



Australian Government

Comcare

Hazardous Substance Exemptions

Guidance on the
Application,
Assessment and
Approval Process for
Exemptions from
Prohibitions on
Hazardous Substances
with Carcinogenic
Properties



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For an authoritative understanding of the legislation in relation to occupational health and safety and Commonwealth employment, you are directed to the relevant legislation, in particular the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*. This booklet should be read in conjunction with relevant legislation, as it is not a substitute for such legislation.

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Overview

What is a hazardous substance with carcinogenic properties?

A hazardous substance has the potential, through being used at work, to harm the health or safety of persons in the workplace.

Hazardous substances are associated with a range of adverse health effects, however those with carcinogenic properties are known to cause cancer. For this reason exposure to hazardous substances with carcinogenic properties is carefully controlled.

An employer is required to ensure that a hazardous substance listed in Schedule 1 of the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment)(National Standards) Regulations 1994* (the NS Regulations) is not used at work in any circumstances other than as specified. The requirements of Part 6 (Hazardous substances) of the NS Regulations aim to minimise the risk to the health of persons due to exposure to hazardous substances.

An exemption may be sought from a prohibition on the use of a hazardous substance with carcinogenic properties, but only for those substances listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the NS Regulations.

What is asbestos?

Asbestos is one of the hazardous substances with carcinogenic properties specifically covered by this guidance material.

The asbestos family is generally seen as having two major subdivisions - the amphibole group which includes, actinolite, anthophyllite, tremolite, crocidolite (blue) and amosite (brown) asbestos, and the serpentine group which includes chrysotile (also known as white asbestos).

Exposure to asbestos is known to cause asbestosis, lung cancer, mesothelioma and pleural plaques.

Prohibiting the use of asbestos

The Commonwealth, State and Territory Workplace Relations Ministers' Council (WRMC) has decided that the threat to the health of workers from exposure to asbestos is not acceptable and therefore agreed to prohibit the importation and use of all forms of asbestos commencing from 31 December 2003.

Excluded from the prohibition are the following permitted circumstances:

- bona fide research (including analysis and display);
- handling for storage prior to removal or disposal;
- storage prior to removal or disposal;
- removal or disposal in accordance with a law of a State or Territory relating to the removal of asbestos;

- natural disturbance incidental to operations not related to extraction or processing (eg road works); and
- products in situ - this means that if asbestos products are already in place (that is, fixed or installed) by 31 December 2003 then they can stay in place until they are due for replacement or they are disturbed. In these situations the asbestos does not constitute a significant risk to the safety and health of users until the asbestos part or component is replaced or disturbed. At that point the part or component must be replaced with non-asbestos alternatives.

The NS Regulations defines 'bona fide research' to mean a systematic, investigative or experimental activity conducted for the purpose of acquiring new knowledge, or for creating new or improved materials, products, devices, processes or services, or for analysis to identify the kind or quantities of ingredients in a substance. In relation to asbestos, 'bona fide research' is further defined to include an activity conducted for the purpose of preparing an item containing asbestos for display in a museum or other historical displays.

In agreeing to ban asbestos, the WRMC also agreed to certain time-limited exemptions from the prohibition. These exemptions apply only to chrysotile asbestos (refer page 5 of this guide).

To support the prohibition the Australian Customs regulations will prohibit the importation and exportation of asbestos. In the case where agencies require to import items that are excluded or exempted from the prohibition, an Australian Customs Service form will be issued by Comcare.

What is chrysotile?

Chrysotile or white asbestos is a naturally occurring fibrous silicate mineral that is a known carcinogen.

Chrysotile is used in a number of products including:

- friction materials eg: brake pads and clutch linings;
- thermal and acoustic insulation;
- asbestos cement sheeting and meter boards;
- compressed asbestos gaskets;
- high stress seals; and
- as a filler in adhesives.

As with other forms of asbestos, exposure to chrysotile can cause asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma.

What are the permitted circumstances for using chrysotile?

The permitted circumstances for chrysotile are the same for all forms of asbestos as previously mentioned (see prohibiting the use of asbestos page 2 and 3 of this guide).

What are the exemptions to the prohibition on the use of chrysotile?

An exemption may only be given for the specified use of chrysotile detailed in the *National List of Exemptions*.

