

# Hazmat & Environment Notes June-August 2012

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### • Australian HSIS Entry of Formaldehyde Changed

Based on the NICNAS Priority Existing Chemical Assessment Report for Formaldehyde (Nov 2006), Safe Work Australia has updated the entry in HSIS for Formaldehyde (24 May 2012) to reflect recommended changes in classification.

The update includes a change to the carcinogen classification from Category 3 (limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect) to Category 2 (may cause cancer by inhalation) and is made in accordance with the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)] 3rd Edition. The full classification is available on [HSIS](http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au).

From:

<http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/Home/Updated>

*Editor's Comment: This means all products with  $\geq 0.1\%$  Free Formaldehyde should now be classified as **Toxic with R49 - May cause cancer by inhalation**.*

*There are many industrial products that have been formulated to be  $< 0.2\%$  so as to not classify as Skin Sensitisers, which have  $\geq 0.1\%$  Free HCHO and so will be Toxic Hazardous Substances if this classification is followed.*

### 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

### • Bisphenol A Alternatives in Thermal Paper - Draft

The purpose of this public comment USA EPA BPA in Thermal Paper Alternatives Assessment Draft Report, is an assessment of 19 chemicals which may be safer alternative to substitute for BPA and making that information available to decision-makers and the public to contribute to more informed decisions concerning the selection and use of developers in thermal paper technologies and the disposal and recycling of thermal paper. This report also provides background information about how thermal paper is made, and considerations for choosing an alternative.

A chemical's inclusion in the report does not constitute USA EPA endorsement. This draft report does not identify functional chemicals with low concern for all human health and environmental hazard endpoints; all of the alternatives are associated with some trade-offs.

Please comment by 1 Oct 2012 to:  
[Baier-Anderson.Caroline@epa.gov](mailto:Baier-Anderson.Caroline@epa.gov)

Draft Report: [www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/actionplans/aa-for-bpa-full-version.pdf](http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/actionplans/aa-for-bpa-full-version.pdf) (492 pages)

From: [www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/projects/bpa/about.htm](http://www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/projects/bpa/about.htm)

### • Alert About Asbestos In Car Gaskets: ACCC

15 Aug 2012: The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission is monitoring a recall of approximately 23,000 Great Wall and Chery motor vehicles with engine and exhaust gaskets containing Asbestos. The Chery J1 model and newly imported stock of both brands are unaffected by the recall.

The Asbestos is bound into gaskets in the engine and exhaust system and does not present any risk to consumers during use of the vehicle. However, consumers should not perform do-it-yourself maintenance that might disturb these gaskets.

Customs and Border Protection officers detected asbestos in imported spare parts, triggering a safety investigation also involving the WorkCover Authority of NSW, the Department of Education, Employment and Workplace Relations, the ACCC and the supplier of the cars, Ateco Automotive Pty Ltd.

The importation or use of Asbestos has been prohibited in Australia since 2004. Consumers with other older vehicles are therefore also advised to take precautions when performing do-it-yourself maintenance that might disturb gaskets. A work safety guidance note is available from [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au).

<http://www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1070014/fromItemId/142>

### • IARC: Diesel Engine Exhaust Carcinogenic

Press Release 12 June 2012: [http://press.iarc.fr/pr213\\_E.pdf](http://press.iarc.fr/pr213_E.pdf)

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), which is part of the World Health Organization (WHO), has classified diesel engine exhaust as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1), based on sufficient evidence that exposure is associated with an increased risk for lung cancer.

Backgrounder: [www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/BackgrounderMono-105.pdf](http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/BackgrounderMono-105.pdf)

Frequently Asked Questions: [www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/FAQ\\_English-Mono105.pdf](http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/FAQ_English-Mono105.pdf)

From: [www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/2012/mono105-info.php](http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/2012/mono105-info.php)

### • Flame Retardant Alternatives for DecaBDE

On 30 July 2012, through its Design for the Environment (DfE) program, the USA EPA released a draft alternatives assessment report "[An Alternatives Assessment for the Flame Retardant Decabromodiphenyl Ether \(DecaBDE\)](#)" (PDF) (812pp, 10.2MB). [Press Release](#).

