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• **HazMat 2014, Melbourne, 14-15<sup>th</sup> May 2014**  
**“Achieving a Productive & Resilient Industry”**

HazMat 2014 will be held in Melbourne (at the Darebin Arts Centre), on 14&15<sup>th</sup> May 2014. The HazMat 2014 Conference Program brochure and the Exhibition Booth & Sponsorship brochure are at: [www.fpaa.com.au/events/hazmat.aspx](http://www.fpaa.com.au/events/hazmat.aspx).

Please contact Events Department, FPAA, ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: [Events@fpaa.com.au](mailto:Events@fpaa.com.au).

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 Editor & Publisher

My approach is to provide a short, succinct note on each hazardous material issue, sufficient to allow you to make a decision of whether it is relevant to you. If you need more information contact details / website / etc are provided.

I encourage all readers to make comment on draft regulations, codes and standards.

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## Hazardous Substances

### • Hazelwood Open Cut Brown Coal Fire: Feb 2014

ABC Radio National Background Briefing 23 March 2014:

Extracts from the RN Background Briefing website and the 41 Minute audio report by Wendy Carlisle.

On Sunday 9 February 2014, "high winds fanned a grassfire from the side of the Strzelecki Highway in the direction of the Hazelwood Power Station and its open cut mine."

"For the next four weeks, the Morwell open cut fire raged out of control. Eighteen firefighters were taken to hospital because of their exposure to Carbon Monoxide. Initially, residents were told to stay indoors to avoid the smoke and that short-term exposure to these high levels of small particle pollution was not unsafe."

"Eighteen days later (than the 9 Feb 2014), the fire was still out of control. Australia Post stopped delivering mail in Morwell and the Morwell courthouse was temporarily closed. The local primary school shifted to a nearby town. Morwell South bore the brunt of the small particle pollution, with levels 10 and 15 times higher than the recommended daily minimum."

"The inquiry (into the Morwell Mine fire) can't (be) too soon for the 12,000 local residents who suffered under a thick blanket of smoke and ash while the fire raged out of control for over four weeks."

"Would this level of pollution experienced by the people of Morwell damage their long term health?" Associate Professor Adrian Barnett: "Health Authorities should begin an immediate study into the effects of the fire, because if that does not happen it will be impossible to know if the fire in the mine is connected to any future health problems." "At the moment I'd say the evidence would be strongly pointing towards the fact we would be expect long-term health risks and I think possibly we need to rule it out rather than ruling it in." "Starting a study now .... we can get great baseline data."

"The burning embers blew into the northern batters of the Morwell Open Cut, giant 150m high cliff faces of exposed brown coal, which was part of the mine which had not been operational for at least 30 years. From there the fire spread another 3 km into the eastern and southern cliff faces of the mine." "Fire fighters faced and enormous task made much more difficult because the fire service pipe lines had been taken out of that section of the mine in the mid 90s by the State Electricity Commission."

On Day 15 of the fire – Fire Commission Craig Lapsley said: "The Northern Batter of this fire (in this mine) is the key issue that puts all of the smoke ash and potential hazard over what is Morwell."

Morwell resident Pam Sparks said: "It just jumped into the Mines from the grass fires, but the infrastructure that was originally in the mines, they always used to have sprinkler systems in them. They would turn on the sprinkler systems on high fire days. .... They've gotten rid of the sprinkler systems." "If the mine catches on fire in the old areas what's going to put it out. But why would you take the sprinklers out and then not cover the coal up."

Audio: [http://mpegmedia.abc.net.au/m/podcast/2014/03/bb\\_g\\_20140323\\_0805.mp3](http://mpegmedia.abc.net.au/m/podcast/2014/03/bb_g_20140323_0805.mp3)

Transcript: [www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundundbriefing/2014-03-23/5331252#transcript](http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundundbriefing/2014-03-23/5331252#transcript)

From: [www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundundbriefing/2014-03-23/5331252](http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundundbriefing/2014-03-23/5331252)

### • Hazelwood Mine Fire Declared Safe

**25 March 2014:** After 45 days of intensive firefighting the Hazelwood open cut mine fire has been officially declared 'safe', and management handed back to the mine operators, Fire Services Commissioner Craig Lapsley said today.

"The open cut mine is officially being handed back to GDF Suez with today the last shift with Victorian and interstate fire services physically working at the mine."

"This fire has for more than five weeks caused significant concern to the communities of Morwell and the Latrobe Valley and the health concerns of both the community and firefighters have added an extra layer of complexity to the fire fight," Mr Lapsley said.

More than **1,000 Carbon Monoxide tests** on emergency services people **were done each day** of the 45 days.

From: [www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2014/march/25/incident-control-centre-hazelwood-update](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2014/march/25/incident-control-centre-hazelwood-update) and

<https://news.cfa.vic.gov.au/news/hazelwood-mine-fire-delcared-safe.html>

### • OSHA-NIOSH Hazard Alert: 1-Bromopropane

July 2013: 1-Bromopropane (1-BP) or n-Propyl Bromide (nPB), is a solvent that is used in degreasing, dry cleaning, spray adhesives, and aerosol solvents.

Occupational exposure to 1-BP or nPB has been linked to neurological illnesses. Animal studies show that 1-BP or nPB may also cause cancer and reproductive disorders. Controls and personal protective equipment are available to protect workers from 1-BP or nPB exposure.

[https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA\\_3676.pdf](https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA_3676.pdf) (7 pages)

From: [https://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/1bromopropane\\_hazard\\_alert.html](https://www.osha.gov/dts/hazardalerts/1bromopropane_hazard_alert.html)

### • Ethylbenzene: Draft Screening Assessment & Risk Management Scope

Environment Canada & Health Canada, 8 February 2014

**Ethylbenzene CAS: 100-41-4:**

The Canadian Ministers of the Environment and of Health have conducted a Screening Assessment of Benzene, Ethyl-also known as Ethylbenzene (Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number 100-41-4). Ethylbenzene was identified as a priority for assessment on the basis of greatest potential for human exposure and also because it was classified by other agencies on the basis of carcinogenicity.

The critical health effects associated with exposure to Ethylbenzene are considered to be tumour induction and non-cancer systemic effects, primarily on the Auditory System and on the Liver, Kidney and Pituitary Glands. Minor Developmental effects, Haematological effects, effects on Endocrine System (Thyroid Hyperplasia), and on the Central Nervous System were observed at higher dose levels and following prolonged exposure periods.

The Draft Screening Assessment Report proposes that Ethylbenzene is not entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity or that constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends.

The Draft Screening Assessment Report also proposes that Ethylbenzene meets the criteria for Persistence and does not

meet the criteria for Bioaccumulation, as defined in the Canadian [Persistence and Bioaccumulation Regulations](#).

The 60 day comment period finishes on the 9 April 2014.

Draft Screening Assessment Report (133 pages):  
[www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/FE722725-DA50-458C-91C8-558DFEC57996/DSAR\\_Ethylbenzene\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/FE722725-DA50-458C-91C8-558DFEC57996/DSAR_Ethylbenzene_EN.pdf)

Risk Management Scope (10 pages):  
[http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/ED4E3987-6552-4739-97A1-00487AA970AD/RM%20Scope\\_Ethylbenzene\\_EN.pdf](http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/ED4E3987-6552-4739-97A1-00487AA970AD/RM%20Scope_Ethylbenzene_EN.pdf)

From: [www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/approach-approche/ethylbenzene-eng.php](http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/approach-approche/ethylbenzene-eng.php),

[www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=FE722725-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=FE722725-1),

and <http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=ED4E3987-6552-4739-97A1>

## • Toluene: ECHA CoRAP Substance Evaluation

[Toluene](#), a substance included in the ECHA Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP), was concluded in Nov 2013.

The available EU Indicative Occupational Exposure Limit (50 ppm) could be too high, and should be reconsidered. The evaluation agrees with the EU Risk Assessment Report from 2002 and concludes that 20 ppm is an appropriate long-term Derived No Effect Level-value for workers through the Inhalation route.

[Evaluation Report](#) (69 pages). [Conclusion Doc](#) (6 pages)

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/evaluation/community-rolling-action-plan/corap-table>

And [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/first-four-conclusion-documents-on-substance-evaluation-published-on-echa-website](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/first-four-conclusion-documents-on-substance-evaluation-published-on-echa-website)

## • Silica Exposure Risk For Construction Workers

Qld eSAFE Construction Newsletter, Nov 2013:

Dust and silica monitoring in 20 construction and construction related workplaces, including major tunnelling projects, has been assessed by Workplace H&S Qld for regulatory compliance and the control procedures used to manage the risk from Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS) exposure.

14% were found to be non-compliant, with some of these exposures up to five times the standard. Although dust was being suppressed with water sprays, they were not effective. Use of respiratory protection was low in Non-Tunnelling workplaces, only 9% of the workers used a respirator either full time or for part of their work.

From: [www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/publications/safe/construction/nov13/silica-exposure/index.htm#\\_Uy6Nz87DXWU](http://www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/publications/safe/construction/nov13/silica-exposure/index.htm#_Uy6Nz87DXWU)

## • Respirable Crystalline Silica: 3 Developments

This article from CA A Cancer Journal for Clinicians, [CA CANCER J CLIN 2014;64:63–69], highlights 3 important developments in understanding the health effects of Respirable Crystalline Silica and preventing illness and death from Silica exposure at work.

1/ Recent epidemiologic studies have provided new information about silica and lung cancer. This includes detailed exposure-response data, thereby enabling the quantitative risk assessment needed for regulation. New studies have also shown that excess lung mortality occurs in Silica-exposed workers who do not have Silicosis and who do not smoke.

2/ The USA Occupational Safety and Health Administration has recently proposed a new rule lowering the permissible occupational limit for Silica. There are approximately 2 million USA workers currently exposed to Respirable Crystalline Silica. Risk assessments estimate that lowering occupational exposure limits from the current to the proposed standard will reduce Silicosis and lung cancer mortality to approximately one-half of the rates predicted under the current standard.

3/ Low-dose computed tomography scanning has now been proven to be an effective screening method for lung cancer.

