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• **GHS Classification Advanced Training Course**

As a joint activity of Orange House Partnership (OHP) and UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research) a series of training courses were organised in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand) and China on the Globally Harmonised System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and Chemical Mixtures (GHS) from September-November 2011. The full [Final Report](#) (68 pages) of these GHS training courses is now available, with useful observations, discussions and conclusions.

For more details and additional documents, please check Project R/RT(2011)2 on the "[Activities](#)" page of this website, for the Series of GHS training courses in Southeast Asia and China.

The GHS Advanced Training Course presented in late 2011: [Lesson 1 \(Introduction, including hazard communication\)](#); [Lesson 2 \(Classification of Physical Hazards\)](#); [Lesson 3 \(Classification of Health Hazards\)](#); [Lesson 4 \(Classification of Environmental Hazards\)](#); R/RT(2011)2/1B (Full report of the training courses, Part 2B: exercises).

Note: Annex 10 Practical exercises, Advanced Training Course, are not included yet. The final adjusted UNITAR courses will become available later in 2012, as PowerPoint presentations, with the practical exercises.

IMPORTANT: The materials presented in these documents may be used for training purposes, provided that: (i) proper reference is made to its source and (ii) training is on a non-profit basis.

From: www.orange--house.eu/indexOHP.aspx and see the *Second News Item*.

(with thanks to Peter Dawson, NZ EPA who presented on the UNITAR GHS training at HazMat 2012).

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Materials Consultant

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

• Antifouling Paints Reassessment by NZ EPA

The NZ EPA is reassessing all biocides used as active ingredients in antifouling paints that are imported, manufactured and used in New Zealand.

Antifouling paints are commonly used to reduce the build-up of microorganisms, plants and algae (bio-fouling) on surfaces submerged in water, such as the hulls of vessels. Biocides can be harmful to human health and the aquatic environment.

The NZ EPA has carried out a preliminary assessment of the risks and benefits of using antifouling paints, as well as possible risk management options.

The NZ EPA is seeking feedback on these assessments. Information received about specific benefits of using antifouling paints, the practicality of the options to manage risks and any gaps in our data, will be considered in the final decision. Any additional information that could help to refine the NZ EPA preliminary risk assessment is also sought.

[Call for Information \(pdf, 447kb, 15pages\)](#) includes a summary

[Feedback Form \(doc, 475kb, 6 pages\)](#)

[Preliminary Risk Assessment \(pdf, 1.1mb, 71 pages\)](#)

[NIWA Evaluation Report \(pdf, 1.6mb, 108 pages\)](#)

NIWA - National Institute of Water & Atmospheric Research

Information: reassessments@epa.govt.nz, ph: 64-4-918-4822

Comment by Friday, 20 July 2012 by post to: Environmental Protection Authority, Private Bag 63002, Wellington 6140, or email: reassessments@epa.govt.nz.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/publications-resources/topics/Pages/Antifouling-paints.aspx

• Organophosphate & Carbamate Reassessment By NZ EPA: 35 Draft Sector Assessments

The NZ EPA is undertaking a review of up to 30 Organophosphate and Carbamate insecticides which are used on a variety of agricultural and horticultural crops in New Zealand.

These substances can be harmful to human health and the environment at low concentrations. This formal reassessment may result in a reduction in the number of substances available to users where the risks outweigh the benefits.

The NZ EPA has included any information they have on each sector's use of Organophosphates and Carbamates, a preliminary assessment of the risks and possible options for managing them.

These assessments are not complete & they want feedback, particularly where there are gaps in the NZ EPA data on actual use patterns, alternative risk assessments or benefits of the substance to your sector.

[35 Draft Sector Assessments](#) webpage.

The [Grape Sector Assessment \(doc, 37 pages\)](#) (April 2012). A good example of the feedback they are hoping to receive.

[Background Information on the O&P reassessment \(539 kb, 52 pages\)](#) May 2012. Describes the exposure modelling; critical toxicological, environmental fate and ecotoxicological values; and the concerns of international regulators.

[NZ EPA Call for Info Sept 2011 \(pdf, 628 kb, 61 pages\)](#)

[Supporting Information Sept 2011 \(pdf, 457 kb, 74 pages\)](#)

Comment on the 35 Draft Sector Assessments by 31 July 2012 by email: reassessments@epa.govt.nz by adjusting or adding information directly into your Word doc (please highlight all your changes).

From: www.epa.govt.nz/publications-resources/topics/Pages/Organophosphates-and-carbamates.aspx

• Hexabromocyclododecane NICNAS PEC Report 34

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) has been assessed as a Priority Existing Chemical (PEC).

The decision to conduct a risk assessment of HBCD as a Priority Existing Chemical in 2005 was based on:

- HBCD's use as a flame retardant in polyester foam in domestic and industrial building insulation and in polystyrene beads used in insulation of articles such as housing for domestic electrical appliances and baby car seats. It is also used in other styrene resins, latex binders, unsaturated polyesters and textile coatings.

- Adverse effects from exposure to HBCD, such as increase in liver weights and thyroid-related hyperplasia, and effects on reproductive parameters. Emerging evidence indicated that HBCD was persistent in the atmosphere and had adverse effects on the environment.

Health Effects:

Animal studies indicate that HBCD is rapidly absorbed and excreted (within 72 hours) after oral exposure. Tissue distribution is widespread with the highest concentrations found in fat tissue and muscle followed by the liver, lung, kidney, blood and brain.

- HBCD has low acute toxicity via all routes, low eye and skin irritation and sensitising potential in rodents. It is also not a skin sensitiser in humans.

- Available data do not support a genotoxic or carcinogenic potential for HBCD. However, there are reports of increased liver, thyroid and pituitary weights in rats exposed repeatedly to HBCD.
- HBCD shows no marked adverse effects on fertility parameters. It has developmental effects in rats such as low pup weights and increased mortality following exposure to HBCD through milk.

Environmental Effects, Exposure and Risk

Available evidence indicates that HBCD is persistent and bioaccumulative and toxic, especially to aquatic organisms. It meets the criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants POPs.

Calculating 'safe' concentrations for compounds such as HBCD that are persistent in the environment, bioaccumulate and also biomagnify in the food chain is difficult because potential adverse effects may not become evident for very long periods of time.

Recommendations:

- The hazard classification (*Toxic to reproduction*) to be included in the Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) and suppliers and employers to note the hazard classification and the dangerous goods classification and amend Material Safety Data Sheets and labels accordingly.
- Manufacturers and importers of HBCD and flame retarded articles should move away from the import and use of HBCD chemical, and articles containing the chemical, in applications where safer alternatives and technologies are commercially available.
- The Standing Council on Environment and Water, that provides advice to state and territory environmental agencies, develop an action plan to address the currently unacceptable risk to the environment arising from the use of HBCD and products containing HBCD.

