining a permit for a facility for variation, transfer or surrender of a permit;
- (c) to intentionally make a false entry in any record relating to the permit; and
- (d) with intent to deceive, forge or use a document issued or authorized to be issued under a condition of the permit.

Failure to comply with Abatement Measures.

27.- a person violates the provisions of the Regulations where he fails to

- (a) take appropriate measures to clean-up, decontaminate and restore areas affected by a discharge, leakage or spillage of any hazardous material;
- (b) remediate the contaminated area to the standard prescribed by the Agency;
- (c) forward all required information to the Agency;
- (d) remove equipment or containers causing discharge of hazardous material into the environment when requested by the inspector;

- (e) produce document when requested by the inspector;
- (f) comply with guidelines with respect to the handling, storage, treatment and use of any hazardous material; or
- (g) ensure the use of appropriate Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE) while handling, storing, treating or disposing the hazardous materials, chemicals and their wastes.
- (h) failure to Report Accidental Discharge and Emergencies.

28.- a person violates the provisions of these Regulations where he fails to

- (a) report the accidental discharge of a substance or emergencies;
- (b) maintain records of any discharge into the environment, of the Substance mentioned under paragraph (a) of this regulation; and
- (c) Submit a pollution abatement plan to the Agency.

Operating without Permit.

29.- a person violates the provisions of this regulation where he operates without a permit: Violation of Registration Requirement.

30.- a person violates the provisions of these Regulations where he:

- (a) gives false information of the items stated in file application form;
- (b) refuses or obstructs assessment of hazardous substances or chemicals;
- (c) fails to comply with an instruction for the removal or destruction of obsolete/ expired substances or chemicals;
- (d) fails to submit report or has made false reports on matters concerning the control of hazardous substances, chemicals and their wastes; and
- (e) violates other provisions of this regulation

Penalties.

31.- (1) any person who violates the provisions of this regulation commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to a fine, not exceeding N1,000,000.00 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

(2) where an offence in this regulation is committed by a body corporate, it shall on conviction, be liable to a fine, not exceeding N1,000,000.00 and an additional fine of N50,000.00 for every day the offence subsists.

PART VIII-MISCELLANEOUS

Interpretation

32. In these Regulations

"Agency" means the Ogun State Environmental Protection Agency (OGEPA);

"Banned Chemicals" means chemicals which their uses have been prohibited in order to protect human health or the environment as listed in Schedule I to these Regulations;

"CAS registry number" means the identification number assigned to a chemical substance by the Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) Division of the American Chemical Society (ACS);

"Chemicals" means a substance whether by itself or in a mixture or preparation and whether manufactured or obtained from nature, but does include any living organism;

"Chemical Storage Permit" means an authorization by the Agency for a Facility to store, handle, use, or produce any Chemical Substance(s) or combination of Chemical Substances, in excess of 5 kilograms or more than 5 gallons, whether in solid, liquid, or gaseous form;

"Distributor" means a person that buys hazardous chemicals and pesticides, warehouses them, and resells them to retailers or to the end users or customers directly;

"Environmentally Sound Management (ESM)" means taking all practicable steps to ensure that hazardous chemicals and pesticides and their wastes are managed in a manner that will protect the environment and human health against the adverse effect that may result from such substances;

"Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan" is a plan, which outlines what action is to be taken or a particular strategy to be followed in an unexpected event, which is beyond the normal day to day activity and requiring prompt action in order to ensure the safety of the people, public, environment and equipment

"Enforcement Notice" means a letter of compliance or abatement notice, informing a person of observed violations and the need to remedy same within a time limit, failure of which, the person shall be sanctioned in accordance to the provision of these Regulations;

"Generators" means any persons, facility whose act or process produces hazardous chemicals or its waste;

"GHS" means the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals;

"Hazard" means inherent property of a Chemical having a potential to cause adverse effect to the of a person or the environment when exposed

"Hazardous Chemicals" refer to highly toxic substances which are inflammable or combustible, corrosive, reactive, toxic, explosive, and infectious;

"Label" means an appropriate group of written, printed or graphic information elements concerning a hazardous product selected as relevant to the target sector, affixed to, printed on or attached to outside packaging of a hazardous product;

"Materials" means a substance or mixture of substances that constitute an object. Materials can be pure or impure, living or non-living matter. Materials can be classified on the basis of their physical and chemical properties or on their geological origin or biological function;

"Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)" means a document intended to provide workers and emergency personnel with procedures for handling or working with a substance in a safe manner, and includes information such as physical data (melting point, boiling point, flash point, etc.), toxicity, health effects, first aid measures, reactivity, storage, disposal, protective equipment, and spill-handling procedures;

"MEAs" means Multilateral Environmental Agreements;

"Officer" means an officer who has the legal authority to enter a facility to conduct an inspection under environmental Legislations, Regulations or Guidelines';

"Pasting" means the posting of a notice at the address of the owner or occupant of the premises or facility; or the putting of a notice in a public or conspicuous place so that people including those the notice is meant for, can see it;

"PIC" means Prior Informed Consent;

"Person" includes individual, body corporate, or legal entity;