From: <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.3322/caac.21214/pdf> as a 7 page pdf, or <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.3322/caac.21214/> as an html webpage

## • ECHA: Methanol's CLH Revision Proposal

29 Oct 2013 - Italy proposed to add Reproductive Toxicity to the existing Harmonised Classification of Methanol (CLH). Their proposal is based on the scientific evidence suggesting that Methanol (CAS 67-56-1), has adverse effects on the development of the unborn child. Adoption of the proposal could result in restrictions to the use of Methanol in some consumer products.

From: [www.echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/consultation-on-a-proposal-revising-methanols-harmonised-classification-and-labelling-now-open](http://www.echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/consultation-on-a-proposal-revising-methanols-harmonised-classification-and-labelling-now-open)

### ECHA Previous Consultations webpage: Methanol

<http://echa.europa.eu/harmonised-classification-and-labelling-previous-consultations/-/substance/753/search/+term>

### Comments Received:

<http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/e23993c8-8cbd-488c-9530-5ae77a3a48e6>

*Editor's Comment:* The Comments Received document for Methanol makes fascinating reading. Those supporting the proposal generally make very little additional comment and those against it make extensive comment. I'll be interested to see how this proposed change is finally handled.

## • ECHA: Bisphenol A Classification Proposal

ECHA 19 March 2014: The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) has unanimously adopted an opinion to strengthen the existing harmonised Classification and Labelling (CLH) of BPA from a Category 2 Reproductive Toxicant to a Category 1B Reproductive Toxicant, H360F, regarding the adverse effects on sexual function and fertility in line with a proposal from the French competent authority.

BPA already has a harmonised classification in Annex VI to the ECHA CLP Regulation as a substance suspected to damage fertility, that may cause respiratory irritation and allergic skin reaction, and as a substance that causes serious eye damage.

BPA is a monomer mainly used in the production of Polycarbonate plastics and Epoxy resins and is also currently being discussed in the context of other EU processes. ECHA has received a proposal to restrict the use of BPA in thermal paper. In addition, a substance evaluation of BPA was carried out by the German Competent Authority in 2012 and, as a result of this evaluation, ECHA issued a decision in December 2013 to request further data on BPA in the areas of skin

absorption and environmental exposure. Comment closed 13 March 2014.

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/rac-proposes-to-strengthen-the-classification-of-bisphenol-a](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/rac-proposes-to-strengthen-the-classification-of-bisphenol-a)

## • Hexabromocyclododecane: Stockholm Convention

The Stockholm Convention HBCD amendment will enter into force for Parties on 26 November 2014, except for those Parties which might opt out, or for those Parties which had submitted the declaration for opting-in to any amendments, at the time they submitted their instruments of ratification of the Convention.

UN Amendment: <http://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/CN/2013/CN.934.2013-Eng.pdf> (11 pages)

An allowed Specific Use Exemption for HBCD refers to:

**Annex A Part VII Hexabromocyclododecane:** Each Party that has registered for the exemption pursuant to Article 4 for the production and use of Hexabromocyclododecane for Expanded Poly styrene and Extruded Polystyrene in buildings shall take necessary measures to ensure that Expanded Polystyrene and Extruded Polystyrene containing Hexabromocyclododecane can be easily identified by labelling or other means throughout its life cycle.

From: <http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/PublicAwareness/NewsFeatures/ClockstartstickingHBCDamendment/tabid/3547/Default.aspx>

## • Diesel Particulate Study of WA Goldfields Mines

Resource Safety Matters January 2014 page 8-11 excerpts:

“In 2013, the Resources Safety Division of the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum initiated a real-time ambient diesel particulate sampling program of underground mines in the Goldfields. The study will assist industry by establishing baseline data that complements the recently released guideline on the management of diesel emissions in Western Australian mining operations.”

“The diesel particulate program has established an industry baseline against which underground mines can assess their relative workforce exposure and effectiveness of controls.”

“It is clear from the real-time sampling results that those sites that have invested in preventative controls such as diesel particulate filters, low sulphur fuels, low ash engine oils, more frequent air filter replacement and regular planned maintenance regimes have successfully reduced the generation and emission of diesel particulates at their source.”

“In 2014, Resources Safety will continue this sampling in conjunction with normal site underground inspections, and expand the study to include the remaining underground mines in Western Australia.”

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM\\_Magazine\\_Jan14\\_Full.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_Jan14_Full.pdf) pages 8-11.

## • Haz Subs Info System Updated – January 2014

Safe Work Australia has updated the Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) online database to reflect the European Commission's 3<sup>rd</sup> Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) to the CLP Regulation (Commission Regulation (EU) No 618/2012).

**Part A – 9 Amendments** (3 pages) e.g. Ethoxyethanol; Di-tert-Butyl Peroxide; Hexabromocyclododecane; Tetrahydrofuran.

**Part B – 10 Insertions** (3 pages) e.g. Butylbenzoic Acid. Indium Phosphide; Tris(Nonylphenyl) Phosphite; Trixylyl Phosphate.

From: [http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/DataHistory/HSIS\\_Database\\_Updated\\_January\\_2014](http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/DataHistory/HSIS_Database_Updated_January_2014)

## • ECHA Registered Substance Database Update

The ECHA Database of Registered Substances was updated on the 20 March 2014 with information from 634 new dossiers. At the same time, there are new features published.

From now on, ECHA will also indicate whether a registration is active or not and the first publication date of each dossier, as well as the date on which each dossier was last modified. Non-active simply means that a registrant has indicated to ECHA that they have ceased manufacture or import of their registered substance.

There are now 12,399 unique substances and contains information from 47,731 registered dossiers. In addition, ECHA has re-processed all of the dossiers that are currently online to add new details to them.

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/new-features-included-in-echas-dissemination-database](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/new-features-included-in-echas-dissemination-database)

## • ECHA C&L Inventory: Added Details Included

The changes implemented improve the information visualised on the summary of the Classification and Labelling page for the **Harmonised and Self-Classified Substances Submitted to the Inventory**. The highlights are:

- Impurity flags for notified substances where a notifier has indicated that an impurity or an additive present in the substance impacts the notified classification.

- Additional CAS numbers (e.g. for differently hydrated forms of the same substance) which were notified in addition to the one reported under the general information section are published in the column "Additional Notified Information".

- Publicly available IUPAC names as well as the notified physical state/form of the substance for all (aggregated) notifications are now also reported under the "Additional Notified Information" column.

- Information on affected organs/specific effects and route of exposure as reported by notifiers are now also displayed in the classification and labelling columns.

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/the-new-release-of-the-c-l-inventory-is-out](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/the-new-release-of-the-c-l-inventory-is-out)

The ECHA Classification & Labelling (C&L) Inventory database contains classification and labelling information on notified and registered substances received from manufacturers and importers. It also includes the list of harmonised classifications. Companies have provided this information in their C&L notifications or registration dossiers. ECHA maintains the Inventory, but does not review or verify the accuracy of the information.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory>

Search the ECHA C&L Inventory database:

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database>

## • Screening Data on 1800 Chemicals Released

17 Dec 2013: USA EPA

The Screening Data on these 1800 chemical were gathered through advanced techniques, including robotics and high-throughput screening, as part of an ongoing Federal collaboration to improve chemical screening.

Publicly available data will help researchers across disciplines to better identify hazardous chemicals as only a fraction of chemicals in use in the USA have been adequately assessed for potential risk. Such information is useful for prioritizing chemicals for potential risk as well as predicting if chemical exposures could lead to adverse health effects.

From: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/e51aa292bac25b0b85257359003d925f/38b102d67c6b9ee385257c4400732725!OpenDocument&Highlight=0.screening.data.on.1.800>

## • ECHA SVHCs for Authorisation Proposed

ECHA 10 Feb 2014: Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) Proposed.

Four of them have hazardous properties for human health being classified as carcinogenic, toxic for reproduction or respiratory sensitisers. The fifth entry comprises an SVHC which has effects to the environment due to its degradation to a substance with Endocrine Disrupting properties. They are:

- N,N-Dimethylformamide (DMF) (toxic for reproduction)
- Diazene-1,2-Dicarboxamide (C,C'-azodi(formamide)) (ADCA) (equivalent level of concern due to its respiratory sensitising properties)
- Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (AI-RCF) [1] (carcinogenic)
- Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (Zr-RCF) [1] (carcinogenic)
- 4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl)phenol, Ethoxylated (4-tert-Octylphenol Ethoxylates) (4-tert-OPnEO) [1] (equivalent level of concern due to its degradation to a substance with endocrine disrupting properties)

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/echa-proposes-a-new-batch-of-svhcs-for-authorisation](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/echa-proposes-a-new-batch-of-svhcs-for-authorisation)

For information on each chemical go to the 5<sup>th</sup> Recommendation for inclusion in the ECH Authorisation list <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/recommendation-for-inclusion-in-the-authorisation-list/previous-recommendations/5th-recommendation>

## • Confined Spaces on Farms (Safety Alert)

Safety Alert ALE0171/01/01.14, Jan 2014:

In a recent incident a farmer entered a tank (confined space) to clean it. The farmer collapsed after being overcome by toxic fumes. Two of the farmer's sons went inside the tank to help him, but were also overcome by the toxic fumes.

This Safety Alert highlights the danger of farmers sustaining serious or fatal injuries from entering a potentially hazardous confined space such as a tank, vat, silo or container.

From: [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/forms-and-publications/forms-and-publications/alert-confined-spaces-on-farms](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/forms-and-publications/forms-and-publications/alert-confined-spaces-on-farms)

## • WA Fact Sheet: Shale and Tight Gas Industry

The new fact sheet suite includes: 1/ What is shale and tight gas? 2/ Shale and Tight Gas and WA's future energy security. 3/ Exploration in WA. 4/ Land use and access. 5/ Hydraulic fracture stimulation (fracking). 6/ Water use and management. 7/ Chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing. 8/ Well integrity and design. 9/ Environment regulations. 10/ Safety regulations.

Fact Sheet: Download [Natural Gas from Shale and Tight Rocks: an Overview of WA's Regulatory Framework](#).