The draft report identifies possible substitutes for a toxic flame retardant chemical known as DecaBromoDiphenyl Ether (decaBDE). The draft report profiles the environmental and human health hazards on 30 alternatives to decaBDE, which will be phased out of production in the USA by Dec 2013.

DecaBDE is a common flame retardant used in electronics, vehicles, and building materials. It can cause adverse developmental effects, can persist in the environment and can bioaccumulate in people and animals.

The draft report is available for comment until 30 Sept 2012. Email comments to Emma Lavoie "[Lavoie.Emma@epa.gov](mailto:Lavoie.Emma@epa.gov)".

<http://www.epa.gov/dfe/pubs/projects/decaBDE/about.htm>

### • Four Classified Phthalates: Restriction Not Justified

15 June 2012: The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) has adopted by consensus its opinion concluding that the proposed restriction of four classified phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, and DIBP) in articles is not justified. The RAC concluded that the available data does not indicate that there is currently a risk from combined exposure to the four phthalates.

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/en/web/guest/view-article/-/journal\\_content/926431e7-3a71-4f06-b22c-9c6b54966df3](http://echa.europa.eu/en/web/guest/view-article/-/journal_content/926431e7-3a71-4f06-b22c-9c6b54966df3)

## Chemical Management

### • Hazardous Substance Information System

This update includes a **new look** to make the HSIS more accessible to the Australian public. However the functionality and content of the database remains the same.

The HSIS does not contain information on how the hazards of chemicals would be classified under the [new WHS model hazardous chemical regulations](#).

For a list of chemicals which have been classified for all physical and health hazards by the European Commission using the Globally Harmonised System of Classifying and Labelling Chemicals visit the [European Substances Information System \(CLP/GHS Tab\)](#).

HSIS is at: <http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/>

From: [www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/News/Pages/Updated-Hazardous-Substance-Information-System.aspx](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/News/Pages/Updated-Hazardous-Substance-Information-System.aspx)

### • Understanding Hazardous Chemical Labels

The 3 page "[Understanding Hazardous Chemical Labels](#)" fact sheet provides information on how to understand the new labelling system for hazardous chemicals under the WHS Regulations.

From: [www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/AboutSafeWorkAustralia/WhatWeDo/Publications/Pages/Understanding-Hazardous-Chemical-Labels.aspx](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/AboutSafeWorkAustralia/WhatWeDo/Publications/Pages/Understanding-Hazardous-Chemical-Labels.aspx)

### • NZ Cosmetic Products Regulations Updated

The NZ EPA has approved amendments to the Cosmetic Products Group Standard. Group standards are approvals for a group of hazardous substances of a similar nature, type or use and this group standard is closely based on European Union (EU) legislation. Cosmetics include toiletries, sunscreens, oral hygiene and other personal care products.

Ortho-Aminophenol has been prohibited in hair dyes, based on a lack of information available to determine how safe it is. A 12-month implementation period will ensure phase out of the product.

From 1 July 2015, the presence of Nanomaterials in cosmetic products available in New Zealand must be identified on labelling. The adverse effects of such small materials are uncertain.

[Decision](#). (21 pages). [Cosmetic Products Group Standard \(as amended July 2012\)](#) (154 pages)

From: [www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/Cosmetic-Products-regulations-updated.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/Cosmetic-Products-regulations-updated.aspx)

### • Stoffenmanager 4.5 Inhalation Exposure Model

Stoffenmanager is a validated internet tool for assessing chemical exposures and identifying controls. It is a public and freely available web-based tool for chemical exposure assessment and control.

The Stoffenmanager quantitative inhalation exposure model has been accepted as method to evaluate dangerous substances at the workplace by the Dutch Labour Inspectorate. Stoffenmanager has been recommended in Chapter R.14 of the REACH technical Guidance document. Meaning the European committee officially recognizes Stoffenmanager as a REACH instrument.