"Restricted Chemicals" means chemicals for virtually all use, of which within one or more categories, has been prohibited by final regulatory action in order to protect human health or environment, but for which certain specific uses remain allowed, including a chemical that has for virtually all use been refused for approval or been withdrawn by industry either from the domestic market or from further consideration in the domestic approval process, and where there is clear evidence that such action has been taken in order to protect human health or environment;

"**Retailers**" means persons who sell hazardous chemicals directly to users;

"**Rotterdam Convention (RC)**" means the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides International Trade, as may be amended from time;

"**Storage**" means the keeping of any Chemical in use or in a ready-to use condition;

"**Substance**" means any materials with definite chemical composition;

"**Supplier**" means a person who supplies chemicals and includes a formulator, a manufacturer, an importer or a distributor;

"**Transport Media**" includes Vehicle, Wagon, Container, and Tanks etc.;

"**Toxic**" means chemicals and preparations, which if inhaled or ingested or penetrate into the skin may involve serious acute or chronic health risks or even death;

"**Warehouse**" means a building where large quantities of materials or chemicals are stored before use or sale;

"**Waste**" means a substance or object which is disposed of, intended to be disposed of or required to be disposed of by the provisions of state law;

Citation.

33. These Regulations may be cited as the Ogun State Environmental (Hazardous Materials and Chemicals) Regulations

SCHEDULE I

BANNED HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES

[Regulation 2 (a), 4(a)]

Chemical/Pestides	CAS Number
2,4,5- Trichlorophenoxy-aceticacid and its salts esters	93-76-5
Aldrin	309-00-2
Binapacry	485-31-4
Captafol	2425-06-1
Chlordane	57-74-9
Chlordimeform	6164-98-3
Chlorobenzilate	510-29-3
Dichloro-diphenyltrichoroethane(DDT)	50-29-3
Dieldrin	60-57-1
Dinitro-ortho-cresol-(DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)	534-52-1;2980-65-5;5787-96-2 2312-76-7
Dinoseb and its salts and esters	88-85-7
EDB(1,2-dibromethane)	106-93-4
Ethylene dichloride	107-06-2
Ethylene oxide	75-21-8

Fluoroacetemide	640-19-7
HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1
Heptachlor	76-44-8
Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1
Lindane	58-89-9
Monocrotophos	6923-22-4
Parathon	56-38-2
Pentachlorophenol and its salts and esters	87-86-2
Toxaphene	8001-35-2
All tributyltin compounds including	
-Tributyltin oxide	56-35-9
-Tributyltin fluoride	1983-10-4
-Tributyltin Metacrylate	2155-70-6
-Tributyltin Benzoate	4342-36-3
-Tributyltin chloride	1461-22-9
-Tributyltin Linoleate	24124-25-2
-Tributyltin Naphthane	85409-17-2
Dustable powder (DP) formulation containing a formation	17804-35-2
-Benomyl at or above 7 percent	1563-66-2
-carbofuran at or above 10 percent	137-26-8
Thiram at or above 15 percent	
Methamidophos	10265-92-6
(Soluble liquid formulations of the substances that exceed 600g active ingredient)	

Phosphamidon (soluble liquid formation of the substance that exceed 1000g active ingredient/1)	13171-21-6 23783-984 297-99-4
Methyl – parathion (emulsifiable concentrate at or above 19.5% active ingredient and dusts at or above 1.5% active ingredient)	298-00-0
Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5
Toxaohane(camphechlor)	8001-35-2
Dustable powder foprmulation containing a combination of benomyl at or above 7%,carbofuran at or above 10% and thiran at or above 15%	17804-35-2 1563-66-2 137-26-8
Actinolite asbestos	77536-66-4
Amosite ,asbestos	12172-73-5
Anthophyllite asbestos	77536-67-5
Crocidolite asbestos	12001-28-4
Tremolite asbestos	77536-68-6
Tetraethyl lead	78-00-2
Tetramethyl lead	75-74-1
Tremolite	77536-68-6
Tri(2,3 dibromopropyl)phosphate	126-72-7
Alachor	15972-60-8
Aldicarb	116-06-3
Dioxins	1746-01-6
Endrin	72-20-8
Furans	110-00-9

Heptachlor	76-44-8
Mirex	2385-85-5
a-hexachlorocyclohexane	319-84-6
B-hexachlorocyclohexane	319-85-
Chlordecone	145-50-0
Hexabromobiphenyl	36355-01-8
Hexabromodiphenyl ether and heptabromodiphenyl ether	68631-49-2 189084-68-2
Pentachlorobenzene	608-93-5
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether and pentabromodiphenyl ether	5436-43-1 32534-81-9
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid [PFOS] its salt and Perfluorooctanesulfony fluoride[pofs]	2795-39-3 307-35-7
Trichlorofluoromethane	75-69-4
Dichlorodifluoromethane	75-71-8
Trichlorotrifluoroethane	76-13-1
Dichlorotetrafluoroethane	76-14-2
Bromochlorodifluoromethane	353-59-3
Bromotrifluoromethane	75-63-8
Dibromotetrafluoroethane	76-15-3
Chlorotrifluoromethane	75-72-9
Pentachlorofluoroethane	354-56-3
Trichlorodifluoroethane	76-12-0
Tetrachloromethane or carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5