All Fact Sheets from: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/shaleandtightgas](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/shaleandtightgas).

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105\\_19628.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105_19628.aspx) and [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105\\_19485.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105_19485.aspx)

## Chemical Management

### • Global List of Classified Chemicals: Development

UN/SCEGHS/26/INF.30 6 Dec 2013. Outcome of the 5<sup>th</sup> Dec 2013 meeting of the informal group on the development of a global list of classified chemicals.

The group suggested that the pilot classification exercise could include several phases: a data collection phase, a preliminary classification phase, and then discussion of the classification to seek agreement.

The group also discussed the list comparison exercise, but concerns were raised about whether that approach would produce a result that would satisfy the guiding principles, because the data supporting the classifications in many lists are not often available. On the other hand, it was recognized that the UN TDG and ECHA CLP lists represent classifications used in a significant portion of the world's trade.

As a way forward, the group agreed that the chemicals to be used in the pilot exercise would be identified through the comparison of the TDG and CLP lists prepared by the Secretariat, taking also into account the chemicals that have been nominated. Chemicals with similar classifications in the two lists would be selected, and the pilot exercise would perform classifications using current data. From these sources, the chair would recommend a few chemicals (less than five) to be used in the pilot exercise.

Concern was expressed about selecting chemicals that were too difficult or controversial, but on the other hand it was noted that consideration should be given to selecting chemicals that represent some of the issues involved in classification. It was also noted that there might be other benefits to classifying particular chemicals, such as providing guidance about a chemical commonly used in the developing world.

From: [www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2013/dgac10c4/UN-SCEGHS-26-INF30.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2013/dgac10c4/UN-SCEGHS-26-INF30.pdf) (2 pages)

### • Safer Chemical Ingredients: USA EPA DfE Labels

23 Jan 2014: The USA EPA added 50 chemicals to the DfE's **Safer Chemical Ingredients List (SCIL)** – bringing the number of safer fragrance chemicals to 150 and the total number of safer chemicals to nearly 650.

The SCIL contains chemicals that meet the criteria of the USA EPA's **Design for the Environment (DfE)** Safer Product Labelling Program. This voluntary program recognizes products that are high-performance and cost-effective using the safest chemical ingredients.

This list of safer chemical ingredients is arranged by functional-use class and will assist product manufacturers in identifying chemicals that the DfE program has already evaluated and identified as safer. There may be chemicals not included in this list that are also safer.

Chemicals are marked a [green circle](#) , [green half-circle](#) , [yellow triangle](#) , or [grey square](#)  (no longer acceptable)

On the website & there is a downloadable [Excel Spreadsheet](#).

From: [www.epa.gov/dfe/saferingredients.htm#yellowtriangle](http://www.epa.gov/dfe/saferingredients.htm#yellowtriangle)

Editor's Note: A useful list for chemical product formulators.

## • OECD Chemical Accidents Management

*The OECD Risk Management of Installations and Chemicals for Chemical Accidents programme helps public authorities, industry, labour and other interested parties prevent chemical accidents and respond appropriately if one occurs.*

[25 Years of Chemical Accident Prevention at OECD at www.oecd.org/env/ehs/chemical-accidents/Chemical-Accidents-25years.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/env/ehs/chemical-accidents/Chemical-Accidents-25years.pdf) (48 pages)

Extract: *The Way Forward p29*

The latest work programme consists of projects including: the Accident Reporting and Analysis scheme; follow-up to the Natech Workshop; development of an additional addendum to the Guiding Principles; and further work related to the Corporate Governance for Process Safety Guidance including indicators to measure progress in implementation.

Furthermore two new projects were approved by the OECD Working Group on Chemical Accidents (WGCA), the first relating to ageing of hazardous installations, and the second on managing hazardous installations which change ownership. The project on ageing plants is a response to the fact that such plants recently have had major accidents and that most industrial facilities in developed countries have been operating for several decades. Thus, this project seeks to raise awareness of the issue and make recommendations for developing best practice for prevention and preparedness in facilities such as storage tanks, civil engineering structures, and on-site pipework and transportation pipelines, with a view to updating the Guiding Principles.

The impetus for the second new project is that some facilities are changing hands, with the new owners having less understanding of safety, and that many companies are outsourcing hazardous activities or reducing staffing which results in reduced control from management.

[Corporate Governance for Process Safety: Guidance for Senior Leaders in High Hazard Industries at:](#)

[www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/chemical-accidents/corporategovernanceforprocesssafety.htm](http://www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/chemical-accidents/corporategovernanceforprocesssafety.htm)

[www.oecd.org/env/ehs/chemical-accidents/corporate%20governance%20for%20process%20safety-colour%20cover.pdf](http://www.oecd.org/env/ehs/chemical-accidents/corporate%20governance%20for%20process%20safety-colour%20cover.pdf) (23 pages, June 2012)

From: [www.oecd.org/env/ehs/chemical-accidents/](http://www.oecd.org/env/ehs/chemical-accidents/)

## • OECD QSAR Toolbox, Version 3.2 Dec 2013

The OECD Quantitative Structure–Activity Relationship (QSAR) Toolbox is a software application for filling gaps in (eco)toxicity data needed for assessing the hazards of

chemicals. The Toolbox incorporates information and tools from various sources into a logical workflow. Crucial to this workflow is [Grouping Chemicals into Chemical Categories](#).

[QSAR Toolbox Brochure](#) (2 pages)

1/ QSAR Facilitates the practical application of grouping of chemicals and read-across approaches for data gap filling. 2/ Serves as a platform that incorporates various modules and databases from other sources. 3/ Is applicable to discrete organic chemicals. 4/ Is available free of charge.

Download instructions and free training material are available online at: [www.qsartoolbox.org](http://www.qsartoolbox.org).

From: [www.oecd.org/env/ehs/risk-assessment/theoecdqsartoolbox.htm](http://www.oecd.org/env/ehs/risk-assessment/theoecdqsartoolbox.htm)

Editor's Comment: In Australia it took 50 minutes to download (via cable modem) the zipped 3.0 GB file for a standalone PC. If you don't have the WinZip Software they have tested the free 7-Zip alternative and have a link to the 7-Zip website. A 64 bit Windows 7 PC needs at least 6G RAM & >20G Disk.

## • NZ Health and Safety Reform Bill

Introduced into the NZ Parliament 10 March 2014.

Most of the Bill sets up the new Health and Safety at Work Act. Sections 252-294 amend the Haz Subs & New Organisms (HSNO) Act, also Schedule 5 is for transitional provisions in the HSNO Act; and Schedule 6 for other minor amendments in the HSNO Act. Schedule 7 amends other NZ enactments relating to Hazardous Substances. E.g. replace "regulations made under the HSNO Act" with "regulations made or EPA Notices issued under the HSNO Act".

New "Notices" will included into the new NZ regulations. New type of Controls can be set in Notices (s.253), a register of Importers and Manufacturers (s.259), additional processes for Reassessments that might flow from the updates such as to the GHS for classification (s.267), new Powers to make the Notices replacing regulations and the Procedure for making these Notices (s.271-273).

From NZ Bill at: [www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2014/0192/latest/versions.aspx](http://www.legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2014/0192/latest/versions.aspx), and a colleague.

Editor: Later in 2014, probably around August, we will get the opportunity to comment on the changes to the HSNO Regs.

This will give the NZ EPA the opportunity to update their regulations and refer to a more recent version of the GHS. Maybe they could even make it easier to fix errors in the HSNO Chemical Classification Information Database (CCID).

## • Learning Chemical Safety thru Play: Hungary

Board games, colouring books, stories and cards – all to teach children about hazard symbols and chemical safety in general. A programme developed by local chemical safety inspectors in Hungary has become extremely successful, involving 3 500 children, their parents and 200 teachers over recent years.

According to the annual report of the Hungarian National Institute of Chemical Safety, children are involved in up to 20% of human poisoning cases in Hungary. Therefore, Chemical Safety Inspectors in Somogy County, in the southern part of Hungary, started a new prevention programme aimed at **Nursery Schools** to avoid accidents with chemicals. The program – called 'Learn it! - Beware of the risks!' – was the inspectors' own initiative planned outside work time.

The program was extremely well received on the annual Chemical Safety Day organised by the national competent authority; its popularity exceeding the work on water pollution, Endocrine Disruptors and enforcement practices.

From: [http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/1\\_14\\_learning-chemical-safety-through-play;jsessionid=5301E2AEAFB840390C4F0181A438A2B7.live2](http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/1_14_learning-chemical-safety-through-play;jsessionid=5301E2AEAFB840390C4F0181A438A2B7.live2)

## • ECHA's Plans for Chemicals Communication

On its website, ECHA since 2009 has published over 98% of the information on chemicals submitted to it through REACH registrations, CLP notifications or biocides applications. The next step is to improve the user-friendliness and accessibility of this information. **The aim is to have a new interface** that also serves the needs of the general public **ready in 2015**.

The aim is to show summarised tiers of information, with each tailored for different audiences with different levels of expertise.

The **first level** is an **Info Card**, which will provide basic information on the chemical which anyone can understand and use. The **Info Card** will include:

1/ Information on the hazards of the substance; 2/ The most relevant concerns; 3/ The most common uses; and 4/ The regulatory processes dealing with the substance, for example, whether it needs Authorisation for a particular use or if it is Restricted.

The **second level**, a **Brief Profile** of the chemical will include:

a/ Information already in the info card with further details; & b/ Information on the Environmental, Human Health and Physico-Chemical properties of the substance.

The **third level**, the **Source Data**, means (for example) information from: 1/ Registration dossiers; 2/ C&L notifications; 3/ Substance evaluation (Community rolling action plan); 4/ Authorisation List; 5/ Restriction List; 6/ Approved active substances under the BPR; and 7/ Annex I of PIC (list of chemicals subject to an export notification).