Stoffenmanager Background Information: <https://www.stoffenmanager.nl/Public/Explanation.aspx>.

*Note: The prioritization part of the Stoffenmanager is not suitable for substances or products without SDS or products for which R-phrases are unknown or not available.*

From: <https://www.stoffenmanager.nl/>

### • More Chemical Information from ECHA Dossiers

Helsinki , 24 July 2012 – Beginning in November, ECHA will make more information from registration dossiers available on its website. This will implement a decision taken by ECHA in 2011 and is in line with Article 119(2)d of REACH. With these new elements, information made available will include the name of the registrant, the registration number of the substance as well as other items normally contained in a Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Companies wishing to request confidentiality on these items need to update their dossiers and justify their requests for confidential treatment.

Dossiers that need to be updated with confidentiality requests should be resubmitted by 31 October 2012. From November onwards, ECHA will publish all SDS information that has not been claimed confidential.

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/view-article/-/journal\\_content/acde6540-cfbc-420c-b0cf-0b58485c7da9](http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/view-article/-/journal_content/acde6540-cfbc-420c-b0cf-0b58485c7da9)

### • USA Hazard Communication on the USA GHS

*Editor:* The USA implementation of the GHS for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals started in late May 2012. This is a useful frequently answered questions website, to find out how the USA implementation of the GHS will affect companies importing from or exporting to the USA over the next 3 years.

From: [www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html](http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html)

## NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

### • Classification Amdts to the ICNA Act & Regs

On 24<sup>th</sup> May 2012 amendments to the ICNA Regulations (see: [www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2012C00389](http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2012C00389) for the current Regs) were approved by the Governor-General. The amendments arising as a consequence of changes to the Work Health and Safety legislation are:

1. Amendment of the definition of a hazardous chemical;
2. Inclusion of a definition for GHS;
3. Replacement of criteria for health effects which applied under the Approved Criteria with corresponding hazard classes which apply under the GHS (used for determination of eligibility for certain new chemical permit categories).

The definition of a Hazardous Chemical in 4AA on page 8 has been amended to align with the revised definition in the Model Work Health and Safety Regulations (2011), and is now:

A **Hazardous Chemical** is a chemical that satisfies the criteria for a hazard class under the GHS, but does not include a chemical that satisfies the criteria solely for one of the following hazard classes:

- a) flammable gas – category 2;
- b) acute toxicity – oral, category 5;
- c) acute toxicity – dermal, category 5;
- d) acute toxicity – inhalation, category 5;
- e) skin corrosion/irritation, category 3;
- f) serious eye damage/eye irritation, category 2B;
- g) aspiration hazard, category 2;
- h) hazardous to the aquatic environment, category acute 1, 2 or 3;
- i) hazardous to the aquatic environment, category chronic 1, 2, 3 or 4;
- j) hazardous to the ozone layer.

To minimise impact on industry, NICNAS is also proposing a five year transition period (from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2016) in which classification under the Approved Criteria will be acceptable if classification under the GHS is not available to the notifier.

Contact: Dr Sarah Rumble, New Chemicals Assessment Program, ph: 02-8577-8836, em: [Sarah.Rumble@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:Sarah.Rumble@nicnas.gov.au).

From: Chemical Gazette July 2012 at [www.nicnas.gov.au](http://www.nicnas.gov.au)

### **Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Categories are now Explicitly EXCLUDED from the ICNA Act/Regs.**

*Editor's Comment:* This amendment now explicitly excludes some hazardous chemicals such as the Hazardous to the aquatic environment categories from the ICNA Act/Regs. This is different to how the Hazardous Substances Criteria document was referenced in the previous INCA Act/Regs, as the hazards excluded from being classified for workplace health & safety were NOT previously explicitly referenced in the ICNA Act/Regs.