Tetrachloroethane or methyl chloroform	71-51-6
Chlorodifluoromethane	75-45-6
Dichlorotrifluoroethane	306-83-2
Chlorotetrafluoroethane	2837-89-0
Dichlorofluoroethane	1717-00-6
Chlorodifluoroethane	75-68-3
Azinphos-methyl	86-50-0
Octabromodiphenyl ether commercial mixture	32536-52-0

SCHEDULE II

RESTRICTED CHEMICALS AND PESTICIDES

[Regulation 2 (a), 4(b)]

Chemical/Pesticide	CAS Number
Polybrominated Biphenyls (PBBs)	36355-01-8(hexa-) 27858-07-7(octa-) 13654-09-6(deca-)
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)	1336-36-3
Polychlorinated Terphenyls (PCTs)	61788-33-8
Methyl Bromide or Bromoethane	74-83-9
Ethylene -Dibromide	106-93-4
All wastes arising from the Hazardous Chemicals	
Others	
Acetic acid	64-19-7
Acetyl bromide	506-96-7
Allyl isothiocyanate	57-06-7
Ammonia (35% or greater)	7664-41-7
Ammonia (less than 35%)	7664-41-7
Antimony pentachloride	7647-18-9
Antimony trihydride	7803-52-3
Arsine	7784-42-1
Arsenical substance	7440-38-2
Boric acid ; Sodium borate	10043-35-3, 1330-43-4

Boron tribromide	10294-33-4
Boron trichloride	10294-34-5
Boron trifluoride	7637-07-2
Bromine; Bromine solution	7726-95-6,
Captafol	2939-80-2,2425-06-1
Carbamates,	598-55-0
Bendiocarb	22781-23-3
BPMC (Fenobucarb)	3766-81-2
Mercaptodimethur (methiocarb)	2032-65-7
Carbon monoxide	630-08-0
Carbon tetrafluoride	75-73-0
Chlorinated hydrocarbons	85422-92-0
Chlorine	7782-50-5
Chlorine trifluoride	7790-91-2
Chlorobenzens	108-90-7
Chlorophenols	25167-80-0
Chlorophenoxyacids; their salts, esters, amines	94-74-6
Chlorosilanes	13465-78-6
Chlorosulphonic acid	7790-94-5
Chromic acid	1333-82-0
Cyanides	
Diborane	19287-45-7
Dibromochloropropane	96-12-8
Diethyl sulphate	77-78-1

Epichlorohydrin	106-89-8
Ethyl mercaptan	75-08-1
Ethylene imine	151-56-4
Ferric chloride	7705-08-0
Fipronil	120068-37-3
Fluorine	7782-414
Formic acid	64-18-6
Germane	7782-65-2
Hydrazine anhydrous ; Hydrazine aqueous solutions	302-01-2
Hydrochloric acid	7647-01-0
Hydrofluoric chloride	7664-39-3
Hydrogen chloride	7647-01-0
Hydrogen cyanide ; Hydrocyanic acid	74-90-8,
Hydrogen selenide	7783-07-5
Isocyanates	
Mercury compounds including inorganic mercury compound, alkyl mercury compounds, alkyloxyalkyl and aryl mercury compounds, and other organic compounds of mercury	
Metanil yellow (sodium salt of metanilylazo-diphenylamine)	587-98-4
Methyl chloride	74-87-3
Methyl mercaptan	74-93-1
Monomethyltetrachloro diphenyl methane	76253-60-6
Monomethyl-dichloro-diphenyl methane	76253-60-24
Monomethyl-dibromodiphenyl methane	99688-47-8
Neonicotinoid compounds used as pesticides	138261-41-3

Nitric acid (95% or greater)	7697-37-2
Nitric acid (less than 95%)	7697-37-2
Nitric oxide	10102-43-9
Nitrogen trifluoride	7783-54-2
Oleum	8014-95-7
Orange II (sodium salt of P-(2-hydroxy-1-naphthylazo) Benzenesulphonic acid)	633-96-5
Organic peroxides	
Organo-tin compounds	
Perchloromethyl mercaptan	594-42-3
Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)	29457-72-5
Phenols	108-95-2
Phenol ethoxylate	9016-45-9
Phosgene	75-44-5
Phosphides	
Phosphine	603-35-0
Phosphorus compounds, excepting Dimethoate Fenclorphos Phenthoate Profenophos Prothiophos Quinalphos	
Phosphorus oxybromide	7789-59-5
Phosphorus oxychloride	10025-87-3