The GHS Classifications for HBCD (as 100%) are:

	<p>Toxic to Reproduction Category 2 Signal word: Warning Hazard statements: H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. H632 - May cause harm to breastfed children.</p>	<p>Under HSIS it will have R63-64-50/53 Possible risk of harm to the unborn child. May cause harm to breastfed babies. Very toxic to aquatic organisms. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.</p>
	<p>Acute & Chronic Environmental Hazard Cat 1 Signal word: Warning Hazard statement: H400&H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects.</p>	

Editor's Note: Under HSIS, with HBCD at <1% in Expandable Polystyrene, the Health classifications or labelling will not apply to EPS product when imported into Australia.

However, under GHS, the effect via lactation of *May cause harm to breastfed children / babies*, will apply to EPS with >0.3% present, which covers most EPS, as HBCD is 0.5-1%.

Environmental Chemical Hazard Labelling for EPS: For 0.5-1% HBCD in EPS we need to at least label these raw materials with "Harmful to aquatic life/organisms with long lasting effects / may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment."

HBCD PEC (337 pages) is available from:
www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/CAR/PEC.asp

Or the pdf can be obtained directly from:
www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/PEC/PEC34/HBCD_Report_June_2012_PDF.pdf

From HBCD Information Sheet (3 pages) at:
http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Information_Sheets/Existing_Chemicals_Information_Sheets.asp

• Draft NICNAS PEC: Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP)

Current risk estimates do not indicate a health concern from exposure of children to DINP in toys and child care articles even at the highest (reasonable worst-case) exposure scenario considered.

The risks from cumulative exposure of children to DINP in toys and child care articles with or without DEHP (at maximum 1%) together with co-exposure to DEP (at maximum 0.5%) in body lotions were found to be acceptable, based on current public health risk management measures.

No additional recommendations to the existing controls in place for the public health risk management for the use of DINP in toys and child care articles are required based on the findings of this assessment.

The 90 page draft DINP PEC Report and a DINP Information Sheet is at: www.nicnas.gov.au/consultations.asp

Draft DINP PEC Report: Comment closed 29 May 2012.

From 1 May 2012 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au and from the [DINP Information Sheet](#).

• ECHA Report on Phthalates DINP and DIDP

Based on an existing restriction, these Phthalates cannot be used in toys and childcare articles which can be placed in the mouth by children. In its draft report, ECHA concludes that the existing restriction is justified and that no further risk reduction measures are needed to reduce the exposure of children to DINP and DIDP.

ECHA invites interested parties to provide their comments on the Draft DINP & DIDP Report (312 pages) by 31 July 2012.

[Information note on the draft review report](#) (3 pages)

Consultation: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/restriction/consultations-draft-review-report> where the [Draft DINP & DIDP Report](#) can be downloaded.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/9fd62806-c985-42f2-8f99-15008659e4eb

• Mineral Wools: Workplace Exposure Standard

Safe Work Australia invited public comment for the proposed amendment to the Workplace Exposure Standard (WES) for all mineral wools, previously known as synthetic mineral fibres. Comment closed 8 June 2012.

[Safe Work Aust Issues paper](#) (8 pages); [IARC Manmade Vitreous Fibres Summary paper](#) (11 pages); [AIOH Synthetic Mineral Fibres Position paper](#) (25 pages).

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/AboutSafeWorkAustralia/WhatWeDo/PublicConsultation/Pages/MineralWoolSPC.aspx

• Triclosan: Canadian Prelimin. Assessment Report

The [Preliminary Assessment Report](#) (also a [714 kB pdf](#)) on Triclosan was released in March 2012. It proposes to conclude that Triclosan meets one or more of the criteria set out in section 64 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999). Additionally, it is proposed that Triclosan meets the criteria for bioaccumulation but not for persistence.

Based on the Preliminary Risk Assessment, the Health Canada [Pest Management Regulatory Agency](#) (PMRA) proposes to conclude that the use of pest control products containing Triclosan in Canada does not pose an unacceptable risk to human health. The PMRA also proposes to conclude that the use of pest control products containing Triclosan does not pose an unacceptable risk to the environment.

From: www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/approach-approche/triclosan-eng.php

Chemical Management

• Vic to NOT go ahead with WHS Regs & GHS!

Victoria will NOT start the WHS Regs next year. This was announced as part of the Victorian Budget speech on 1st May.

The Victorian State budget speech Tuesday 1st May officially put adopting Work Health and Safety legislation in Victoria on indefinite hold. In the final paragraph of the Treasurer's Speech before the conclusions, it states:

"The Government will not sign up to the current proposal for harmonised legislation for occupational health and safety. It offers little benefit for Victoria to offset the \$3.4 billion of estimated costs, the majority of which falls on small business. Victoria will continue to work towards best practice legislation."

Editor's Note: There is a small opening in the last sentence to adopt just the Hazardous Chemicals part .

[Budget Paper No. 1, Treasurer's Speech \(637 KB pdf\)](#)

From: www.budget.vic.gov.au/CA2579B200132B63/pages/treasurers-speech

[Budget Information Paper No. 3, Federal Financial Relations \(522 KB PDF\)](#) p14-15 covers WHS Harmonisation

From: www.budget.vic.gov.au/CA2579B200132B63/pages/federal-financial-relations

The Price Waterhouse Coopers review "**Impact of the Proposed National Model Work Health and Safety Laws in Victoria**, 4th April 2012 can be downloaded from:

www.premier.vic.gov.au/images/stories/documents/mediareleases/2012/00_20120404_PwC_-_OHS.pdf

Editor's Comment: The Price Waterhouse Coopers review cost of \$3.4B (the basis for not proceeding) was done in a very basic way and did not mention the cost to small business to NOT implement the Hazardous Chemicals part of the WHS Regulations. Particularly in a couple of years when their ability to sell chemicals interstate may be restricted by not having come up to speed with GHS SDS and Labels at the same time as businesses in other States. This is unlikely to affect big chemical businesses, or subscribers to these Note, as they will more quickly realise this, and act sooner.

Editor's Suggested Immediate Action: We ALL need to lobby our Members of Parliament to ensure that they realise, that by not bringing in the Hazardous Chemicals Chapter & Appendices, it may disadvantage small companies in Victoria.

Another Issue: will be our existing Victorian Dangerous Goods (Storage & Handling) Regulations will need to be updated in some way by the end of 2012.