Exemptions are not automatic and an employing authority must apply to the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission (the SRC Commission) for an exemption.

What is the National List of Exemptions for Chrysotile?

The WRMC agreed to a set of principles (Principles for Exemption) which underpin the *National List of Exemptions*. The National List was declared by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) and has been incorporated into the NS Regulations (see over).

What are the Principles for Exemption from the prohibition on the use of chrysotile?

The Principles for Exemption agreed by WRMC are as follows:

- Exemptions are restricted to specific products and uses where currently it is not:
 - i) technically possible to substitute an alternative to chrysotile; or
 - ii) possible to substitute an alternative to chrysotile without creating a safety problem that has significantly greater health, safety and environmental risks than those presented by the use of chrysotile;
- To the maximum extent possible, the exemptions are time and availability limited;
- Where feasible, the granting of an exemption will be linked to requirements that those benefiting from the exemption undertake or contribute to research and development designed to identify replacements or alternatives to the exempt chrysotile component / product or controls to maximise the safe use of the chrysotile component / product.

What are employers required to do?

Under the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991* (the OHS(CE) Act), employers have a duty to take all reasonably practicable steps to protect the health and safety of their employees at work.

The object of the NS Regulations - Part 6 Hazardous Substances is to minimise the risk to the health of persons due to exposure to hazardous substances. The NS Regulations do this by requiring employers to:

- ensure that hazardous substances used at work are supplied to a person with labels and Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS); and
- provide for:
 - i) the assessment of the risk of exposure to hazardous substances; and
 - ii) the control of exposure to hazardous substances; and
 - iii) the training of employees who could be exposed to hazardous substances at work on the nature of the hazard and the level of risk posed by the hazardous substance, and the means of assessing and controlling exposure to the substance; and
- limit the circumstances under which the use of chrysotile may be exempted; and
- undertake research into, and development of, alternatives to the use of chrysotile; and
- ensure that emergency services and Comcare have access to relevant information about hazardous substances used at work; and

- ensure that relevant information included in National Industrial Chemical Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) summary reports is given to employers.

The *'Approved Code of Practice on the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances in Commonwealth Employment'* (the ACoP) provides practical guidance for employers on how to comply with the NS Regulations, by providing advice on:

- permitted circumstances for the handling of certain hazardous substances with carcinogenic properties under Schedule 1 of the NS Regulations;
- how to ensure that an employee's exposure to a scheduled carcinogenic substance is eliminated or minimised through appropriate assessment, control, monitoring and health surveillance procedures; and
- record keeping and advice procedures appropriate to the scheduled carcinogenic substance under Schedule 1A of the NS Regulations.

What is the Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission's role?

The SRC Commission is established under the *Safety, Rehabilitation and Compensation Act 1988* (the SRC Act). The SRC Commission has functions under both the SRC and OHS(CE) Acts.

The SRC Commission has the responsibility under the NS Regulations to consider applications for exemption. Following consideration, the SRC Commission may grant an exemption or refuse an application for exemption.

General Requirements for Exemption Application

Application Form

An exemption may be sought from a prohibition on the use of a hazardous substance with carcinogenic properties that is listed in Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the NS Regulations. To apply for an exemption under the NS Regulations, the application form approved by the SRC Commission is to be completed. The exemption application form approved by the SRC Commission consists of an application form (Attachment A) and a schedule (Attachment B) of required information on items for which the exemption is being sought.

The application form is available on Comcare's website in PDF format. The application with the authorised person's signature must be faxed to Comcare on (02) 6275 0634. The schedule may be either faxed or sent electronically.

Applicant details

Employing Authority	As defined in section 5 the OHS(CE) Act. Example: Secretary; or Chief Executive Officer; or Managing Director
Employer	Full and correct title of the agency
Employer Address	Address for correspondence
Area responsible	Local title of Division or Branch
Responsible Officer	Name and position of an individual that the SRC Commission (or Comcare) can contact if needed
Contact details	Phone, fax and e-mail address of the responsible officer.

Advice on completing the application form is provided at Attachment C. Different hazardous substances will require different information in the schedules. Examples are given in Attachments D, E or F.

Business Case statement

The NS Regulations require evidence that the use of the hazardous substance for which the exemption is sought is essential to the operation of the employer's business.

Information on the hazardous substance

Include in the schedule details of the items for which an exemption is being sought.