Phosphorus pentabromide	7789-69-7
Phosphorus pentachloride	10026-13-8
Phosphorus pentafluoride	7647-19-0
Phosphorus trichloride	7719-12-2
Polybrominated diphenyl ethers	
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3
Prochloraz	67747-09-5
Pyrethroid compounds used as pesticides	
Sodium azide	26628-22-8
Sodium hydroxide	1310-73-2
Sulphur tetrafluoride	7783-60-0
Sulphur trioxide	7446-11-9
Sulphuric acid	7664-93-9
Sulphuryl chloride	7791-25-5
Sulphuryl fluoride	2699-79-8
Titanium tetrachloride	7550-45-0
Tungsten hexafluoride	7783-82-6
Liquid formulations (emulsifiable concentrate and soluble concentrate) containing paraquat ion at or above 200g/l	4685-14-7
PRECURSOR CHEMICALS	
Chemicals commonly used as precursor for the manufacture of explosives	
Ammonium Nitrate	6484-52-2
Ammonium Perchlorate	87110-01-8
Barium nitrate	10022-31-8
Guanidine nitrate	506-93-4

Hydrogen peroxide	77222-84-1
Potassium chlorate	3811-04-9
Potassium nitrate	7757-79-1
Potassium perchlorate	7778-74-7
Sodium chlorate	7775-09-9
Sodium nitrate	7631-99-4
Sodium nitrite	7632-00-0
Sodium perchlorate	7791-07-3
Perchloric acid	95998-58-6
Tetranitromethane	509-14-8
Mercury Fulminate	628-86-4
Arsenic trichloride	7784-34-1
Benzilic acid ;	76-93-7
Diethyl ethylphosphonate	78-38-6
Diethyl methylphosphonite	15715-41-0
Diethyl-N,N-dimethylphosphoroamidate	2404-03-7
N,N-Diisopropyl-beta-aminoethane thiol;	5842-07-9
N,N-Diisopropyl-beta-aminoethyl chloride hydrochloride	4261-68-1
N-N- Diisopropyl-beta-aminoethanol;	96-80-0
N-N-Diisopropyl-beta-aminoethyl chloride;	96-79-7
Dimethyl ethylphosphonate;	6163-75-3
Dimethyl methyphosphonate;	756-79-6
Ethyl Phosphonous dichloride [Ehtyl phosphinyl dichloride;	1498-40-4
Ehtyl phosphonous difluoride [Ehtyl phospinyl difluoride]	430-78-4

Ethyl phosponyl dichloride	1066-50-8
Pinacolyl alcohol;	464-07-3
3-Quinuclidinol;	1619-34-7
Thiodiglycol	111-48-8
Methylphosphonic acid	993-13-5
Diethyl methylphosphonate	683-08—9
N,N-dimethylamino-phosphoryl dichloride;	677-43-0
Methylphosphonothioic dichloride;	676-98-2
Diethyl phosposphate	762-04-9
Dimethyl phospospate	868-85-9
Phosphorus oxychloride	10025-87-3
Phosphorous pentachloride	10026-13-8
Phosphorous trichloride	7719-12-2
Sulfur monochloride	10025-67-9
Sulfur dichloride	10545-99-0
Thionyl chloride	7719-09-7
Triethanollamine	102-71-6
Triethyl phosphite	122-52-1
Trimethy phosphate	121-45-9
Ethyldiethanolamine	139-87-7

SCHEDULE III

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEETS (MSDS)

[Regulation 15 (2) (c)]

A. Criteria for producing an MSDS

An MSDS should be provided for all chemicals and mixtures which meet the criteria for physical, health or environmental hazards under the Globally Harmonized System (GHS).

B. Elements of MSDS

- (i) Identification (trade name, chemical name, common name, CAS number, etc.)
- (ii) Hazard(s).
- (iii) Composition/information on ingredients.
- (iv) First-aid measures.
- (v) Firefighting measures.
- (vi) Accidental release measures.
- (vii) Handling and storage.
- (viii) Exposure controls and personal protection
- (ix) Physical and chemical properties.
- (x) Stability and reactivity.
- (xi) Toxicological information.
- (xii) Ecological information.
- (xiii) Disposal considerations,
- (xiv) Transport information.
- (xv) Regulatory information.
- (xvi) Other Information.

SCHEDULE IV

INFORMATION TO BE INDICATED IN A CHEMICAL SAFETY CARD

[Regulation 17 (d)]

Physical State: Appearance.

Physical Dangers: Any reaction upon exposure to air or water?

Chemical Dangers: Any reaction upon heating or contact with elements or compound?

Occupational Exposure Limits: Time Weighted Average (TWA) for skin exposure? Routes of Exposure: Through inhalation, contact with the skin or eyes or ingestion?

Inhalation Risk: high, medium or low?

Effects of short or Long-Term or Repeated Exposure: Acute or chronic?

Liability: Who is liable in case of accident?

Environmental Data: Is the substance very toxic to aquatic organisms? In the food chain is it Important to Humans? Does Bioaccumulation Take Place specifically in Fish?

Physical Properties: Liquid or solid, stable or unstable? Spillage: How to prevent and control. Disposal: Safe disposal method.

Storage: What is the duration of storage, temperature requirement, under dry or moist condition?

Packaging and Labelling: Based on GHS or otherwise?

First Aid/Fire Fighting: Emergency treatment in case of accident and the firefighting method. .