Editor's Suggested Approach: Applying "*Victoria will continue to work towards best practice legislation*", the sensible choice would be to adopt the Hazardous Chemicals Chapter & Appendices of the WHS Regs as 'best practice legislation', as this then aligns Victoria with full recognition of GHS for Hazardous Chemicals and preparation for it, so Victoria is part of the fully implemented Global Hazardous Chemicals system by 2017.

• Classification of Hazardous Chemicals Guidance

Guidance of the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations. This Guidance is intended for manufacturers and importers of substances, mixtures and articles who have a duty under the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act and Regulations to classify them. It may also be useful for suppliers, persons undertaking business and undertakings, workers and other persons involved with hazardous chemicals.

[Guidance of the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals under the WHS Regulations \(38 page pdf\)](#) and (33 page [word doc](#)).

Note: These docs have the same information but are not identical in layout. If you need to be able to easily read the document, when printed in Black, White & Greyscale, then use the Word doc.

The Guidance provides information and guidance on:

- the transitional arrangements for implementation of the GHS under the WHS Regulations, including when classifications, labels and safety data sheets need to be revised
- how to translate existing classifications for hazardous substances & dangerous goods to meet GHS requirements
- the requirements in the WHS Regulations that apply to the classification of specific types of hazardous chemicals, for example articles containing hazardous chemicals.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/AboutSafeWorkAustralia/WhatWeDo/Publications/Pages/Guidance-Classification-WHS-Regulations.aspx and the doc version.

• Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards

[Guidance on the Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants \(36 page doc\)](#), (38 page pdf):

The April 2012 updated Guide provides advice on the application of workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants (exposure standards) in the workplace. This Guide should be read in conjunction with the [Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants](#) (Dec 2011). A current list of workplace exposure standards can also be found on the [Hazardous Substances Information System \(HSIS\)](#).

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/AboutSafeWorkAustralia/WhatWeDo/Publications/Pages/interpretation-airborne-contaminants-guide.aspx

• Labelling & SDS Codes: Updated pdf Versions

Both of these Safe Work Australia Codes were found to have errors in the pdf versions. The new versions now have the date "December 2011" on the front cover immediately under the Title. Please re-download these pdf versions and destroy the old versions.

[Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice](#)

[Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Codes of Practice](#)

• Draft Codes of Practice Awaiting Endorsement by the Select Council on Workplace Relations (Ministerial Council)

Draft Codes relevant to Hazardous Chemicals include:

Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals ([PDF](#) 1.3MB | [DOC](#) 926kb, 91 pages). See Note following for details.

Spray Painting & Powder Coating ([PDF](#) 667kb | [DOC](#) 660kb)

Abrasive Blasting ([PDF](#) 532kb | [DOC](#) 2MB)

Welding Processes ([PDF](#) 733kb | [DOC](#) 484kb)

When these Codes will be endorsed is not known.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/legislation/model-cop/pages/model-cop.aspx

• Code: Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals

This Code (when endorsed) will apply to:

- substances, mixtures and articles used, handled, generated or stored at the workplace which are defined as hazardous chemicals under the WHS Regulations
- the generation of hazardous chemicals from work processes, for example toxic fumes released during welding.

Endorsed Draft Code: [Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals \(91 p\)](#). Find under www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au Model WHS Legislation, then [Model Codes of Practice](#).

• Work Safety Assessment: Chemicals - Deakin Uni

The hazards involved in any research or experimental work should be identified and assessed before the work commences. If this does not occur, then the University and the persons organizing or controlling the work are exposed to action under the OHS legislation for not ensuring a safe system of work. This requirement includes not only scientific work but all research or experimental activities that are potentially hazardous.

In general the identification of hazards associated with the proposed research or experimental work is not difficult or time-consuming. Similarly the assessment of risk consists of asking whether there is any likelihood of injury, illness or disease associated with each of the potentially hazardous situations identified in the hazard identification process.

If hazards are identified, then the Work Safety Assessment Overview form must be completed, together with the relevant hazard specific forms. Under the OHS legislation, you are required to implement control measures to eliminate the risk of injury, or if that is not reasonably practicable, to reduce the risk so far as is reasonably practicable. The Work Safety Assessment forms will assist you in doing this.

- [Work Safety Assessment: Overview form](#)
- [Work Safety Assessment: Fieldwork & Off-Campus Activities form](#)
- [Work Safety Assessment: Biological Hazards form](#)
- [Work Safety Assessment: Plant & Physical Hazards form](#)
- [Work Safety Assessment: Chemical Hazards form](#)
- [Work Safety Assessment: Radiation Hazards form](#)

The WSA Forms have all been updated in 2012.

From: www.deakin.edu.au/hr/ohs/research-work.php

Editor's Comment: I have taken part in the Deakin WSA update process of the Chemical Hazards Form. Permission has been gained to refer to the WSA Forms in these Notes. I regard that these Forms are also appropriate and worthwhile to be further developed by industry where-ever Work Safety Assessments need to be carried out. Any feedback to Deakin University on how to improve these forms would be appreciated. Email suggested improvements to: Michael.Odonoghue@deakin.edu.au.

• Global Chemical List: Proposed Guiding Principles

USA has prepared "Proposal to Establish Guiding Principles for Developing a Global List of Classified Chemicals" for the UN Subcommittee of Experts on the GHS meeting 4-6 July.

At: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2012/dgac10c4/ST-SG-AC10-C4-2012-10e.pdf

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dqdb/dgsubc4/c42012.html

Informal Documents for the 23rd Session 4-6 July meeting at: www.unece.org/trans/main/dqdb/dgsubc4/c4inf23.html

• ECHA Accepts Group C&L Notifications

The European Commission has clarified that ECHA may allow third parties, such as Only Representatives (ORs) appointed under the REACH Regulation, to submit Classification and Labelling (C&L) notifications under Article 40 of the CLP Regulation. This is possible, provided that the importers remain responsible for the notification and the system is enforceable.

IF the C&L notification is submitted by a third party on behalf of a group of manufacturers/importers, the submitting company will need to be able to document that it has been mandated to act on behalf and in the name of the manufacturers/importers that are part of the group and that the manufacturers/importers acknowledge that they remain solely and fully responsible for fulfilling all their obligations associated with the notification.

Only Representative or Importer - who should notify? At: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/regulations/clp/cl-inventory/notification-to-the-cl-inventory/who>

From: echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/75169683-efce-4bbe-b3a8-e4e2b39a332b

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Review of NICNAS Discussion Paper: by 27 July

The Department of Health and Ageing Review and Department of Finance and Deregulation are investigating how the regulatory settings may be improved to enhance both the competitiveness of the Australian chemical industry and public health and environmental outcomes.