From: [http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/1\\_14\\_from-an-info-card-to-detailed-source-data;jsessionid=5301E2AEAFB840390C4F0181A438A2B7.live2](http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/1_14_from-an-info-card-to-detailed-source-data;jsessionid=5301E2AEAFB840390C4F0181A438A2B7.live2)

## • eChemPortal User Experience Survey

Please provide your eChemPortal user experience by answering their 38 questions at:

<http://webnet.oecd.org/Survey/Survey.aspx?s=8a31ed268f7f46358f1d3342635b8198>.

eChemPortal ([www.oecd.org/ehs/echemportal/](http://www.oecd.org/ehs/echemportal/)) is the chemical information website of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). The goal of eChemPortal is to provide one stop free public access to chemical information gathered by or prepared for governments programs from around the world.

Initially the scope of information available through eChemPortal was limited to hazard data on existing industrial chemicals. Since its release, the OECD has added information on new chemicals, pesticides, biocides and, most recently, exposure information and Globally Harmonized System (GHS) information provided by some governments. The OECD is also considering enhancing searching by adding chemical structure and substructure information.

From: <http://webnet.oecd.org/Survey/Survey.aspx?s=8a31ed268f7f46358f1d3342635b8198>

*Editor's Comment:* It was very interesting working my way through their questions. E.g. Even though eChemPortal says there is search guidance, I find the website has no real guidance on how to best use the search functions, in particular the Property Search. I've learnt by trial and error. It would be good to have a simple example for each property search. And then an example where several properties are searched.

## • Updated Model WHS Regulations: 9 Jan 2014

Key technical amendments to the Safe Work Australia Model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations apply mainly to high risk work, diving work, plant, asbestos and Major Hazard Facilities.

[www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/Technical-amendments-model-WHS-Regulations-9-January-2014.pdf](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/Technical-amendments-model-WHS-Regulations-9-January-2014.pdf) (9 pages) Examples are:

New definition of 'Combustible Dust'

Definition of 'Combustible Liquid' - Includes a jurisdictional note to allow for local definitions to be inserted.

Definition of 'Hazardous Area'

Clarify the circumstances under which a re-notification must occur (in relation to Major Hazard Facilities).

Omit the words 'For spray painting' which corrects an inadvertent inclusion.

Omit definitions for LD<sub>50</sub> and LC<sub>50</sub> in Schedule 15.

[Model Work Health and Safety Regulations \(9 January 2014\)](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/model-whs-regulations)

<http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/model-whs-regulations>

## • Qld WH&S & Other Legislation Amdt Bill 2014

13 Feb 2014: The Bill will amend legislation to:

Two issues that this Hazmat & Env Notes Editor noticed are:

- allow for codes of practice adopted in Queensland to be approved, varied or revoked without requiring national consultation as currently required by the WHS Act

- remove the power of health and safety representatives to direct workers to cease unsafe work

From: [www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/law/whslaws/whs-and-other-legislation-amendment-bill-2014/index.htm#Uy6KVM7DXWU](http://www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/law/whslaws/whs-and-other-legislation-amendment-bill-2014/index.htm#Uy6KVM7DXWU)

## • SA WH&S Regs, Dangerous Subs Regs Updated

1 Jan 2014:

SA Work Health and Safety Regulations 2012  
[www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/R/WORK%20HEALTH%20AND%20SAFETY%20REGULATIONS%202012.aspx](http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/R/WORK%20HEALTH%20AND%20SAFETY%20REGULATIONS%202012.aspx)

Dangerous Substances Regulations 2002  
<http://www.legislation.sa.gov.au/LZ/C/R/DANGEROUS%20SUBSTANCES%20REGULATIONS%202002.aspx>

*Editor's Comment:* There are still Licence fees in SA to keep Prescribed Dangerous Substances.

## • Vic OH&S Regulations Reform by 2017

The Vic Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 (OH&S Regulations) will expire in June 2017. WorkSafe Vic is required to review and remake the regulations by this date.

A comprehensive review of the regulations will be carried out in the lead up to replacement of the Vic OH&S Regulations.

WorkSafe Vic is interested in any initial comments you may have about the operation of the OHS Regulations.

Comments can be sent to:

[ohsregsreform@worksafe.vic.gov.au](mailto:ohsregsreform@worksafe.vic.gov.au)

From: [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/laws-and-regulations/occupational-health-and-safety/regulation-overviews](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/laws-and-regulations/occupational-health-and-safety/regulation-overviews)

## • WA: Safety Legislation Reform

The WA Minister for Mines and Petroleum has established a WA Ministerial Advisory Panel on Safety Legislation Reform, with representation from stakeholders groups across the resources sector to facilitate the consultation process.

The WA Ministerial Advisory Panel was established to provide input into the development of the Work Health & Safety (Resources) legislation for the Western Australian resources sector.

The Panel will have input into the legislation, which will contain the best elements of the Model Mines Work Health and Safety Act and regulations developed under the National Harmonisation and National Mine Safety Framework processes.

[22 January 2014 - Ministerial Advisory Panel meeting minutes and agenda papers \(PDF 2690 kb\) \(24 pages\) at www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Misc/LP\\_MAPMinutes\\_2\\_2Jan2014.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Misc/LP_MAPMinutes_2_2Jan2014.pdf)

These Minutes and Agenda Papers also include in Attachment 4 (from page 11-21), **WA Dept of Mines and Petroleum Discussion Paper Petroleum Safety Legislation 10<sup>th</sup> Jan 2014**.

The safety and health provisions for the petroleum industry are contained in three separate Acts and its regulations. The original intent of the legislation was to manage the resource and not predominately related to the regulation of safety and health of the industry. The safety requirements were added over time and are considered by some to be an 'after thought' which would have been better in a separate piece of safety legislation.

There are mainly three separate (but similar) petroleum Acts covering industry in WA. The Acts are hybrid in nature and regulate not only the management of the resource but also the safety function. There is a certain amount of duplication and legal interference between the three acts which may result in confusion particularly in circumstances where prosecution proceedings may be instigated. For these reasons, DMP considers it prudent that the management of the resource function and the safety regulatory functions is separated. Also, that the safety provisions are brought together in one piece of safety legislation.

Appendix 1 (of the Discussion Paper) makes reference to: *Dangerous Goods Legislation* Resources Safety Division (RSD) that is also undertaking a statutory five year review of the effectiveness and efficiency of the *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004*. During this review RSD is also running a parallel process of harmonising the dangerous goods legislation with the model WHS legislation and adopting naming conventions of the Globally Harmonised System for naming hazardous chemicals.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/19517.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/19517.aspx)

## • USA OSHA Chemical Hazard Communication

The USA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is now aligned with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). This update to the HCS will provide a common and coherent approach to classifying chemicals and communicating hazard information on labels and safety data sheets.

[HCS/HazCom 2012 Final Rule](http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghs-final-rule.html). Published 26 Mar 2012 at: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghs-final-rule.html>

There are three new publications to help industry:

[Hazard Communication: Small Entity Compliance Guide for Employers That Use Hazardous Chemicals](https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3695.pdf). OSHA 3695-03 2014: (48 pages) <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3695.pdf>

[Hazard Communication: Steps to an Effective Hazard Communication Program for Employers That Use Hazardous Chemicals Fact Sheet](https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3696.pdf). DSG FS-3696 03/2014: <https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3696.pdf>

**Classification of Combustible Dusts** (in the USA) under the Revised Hazard Communication Standard. [1910.1200; 1910.1200(d)]. [NEW Letter of Interpretation:](#)

Where there is evidence that the product has actually been involved in a deflagration or dust explosion event, it should be classified as a combustible dust. Similarly, where results of accepted tests on the product are available, the dust should be classified in accordance with those results. Finally, in the absence of actual events or test data on the product, the classifier may either rely on the published test data on similar materials or use the available information about particle size to determine the combustible dust hazard of the product.

[https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=INTERPRETATIONS&p\\_id=28880](https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=INTERPRETATIONS&p_id=28880)

From: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html>

## • USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Jan-Mar 2014

I've scanned through the 16 Dec 2013 – xx Mar 2014 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

[16 Jan 2014: 1/](#) New study finds increased risk between silica and lung cancer and need for action to protect workers.

[18 Feb 2014: 1/](#) Fertilizer industry, USA OSHA partner to get message out on chemical safety (on the importance of safely storing and handling Ammonium Nitrate); [2/](#) Chemical safety public listening sessions continue to encourage input from stakeholders. Signed on 1 Aug 2013 by President Obama, [Executive Order 13650](#) is a multi-agency initiative to improve chemical safety and storage across the country. Frequent topics at the public listening sessions, have included safer processes, worker/union participation and improved emergency response.

[4 Mar 2014: 1/](#) Open for comment 31 Mar 2014: Proposed rules on Crystalline Silica, workplace injury and illness tracking, and request for information on process safety management; [2/](#) Chemical Safety public listening sessions continue to encourage input from stakeholders.

[18 Mar 2014: 1/](#) USA OSHA continues extensive public engagement on silica proposal: Public hearings on proposed silica rule begin today; [2/](#) Comment period extended to March 31 for information request on updates to

chemical facility safety standards; 3/ "[Hazard Communication: Small Entity Compliance Guide for Employers That Use Hazardous Chemicals](#)" (pdf) and a new fact sheet, "[Steps to an Effective Hazardous Communication Program for Employers That Use Hazardous Chemicals](#)" (pdf);

From: [www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/](http://www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/)

## NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

### • PEC Report No. 37: Dimethyl Phthalate (DMP)

The publication of this Priority Existing Chemical (PEC) Report No. 37, revokes the declaration of DMP as a PEC.

The assessment is restricted to public health risk from use in cosmetics, children's toys and childcare articles.

[www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/pec-assessments](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/pec-assessments)

[www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/word\\_doc/0014/8303/PEC-37-Dimethyl-Phthalate-January-2014.docx](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0014/8303/PEC-37-Dimethyl-Phthalate-January-2014.docx) (61 pages)

[www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/information-sheets/existing-chemical-info-sheets/dmp-factsheet](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/information-sheets/existing-chemical-info-sheets/dmp-factsheet) (equiv. to 4 pages)

From the Jan 2014 NICNAS Gazette at [www.nicnas.gov.au](http://www.nicnas.gov.au)

### • AICS Confidential Section Listing Guidelines

Revised Guidelines for listing/re-listing chemicals on the confidential section of the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

[www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/word\\_doc/0005/8753/Revised-guidelines-for-confidential-listing-on-AICS..DOC](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0005/8753/Revised-guidelines-for-confidential-listing-on-AICS..DOC)

Stakeholder views were sought on:

- the clarity and practicality of the draft guidelines; and
- the proposed approach to handle applications currently awaiting a decision on confidential listing.