SCHEDULE V

GUIDELINES FOR HAZARD AND PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

[Regulation 7 (1)]

1. Labelling with Hazard and Precautionary Statements shall be in accordance with UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.
- 2 The wording of Hazard and Precautionary Statements shall be in accordance with the UN GHS.
3. Although the final choice of the most appropriate hazard and precautionary statements is primarily governed by the need to give all necessary information, consideration shall also be given to the clarity and impact of the label and the necessary information shall be clearly expressed in a minimum number of statements.
4. As a general rule, all hazard and precautionary statements on the basis of which the substance mixture is classified shall be indicated on the Label.
5. Where the classification of flammability and hazards to health results in more than four (4) hazard statements, it is possible to eliminate some of the statements which refer to the lowest degree of hazard, provided the overall effectiveness is not reduced.
6. The hazard statements which indicate danger to the environment is obligatory.
7. The final choice of precautionary statements all have regard to the hazard statements indicated on the label and to the intended use of the substance or mixture.
8. Certain precautionary statements have particular relevance to substances and mixtures intended to be used by the general public whereas other statements have particular relevance to persons at work.
9. Statements shall be chosen with the intended use in view.
10. Particular attention shall be given, in the choice of precautionary statements, to the foreseen conditions of use of certain substances and mixtures e.g., spraying or other aerosol effects.

11. In the case of danger to the environment, a minimum of one and a maximum of 4 precautionary statements shall be used.

12. Precautionary statements which obviously correspond to hazard statements shall appear on the label only if it is intended to emphasize a specific warning

SCHEDULE VI

GUIDELINES FOR THE STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

[Regulation 9. (c)]

1. Chemicals shall be stored according to the manufacturer's instructions on the safety data sheet.
2. Premises shall only keep the minimum quantity of hazardous substances necessary.
3. Incompatible substances shall be stored separately.
4. Facilities and operators handling chemicals shall take steps to prevent release or leakage of dangerous substances.
5. Facilities and operators handling chemicals all keep a spill kit near the storage areas, and ensure all staff are trained on management of spill.
6. Facilities and operators handling chemicals shall clean up any leaks or spills that may occur.
7. Facilities and operators handling chemicals shall use appropriate precautions when handling substances, for example, wearing appropriate protective clothing or ensuring adequate ventilation.
8. Facilities shall ensure that employees who store and handle dangerous substances are properly trained.
9. Facilities shall check that containers used for short-term storage are properly labeled.
10. Facilities shall ensure that flammable substances are correctly stored in suitable containers and are not stored near to a source of ignition such as a heater.
11. Stores of liquid must be located above ground level where they're unlikely to be damaged, e.g., away from traffic routes,
12. Overfilling of containers must be avoided.
13. Deliveries shall be supervised.
14. Facilities shall maintain gauges, valves and pipe work.
15. Facilities shall monitor chemical use; unexpected high use may indicate a leak.
16. Facilities shall have procedures for dealing with emergency leakages.
17. Facilities shall use a secondary containment system such as a drip tray or bund wall (a storage area designed to prevent liquids from escaping).

18. Containers must be labeled; Labels must at a minimum, state the chemical name (as it appears on the MSDS and chemical inventory), the manufacturer, importer, or supplier's name and contact information, and the chemicals hazard information. Existing labels on incoming containers must not be removed or defaced unless the container is immediately marked with the required information.
19. Secondary or "transfer" containers must be labeled if the chemical will not be used within one work shift or if the container will not be constantly attended and under the user's immediate supervision. It is best practice to always label secondary containers. Secondary container labeling must include the name of the substance and hazard
20. In order to avoid accidental spills and/or contamination, proper storage, use, and handling procedures must be established and followed.
21. All facilities and operators handling chemicals shall keep only a quantity of hazardous chemicals that will be used during that shift are permitted out of approved storage locations.
22. Work areas shall be kept clean and orderly.
23. Containers should be kept tightly sealed. Stoppers and other loosely fitting lids are not acceptable for permanent chemical storage.
24. Chemicals or products that are no longer needed should be disposed of properly. Do not simply pour liquids down the drain. If the container label does not specify the proper disposal method, contact the Agency for guidance.
25. Chemical containers should be inspected regularly for signs of leaking, rust, or deterioration which may make them inherently dangerous (e.g., crystal formations).
26. When it is necessary to move chemical containers "in-house", additional precautions may be necessary. Flammable liquids or corrosives should be transported in an appropriate safety carrying container. Compressed gas cylinders must be in an upright position, regulators removed, cylinder caps in place, and secured in a cart manufactured for such purposes.
27. Corrosive chemicals should be stored in safety/ safely coated containers on shelves below eye level.
28. Acids and bases must be stored in their proper chemical classes and segregated from other incompatible chemicals.
29. Separate storage areas must be provided for chemicals that may react with each other and create a hazardous condition. Rubber tubs are a convenient and economical solution for separating chemicals into compatible chemical groups. They should be clearly labeled for the chemical group. However, in the case of volatile, incompatible chemicals, there is no substitute for segregation in separate spaces. Chemicals, such as ether and glacial acetic acid, can react violently in the presence of nitric acid in an enclosed cabinet.