The Review will include, but not be limited to:

- the role and functions of NICNAS as set out in the Act and the extent to which they adequately reflect stakeholder expectations and international best practice, having regard to the broader context of chemicals regulation in Australia;
- the governance and consultation arrangements of NICNAS and the extent to which they support the effective delivery of NICNAS' functions;
- the efficiency and effectiveness of NICNAS' operating arrangements and business processes, with particular regard to the protection of human and environmental health, the management of risk, and compliance costs for business; and
- any implications for the resourcing of functions currently cost recovered, should the review recommend changed responsibilities.

Both [pdf](#) and [html](#) versions of the Discussion Paper are available from the Dept of Health & Ageing website below.

Written submissions are sought on the impacts and implications of proposed reform options, and more specifically in relation to the questions raised in the Discussion Paper. Brief case studies and/or supporting data that illustrate/clarify key issues in relation to each of the proposed reforms would, in particular, assist the review.

In Nov-Dec 2011, 21 submissions were made (including my Haztech Environmental Submission) when we were invited to help prepare this Review Discussion Paper.

They 21 submissions may be viewed and downloaded from:

www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp-nicnas-submissions. These Nov-Dec 2011 submissions will help you gain an understanding of what sort of changes were being sort by Industry, Community, Associations & Individuals.

Submissions to: NICNAS.review@health.gov.au by Friday 27th July, plus a completed [Stakeholder Submission Form](#).

Expected Stakeholder Workshops to Discuss the Paper – ACT 25 June, Vic 27 June, NSW 29 June, WA 3 July, NT 5 July, Qld 10 July, SA 12 July, Tas 16 July.

Book for workshops by about 2 weeks before through: NICNAS.review@health.gov.au.

Editor: I will be attending the Vic Workshop on the 27 June.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Chemical_Gazette/Chemical_Gazette_June_2012/Notice_1.asp

and: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp_nicnas_review.htm

Editor's Comment: It is important that our comments are very clear about the type of change we see as needed, as general comments make it harder for our Authority staff to understand exactly what we want to see changed. Please remember they do not work in industry, nor represent associations concerned about chemicals, so do not have actual experience of working with chemicals & NICNAS.

Editor's Comment - New Chemicals: It is important that ALL businesses importing and using chemical products make input on this Review of NICNAS Discussion Paper, so that we get a more workable and effective approach to introducing new chemicals in Australia, with an appropriate level and cost of reviewing these chemicals by NICNAS, particularly where safer and more environmentally benign chemicals are then able to be used in Australia, replacing more hazardous chemicals already on the AICS.

The current NICNAS processes try to achieve this goal, but the cost structure, particularly for small businesses, is prohibitive with just 5 years to create a market and recover these introduction costs. This means most small businesses just keep supplying, and we keep using the more hazardous chemicals already on NICNAS as the "cheaper" option! For such chemicals to be introduced we may need to reduce the cost recovery even further and maybe to nil for NICNAS charges (since there are still significant business costs to bring the information together for an application).

I suggest that we need to look closely at the approach taken by New Zealand where products and substances not classified with any GHS Chemical Hazards are allowed without controls, and where hazardous products which can be allocated to agreed controls under NZ Group Standards are allowed. Then only if a pure hazardous substance or a formulation does not fit an existing Group Standard is imported, is the substance / formulation assessed and the substance added onto their inventory of hazardous substances or a new Group Standard created.

This approach concentrates the NZ efforts onto just the GHS hazardous chemicals needing to be allocated controls.

Editor's Comment - Existing Chemicals: There also needs to more appropriate levels and cost of reviewing existing chemicals by NICNAS. Australia is just not resourced to carry out an extensive Priority Existing Chemical review for every chemical issue which we need to look at, within reasonable timeframes, to protect workers, the community and the environment.

The Inventory Multi-tiered and Prioritisation framework of what we look at needs to be clear and easy as possible to make a decision with, as we need to get on with the actual simplified reviews of the prioritised chemicals, to completed within an acceptable timeframe (say 1 year), whilst alerting users to the chemicals that are subject to Priority review.

There is also a need for NICNAS to be allowed under the ICNA Act to help businesses (on a fee for service basis) to classify the chemical hazards of their industrial products. NICNAS is the only Authority in Australia that has such expertise to help resolve chemical hazard classification dilemmas. With GHS now in Australia and multitude of different classifications for some chemicals this is important.

• NICNAS Intended Fees for 2012-13

Registration Fees: Tier 1 (to \$499K): \$395; Tier 2 (\$500K to <\$5M): \$1857; Tier 3 (\$5M or more): \$14,300.

Some examples of Assessment Application / Permit Fees: Standard \$16,800; Limited \$12,000; Polymer of Low Concern \$5,600; Extension of an Assessment Certificate: \$5,100; Self-Assessment Non-Hazardous Chemical \$10,400; Self-Assessment Polymer of Low Concern \$3,900; Commercial Evaluation Permit \$4,000; Early Introduction Permit \$2,300. Also there will be new chemicals fees to replace Rebates.

From 5 June 2012 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Accelerated Assessment & Prioritisation of Existing Chemicals on the AICS – Stage 1

From July 2012, NICNAS will begin assessing around 3,000 existing chemicals on AICS using the Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) framework. The chemicals in the first group to be assessed are called "Stage 1 chemicals". These 3,000 chemicals have been selected for assessment in Stage 1 based on agreed characteristics. This includes chemicals for which NICNAS:

- has exposure (volume) information (e.g. information on industrial chemicals used in high volumes collected in 2006),
- a subset of chemicals that are already risk managed overseas (e.g. chemicals restricted in the EU and identified as chemicals of concern in the Canadian prioritisation and assessment project), and

- chemicals detected in human blood.

The Stage 1 chemicals will be published on

www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Existing_Chemicals/Chemicals_On_AICS.asp in the week commencing 12 June 2012.

It is envisaged that:

Stage 1 will comprise the first two tiers of the framework, address approximately 3,000 chemicals and take four years to complete.

[Tier I Assessment – High throughput assessment against criteria; Tier II – Chemical by chemical evaluation against criteria; Further Assessment Tier III – In depth chemical assessment].

Stage 1 will also include an external review of the new framework by an independent international expert who will make recommendations on the most efficient and effective approach to managing the remainder of the chemicals on the inventory.

IMAP - Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation Framework: a science & risk based framework for the assessment & prioritisation of chemicals on the AICS.