Comment Closed 14 Feb 2014. For more information contact: Stephen Zaluzny, Regulatory Strategy Program, NICNAS, ph: 02 8577 8883.

Email: [stephen.zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:stephen.zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au)

From the Feb 2014 NICNAS Gazette at [www.nicnas.gov.au](http://www.nicnas.gov.au)

*Editor's Comment:* Since mid-February NICNAS has prepared a revised draft of these guidelines in response to comments received through the public consultation process. It is important to note that NICNAS is not proposing to change the statutory test in any way nor consult on the merits of this statutory test. The NICNAS Industry Engagement Group consulted further (via its members) until 27 March 2014.

### • Update: 7<sup>th</sup> Tranche IMAP Assessments

7<sup>th</sup> Tranche IMAP Assessments are now available. Comment was due by the 21<sup>st</sup> March 2014.

Tier II—Human Health Assessments (identified by Tranche Six in the tranche column, is the only Spreadsheet with Assessments where you can weblink to useful data.

*Note:* This spreadsheet includes all the Tranches.

Some of the 89 Chemicals in Tier II Tranche 7 that caught my attention are (with weblinks from the spreadsheet):

Ethanol	CAS	<a href="#">64-17-5</a>
1-Hexanol	CAS	<a href="#">111-27-3</a>

Carbon Monoxide	CAS	<a href="#">630-08-0</a>
Carbonic Acid, Disodium Salt	CAS	<a href="#">497-19-8</a>
Carbonic Acid, Dipotassium Salt	CAS	<a href="#">584-08-7</a>
Benzenesulfonic Acid, Dodecyl-, Sodium Salt	CAS	<a href="#">25155-30-0</a>
Distillates, Petroleum, Light Paraffinic	CAS	<a href="#">64741-50-0</a>

For Information on IMAP ph: 02-8577-8870,

email: [imap@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:imap@nicnas.gov.au)

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessments/public-comment](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessments/public-comment)

7<sup>th</sup> Tranche Tier II Health 87 Assessments Spreadsheet: [www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/excel\\_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-13-Mar-2014.xls](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-13-Mar-2014.xls)

7<sup>th</sup> Tranche Tier II Environment 3 Assessments Spreadsheet: [www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/excel\\_doc/0003/8481/Tier-II-Environment-summary-all-tranches-published-7-Feb-2014.xlsx](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/Tier-II-Environment-summary-all-tranches-published-7-Feb-2014.xlsx)

*Editor's Comment on some of the IMAP Assessments:*

Ethanol gains Eye Irritation; 1-Hexanol gains Eye and Skin Irritation; Sodium & Potassium Carbonate have increased to Serious Eye Damage and Respiratory Irritation. Sodium Dodecyl Benzenesulfonate & similar Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulfonates have gained Serious Eye Damage & Skin Irritation.

## Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

### • Scheduling Chemicals: Proposals / Amendments

30 Jan 2014: Proposed amendments referred by the delegate for scheduling advice for consideration by the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS). Proposals (P) are in response to issues raised in NICNAS Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) reports or NICNAS Assessments.

1-Butanol (P); 1-Propanol (P); 1,3,5,7-Tetraazatricyclo [3.3.1.1<sup>13</sup>] Decane (P); 2,4-Diaminophenoxy Ethanol Sulfate (P); Benzoic Acid, 2-Hydroxy-, (3Z)-1-Methyl-3-Hexen-1-yl Ester (P); Dibutyl Phthalate (P); Diethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether (P); Ethanol, 2-Phenoxy- (P); Hexanoic Acid, 2-Ethyl-, 2-Ethylhexyl Ester (P); Lambda-Cyhalothrin (A); Methylated Spirits (A); Methyl Isobutyl Ketone (A); Oxalic Acid (A); PPG-1-PEG-9 Lauryl Glycol Ether (P); Tillenol (P) Sodium, Ammonium and Potassium Lauryl Sulfates (A).

The delegate will make an Interim Scheduling Decision which is expected to be published on 29 May 2014.

From: [www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-scheduling-accs-1403.htm#](http://www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-scheduling-accs-1403.htm#)

### • Scheduling Interim Decisions 27 Feb 2014

Comment Closed 14 March 2014. I've included some of the chemicals that caught my attention. I've also included the details for 2-Butanone, Oxime, which I mentioned in an Editor's Comment in the Oct-Dec 2013 Notes, page 11.

[1.4 Sulfites](#)

[1.5 Benzidine-based dyes](#)

[1.7 2-Butanone, Oxime \(also called Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime\)](#) Products with >1% Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime will have Schedule Poisons S6 labelling requirements, when selling into the domestic retail market, from 1 June 2014.

Cont.

## Appendix E Standard Statements

(A) For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once).

(E1) If in eyes, washout immediately with water.

(S1) If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water.

## Appendix F Warning Statements

(5) Irritant.

(28) (Over) (Repeated) exposure may cause sensitisation.

## Appendix F Safety Direction Statements

(1) Avoid contact with eyes. (4) Avoid contact with skin.

[1.8 Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether](#)

[1.9 Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether](#)

[1.10 Tetrahydrofuran](#)      [1.11 2-Nitrotoluene](#)

[1.12 Furfural \(also known as 2-Furancarboxaldehyde\)](#)

[1.13 Methanol](#)      [1.15 Mercaptoacetic acid](#)

[1.18 Zinc Lactate](#)      [1.19 Triethanolamine](#)

[1.20 Trisiloxane, 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-heptamethyl-3-\[\(trimethylsilyloxy\)-\] 2.3 Salicylic acid](#)

From: [www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1402-interim.htm#](http://www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1402-interim.htm#)

*Editor's Note:* >1% Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime S6 labelling captures most of the range of the Extrudable Silicone Cartridges being sold to the public. I am hoping this S6 labelling requirement will encourage manufacturers, suppliers and users to move to products that don't use this ingredient.

## • TGA: Common List of Colouring Substances

The Aust TGA and NZ Medsafe have developed a common list of colouring substances allowed in medicines for oral and topical use. This list provides manufacturers with access to an expanded range of permitted colours by combining the current New Zealand and Australian lists.

Please visit the [ANZTPA website](#) for further information.

<http://anztpa.org/projects/harmonisation-ingredients-colours.htm>

<http://anztpa.org/projects/harmonisation-ingredients-colours-list.htm>

From: [www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/media-2014-colouring-140317.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/media-2014-colouring-140317.htm)

## • TGA: Toxicity of Tartrazine, V1.0, Feb 2014

**Review Criteria and Search Terms:** With the help of the TGA library, the TGA undertook a thorough search of the literature from the 1970s to the present for peer-reviewed publications dealing with the toxicity of tartrazine and consumption of tartrazine and its possible correlation with hyperactivity and behavioural changes. The search included both animal and human studies.

**Conclusions & Recommendations:** From a toxicological point of view, Tartrazine does not appear to represent a risk for the consumer. It is recommended that the TGA allow the use of tartrazine for oral use and to label those products as to tartrazine content in line with New Zealand.

Report: [www.tga.gov.au/pdf/tartrazine-toxicity-1402.pdf](http://www.tga.gov.au/pdf/tartrazine-toxicity-1402.pdf) (14 pages)

From: [www.tga.gov.au/safety/tartrazine-toxicity-1402.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/safety/tartrazine-toxicity-1402.htm)

## Food Chemical Issues

### • Application A1092 – Irradiation of Specific Fruits

**The Purpose** of this Application A1092, is to seek permission to irradiate 11 specific fruits (apple, apricot, cherry, nectarine, peach, plum, honeydew, rockmelon, strawberry, table grape, zucchini and scallopini (squash).

These fruits are potential hosts to fruit flies and other regulated pests, and are subject by regulation to phytosanitary treatments against specified pests as a condition of entry into many plant quarantine jurisdictions. This applies to both domestic and international markets.

Following the review of Dimethoate and Fenthion use by the APVMA, many phytosanitary uses were lost or restricted.

In addition to increased regulatory restrictions on the use of Dimethoate and Fenthion, there is growing awareness within the horticulture sector of the need for alternative treatments to insecticides due to consumer concerns about chemical residues and the potential occupational health and safety issues associated with the use of chemicals in the supply chain.

Irradiation already is an approved phytosanitary treatment for a range of tropical fruits and vegetables. The treatment would provide an alternative phytosanitary treatment for these affected industries. It is anticipated that industry can commercially incorporate irradiation treatment into their supply chain with minimal impact on efficiency and profitability of the supply chain.

**Conclusion:** The approval of irradiation of apple, apricot, cherry, honeydew melon, nectarine, peach, plum, rockmelon, strawberry, table grape and zucchini for a phytosanitary purpose will provide a safe and effective option to maintain market access throughout Australia and New Zealand for those fruit crops grown in areas with endemic fruit fly populations and/or other regulated pests.

Executive Summary: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Documents/A1092-ExecSummary.doc](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Documents/A1092-ExecSummary.doc) (7 pages)

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Page/A1092-Irradiation.aspx](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Page/A1092-Irradiation.aspx) and the Executive Summary.

### • EFSA: Bisphenol A: Assessing Health Risks

The European Food Safety Authority has recently consulted on its draft opinion on the potential health risks of Bisphenol A (BPA) for consumers. This is also the EFS Authority's first evaluation of the health risks for all population groups – including foetuses, infants, young children and adults – resulting from exposure to BPA from both dietary and non-dietary sources.

The current draft addresses the hazard assessment and health risk characterisation. "Likely" adverse effects in animals, i.e. on kidney, liver and mammary gland were identified using a weight of evidence approach to hazard identification.