Superseded Regs: [www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2011C00960](http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2011C00960)

“a chemical that is classified as a hazardous substance under the *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances, 3rd edition [NOHSC:1008(2004)]* published in October 2004 by the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission”

Section 1.2 of the NOHSC:1008(2004) Approved Criteria states:

“The Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances are cited in the National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1005(1994)]1. It provides the mandatory criteria for determining whether a substance is hazardous based on its health effects, and optional criteria for determining whether a substance is hazardous based on its ecotoxicological and physicochemical properties. It is addressed to all those concerned (manufacturers, importers, national authorities) with methods of classifying and labelling substances and preparations.”

Thus the superseded ICNA Regs referenced the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC: 1008 (2004)] 3rd Edition, which contained the optional criteria for Classification on the Basis of Environmental Effects in Appendix 7, and did not exclude them, as they do now, So the optional environmentally hazardous chemicals classifications were previously able to be used by NICNAS.

I contend the unintended effect of the 24<sup>th</sup> May 2012 INCA ACT/Regs amendments is the explicit exclusion of Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Categories in the ICNA Act/Regs.

By phone conversation, NICNAS are of the opinion the current amendment to the ICNA Regs is no different to before this amendment, and that “Hazardous Substance” in the Approved Criteria only covered Health Effects, and that Section 4J of the ICNA Regs picks up Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment, as these hazards are not in the 4J Non-Hazardous Chemical — criteria relating to an environmental effect.

Clearly Section 1.2 of the NOHSC:1008(2004) Approved Criteria does cover “whether a substance is hazardous based on its ecotoxicological ... properties”. For NICNAS to continue to apply these Environmentally Hazardous Classifications in the ICNA ACT/Reg, I strongly urge NICNAS clarify the situation, with a very probable need to amend the INCA Act/Regs again.

There is also a need for Federal and State Environmental Authorities to finally agree on criteria and requirements for “hazardous to the aquatic environment” hazardous chemicals.

## • Amendments to the NICNAS AICS

Notice is given in the 7 Aug 2012 Chemical Gazette of amendments made to update the non-confidential (public) AICS. This follows changes to Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Numbers (CAS RNs) and/or CAS preferred chemical names made by CAS.

A total of 245 chemicals listed on the AICS are affected by these updates (Tables 1, 2 and 3).

This followed a request from NICNAS, where CAS recently conducted an audit of the public AICS and found a total of 245 chemicals with CAS numbers and/or names that have become out of date compared to the CAS Registry File. CAS also found that some chemicals on the AICS had multiple entries under different names.

Some of the notable amendments include:

- a/ many dyestuffs previously identified by the Color Index generic names, are now listed under their CAS names; and
- b/ the (±) convention previously used for naming racemic chemicals, has now been discontinued.

NICNAS encourages Industry to adopt these updated chemical details, NICNAS is also aware that Industry will need time to adapt to these changes. Therefore, NICNAS has,

- 1/ created a new searchable field in the AICS database containing the superseded CAS numbers, and
- 2/ superseded names have not been deleted, but have been moved to the Associated Name field and will also remain searchable.

The AICS search function on the NICNAS website has also been modified so that searches conducted using superseded CAS numbers will return the updated record for the chemical.

*Note:* changes to chemical names are mostly minor and result from changes to the naming convention used by CAS.

*Contact the AICS Manager ph: 02-8577-8830 or email: [AICS.Officer@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:AICS.Officer@nicnas.gov.au) if you have any questions concerning these amendments.*

*From: Chemical Gazette Aug 2012 at [www.nicnas.gov.au](http://www.nicnas.gov.au)*

*Editor's Comment:* Industry (Manufacturers & Importers) now ALL need to check whether we have any of these amended CAS No.s & chemical names and adjust our databases and SDSs as needed.

## • Removal of Substances from the NICNAS AICS

The Director, NICNAS has removed certain substances that are believed to be wrongly included in the AICS under section 20AA of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 (the Act).

**No Requests by Interested or Affected persons were received on the listed substances by 5.30 pm, 6 June 2012.**

The guidelines at the time of nomination (in the late 1980s to early 1990s), are restated in the March 2012 NICNAS Chemical Gazette. The **Inventory would be a list of chemical substances and defined chemical substances** as "any chemical element and its compounds or complexes, including any chemical element and its compounds or complexes contained in a mixture, any UVCB substance and any naturally occurring chemical substance, but excluding any article, radioactive substance or mixture."