Scientific Risk Based Approach: The IMAP framework utilises simple and transparent criteria for human health hazard, environmental hazard and potential exposure to chemicals to determine risk. The IMAP framework also allows for expert judgement to be applied where appropriate.

Achieving Assessment Outcomes Early in the Project: The effort and resources that will be utilised for the assessment outcomes will align with potential risk of the chemical. At each successive tier, the comprehensiveness (and resource intensiveness) of the assessments increase, while the number of chemicals requiring assessment decreases.

Use of Overseas Data: Other countries and international agencies are generating or gathering information about the human health and environmental effects of a broad range of chemicals in alignment with existing hazard classification frameworks already in use internationally and across industry. To ensure efficiency and reduce duplication of effort, NICNAS will utilise this information, where appropriate for the Australian context.

Assessment Methodologies: To ensure best practice in assessment of chemicals in Australia, NICNAS will utilise internationally recognised assessment tools to fill gaps in available data.

Exposure Information: The lack of identity, volume and usage information on the chemicals currently being imported and/or manufactured in Australia is regarded by NICNAS as their greatest challenge for making risk assessments.

Tiers I & II Outputs & Outcomes from IMAP Framework:

Tier I Assessment Outputs: **a/** Chemicals not considered to pose a concern identified, and **b/** Only High Level assessment info published. **Tier I Outcomes:** Industry and community can identify safer chemicals for substitution.

Tier II Assessment Outputs for Chemicals Potentially of Concern: **a/** Additional Chemicals not considered to pose a concern identified, and **b/** Assessment info for all chemicals undergoing Tier II assessment published.

Tier II Outcomes: **a/** Chemical safety info for community, industry and Government, and **b/** Potentially some risk management recommendation made.

IMAP Website: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Existing_Chemicals/Chemicals_On_AICS/IMAP_Framework.asp

Information ph: 02-8577-8870, email: imap@nicnas.gov.au.

From 5 June 2012 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au plus the websites referred to in the above Note.

• Seven Cosmetic Ingredients (previously TGA) now included in the AICS (for cosmetic use only)

Acetyl Carnitine HCL (CAS: 5080-50-2):

1-Propanaminium, 2-(Acetyloxy)- 3-Carboxy-N,N,N-Trimethyl-, Chloride, (2R)-,

Algae Extract (CAS: 92128-82-0): Laminaria, ext.

Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea) Butter Unsaponifiables (CAS: 225234-14-0): Fats and Glyceridic Oils, Shea Butter, Unsaponifiable Fraction

Lauryl Laurate (CAS: 13945-76-1): Dodecanoic Acid, Dodecyl Ester

Orange Roughy Oil (CAS: 91078-99-8): Waxes and Waxy substances, Orange Roughy

Sanguisorba Officinalis Root Extract (or Poterium

officinale) (CAS: 84787-71-3): Sanguisorba Officinalis, ext.

Whey Protein (CAS: 84082-51-9): Glycoproteins, Bovine-Whey

Information: Dr Bill Diver, NICNAS Reform ph: 02-8577- 8862 email: Bill.Diver@nicnas.gov.au

From 5 June 2012 Chemical Gazette p16-18, at www.nicnas.gov.au plus [NICNAS Matters May 2012](#)

• NICNAS Cosmetic Decisions to List

The NICNAS Cosmetic Decisions (for chemicals previously regulated by the TGA) have been published in the 5th June 2012 Chemical Gazette (p16-p31) and are proposed to be listed on the AICS subject to Conditions.

Group 1 Six Chemicals for which existing TGA controls are adequate which are listed with suitable Conditions of Use to mitigate the risks.

Groups 2, 3 and 4 - "Cosmetics Use Only" chemicals which may pose unreasonable risks, were also listed with suitable Conditions of Use to mitigate the risks.

Breakdown: Group 2 - Six Chemicals which may pose an unreasonable risk to the environment;

Group 3 - Four Chemicals which may pose an unreasonable risk to health or the environment;

Group 4 - One Chemical (Cetearyl Octanoate which is predicted to metabolise, in vivo, to 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid) which may pose an unreasonable risk to health due to Reproductive Toxicity at >5%.

Note: Introduction of the listed cosmetics chemicals for uses other than those specified (namely, for a non-cosmetic use) results in the chemical being considered a new chemical as defined under Section 5 of the ICNA Act.

Information: Dr Bill Diver, NICNAS Reform ph: 02-8577- 8862 email: Bill.Diver@nicnas.gov.au

From 5 June 2012 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au.

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• SUSMP Chemical Decisions: May 2012

Matters Initially Referred to ACCS#4 – February 2012

<i>Cyflufenamid:</i>	Created a new Schedule 5 entry, without a low exemption cut-off, from 1 Sept 2012.
<i>Diethylphthalate & Dimethylphthalate:</i>	Decided to amend the existing Appendix C entries for Diethylphthalate & Dimethylphthalate to include body lotion preparations for human use containing >0.5%. For details see extra Note.
<i>Flonicamid:</i>	Created a Schedule 6 entry, without a low exemption cut-off, from 1 Sept 2012.
<i>Formaldehyde & Paraformaldehyde:</i>	Included a definition in Part 1, to include Methylene Glycol, from 1 Sept 2012. For details see extra Note.
<i>Zinc Borate, Boric Acid & Borax:</i>	Created a Schedule 6 entry Zinc Borate as an agricultural chemical, without a low exemption cut-off, from 1 Sept 2012.

From May 2012 Final Delegate Scheduling Decisions which were referred to the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS#4):

www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1205-final-accsacms.pdf

Final Decisions on Matters Not Referred to the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling:

Sedaxane: Decided to list Sedaxane in Schedule 5 without a low exemption cut-off, from 1 Sept 2012.

Bistrifluron: Decided to include Bistrifluron in Appendix B (Substances considered not to require control by Scheduling)

From May 2012 Final Delegate Scheduling Decisions:

www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1205-final-delegate.pdf

Editor: The Delegate has also made a range editorial amendments to the Poisons Standard 2012 (SUSMP), which will, for example, now refer to Safe Work Australia's National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC: 2012 (1994)].

However, the Dept of Health & Ageing has somehow overlooked the fact that Dispensary, Industrial, Laboratory and Manufacturing Poisons may now be labelled in accordance with the: [National model Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals \(2011\)](#) for some years!

Which means for such Scheduled Poisons, if we are to comply with the SUSMP labelling requirements, we need to stay with the OLD Labelling of Workplace Substances system!