The EFSA Panel on Food Contact Materials, Enzymes, Flavourings and Processing Aids concluded that the exposure even for the highest exposed groups in the population is well below the t-TDI of 5 µg/kg bw per day, indicating that the health concern for BPA is low at the current level of exposure.

Draft Scientific Opinion: [www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultationsclosed/call/140117.pdf](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultationsclosed/call/140117.pdf) (532 pages)

From: [www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultationsclosed/call/140117.htm](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultationsclosed/call/140117.htm)

## Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

### • Bee Health and the Use of Neonicotinoids

Feb 2014: The APVMA has completed a broad Overview Report (98 pages), of issues relating to Honeybee health in Australia, with a particular focus on the use of Neonicotinoid ('Neonics') insecticides.

[Overview Report - Neonicotinoids and the Health of Honeybees in Australia \(PDF, 1.75Mb\)](#) | [\(DOC, 374kb\)](#)

The Overview Report was prepared as part of a project undertaken by the APVMA to establish whether:

- the use of the Neonicotinoid insecticides in Australia is presenting any more of a risk to the health of Honeybees than other pesticides which have been in use for many years; and
- the current APVMA data requirements for testing of insecticides are adequate to address scientific concerns about subtle effects of Neonicotinoids (and other pesticides) on Honey Bees which have been suggested as impacting their ability to pollinate plants and collect honey.

The Overview Report:

- summarises information about honeybee health in Australia and overseas, including the wide range of threats to Bees (including bee pests and diseases)
- provides information about what the Neonicotinoids are and how they are used
- considers their likely risks to insect pollinators in Australia, on a crop-by-crop basis
- considers their risks in relation to other pesticides
- provides a list of information sources for growers and beekeepers about pollinator protection.

**Next Steps:** The APVMA are investigating whether their current data requirements for testing of insecticides are adequate to address scientific concerns about the subtle effects of Neonicotinoids and other pesticides on Honey Bees and other insect pollinators. They are also looking at the consistency and adequacy of Bee warning statements on the labels of pesticide products.

One possible Regulatory Option could include formal chemical review of the Neonicotinoids or a more limited label review to strengthen Bee warnings and use instructions.

For Info, Contact: Chief Regulatory Scientist (Pesticides), ph: +61-2-6210-4701, email: [Communications@apvma.gov.au](mailto:Communications@apvma.gov.au)

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/news\\_media/chemicals/bee\\_and\\_neonicotinoids.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/chemicals/bee_and_neonicotinoids.php)

### • Safer Ag Chemical Spraying: Credential Check

The Vic Department of Environment & Primary Industries (DEPI) is currently investigating a number of people suspected of spraying agricultural chemicals as a business operation without holding a Commercial Operators Licence (COL) issued by DEPI.

Further information about Agricultural Chemical Use and Licensing can be found at [www.depi.vic.gov.au/chemicaluse](http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/chemicaluse) or contact the DEPI Customer Service Centre on 136 186

From: [www.depi.vic.gov.au/about-us/media-centre/media-releases/simple-credential-check-makes-for-safer-spraying](http://www.depi.vic.gov.au/about-us/media-centre/media-releases/simple-credential-check-makes-for-safer-spraying)

### • APVMA Draft Regulatory Guidelines

The APVMA released the [Draft Regulatory Guidelines](#) for public consultation. Rather than a document to read this takes you to the: <http://new.apvma.gov.au/registration> draft website.

The APVMA Regulatory Guidelines are a reference point and support tool that will supersede the current Manual of Requirements and Guidelines (MORAG) for applications made from 1 July 2014. The Guidelines provide comprehensive information about the APVMA, what we do and how we manage applications. They provide guidance on what information should be provided with an application, increase understanding and predictability of our decisions and demonstrate how we ensure that the AgVet chemicals for supply in Australia can be used safely and are effective.

The Draft Regulatory Guidelines are divided into sections that reflect the key elements of APVMA's business:

- [Using the Regulatory Guidelines](#)
- [Types of Applications](#)
- [Information and Assistance](#)
- [Making an Application](#)
- [Information Guidelines and Standards](#)
- [Monitoring and Reporting](#)
- [6A Guidelines](#).

Submissions by 31 Mar 14, on the Guidelines, were asked to address: Comprehensiveness; Readability; Usability; Errors.

Enquiries, please call: +61-2-6210-4883 or +61-2-6210- 4751. Email: [RegulatoryGuidelines@apvma.gov.au](mailto:RegulatoryGuidelines@apvma.gov.au)

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/2014/regulatory\\_guidelines.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/2014/regulatory_guidelines.php)

### • APVMA Molinate Herbicide Review

January 2014: The APVMA released the [Molinate Preliminary Review Findings report \(PDF, 555kb\)](#) | [\(DOC, 401kb\)](#). (24 p) The Report is [open for public comment](#) until 6 April 2014.

Molinate (Ethyl N, N'-HexaMethyleneThioCarbamate) is a pre and post-emergent, systemic ThioCarbamate herbicide used exclusively in rice growing for the control of barnyard grasses (*Echinochloa* spp.) and silver top or brown beetle grass (*Diplachne Fusca*).

A review of the active constituent Molinate, all products containing Molinate, and their associated labels commenced in 2003 because of data indicating that Molinate could cause irreversible damage to nerves (neuropathy) and interfere with development in laboratory animals.

As at June 2013, there were three Molinate active constituent approvals and two registered products containing Molinate. The two registered products are Emulsifiable Concentrate (EC) formulations containing 960 g/L Molinate.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/2014/prf\\_molinate.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/2014/prf_molinate.php) and [www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/current/molinate.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/current/molinate.php)

### • Iron Powder, Ferric Sulfate & Ferrous Sulfate.H<sub>2</sub>O

Proposed inclusion of Iron Powder, Ferric Sulfate and Ferrous Sulfate Monohydrate to the list of active constituents not requiring evaluation.

[http://www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/25/gazette\\_20131217.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/25/gazette_20131217.pdf) (page 14) and [www.apvma.gov.au/news\\_media/newsletters/reg\\_update/2013/reg\\_update\\_181.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/newsletters/reg_update/2013/reg_update_181.php)

## Dangerous Goods

### • Free AIDGC Membership for Students

Australasian Institute of Dangerous Goods Consultants.

Be enrolled in a full time course at University or TAFE.

Students will receive: 1/ The "What's Happening" Newsletter via email; 2/ Free attendance to seminars and site visits; 3/ Access to the Members Only section of the web site; 4/ Student member recognition on the AIDGC public web site.

Applications must be made in writing to the AIDGC Board via the [Application Form](#) from the AIDGC website.

From: [www.aidgc.org.au/student-members](http://www.aidgc.org.au/student-members)

### • Amendments to WA Dangerous Goods Regs

Miscellaneous amendments to WA Dangerous Goods safety Regulations were gazetted on 2 Dec 2013, effective 1 Jan 2014. This includes the repeal of the WA Dangerous Goods Safety (Goods in Ports) Regulations 2007. Relevant provisions were transferred to the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007 and the Dangerous Goods Safety (Explosives) Regulations 2007.

Information sheets related to the regulatory changes:

- [Amendments to the Explosives and Security Risk Substances Regulations \(effective 1 January 2014\) - information sheet \(PDF 134 kb\)](#)
- [Amendments to the Storage and Handling Regulations \(effective 1 January 2014\) - information sheet \(PDF 120 kb\)](#)
- [Overview of regulatory requirements for dangerous goods and explosives in ports - information sheet \(PDF 60 kb\)](#)
- [Overview of security risk substances regulations - information sheet \(PDF 83 kb\)](#)
- [Overview of storage and handling regulations - information sheet \(PDF 103 kb\)](#)

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/12367.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/12367.aspx) also from: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM\\_Magazine\\_Jan14\\_Full.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_Jan14_Full.pdf) Page 22

### • WA Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 Review

The WA Department of Mines and Petroleum has commenced the five-year statutory review of the Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004.

This statutory review is being carried out in the context of the regulatory reform program to align safety legislation in Western Australia with the national model workplace health and safety legislation. It also has regard for the structural reform of Resources Safety, which is aimed at improving operational effectiveness and efficiency.

The review involves the preparation of a discussion paper to be released in February 2014, and consultation with key stakeholder representative groups, Dangerous Goods licence holders and the general public. The discussions focus on three key themes: 1/ Legislation; 2/ Application and Effectiveness; 3/ Organisation.

After analysis of the feedback, a final report will be provided to the Minister in May to present to Parliament. The review process is expected to be completed in July 2014.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM\\_Magazine\\_Jan14\\_Full.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_Jan14_Full.pdf) Page 17

### • Dangerous Goods Transport Meetings in WA

Resource Safety Matters January 2014 page 14-16 excerpts:

From 12-15 November 2013, the WA Dept of Mines and Petroleum successfully hosted two national groups looking at the road and rail transport of dangerous goods.

Membership of the Competent Authorities Panel (CAP) and Transport of Dangerous Goods Maintenance Group (TDGMG) are similar, with both comprising representatives from all States and Territories as well as the Federal Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development (DIRD) and National Transport Commission (NTC).

Members with observer status include the Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA), the Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) and the Australasian Fire and Emergency Services Authorities Council.

1/ Some of the topics discussed at the 12-14 November 2013 **CAP meeting** were:

#### Performance Testing of Dangerous Goods Packaging

#### Transport of Plastic Aerosol Dispensers

#### Stability of Tanker Trailers Carrying Dangerous Goods

#### UN Proposals

Australian explosives manufacturers are world leaders in ANE technology and research, and are working on replacing one or two of the current classification tests with more meaningful and reproducible tests. This has already led to amendment of existing TS8 tests in Section 18 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria. The UN subcommittee of experts has subsequently tasked Australian Explosives Industry Safety Group (AEISG), with completely rewriting TS8. This work should be presented to the UN in mid-2014.

(TS8) Test Series 8 for "Ammonium Nitrate Emulsion or Suspension or Gel, Intermediate for Blasting Explosives" (Ane) Of UN 3375 Of Division 5.1.