Sign off

The application form should be signed once all the information is completed. The name of the person signing should be clearly printed, as well as their position within the agency.

Submission address

The application for exemption should be addressed to the Chairman, Safety Rehabilitation and Compensation Commission and sent to Comcare by post: GPO Box 9905, Canberra, ACT 2601 or by fax: (02) 6275 0634.

The application can be e-mailed to ohs.help@comcare.gov.au - with "Hazardous Substance Exemption" in the subject line, but the signed application form must be faxed to Comcare.

Where large amounts of information are to be provided on the schedule, this may be done in the form of a CD.

Information to be retained

All information relevant to the application for an exemption, whether or not it has been supplied to the SRC Commission, must be retained and be accessible to Comcare / the SRC Commission on request.

Timing

It is important that an application for an exemption is submitted well in advance of an exemption being required. At least four months should be allowed for submission and consideration by the SRC Commission.

Assessment

The SRC Commission will assess the information provided in the application against the requirements of the NS Regulations. These requirements are set out as headings in the application form.

The SRC Commission may ask the applicant for further information in order to assist it in its consideration of the application.

Decision

Following assessment of the application, the SRC Commission will advise the applicant in writing of its decision and the reasons for that decision.

Notice of the granting of an exemption will be in the form of a 'Certificate of Exemption', which will set out any conditions that will apply to the exemption, the period of the exemption and the date on which the exemption ceases.

Review of decision

A review of the SRC Commission's decision on an application for an exemption may be made under the *Administrative Appeals Tribunal Act 1975*.

Cancellation of exemption

The SRC Commission must cancel an exemption if continuation of the exemption would be inconsistent with the object of Part 6 of the NS Regulations or if asked to do so by the applicant. The SRC Commission is not required to consult with an applicant before cancelling an exemption. The SRC Commission must give written advice setting out the date of and reasons for the exemption being cancelled.

Investigation

The SRC Commission may request an investigation under the OHS(CE) Act of all relevant documentation relating to an exemption.

Conditions of an exemption

The SRC Commission may place conditions on an exemption granted under the NS Regulations.

Further exemptions

An exemption certificate issued by the SRC Commission will specify the period for which the exemption will apply. To seek a new exemption, the employing authority will need to submit a new application in advance of the required date of commencement of the new exemption.

Applying to use Chrysotile - General

Exemption for uses other than for defence mission-critical uses

As described in the overview at page 5, there are four declared exemptions from the prohibition on the use of chrysotile. Three relate to specific uses, and one relates to the use of chrysotile parts and components that the Australian Defence Organisation (ADO) considers to be mission-critical.

Exemptions are not automatic and an employing authority must apply to the SRC Commission for an exemption.

This section applies to the three exemptions briefly set out below (see page 5 for a detailed listing of the exemption items).

- Use of chrysotile in a compressed asbestos gasket
- Use of chrysotile in a product that consists of a mixture of asbestos with a phenol formaldehyde resin or with a cresylic formaldehyde resin
- Use of chrysotile in a diaphragm for use in an electrolytic cell in an existing electrolysis plant for chlor-alkali manufacture.

Application

The employing authority should submit to the SRC Commission an application for an exemption, in the form set out in Attachment A (application form) and Attachment B (schedule).

The employing authority must provide a business case statement, that is, how the use of chrysotile is essential to the operation of the employer's business.

The application must identify which exemption is being sought from the above list.

An explanation of the information required in an application schedule is provided at Attachment E.

Assessment

The SRC Commission will assess the information provided in the application against the requirements of the NS Regulations. These requirements are set out as headings in the application form.

Further information to be provided

The SRC Commission may ask the employing authority to provide further information about the application. If that information is not provided within the specified time, the application will be taken to be withdrawn.

Decision

Following assessment of the application, the SRC Commission will advise the applicant in writing of its decision and the reasons for that decision.

Notice of the granting of an exemption will be in the form of a 'Certificate of Exemption', which will set out any conditions that will apply to the exemption, the period of effect of the exemption and the date on which exemption ceases.

Conditions

The SRC Commission may place conditions on an exemption granted under the NS Regulations. Such conditions may include a requirement to provide reports about an agency's administration of the exemption (such as usage, the implementation of safety controls), updates on research activity (such as funding of new and/or additional research, outcomes from that research), etc. The SRC Commission must be advised of any material change that will impact on the exemption (either the exemption is no longer required as a reasonable alternative is available, or the use covered by the exemption is no longer essential to the operation of the employer's business).