• Diethyl Phthalate & Dimethyl Phthalate

DEP and DMP in sunscreens or personal insect repellents for human use are listed in Appendix C with a low concentration exemption cut-off of 0.5%.

NICNAS recommended in its DEP Priority Existing Chemical assessment report [PEC33](#) to prohibit more than 0.5% of DEP in body lotion type use pattern, i.e. longer duration leave-on preparations that might be applied to large areas of skin, through inclusion in Appendix C.

Reproductive toxicity is the toxic effect noted in animal studies that drives the risk assessment for DEP. The risk assessment indicated that a cut-off at 0.5% provides an adequate margin of exposure estimate for the uses specified in the Appendix C amendment.

Appendix C has now been amended for both DEP and DMP to include Body Lotion preparations up to the exemption cut-off of 0.5%.

From: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1205-final-accsacms.pdf DEP & DMP p14-27

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions.htm

- **Methylene Glycol – see Formaldehyde**

The SUSMP will be updated on 1 Sept 2012 with:

“**Free formaldehyde**” includes all Hydrated and Non-Hydrated Formaldehyde present in aqueous solution, including Methylene Glycol. Methylene Glycol will also be added to the SUSMP Index and refer to Formaldehyde.

Methylene Glycol is the bound Hydrated form of Formaldehyde created reversibly when Formaldehyde is in an aqueous solution, and is the favoured form present, CAS No. 463-57-0.

From: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1205-final-accsacms.pdf DEP & DMP p37-46

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions.htm

- **Zinc Borate, Boric Acid & Borax**

The final decision to schedule Zinc Borate for agricultural use in Schedule 6 included the following reasons:

- Developmental and testicular toxicities are the signal effects that drive scheduling consideration of zinc borate and support its inclusion in Schedule 6.
- It was noted that these toxicities were mainly evident from studies where boric acid had been administered to rats, mice and dogs.
- The ACCS advice was that extrapolation of these effects to also include zinc borate was appropriate in the absence of definitive studies on this salt.
- Restricting the Schedule 6 entry for Zinc Borate to its uses as an agricultural chemical addresses the request for scheduling exemption of Zinc Borate when used as a flame retardant in adhesives and sealants. It also differentiates the uses of Boric Acid and its salts in other schedules of the SUSMP.

Schedule 6 – New entry: ZINC BORATE (excluding its derivatives) for use as an agricultural chemical. (From 1 Sept 2012)

From: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1205-final-accsacms.pdf DEP & DMP p47-58

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions.htm

Food Chemical Issues

- **Approved Substance Applications by FSANZ**

[Application A1054](#) – Dibromo-Dimethylhydantoin (DBDMH) as an antimicrobial washing agent processing aid to treat all food. [Approval Report](#), 26 March 2012 (20 pages).

[Application A1061](#) – Amylomaltase as a processing aid (enzyme). [Approval Report](#), 26 March 2012 (15 pages). Its use does not raise any public health and safety concerns, it provided benefits such as the substitution of Gelatine with Modified Potato Starch, it is consistent with Sections 18 & 29 of the FSANZ Act.

From: *Food Standard New, March 2012* available from:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/mediacentre/foodstandardsnews/

- **Submissions were Invited by FSANZ for Substances**

[Application A1068](#) - Application to use Hydrogen Peroxide as a Processing Aid to control the population of Lactic Acid producing organisms, and in so doing, stabilise the pH in the manufacture of fermented dairy ingredients and products using Lactic Acid producing micro-organisms.

[Proposal P1020](#) - Proposal to permit the use of the preservative Ether Lauroyl Arginate as a preservative for sausage and sausage meat containing raw, unprocessed meat.

From *Food Standard New, April 2012* available from:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/mediacentre/foodstandardsnews/

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **APVMA Compliance & Enforcement Framework**

The [Compliance and Enforcement Framework](#) Discussion Paper is one of a series of overarching documents that make up [Volume 1 of the Risk Compendium](#), and describes the principles that will guide the APVMA in the conduct of its regulatory activities.

The Compliance and Enforcement Framework Discussion Paper, April 2012 (56 pages):

- explains how to identify AgVet products regulated by the APVMA,
- details the responsibilities of industry when supplying agvet chemicals to Australia and overseas,
- describes the different compliance and enforcement activities that can be undertaken by the APVMA,
- highlights the factors the APVMA can consider when selecting the most appropriate response to non-compliance, and
- outlines how to report suspected non-compliance to the APVMA.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/about/work/better_regulation/risk_compendium/docs/compliance_enforcement_framework.pdf

The C&E Framework Discussion Paper is drafted in context of the Better Regulation reforms and in expectation of the passage of new legislation through the Australian Parliament in 2012.

Your feedback on those [documents already released](#) in the compendium can be provided to the APVMA at any time during the reform process.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/about/work/better_regulation/risk_compendium/compliance_enforcement/index.php

• APVMA Communication & Consultation Discussion

Consultation Summary April 2012:

The chemical industry; the rural sector; the community sector and government sector responded to the discussion paper. Positive feedback was received on many aspects of current APVMA communication and engagement. All groups welcomed the APVMA's decision to formalise a communication and consultation policy.

The Communication & Consultation Discussion Paper

Submissions are at: www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/2012/communication_consultation.php.

Across the respondents five general themes, which required attention, emerged:

- that there was a 'black hole' into which information provided to APVMA consultations and reviews disappeared
- that there was a lack of predictability about, and transparency in, APVMA decision-making
- that there was dissatisfaction with, or lack of understanding about, the roles of the various committees and general knowledge of the APVMA
- that apart from instances when personal contacts were leveraged, there was a generally poor level of client service, and poor access to senior staff, and
- important decisions were often made without recognising their impact on stakeholders and without adequately engaging them in the lead-up process.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/2012/communication_consultation_summary.php

• Improving Access to AgVet Labels in PUBCRIS

APVMA is working with Growcom, to improve the availability of electronic labels directly from the PUBCRIS chemical registration database. Growcom will contact registrants to source an electronic copy of the manufacturer's printed label where possible, and these files will be linked to the product registration details in PUBCRIS allowing seamless access over the web. The APVMA encourages registrants to provide electronic copies of labels to Growcom when requested.

From: APVMA Regulatory Update #149 11 May 2012

www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/newsletters/reg_update/2012/reg_update_149.php

• Science Fellows Symposium, 19 April 2010

Slide presentations and available summary documents from the day can be found on the APVMA website below:

Two of the Symposium presentations caught my attention:

Prof. Mary Barton - [Antibiotic Resistance](#) in Australian Animals in 2010 & the Way Ahead (32 slides). [Summary](#) (5 pages).