2/ Some of the topics discussed at the 15 November 2013 **TDGMG meeting** were:

The Standing Council of Transport and Infrastructure (SCOTI) agreed to the NTC's Dangerous Goods Reform Package No. 2, which was previously prepared by the TDGMG. All States and Territories will now implement this reform package by preparing regulatory amendments to take effect on 1 July 2014. There will be a transition period of 12 months to allow sufficient time for industry to implement changes. The reforms will include most of the changes from the 17th edition of the UN's Orange Book.

Unresolved issues deferred from the previous TDGMG discussions were discussed for inclusion in the next round of regulatory amendments. such as:

- best regulatory treatment for diesel fuel
- best simplified treatment to control dangerous goods packaged in small or "Limited Quantity" packaging (less than 5 kg(L)).

The TDGMG will also examine the changes included in the 18<sup>th</sup> edition of the UN's Orange Book with a view to including them in ADG7. The NTC will ask SCOTI to agree to Dangerous Goods Reform Package No. 3 in Nov 2014.

Visit [www.ntc.gov.au](http://www.ntc.gov.au) for more information on the NTC's Dangerous Goods Reform packages.

## 3/ Should Diesel Fuel be Treated as Dangerous Goods During Transport?

As Diesel Fuel has a flashpoint above 60°C, there is no requirement to treat diesel as Dangerous Goods, and this has been a long-standing practice.

In recent years, some oil companies have classified the above "high flashpoint" Diesel Fuel as Class 9 – Miscellaneous Dangerous Substance of UN 3082 (Environmentally Hazardous Substance, Liquid, N.O.S.).

Such a classification would normally require the substance to be treated as Dangerous Goods during transport.

However, the treatment of Diesel as Dangerous Goods is in conflict with Australian Special Provision AU02, which holds that high flash point diesel is not subject to ADG7 if it does not meet the criteria of Chapter 2.3 for assignment to Class 3. When the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail was first drafted, no-one foresaw the possibility of diesel being classified into the new UN entry of UN 3082.

The TDGMG is currently debating how to amend SP AU02. While it would be easy to qualify SP AU02 to confirm that Diesel is Dangerous Goods of UN 3082, most people regard the flammability of Diesel as the primary hazard, and the environmental hazards to the aquatic environment as a secondary hazard. The emergency services make a good case for wanting to exclude Diesel fuel tankers from entry into tunnels because of the flammability risk. There have been huge fires following crashes involving Diesel tankers.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM\\_Magazine\\_Jan14\\_Full.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_Jan14_Full.pdf) Pages 14-16

### • Competent Authorities Panel: Decisions

National Exemptions, Approvals and Determinations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods under ADG Code 7<sup>th</sup> Ed.

- CAP submissions pro-forma [[DOC: 56 KB](#)]
- The CAP Decisions Register 2008 onwards [[XLS: 414 KB](#)]
- The CAP Decisions Register 1998–2007 [[XLS: 463 KB](#)]

Most Decisions are either Package Approvals or Tank Approvals and are normally Applicant Specific.

From: [www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/australia/dangerous/competent\\_authorities.aspx](http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/australia/dangerous/competent_authorities.aspx)

### • DGAC Conference, USA, Oct 2013 Presentations

The Dangerous Goods Advisory Council 2013 Conference Presentations (as pdfs) are available on their website.

Some of the presentations that caught the Editor's attention:

International Rulemaking Updates: [IMO Update](#); [ICAO Update](#); [ADR Update](#). GHS Label Printing: [Part 1](#).

From: [www.dgac.org/news/2013/10/29/2013-conference-presentations-available](http://www.dgac.org/news/2013/10/29/2013-conference-presentations-available) (Alerted by the AIDGC [Jan 2014 What's Happening? newsletter](#))

### • Managing Pneumatic Transfer of Dangerous Goods

In late 2013, a High-Density PolyEthylene (HDPE) storage tank burst, spraying an acid mist into the atmosphere and potentially exposing more than 30 people near the facility to serious harm.

The receiving tank failed during filling when its internal air pressure exceeded the tank's design parameters.

When the facility was designed and commissioned, there had been insufficient consideration given to the use of high-pressure air as the transfer method.

Once operating, it was decided to use a pneumatic or pressure differential method instead of a mechanical pumping system that met all the requirements. This introduced additional risks associated with the potentially high pressure of gas (i.e. air) in the system.

Operators of Dangerous Goods storage sites need to check that the transfer method used by a transport company delivering goods is compatible with the site's storage tanks.

The RSM Magazine discusses several key points. It also refers to a North American company producing Polyethylene chemical storage tanks that has had to deal with the issue of over-pressurisation after its tanks were being damaged during pneumatic filling.

Their commissioned study results, including guidance on tank pressurisation and proper venting, are available in an article about proper venting for Polyethylene tanks in the News & Blog section at [www.polyprocessing.com](http://www.polyprocessing.com)

[www.polyprocessing.com/about/whats-new/handle-storage-tank-over-pressurization-choose-the-right-manway-cover](http://www.polyprocessing.com/about/whats-new/handle-storage-tank-over-pressurization-choose-the-right-manway-cover)

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM\\_Magazine\\_Jan14\\_Full.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_Jan14_Full.pdf) Pages 42-43

### • Non-Refillable Flammable Refrigerant Gas Cylinders

#### Dangerous Goods Safety Bulletin No. 0114, 6 Jan 2014:

Flammable Refrigerants in non-refillable gas cylinders

**Recommendations:** Flammable refrigerants need to be packed in compliant gas cylinders that are fitted with spring-loaded pressure relief valves, such as cylinders used for LP gas.

*Note: Compliant gas cylinders are those satisfying the requirements of Australian Standard AS 2030 for gas cylinders, or its equivalent.*

Companies or people who have purchased Flammable Gas refrigerants in non-refillable gas cylinders have two options:

- use up the refrigerant in the cylinder and dispose of it appropriately or
- contact the supplier of the refrigerant to arrange transfer of the gas into compliant cylinders and appropriate disposal of the empty cylinder.

*Note: Flammable Refrigerants in non-refillable cylinders may not be consigned for transport as they do not comply with Dangerous Goods transport requirements.*

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Bulletins/MSH\\_SB\\_114.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Bulletins/MSH_SB_114.pdf)

### • NZ COP: Above Ground Stationary Tanks with Integral Secondary Containment

This Code was consulted on in December 2012 and has been amended as a consequence of the feedback received. Hence a second round of consultation is being undertaken.

[www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Above-Ground-Stationary-Tanks-Integral-Secondary-Containment-consultation.pdf](http://www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Above-Ground-Stationary-Tanks-Integral-Secondary-Containment-consultation.pdf) (HSNOCOP 24 Post Consultation Draft, Dec 2013, 19 pages)

[www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Above-Ground-Stationary-Tanks-with-Integral-Secondary-Containment.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Above-Ground-Stationary-Tanks-with-Integral-Secondary-Containment.aspx)

## • Removing Underground Storage Tanks: Risks

Safety Alert WC01188, Jan 2014.

Reminds Persons Conducting a Business or Undertaking (PCBU's) of the potential risks when removing Underground Storage Tanks (UST's) that have previously contained flammable or combustible liquids – e.g. petroleum products, or flammable gases.

Safety Alert: [www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/removing-underground-tanks-safety-alert-1188.pdf](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/removing-underground-tanks-safety-alert-1188.pdf) (3 pages)

From: [www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Pages/removing-underground-tanks-safety-alert.aspx](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Pages/removing-underground-tanks-safety-alert.aspx)

## • The Explosive Risk of Fuel Tankers

ABC Radio National Background Briefing 16 Feb 2014

Fuel tankers are among the most dangerous vehicles on the road, carrying loads that make them vulnerable to rollover and explosions. Two recent, fatal accidents involved tanker rollovers, but recommended safety measures specifically designed to reduce rollovers haven't been followed through. **Ann Arnold, ABC RN Background Briefing** investigates.

The tankers in both accidents belonged to the same transport company, Cootes Transport, which in just the past week has had its New South Wales fleet of petrol tankers ordered off the road for further inspections, after major defects were found.

Both fatal accidents involved tankers rolling over, which led to fuel explosions and people being incinerated. The Mona Vale crash was shattering to all those who'd been affected by the south coast accident.

Audio: [http://mpegmedia.abc.net.au/rn/podcast/2014/02/bg\\_20140216\\_0805.mp3](http://mpegmedia.abc.net.au/rn/podcast/2014/02/bg_20140216_0805.mp3)

Transcript: [www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundbriefing/2014-02-16/5254384#transcript](http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundbriefing/2014-02-16/5254384#transcript)

From: [www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundbriefing/2014-02-16/5254384](http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundbriefing/2014-02-16/5254384)

## • Stability Control on Dangerous Goods Tank Vehicles

The NSW EPA has made a [Determination](#) (140060TrailerDgList.pdf, 720kb, 36 pages), on the 23<sup>rd</sup> January 2014, which prohibits the use of Dangerous Goods tank trailers manufactured on or after 1 July 2014 that are not fitted with electronic stability control.

It applies to all tank trailers which are heavy vehicles (GVM greater than 4.5 tonnes) and includes semi-trailers, B-Double trailers and dog trailers.

Determination: [www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/dangerousgoods/140060TrailerDgList.pdf](http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/dangerousgoods/140060TrailerDgList.pdf) (36 Pages)

1 page Determination with a 35 page Appendix of the particular Dangerous Goods which appear in the Dangerous Goods list in Chapter 3 of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code with an indication that they are suitable for transport in a tank vehicle, from UN 1003 to UN 3505.

From: [www.epa.nsw.gov.au/dangerousgoods/index.htm](http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/dangerousgoods/index.htm)

## • Dangerous Substances in the Workplace Guidance

The UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) has consolidated five Approved Codes of Practice (ACOPs)

under the Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations (DSEAR), covering issues from plant design and operation, through to maintenance. (L138)

Download at: [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l138.pdf](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l138.pdf) (120p)

From: <http://press.hse.gov.uk/2013/updated-guidance-on-dangerous-substances-in-the-workplace/> and [www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/l138.htm](http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/l138.htm)

## Environmental Notes on Chemicals

### • ALCOA Closure: Aluminium Recycling Catastrophe

17 Feb 2014: The Australian Recycling Council (ACOR) media release.

The closure of Alcoa's Yennora, Sydney, rolling mill, Australia's only Aluminium can re-processing facility, "is a catastrophic blow to recycling"; "Now Australia does not have a rolling mill, which is how we remanufacture domestically. We have a very serious problem," said ACOR chief Grant Musgrove.