30. Highly toxic chemicals should be stored in unbreakable containers, or in unbreakable secondary containers.
31. Cylinders of highly toxic gases should be stored in gas cabinets designed for that purpose, or in a functioning laboratory fume hood designed to contain the accidental release of the cylinder contents.
32. While all chemicals are reactive to some degree, special attention must be given to some inherently unstable and potentially reactive/explosive chemicals which are susceptible to rapid decomposition or reaction. These chemicals can react alone, or with other substances in a violent manner, giving off heat and toxic gases or leading to an explosion. Reactions of these chemicals often accelerate out of control and may result in injuries or costly accidents.
33. All operators handling chemicals shall always read and understand the protocols for manipulating the chemicals and managing any chemical waste appropriately.
34. Chemical containers must be arranged so that forklift trucks and other handling or emergency equipment is not obstructed.
35. Flammable liquids stored outside of an approved cabinet in an emergency exit path are strictly prohibited.
36. Chemical containers must be arranged so that forklift trucks and other handling or emergency equipment is not obstructed.

SCHEDULE VII

GUIDELINES FOR WAREHOUSING HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES

[Regulation 11 (c)]

1. The layout of warehouses should be designed in accordance with the nature of materials to be stored with adequate provision for emergency exits. If necessary, the floor area and the volume of storage should be limited by compartmentalizing the building in order to allow the necessary segregation of incompatible hazardous chemicals.
2. Warehouses should be substantially closed in and capable of being locked. The construction materials should be non-flammable and the frame of the building should be in reinforced concrete or steel. A steel frame should preferably be protected from heat by insulation.
3. Doors in internal walls should have a fire resistance similar to that of the wall itself and be self-closing, i.e., fitted with a fusible link or a link activated by the automatic fire detection system, to ensure automatic closure in the event of a fire. The place required for closure should be kept free from obstruction.
4. Emergency exits other than those afforded by the main doors should be provided with not less than two exits from every floor. Emergency exits shall be clearly and conspicuously marked by a notice printed in red letters of an adequate size. They should be fitted so as to open outwards from the room, passage or staircase and shall not be kept locked or fastened and should be free from obstruction. They should be easy to open in the dark.
5. Foundations and floors shall be of sufficient strength to sustain the loads for which they are designed. Floors should be of safe construction so as to prevent a risk of persons falling and structurally sound so as to prevent a risk of collapse and shall be properly maintained and kept free from any loose material. They also should be impermeable to liquids. They should be smooth, but not slippery, and free from cracks to allow for easy cleaning and be designed to contain leakage and contaminated firefighting water, for instance by means of a surrounding sill or curb.
6. Narrow aisles or tight corners will increase the risk of damage to packs. All aisles as well as gangways and forklift truck routes should be clearly defined by markings on the floor and kept free from obstructions and from pedestrians to avoid injury,

7. All facilities and operators handling chemicals shall ensure that stacking heights should not exceed three meters except with the use of racking.
8. All facilities and operators handling chemicals shall prevent overloading the lower tiers and ensure stability.
9. Where racking is not provided, chemical containers must not be stacked to a height which is likely to cause damage to the lower tiers.
10. All facilities handling chemicals shall have a layout plan drawn up showing the nature of hazard in each part of the warehouse.
11. Unless otherwise specified by the manufacturer, chemicals shall be stored in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location that is out of direct sunlight.
12. All chemical storage rooms must be reviewed and approved by the Agency.
13. Highly toxic chemicals must be stored away from fire hazards, heat and moisture, and be isolated from corrosive and reactive chemicals.
14. Access to the storage areas for highly toxic substances must be restricted.
15. All facilities handling chemicals shall not be located in flood-prone and geological hazard areas.
16. All facilities handling chemicals shall set up visible safety signs in the warehouse/sites.
17. All facilities handling chemicals shall employ trained personnel to manage specialized warehouse, field or store room where hazardous chemicals shall be stored.
18. All facilities and operators handling chemicals shall establish a system of in and out stock checking and registration.
19. All facilities and operators handling chemicals shall conduct regular testing and inspection on the safety facilities and installation.
20. Be well ventilated and illuminated.
21. Safer protector to cover electrical outlet.

SCHEDULE VIII

TYPES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE (HAZWASTE)

[Regulation 4, 12 (1)]

Types of Hazardous Waste include:

- (a) Wastes that are
 - i. Explosive;
 - ii. Corrosive;
 - iii. Flammable or inflammable;
 - iv. Poisonous;
 - v. Toxic;
 - vi. Ecotoxic;
 - vii. Infectious; and
 - viii. Reactive.
- (b) Wastes that belong to any of the following categories:
 - (i) Clinical wastes;
 - (ii) Gases;
 - (iii) Organic peroxides and self-reactive substances;
 - (iv) Radioactive materials;
 - (v) Waste oils or water, hydrocarbons or water mixtures, emulsions;
 - (vi) Wastes from the production, formulation and use of resins, latex, plasticizers, glues/adhesives;
 - (vii) Wastes resulting from surface treatment of metals and plastics; and
 - (viii) Miscellaneous dangerous goods and articles.