Prof Phil Burcham - [Developing an Understanding of Nanotoxicology](#) (31 slides). [Summary](#) (4 pages).

http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/events/science.php

• New Agricultural Active Constituents (2)

APVMA, Chemistry Manager, Pesticide Program, John Hughes ph: 02-6210-4936, fax: 02-6210-4830, email: John.Hughes@apvma.gov.au or Pesticides@apvma.gov.au.

Flazasulfuron: Flazasulfuron is used in pre- and post- emergence control of grass and broad-leaved weeds & sedges in warm-season turf.

Chemical Name: N-[(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-Pyrimidinyl)amino] Carbonyl}-3-(Trifluoromethyl)- 2-Pyridinesulfonamide;

CAS Number: 104040-78-0; Minimum Purity: 940 g/kg; Formula: C₁₃H₁₂F₃N₅O₅S; MW: 407.3; Chemical Family: Sulfonylurea Herbicide; Mode of Action: Systemic Herbicide.

The Office of Chemical Safety & Environmental Health (OCS&EH) has considered the toxicological aspects of Flazasulfuron TGAC, and advised that there are no toxicological objections to the approval of this chemical.

The National Drugs & Poisons Schedule Committee (NDPSC) has considered Flazasulfuron for inclusion as a new Schedule 5 entry of the SUSMP.

The APVMA accepts the findings and recommendations of its advisors on these criteria.

Public Comment has closed:

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/10/gazette_20120522.pdf p23-24.

Proquinazid: Proquinazid is used in grapevines for the control of powdery mildew.

Chemical Name: 6-Iodo-2-Propoxy-3-Propylquinazolin-4(3H)-one; CAS Number: 189278-12-4; Minimum Purity: 950 g/kg; Formula: C₁₄H₁₇N₂O₂; MW: 372.2; Chemical Family: Aryl Phenyl Ketone fungicides.

The Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) has completed a toxicological evaluation of Proquinazid, and considered the toxicological aspects of Proquinazid, and advised that there are no objections on human health grounds to the approval of Proquinazid.

The Delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Ageing final decision was that Proquinazid be included in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/10/gazette_20120522.pdf p25-26.

Dangerous Goods

• Dangerous Goods Transport Framework Review

In late June 2012 a Discussion Paper on the **Strategic Review of the Framework for Dangerous Goods in Land Transport** by Dr Neil Wong, is expected to become available for public comment on the web page for [Implementation and Regulatory Outcomes Review](#) or by: www.ntc.gov.au/viewpage.aspx?Areald=35&DocumentId=1147 (as informed at HazMat 2012).

The Strategic Review website will be able to be accessed from www.ntc.gov.au, via Safety & Compliance, via Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

• Exemption Certificate for UN 3077 & UN 3082

The **Exemption Certificate for UN 3077 & UN 3082 Marked Dangerous Goods** means that UN 3077 & UN 3082 Marked Dangerous Goods no longer need to be transported by Road and Rail as Dangerous Goods (provided the driver carries a copy of the Exemption Certificate in his cabin and can produce it on request).

This Exemption Certificate VCAP-06 is available in the Vic Govt G007 Gazette p270: www.gazette.vic.gov.au/gazette/Gazettes2012/GG2012G007.pdf#page=1.
(with thanks to Adrian Simonetta, Worksafe Vic)

• Exemption Certificate: UN17 Limited Quantity labels

The Exemption Certificate for Limited Quantity labelled package Dangerous Goods under UN 17 to be accepted (provided the driver carries a copy of the Exemption Certificate in his cabin and can produce it on request).



This Exemption Certificate VCAP-05 is available in the Vic Govt G007 Gazette p269: www.gazette.vic.gov.au/gazette/Gazettes2012/GG2012G007.pdf#page=1 (with thanks to Adrian Simonetta, Worksafe Vic)

• National Exemptions, Approvals & Determinations Outcomes of the Competent Authorities Panel

CAP generally meets twice a year and considers submissions from industry and industry associations.

Submissions to CAP must first be considered by the Competent Authority in the relevant State or Territory to ensure that the matter is of national effect and the submission is complete and in accordance with the Regulations.

The CAP Decisions Register 2008 onwards [[XLS: 215 KB](#)]

From: www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/australia/dangerous/competent_authorities.aspx

Editor's Comment: The spreadsheet gives a very basic description of the Decision, and it is sometimes difficult to know whether it applies Nationally or is specific to the Applicant. E.g. the UN 3077 & UN 3077 entry (see Note above) says it just applies to Accord members in the spreadsheet, but it has been written to apply Nationally.

2/ There are moves being made to finally have the actual pdf of the Submission downloadable from this website or via the Excel spreadsheet. Maybe by 2013. In the meantime you need to approach the jurisdiction that prepared the Exemption, Approval or Determination (which is in the spreadsheet) for a pdf of it to be emailed, OR the relevant jurisdiction Gazette with date and page provided with the Gazette web address.

• Planning Guidelines for Hazardous Development

Following extensive consultation, these guidelines were updated in 2011 to incorporate recent developments in risk assessment and management techniques, land use safety planning and current best practice. Two additional guidelines were also added.

[Guideline Summary](#) (10 pages)

– [Applying SEPP 33](#) (64 pages)

NSW State Environmental Planning Policy No.33 (The Policy) Hazardous and Offensive Development

– [Multi-level Risk Assessment](#) (90 pages)

– [HIPAP No. 1 - Industry Emergency Planning Guidelines](#)

– [HIPAP No. 7 - Construction Safety Studies](#)

- [HIPAP No. 2 - Fire Safety Study Guidelines](#)
- [HIPAP No. 3 - Risk Assessment](#)
- [HIPAP No. 4 - Risk Criteria for Land Use Planning](#) (30p)
- [HIPAP No. 5 - Hazard Audit Guidelines](#)
- [HIPAP No. 6 - Guidelines for Hazard Analysis](#)
- [HIPAP No. 8 - HAZOP Guidelines](#)
- [HIPAP No. 9 - Safety Management System Guidelines](#)
- [HIPAP No. 10 - Land Use Safety Planning](#)
- [HIPAP No.11 - Route Selection](#)
- [HIPAP No. 12 - Hazards-Related Conditions of Consent](#)

From: www.planning.nsw.gov.au/PlansforAction/Majorhazards/PlanningGuidelinesforHazardousDevelopment/tabid/168/language/en-AU/Default.aspx. With thanks to my WA colleague who alerted me to this.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NSW EPA established 29 Feb 2012

Under the [Protection of the Environment Legislation Amendment Act 2011](#) the NSW Government established the [Environment Protection Authority](#): a modernised and independent authority responsible for environmental regul'n.