Further exemption

The exemption certificate will specify the period for which the exemption will apply. To seek a new exemption, the employing authority will need to submit a new application in advance of the required date of commencement of the new exemption.

Import and export prohibition

To support the prohibition on the use of asbestos Australian Customs regulations will prohibit the import and export of asbestos, unless an appropriate exemption has been granted (or the use is permitted, for example in the case of items used for bona fide research or display).

Applying to use Chrysotile - Defence Mission Critical Uses

Exemption for defence mission-critical uses

As described in the Overview at page 5, there are four declared exemptions from the prohibition on the use of chrysotile. Three relate to specific uses, and one relates to the use of chrysotile parts and components that the Australian Defence Organisation (ADO) considers to be mission-critical.

Exemptions are not automatic and the ADO must apply to the SRC Commission for an exemption.

"Mission-critical" is defined in the NS Regulations as:

- a) the unavailability of the part or component prevents the plant from being available for use; and
- b) the unavailability of the plant prevents a mission from being undertaken.

If the ADO requires an exemption for non mission-critical use of chrysotile - the guidance "Applying to use chrysotile - general" at page 11 should be considered.

Application

The ADO should submit to the SRC Commission an application for an exemption, in the form set out in Attachment A (application form) and Attachment B (schedule).

The ADO must clearly state in the application that the use of the chrysotile part or component for which an exemption is sought is mission-critical.

Schedule 1B, 3.10(5)(a) of the Regulations states that the initial exemption granted to the ADO for mission-critical use of chrysotile will be for a 12 month period.

An explanation of the information required in an application schedule is at Attachment F.

Risk Management

In addition to the information provided on risk management, ADO should advise if work is to be undertaken by contractors and explain the risk control measures in place to protect the health and safety of contractors, as well as identify the relevant State or Territory OHS requirements with which the contractors must comply.

Assessment

The SRC Commission will assess the information provided in the application against the requirements of the NS Regulations. These requirements are set out as headings in the application form.

Emergency situations

In emergency situations the SRC Commission will give out-of-session consideration of an application for an exemption for the use of mission-critical parts or components containing chrysotile.

Further information to be provided

The SRC Commission may ask the ADO to provide further information about an application. If that information is not provided within the specified time, the application will be taken to be withdrawn.

Decision

Following assessment of the application, the SRC Commission will advise the applicant in writing of its decision and the reasons for that decision.

Notice of the granting of an exemption will be in the form of a 'Certificate of Exemption', which will set out any conditions that will apply to the exemption, the period of effect of the exemption and the date on which exemption ceases.

Conditions

The SRC Commission may place conditions on an exemption. Such conditions may include a requirement to provide reports about administration of the exemption (such as usage, the implementation of safety controls), updates on research activity (such as funding of new and/or additional research, outcomes from that research), etc. The SRC Commission must be advised of any material change that will impact on the exemption, either the exemption is no longer required as a reasonable alternative is available, or the use covered by the exemption is no longer essential to the operation of the employer's business.

Further exemption

To seek a new exemption, the ADO will need to submit a new application in advance of the required date of commencement of the new exemption. The exemption certificate will specify the period for which the exemption will apply.

Further exemptions will not be granted past 31 December 2007 as this is the date all exemptions for use of chrysotile cease.

Attachment A - Application Form

Comcare use only		
Exemption number		
SRCC approval (date)		

Application for an exemption from the prohibition on certain hazardous substances with carcinogenic properties.

Name of hazardous substance: _____

1	Applicant Details: Employing Authority: _____ Employer: _____ Employer Address: _____ Area responsible: _____ Responsible officer: _____ Contact details: _____ Phone: _____ Fax: _____ Email: _____
2	Business case evidence/mission-critical statement: _____ _____ _____ _____
3	Information on the hazardous substance: (schedule)

Declaration: I declare that the details provided on this form, or any attachments, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am empowered by valid and express power, delegation in writing or authorisation in writing to act as, for or on behalf of, the Employing Authority.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Position: _____ Date: _____

Please attach additional information if insufficient space

Attachment B - Schedule

Information on the hazardous substance:

Hazardous substance or Chrysotile exemption	Description of type (Defence only) and/or Item (all)		Unique identifier	Timing	No alternative	Purpose/ use	Handling	Quantity to be used	Risk management	Research & development (Chrysotile only)
	Type	Item								

Please attach additional information if insufficient space

Example - Application Form

Comcare use only		
Exemption number		
SRCC approval (date)		

Application for an exemption from the prohibition on certain hazardous substances with carcinogenic properties.