SCHEDULE IX

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE/ WASTE CHARACTERISTICS

[Regulation 12 (1)]

- (a) Waste arising from industrial processes;
- (b) Waste with the following UN characteristics.

UN	Class Code	Characteristics
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1.	H1	<i>Explosive:</i>
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An explosive substance or waste is a solid or liquid substance or waste (or mixture of substances or wastes) which is in itself capable by chemical reaction or producing gas at such a temperature and pressure and at such a speed as to cause damage to the surroundings.

3.	H3	<i>Flammable Liquids:</i>
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The word "flammable" has the same meaning as "inflammable". Flammable liquids are liquids, or mixtures of liquids, or liquids containing solids solution or suspension (for example paints, varnishes lacquers and others but not including substances or wastes otherwise classified on account of dangerous characteristics) which give off a flammable vapor at temperature of not more than 60.5°C , open-cup test, or not more than 65.6°C open-cup test (since the results of open-cup tests and closed-up tests are not strictly comparable and even individual results by the same tests are often variable.

4.1.	H 4.1	Flammable Solids:
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Solids or waste solids, other than those classed as explosives, which under conditions encountered in transport are readily combustible, or may cause or contribute to fire through friction.

4.2 H4.2 Substances or wastes liable to spontaneous combustion:

Substances or wastes which are liable to spontaneous heating under normal conditions encountered in transport or to heating up on contact with air, and being liable to catch fire.

4.3. H4.3 Substances or wastes which, in contact with water emit flammable gases: substances or wastes which, by interaction with water, are liable to become spontaneously flammable or give off flammable gases in dangerous quantities.

5.1 H5.1 Oxidizing:

Substances or wastes which, while in themselves are necessary combustible, may generally, by yield oxygen, cause or contribute to the combustion other materials.

5.2 H5.2 Organic Peroxides:

Organic substances or wastes which contain the bivalent
O-O-structure are thermally unstable substances.

- (c) Residues arising from industrial waste disposal operations;
- (d) Wastes which contain certain compounds such: copper, zinc, cadmium, mercury, lead and asbestos;
- (e) End-of-Life waste of household electrical and electronic appliances or residues arising from the incineration of same; and
- (f) Waste that contains dangerous substance(s) (as identified by the Agency) above standard limits as established by the Agency based on scientific factors or as a result of international commitment.

SCHEDULE X

GUIDELINES FOR LABELLING AND PACKAGING OF HAZARDOUS WASTES

[Regulation 12(2)]

The label shall contain the following information in legible characters, written in English:

1. Name, physical address and telephone contact of the generator of waste.
2. Waste composition and total weight of waste.
3. Normal storage, stability and methods of storage.
4. Name and percentage of weight of active ingredients and names and percentages of weight of other ingredients or half-life of radioactive

Warning or caution statements which may include any of the following as appropriate:

- (i) the words "WARNING" or "CAUTION";
- (ii) the word "POISON" (marked indelibly in red on a contrasting background;
- (iii) the words "DANGER! KEEP AWAY FROM UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS";
- (iv) a pictogram such as skull and crossbones;
- (v) a statement of first aid measures, including the antidote when inhaled, ingested or on dermal contact;
- (vi) a direction that a physician must be contacted immediately; and
- (vii) The UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS) guidelines for labelling hazardous chemical containers shall also apply.

SCHEDULE XI

GUIDELINES FOR EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS AND RESPONSE PLANS

[Regulation 19] The Emergency Preparedness and Response Plan is to be implemented in the event of any accident or emergency involving any hazardous chemical handling, transporting, storing or usage.

This shall cover off-site impact including the following:

- (a) Identification of likely accident scenarios and establishment of the likely impact zones;
- (b) Notification and activation procedures;
- (c) Response actions to control and contain the release and to mitigate the impact of the release;
- (d) Names of personnel with assigned roles and responsibilities in dealing with the emergency;
- (e) including list of protective emergency gears, response firefighting equipment.
- (f) Schedule for monitoring of the affected areas; and
- (g) Procedures for decontamination and clean-up affected areas.

SCHEDULE XII

GENERAL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE SAFE USE OF CHEMICALS

1. Do not transport chemicals in the cabin of the vehicle, or on any vehicle containing food, feedstuff or fertilizer.
2. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water after spraying.
3. Wash thoroughly personal protective equipment at the completion of each job, and store to ensure it does not become contaminated or damaged.
4. Report any symptom of ill health.
5. Do not allow the storage, loading or mixing of chemicals adjacent to, or near, environmentally sensitive areas such as water bodies, forest reserves and wildlife.
6. Do not allow the contamination of surface water bodies or ground water with spray drift, or waste chemicals or containers.
7. Ensure that appropriate arrangements and facilities for the proper disposal of waste chemicals and containers are provided.
8. Ensure that recyclable or refillable containers are used wherever possible.
9. Install check (or non-return) valves which prevents back-flow when filling spray tanks from surface waters, and in suction lines for chemical irrigation systems which draw directly from surface waters.
10. Avoid the application of chemical on to paddocks under irrigation, to prevent contamination of water bodies and/or drainage channels. In some situations, the use of vegetation shelter belts and/or drainage filters may be useful.