It will regulate: [air emissions](#); [contaminated sites](#); [hazardous materials](#), including [dangerous goods](#); [noise](#); [pesticides](#); [forestry activities](#); [waste](#); [water quality](#), and [state of environment reporting](#).

From: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/epa/

• Chemicals and Paints Collection: Victoria

Victoria wide – Detox Your Home - mobile service.
Organised by the Vic Dept of Sustainability.

www.resourcesmart.vic.gov.au/for_households_1965.html

Planet ARK Recycling Near You: Chemicals & Paints

<http://recyclingnearyou.com.au/chemicals/MelbourneVIC>

Standards & Codes

• Standards – www.saiglobal.com/shop

[ISO 17491-2:2012](#): **Protective Clothing - Test Methods for Clothing Providing Protection against Chemicals - Part 2: Determination of resistance to inward leakage of aerosols and gases (inward leakage test)**. Published 12 April 2012. 13 pages \$91.59 pdf, \$101.77 hardcopy.

[ISO 14045:2012](#): **Environmental Management - Eco-Efficiency Assessment of Product Systems - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines**. Published 8 May 2012. 38 pages \$160.28 pdf, \$178.09 hardcopy.

[BS 8468-7:2012](#): **Respiratory Protective Devices for Use Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Agents**. Closed-circuit breathing apparatus. Specification. Published 30 April 2012. 18 pages \$161.25 hardcopy.

[BS EN 482:2012](#): **Workplace Exposure. General Requirements for the Performance of Procedures for the Measurement of Chemical Agents**. Published 30 April 2012. 24 pages \$228.43 hardcopy.

[PD ISO/TR 13014:2012](#): **Nanotechnologies. Guidance on Physico-Chemical Characterization of Engineered Nanoscale Materials for Toxicological Assessment**. Published 31 May 2012. 42 pages \$262.02 hardcopy.

[PAS 138:2012](#): **Disposal of Manufacturing Process Waste Containing Manufactured Nano-Objects. Guide**. Published 31 May 2012. 32 pages \$83.98 hardcopy.

[PAS 139:2012](#): **Detection and Characterization of Manufactured Nano-Objects in Complex Matrices. Guide**. Published 31 May 2012. 34 pages \$83.98 hardcopy.

• Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop

Note: The method for submission of comment on draft documents is to register & fill in an online form via Standards Hub Website. Instructions and examples of comment submission are available on the website. Use the link

<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.

[DR AS/NZS 4745 CP](#): **Code of Practice for Handling Combustible Dusts**. Revision of AS/NZS 4745:2004. Published 12 April 2012. 78 pages free pdf, \$34.17 hardcopy.

[ISO/DIS 13137](#): **Workplace Atmospheres - Pumps for Personal Sampling of Chemical and Biological Agents - Requirements and Test Methods**. Published 26 April 2012. 30 pages \$75.56 pdf, \$83.96 hardcopy.

[12/30254775 DC BS ISO 13994](#): Clothing for Protection against Liquid Chemicals. Determination of the Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Penetration by Liquids under Pressure. Published 4 April 2012. 25 pages \$33.59 hardcopy.

[ISO/DIS 16495.2](#): Packaging - Transport Packaging for Dangerous Goods - Test Methods. Published 3 May 2012. 66 pages \$75.56 pdf, \$83.96 hardcopy.

[12/30250119 DC BS EN ISO 16373-2](#): Textiles. Dyestuffs. General Method for the Determination of Extractable Dyestuffs including Allergenic and Carcinogenic Substances. Identical to ISO/DIS 16373-2:2012. Published 10 May 2012. 30 pages \$33.59 hardcopy.

Seminars, Conferences

- **Risk Assessment of Combined Exposures to Multiple Chemicals Workshop**, 17 July, Canberra

Non ACTRA Member \$385 after 1 July. [Flyer](#).

From: www.actra.org.au/news.html

- **World Congress on Risk, 18-20 July, Sydney**

Risk and Development in a Changing World. Non Society for Risk Analysis Member \$555. [Program](#).

From: www.actra.org.au/news.html and www.sra.org/worldcongress2012.php

- **Halogenated Persistent Organic Pollutants Dioxins Symposium, 26-31 Aug, Cairns, Qld**

The program is to cover core topics on analytical and environmental chemistry, environmental and human toxicology, epidemiology, exposure assessment, as well as regulation, risk assessment and management.

From: www.dioxin2012.org/

- **Coal Seam Gas Symposium - 28 June, West Ryde**

Methods of extraction, regulatory and consultants viewpoints. 1pm & 6pm Dinner following. Non-members \$119. Contact: Larran O'Shea, raci-nsw@raci.org.au, ph: 02-9663-4960.

From: www.raci.org.au/events/event/coal-seam-gas-symposium-what-the-frac

- **SETAC Australasia 2012, 4-6 July, Brisbane**

Environmental toxicologists & chemists sharing knowledge to achieve a healthier environment.

Non-members \$1092, email: brisbane2012@setac.org.

From: www.setac.org/sapau/brisbane2012/about.html

- **Enviro 2012, 24-26 July, Adelaide**

www.enviroconvention.com.au/2012/docs/registrationbrochure.pdf for a program and registration brochure. 3 day Non-member cost \$1605.

From: www.enviroconvention.com.au/

- **Environmental Chemical Hazards, 22 Aug, Melb**

4pm-8.45pm, Engineering House, North Melbourne. Organised by RACI Vic Health Safety & Environment Group, supported by Risk Engineering Society, Vic Chapter.

Details: <http://www.raci.org.au/events> and RACI: ph: 03-9328-2808 email: RACI-Vic@raci.org.au

- **AIDGC Conference 14th Sept 2012, Sydney**

Crowne Plaza Hotel, Darling Harbour. Non-member \$500-600.

On the day before, a **1/2 day Training Workshop on GHS** by Richard Greenwood, Noel Arnold & Associates is expected.

Go to www.AIDGC.com.au in July 2012 to download a program and registration form.

- **Risk Eng Conference 2012, 20-22 Sept, NSW**

Special focus on risk issues associated with construction, design, safe plant operation and management.

From: www.engineersaustralia.org.au/risk-engineering-society-conference

- **Chemeca 2012, 23-26 Sept, Wellington NZ**

"Quality of life through Chemical Engineering"

Non-member Cost \$1300 before 28 July 2012.

Email: registration@icms.com.au From: www.enviroconvention.com.au/

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. MSDSs 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 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 22 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

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