Name of hazardous substance: _____

Provide the name of the Schedule 1 hazardous substance

This application form should be completed having regard to:

The *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) Act 1991*, the requirements of Part 6 (Hazardous substances) of the *Occupational Health and Safety (Commonwealth Employment) (National Standards) Regulations 1994 (the NS Regulations)*, the related *Approved Code of Practice on the Control of Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances in Commonwealth Employment*.

1 Applicant Details:

Employing Authority: _____

The principal officer of the Commonwealth Authority as defined in section 5(1) of the Act.

Employer: _____

The full and correct title of the Commonwealth agency.

Employer Address: _____

The Employer's address for correspondence.

Area responsible: _____

The name of the area within the Employing agency responsible for the exemption application.

Responsible officer: _____

The name and position for the relevant responsible officer.

Contact details: _____

Contact details for the above responsible officer.

Phone: _____ Fax: _____

Email: _____

2 Business case evidence/mission-critical statement:

Other than for defence mission-critical uses of chrysotile, the applicant must include evidence that the use of the hazardous substance for which the exemption is sought is essential to the operation of the employer's business (s 2.01(b)(i) and s 3.03(1)(c)(i) of Schedule 1B of the NS Regulations).

For defence mission-critical uses of chrysotile in a part or component the defence employing authority must include a statement certifying that each item identified in the list (of items for which an exemption is sought) is mission-critical (s 3.07(1)(b)(ii) of Schedule 1B of the NS Regulations).

3 Information on the hazardous substance: (see schedule)

Provide details of the items for which an exemption is being sought. To be completed in an electronic spreadsheet available from Comcare.

Declaration: I declare that the details provided on this form, or any attachments, are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I am empowered by valid and express power, delegation in writing or authorisation in writing to act as, for or on behalf of, the Employing Authority.

Signature: _____

Printed Name: _____

Position: _____ Date: _____

Please attach additional information if insufficient space

Example - 'Non Chrysofile' Schedule

Information on the hazardous substance: For hazardous substances (other than chrysofile) - listed in Schedule 1 of the Regulations

Information required to support 'Business critical' evidence (s 2.01(b)(i) of Schedule 1B of the NS Regulations).									
	Hazardous substance	Description of item	Unique identifier	Timing	No alternative	Purpose / use	Handling	Quantity to be used	Risk management
Explanation	Outline the substance from Schedule 1 of the NS Regulations for which an exemption is sought.	Provide a description of each item that contains the hazardous substance for which the exemption is sought.	Provide a unique identifying number for the item. This also applies to items yet to be imported. The purpose of this number is to provide a link between your application and related electronic and paper records.	Provide the period of time for which the exemption is sought.	Provide evidence that there is no reasonable alternative to the hazardous substance / item.	Provide information on where and how the hazardous substance / item is to be used.	Provide information on how many employees will be handling / using the hazardous substance / item.	Provide information on the quantity of the hazardous substance / item to be handled / used. (Quantity means the stock required to be used over the period of the exemption, which includes both stock currently held and to be imported.)	Provide evidence that appropriate measures are in place to deal with any risk that might arise from the handling / use of the item.
Schedule 1B of the Regulations					s 2.01(b)(ii)				
The ACOP					c 7.3(b) why elimination or substitution is not practicable	c 7.3(c) where and how the scheduled carcinogen is to be used	c 7.3(d) how many employees will be handling / using the scheduled carcinogen	c 7.3(e) the quantity of the scheduled carcinogen to be handled / used	c 7.3(f) the risk control measures that will be implemented for that scheduled carcinogen

Please attach additional information if insufficient space

Example - 'Chrysotile (other than Defence mission-critical)' Schedule

Information of the hazardous substance: for chrysotile (general)

Information required to support 'Business critical' evidence (s 3.03(1)(c)(i) of Schedule 1B