The closure of the Sydney mill was announced as part of Alcoa's withdrawal from Australia. It follows the closure at Christmas of Sims Metal's much smaller Melbourne-based smelter, which reprocessed aluminium into an alloy product for the automotive industry and others.

Tim Ayres, the NSW Secretary of the Australian Manufacturing Workers Union, told the Sydney Morning Herald the Yennora closure will end local re-processing of 55,000 tonnes of scrap aluminium a year. He too raised concerns about the impact on recycling.

From: [www.acor.org.au/3/post/2014/02/acors-media-release-alcoa-closure-a-disaster-for-recycling.html](http://www.acor.org.au/3/post/2014/02/acors-media-release-alcoa-closure-a-disaster-for-recycling.html)

### • Vic EPA Electroplaters' Compliance Results

4 March 2014: A total of 40 electroplating businesses were inspected from Oct-Dec 2013, as part of the Vic EPA strategy which aimed to tackle pollution to water and land from the electroplating industry.

Sixty-two per cent of inspected sites received a notice with a total of 38 notices including Clean-Up Notices and Pollution Abatement Notices issued. Some businesses received more than one notice and eight businesses are under further investigation.

"The most common reasons for a notice included improper storage of chemicals and wastes, lack of bunding or bunding not maintained, and inadequate maintenance of plating tanks, baths and other leaking infrastructure," Mr Webb, Director Environmental Regulation, said. "The proper identification and disposal of filter cake waste was also an issue."

From: [www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/media-releases/media/2014/march/04/results-of-epa-electroplaters--compliance-strategy](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/media-releases/media/2014/march/04/results-of-epa-electroplaters--compliance-strategy)

### • Cleanup & Management of Polluted Groundwater

**Vic EPA** Public'n No. 840.1 (7 Feb 2014): details on EPA's requirements and expectations for developing and implementing the clean up and management of polluted groundwater to ensure the protection of human health and the environment.

The changes will see lower-risk Clean Up to Extent Practicable (CUTEP) assessments and decisions now be made by an environmental auditor, enabling EPA to focus its efforts on complex or higher risk CUTEP decisions. For

example, auditors will now make a decision where remaining groundwater pollution is within the boundaries of a particular site and the impact to human health is acceptable for the proposed land use or can be managed or mitigated with engineering controls.

[www.epa.vic.gov.au/~media/Publications/840%201.pdf](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/~media/Publications/840%201.pdf)  
(18 pages) Replaces Public'n 840, issued April 2002.

From: [www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2014/february/840-1](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2014/february/840-1) and

From: [www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2014/february/11/new-guidelines-released-for-groundwater-assessment-by-auditors](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2014/february/11/new-guidelines-released-for-groundwater-assessment-by-auditors)

## Standards & Codes

- Stds – [www.saiglobal.com/shop](http://www.saiglobal.com/shop)

**SA/SNZ HB 436:2013** Risk Management Guidelines - Companion to AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009 Risk management—Principles and Guideline (the Standard). Published 16 Dec 2013, 138 pages, pdf (personal use) \$199.38, hardcopy \$221.53.

**AS/NZS 2243.8:2014** Safety in Laboratories - Fume Cupboards. Published 31 January 2014, 55 pages, pdf (personal use) \$154.45, hardcopy \$176.61.

- Drafts – [www.saiglobal.com/shop](http://www.saiglobal.com/shop)

<https://www.hubstandards.org.au/hub/public/listOpenCommentingPublication.action>

Note: Comment must be via Hub, any emails or forms sent to Standards Australia by fax or mail will not be considered by the Committee when it reviews the Public Comment received.

- NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)

**NFPA 400: Hazardous Materials Code 2016 Draft** is at: [www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?do\\_cnum=400&tab=nextedition](http://www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?do_cnum=400&tab=nextedition). Comment closes 16 May 2014.

The list of NFPA documents open for public comment are at: [www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/list\\_of\\_codes\\_and\\_standards.asp?list=publicinput](http://www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/list_of_codes_and_standards.asp?list=publicinput) plus checking the latest NFPA News. As part of its commitment to enhancing public safety, NFPA makes its codes & standards available for free online.

Newsletter: [www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/nfpa-news](http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/nfpa-news)

## Seminars, Conferences, Courses

- **NZ Hazardous Substances Conference, 8-9 May**

The changing roles & responsibilities the NZ EPA & Worksafe for health & safety of Hazardous Substances in New Zealand. 8-9 May 2014, Wellington CBD. \$400 to 4 April.

For details contact: [Conference@epa.govt.nz](mailto:Conference@epa.govt.nz)

From: [www.epa.govt.nz/news/events/Pages/Hazardous\\_substances\\_conference.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/news/events/Pages/Hazardous_substances_conference.aspx)

- **UNITAR: GHS Classifying & Labelling Chemicals**

40 Learning Hours over 7 weeks web based Course. 12 May - 30 Jun 2014. Cost US\$1000.

Email: [cwm@unitar.org](mailto:cwm@unitar.org). Register by 7 May 2014 at [www.unitar.org/event/elearning](http://www.unitar.org/event/elearning)

From: [www.unitar.org/event/classifying-and-labelling-chemicals-according-un-ghs](http://www.unitar.org/event/classifying-and-labelling-chemicals-according-un-ghs)

- **UNITAR: Introduction to Nanomaterial Safety**

40 Learning Hours over 8 weeks web based Course.

5 May - 27 Jun 2014. Cost US\$600.

Email: [cwm@unitar.org](mailto:cwm@unitar.org). Register by 30 April 2014 at [www.unitar.org/event/elearning](http://www.unitar.org/event/elearning)

From: [www.unitar.org/event/introduction-nanomaterial-safety](http://www.unitar.org/event/introduction-nanomaterial-safety)

- **HazMat 2014, Melbourne, 14-15<sup>th</sup> May 2014**  
“Achieving a Productive & Resilient Industry”

HazMat 2014 will be held in Melbourne (at the Darebin Arts Centre), on 14&15<sup>th</sup> May 2014. The HazMat 2014 Conference Program brochure and the Exhibition Booth & Sponsorship brochure are at: [www.fpa.com.au/events/hazmat.aspx](http://www.fpa.com.au/events/hazmat.aspx).

Please contact Events Department, FPAA,  
ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: [Events@fpa.com.au](mailto:Events@fpa.com.au).

- **Risk 2014 Conference, 28-30 May 2014, Brisbane**

The Executive Committee of Risk Engineering Society place special focus on risk issues associated with construction, design, safe plant operation and management.

From: [www.engineersaustralia.org.au/risk-2014-conference](http://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/risk-2014-conference) Contact: [epadmin@engineersaustralia.org.au](mailto:epadmin@engineersaustralia.org.au)

- **Dangerous Goods Advisory Group, 4 June, Melb**

DGAG next meets in Melbourne on Wed 4<sup>th</sup> June 2014, at the CFA Head Office in East Burwood. 5.30pm for 6-8.30pm.

DGAG is a group of Dangerous Goods specialists who discuss current incidents, what is going on in Regulations and sharing their experience. We normally go for a meal after.

Please email your interest in attending the DGAG meeting: [Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au](mailto:Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au).

- **SETAC Asia Pacific 14-17 Sept, Adelaide**

Advancing Science for a Sustainable Environment by the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry.

Registration \$970 (early bird to 21 July)

Themes: [www.setac2014.com.au/themes.html](http://www.setac2014.com.au/themes.html)

- **PACIA National Conference 16-18 Sept 2014 Melb**

Aimed at Chief Executives & Senior Managers of Chemicals & Plastics companies. Held at the Langham Hotel, Southgate.

From: [www.tmm.com.au/whats-coming-up/details/87-PACIA2014.html](http://www.tmm.com.au/whats-coming-up/details/87-PACIA2014.html)

- **Chemeca 2014, 28 Sept-1 Oct, Perth**

Platform for chemical engineers and industrial chemists to share their latest research and to highlight new technologies.

<http://www.icheme.org/chemeca2014>

- **ChemCon: The Americas, 2014, 28-30 Oct**

Chicago: Will focus in the field of international chemical legislation all over the world, like REACH, GHS and country specific information on inventories, labelling requirements, etc.

From: [http://chemcon.net/upcoming\\_americas.shtml](http://chemcon.net/upcoming_americas.shtml)

- **Ecoforum Conference, 29-31 Oct 2014, Gold Coast**

16 Proposed Session Themes: [www.ecoforum.net.au/pdf/s/Ecoforum%202014%20Session%20Themes.pdf](http://www.ecoforum.net.au/pdf/s/Ecoforum%202014%20Session%20Themes.pdf).

More details in the April-June 2014 H & E Notes newsletter.

From: [www.ecoforum.net.au/](http://www.ecoforum.net.au/)

**Haztech Environmental:** Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. SDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Control & Safety Regulatory Compliance: checked for NICNAS, TGA, FSANZ, TGA; prepared & reviewed for Dangerous Goods & Combustible Liquids, Workplace Hazardous Chemicals / Hazardous Substances, Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Scheduled Poisons, and other Chemical and Physical Hazards.

*I can come and work in your office*, which provides better access to data with improved security, plus good technical contact with relevant personnel. This allows the work to be done more quickly and comprehensively. *I also work from my home office*, in Ashburton, Victoria, where I maintain an extensive reference library, developed over 23 years whilst preparing these Notes.

**Contact:** Jeff Simpson, Hazardous Materials & Regulatory Affairs Consultant, Haztech Environmental, 18 Laurel St, Ashburton 3147, Australia, 61-(0)3-9885-1269, 61-(0)403-072-092, [Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au](mailto:Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au)

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Cardholder's Name:  
 (as on card) .....

Signed: ..... Date: .....

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