And also in the restated guidelines, "**substances ineligible for inclusion in the Inventory** included homogeneous and heterogeneous alloys, other than intermetallic compounds of well-defined stoichiometry, should be nominated. Instead, the individual metals should be nominated to the AICS."

*NICNAS has removed identified chemicals in at least two categories that do not (in NICNAS's opinion) conform to the eligibility criteria for nomination to the AICS:*

- *individual ions (as opposed to ions paired with a counter-ion), which are not isolable chemicals and do not meet the definition of a chemical substance. A list of 11 ions removed is in Table 1 (in the Aug 2012 Gazette)*

- *alloys which are not intermetallic compounds of well-defined stoichiometry with a list of 19 alloys in Table 2. (in the August 2012 Gazette). Note that the individual metals comprising these alloys are already on the AICS.*

*Information: Dr [Bill.Diver@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:Bill.Diver@nicnas.gov.au), ph: 02-8577-8862.*

*From: Aug & Mar 2012 Chemical Gazettes [www.nicnas.gov.au](http://www.nicnas.gov.au)*

**Editor:** I missed formally sending in the article in my first newsletter for 2012, due to work commitments at the time, (the Director received a complimentary copy of the newsletter).

I am still concerned to see this removal of CAS No.s occur.

**The basis for removal is what is in the ACT, rather than what the original guidelines were**, considering that the listed substances will have been used in good faith over many years by companies using the AICS.

Industrial Chemicals (Notification & Assessment) Act 1989 (at:

[www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2011C00204/Html/](http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2011C00204/Html/Text#_Toc290454943)

[Text#\\_Toc290454943](http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2011C00204/Html/Text#_Toc290454943)) **Section 6 Meaning of Chemical:** *Chemical* includes: (a) a chemical element, including a chemical element contained in a mixture; or (b) a compound or complex of a chemical element, including such a compound or complex contained in a mixture; or (c) a UVCB substance; or (d) a naturally-occurring chemical; but does not include: (e) an article; or (f) a radioactive chemical; or (g) a mixture.

1/ As I see it no-one would be expected to use the list of ions as this would not give a complete description of their chemical.

But as I read the ACT, what do we really mean by “Chemical Element”? These ions contain several Chemical Elements, so could be considered “a compound or complex of a chemical element”. So is “Sulfate ion” really different from “Sodium Sulfate” under the ACT definition?

2/ For the Alloys, I would expect many, if not all of the 19 Alloys to be in use, as they are likely to be used to chemically describe a company’s product. These could be argued as coming within the Meaning of Chemical in the Act (see above), as “a compound or complex of a chemical element”.

e.g. Ferrosilicon CAS 8049-17-0; Chromium alloy, base, Cr,C,Fe,N,Si (Ferrochromium) CAS 11114-46-8; Silicon alloy, base, Si, Ca, Mn CAS 11125-27-2; Iron alloy, base,(Fe,Ni)(Feronickel) CAS 11133-76-9; Nickel alloy, base, Ni,Al CAS 12635-29-9.

We must be careful with NICNAS now removing these Alloys. Even if the “the individual metals comprising these alloys are already on the AICS”, the listed alloys may allow for compositions and properties, that otherwise, NICNAS could in the future regard as not covered, due to significantly changed properties (a bit like the difficulty with Surface Treated Substances that can be considered as new chemicals rather than mixtures due to significantly changed properties, and also not being able to be separated into their constituents).

## • CEF Community Engagement Bulletin – June 2012

In this NICNAS Community Engagement Forum (CEF) issue:

[IMAP Progress](#)

[Priority Existing Chemicals \(PECs\) - Phthalates](#)

[Unconventional Gas Chemicals](#). NICNAS is working with Commonwealth, state and territory governments in conducting assessments and developing a systematic approach which will inform the use and regulatory management of fracking chemicals.