Chrysotile exemption	Description of item	Unique identifier	Timing	No alternative	Purpose / use	Handling	Quantity to be used	Risk management	Research & development
Identify which chrysotile exemption is being sought as set out in the NS Regulations 3.02 [eg exemption I(a)(iii)].	Provide a description of each item for which the exemption is sought.	Provide a unique identifying number for the item. This also applies to items yet to be imported. The purpose of this number is to provide a link between your application and related electronic and paper records.	Provide the period of time for which the exemption is sought.	Provide evidence that there is no reasonable alternative to the hazardous substance / item.	Provide information on where and how the hazardous substance / item is to be used.	Provide information on how many employees will be handling / using the item.	Provide information on the quantity of the item to be handled / used. (Quantity means the stock required to be used over the period of the exemption, which includes both stock currently held and to be imported.)	Provide evidence that appropriate measures are in place to deal with any risk that might arise from the handling / use of the item.	Provide evidence of the undertaking, or contribution to the undertaking, of research and development to identify suitable alternatives to the item.
Schedule 1B of the Regulations s 3.02			s 3.02	s 3.03(1)(c)(ii)	s 3.03(1)(b)			s 3.03(1)(c)(iii)	s 3.03(1)(c)(iv)
The ACOP				c 7.3(b)	c 7.3(c)	c 7.3(d)	c 7.3(e)	c 7.3(f)	
Requirements of the WRMC endorsed Principles for Exemption for Chrysotile (white asbestos)			To the maximum extent possible, the exemptions are time and availability limited.	Not technically possible to substitute an alternative to chrysotile; or Not possible to substitute an alternative to chrysotile without creating a safety problem that has significantly greater health, safety and environmental risks than those presented by the use of chrysotile.				Controls are in place to maximise the safe use of the exempt chrysotile component/product.	Undertake or contribute to research and development designed to identify replacements or alternatives to the exempt chrysotile component/product or controls to maximise the safe use of the chrysotile component/product.

Please attach additional information if insufficient space

Example - 'Defence mission-critical' Schedule

Information on the hazardous substance: for ADO mission-critical chrysotile exemption - list of parts or components

Chrysotile exemption	Description of type/item	Unique identifier	Timing	No alternative	Purpose / use	Handling	Quantity to be used	Risk management	Research & development
Identify which chrysotile exemption is being sought as set out in the NS Regulations 4 (ie exemption).	Identify each type of parts and components item of that type	Provide a unique identifying number for the item. This also applies to items yet to be imported. The purpose of this number is to provide a link between your application and related electronic and paper records.	Provide the period of time for which the exemption is sought.	Provide evidence that there is no reasonable alternative to the hazardous substance / item.	Provide information on where and how the hazardous substance / item is to be used.	Provide information on how many employees will be handling / using the item.	Provide information on the quantity of the item to be handled / used. (Quantity means the stock required to be used over the period of the exemption, which includes both stock currently held and to be imported.)	Provide evidence that appropriate measures are in place to deal with any risk that might arise from the handling / use of the item. Advise if work is to be undertaken by contractors and explain the risk control measures in place to protect the health and safety of contractors as well as identify the relevant State/Territory OHS requirements.	Provide evidence of the undertaking, or contribution to the undertaking, of research and development to identify suitable alternatives to the item.
Schedule 1B of the Regulations	s 3.07(2)	s 3.07(2)(b)	s 3.02	s 3.07(1)(b)(iii)	c 7.3(c)	c 7.3(d)	c 7.3(e)	s 3.07(1)(b)(iv)	s 3.07(1)(b)(v)
The ACOP				c 7.3(b)				c 7.3(f)	
Requirements of the WRMC endorsed Principles for Exemption for Chrysotile (white asbestos)			To the maximum extent possible, the exemptions are time and availability limited.	Not technically possible to substitute an alternative to chrysotile; or Not possible to substitute an alternative to chrysotile without creating a safety problem that has significantly greater health, safety and environmental risks than those presented by the use of chrysotile.				Controls are in place to maximise the safe use of the exempt chrysotile component/product.	Undertake or contribute to research and development designed to identify replacements or alternatives to the exempt chrysotile component/product or controls to maximise the safe use of the chrysotile component/product.

Please attach additional information if insufficient space

For further information contact

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