11. Use ground rigs in preference to aerial application to minimize drift, especially when crops and adjacent plants are flowering.
12. Ensure that you have clean washing water and soap for personal use.
13. Do not mix chemicals if the label prohibits or warns against it, or if you are unsure of the impact of the mixture in the spray solution or on the target crop.
14. Observe wind direction, wind speed, temperature and humidity, and check that they are within acceptable limits before spraying takes place to avoid unpredictable spray drift.
15. Monitor and record wind direction, wind speed, temperature and humidity prior to every spraying operation. Do not spray when the wind is blowing towards sensitive crops or areas, unless an appropriate vegetation buffer or buffer distance imposed.
16. Where possible, spray with a crosswind working towards the unsprayed area.
17. Be alert to changes in wind direction and be prepared to modify or cancel a spray operation as necessary.
18. Where inversions are not likely to occur, spraying should ideally be carried out when temperatures for the day are at their lowest, and the atmospheric conditions are neutral.
19. During ground application, Pesticide Owner or Manager or Operator or Sprayer etc. shall:
 - (a) Notify neighbors and erect signs if appropriate, to prevent inadvertent entry into sprayed areas within an unsafe period;
 - (b) Set the release height of the boom as low as possible consistent with nozzle specifications and coverage requirements, not exceeding optimum boom height specified by the nozzle manufacturer;
 - (c) Spray pressure should be as low as possible, consistent with nozzle specifications and coverage requirements;
 - (d) Select nozzles that minimize the number of fine droplets that have the potential to drift, consistent with good coverage of the crop;
 - (e) Consider spraying only when the wind is blowing away from the sensitive area. If this is not possible, spray only the upwind section of the area, in order to provide a practicable buffer

distance, having regard for the chemical, its formulation, the sensitivity of the adjoining area and the wind speed and direction.

20. During aerial operation Pesticide Owner or Manager or Operator or Sprayer etc. shall:

- a) Notify neighbors and erect signs if appropriate, to prevent inadvertent entry into sprayed areas within an unsafe period;
- b) Do not apply chemicals by aircraft if the label specifically prohibits this method of application; and
- c) Consider spraying only the upwind section of the area in having order regard to provide a practicable buffer distance, having regard for the chemical, its formulation, the sensitivity of the adjoining area and the wind speed and direction.

CONTROL OF SUBSTANCES HAZARDOUS TO HEALTH (COSHH)

Prevention or reduction of workers' exposure to hazardous substances can be achieved by the following:

- i. finding out what the health hazards are;
- ii. deciding how to prevent harm to health;
- iii. providing control measures to reduce harm to health;
- iv. keeping all control measures in good working order;
- v. providing information, instruction and training for employees and others;
- vi. providing monitoring and health surveillance in appropriate cases; and
- vii. Planning for emergencies.

SCHEDULE XIII

PROCEDURE AND GUIDELINES ON OBTAINING CHEMICAL STORAGE PERMIT (CSP)

Application Overview

Any facility that stores or in possession of hazardous materials and chemicals in Ogun state shall:

- i. Send in a written application request to the Agency;
- ii. A copy of Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for each chemical being stored;
- iii. A recent list of all chemicals/ materials stating their quantities, uses, forms and corresponding expiring date;
- iv. Provision of an insurance policy covering the risk likely to arise from the activity for which permit is required;
- v. Pay application, statutory and processing fee, as may be determined by the Agency, made payable to Ogun State Government;
- vi. The bank draft of the CSP and a covering letter indicating that payment has been made should be forwarded to the Agency;
- vii. Following the above, as well as satisfying other permit conditions the Permit shall be issued.

SCHEDULE XIII

PROCEDURE AND GUIDELINES TO ACCREDIT HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT PLANT/ FACILITY

Towards safeguarding safe and healthy environment while ensuring an effective healthcare waste management, the following procedure and guidelines are mandatory:

- a) Forward application to the Agency for approval to operate waste treatment plan. Documents to be submitted include
 - i. Characterization of the plant;
 - ii. Schedule maintenance plan of the plant;
 - iii. Evidence of waste analysis before waste is fed into the plant;
 - iv. Air dispersion modelling report by an OGEPA accredited consultant;
 - v. Conducting Environmental and Social Management Report (ESMR)- baseline of air quality and its management, risk management plan, occupational hazard management plan, waste management plan etc. of the waste treatment plant by an OGEPA accredited consultant;
 - vi. Other relevant documents as may be stipulated by the Agency;
- b) Physical assessment of the facility by the officials of the Agency;
- c) Payment of approval/ accreditation fee of Four Hundred and Fifty thousand Naira (₦450,000:00);
- d) Issuance of permit to operate upon certification of the assessment and other requirements which is subjected to yearly renewal;
- e) Inspection visits to the site for compliance to the Environmental Standard with issuance of the assessment report;
- f) Submission of monthly waste inventory;
- g) Submission of quarterly Air quality monitoring report.