[Existing Chemicals Review \(ECR\) Update](#)

A National Adverse Reporting and Surveillance Scheme was a key message of the ECR community feedback. Also sourcing post-market information on chemicals was recommended by the ECR and relates to how NICNAS accesses information on how chemicals are used downstream in the value-chain.

The CEF supports the public’s call for a system to report adverse experiences from the use of a chemical in Australia, so as to contribute to the regulatory knowledge about exposure patterns and emerging issues of concern for health and the environment, particularly for epidemiology and eco-toxicology databases. The CEF considers this information important for a closed loop regulatory model of chemical assessment. The CEF believes industry has enjoyed a commercial advantage for many years by not having been required historically to provide volume and use data for the chemicals now on the AICS.

[NICNAS and the ACCC](#)

In 2010, the ACCC committed additional resources to the area of chemicals with the establishment of a new section within the Product Safety Branch. It also runs a chemical research program which has investigated hazards to consumers arising from chemicals.

The ACCC works closely with NICNAS but many of the potentially hazardous chemicals encountered in consumer products have not yet been through the NICNAS assessment program.

The ACCC has a number of regulatory sanctions available to protect consumers under the Australian Consumer Law.

[Better Regulation Ministerial Partnership Update](#)

From: <http://cef.e-newsletter.com.au/> June 2012

## • NICNAS Matters – July 2012

Some issues that caught my interest:

The Parliamentary Secretary has appointed Dr Roshini Jayewardene as Acting Director for up to three months, commencing 27 June 2012, whilst a new Director is found.

APEC Chemical Dialogue Regulators’ Forum, 30 March 2012. Progress was made in preparing for an APEC funded training workshop on introductory risk assessment and risk management, to be held in Bangkok, Thailand, 7-8 November 2012.

OECD Task Force on Hazard Assessment (TFHA), 13-14 June 2012. The TFHA facilitates cooperative work with OECD member countries and other stakeholders and is responsible for work under the Cooperative Chemicals Assessment Program (CoCAP), QSAR Toolbox Management Group, Steering Committee Group for eChemPortal and the IUCLID User Group Expert Panel.

### Stage Two of New Chemicals Awareness Project:

In late 2011 NICNAS commenced a project designed to identify industrial chemical introducers who may not be fully compliant with their new chemicals obligations under the Act. Results from this project were used to identify companies who may not be fully compliant with new chemicals obligations and scheduled visits to these companies commenced in March 2012.

NICNAS compliance officers provided additional assistance for each company to set up an AICS-check record keeping system.

The outcome of stage one of this project reveals that a number of companies have little or no knowledge of legal requirements to check their introduced ingredients against the AICS to identify “new” chemicals prior to introduction.

Feedback gained from the audited companies will be used by NICNAS during the current NICNAS website redevelopment to ensure introducers can readily identify, access, and understand information about their obligations under the Act. It is also mandatory to keep records of product ingredients whose CAS numbers are checked against the AICS to identify possible new chemicals.

## **700 Chemical Introducers added/upgraded in 2011-12**

Desktop auditing of over 1,200 importers has resulted in over 700 organisations becoming registered for the first time in 2011-12 or upgrading their registration level for 2010-11. The number of registrants for 2011-12 was near to 5,000 – significantly higher than 2010-11 final figure of 4,759.

## **Cooperative Chemicals Assessment Meeting (CoCAM)**

The 2<sup>nd</sup> CoCAM meeting was held 17-19 April 2012. CoCAM replaces the SIDS (Screening Information Dataset) Initial Assessment Meeting (SIAM) of the OECD's High Production Volume (HPV) Program, focussing on the collaborative evaluation of hazards of industrial chemicals to produce OECD-agreed assessments that are publicly available. NICNAS reviewed the human and environmental hazard assessments for the chemical category C14-20 aliphatic [2-25% aromatic] hydrocarbon solvents.

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS\\_Matters.asp](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters.asp)

## **Scheduled Medicines & Poisons**

### **• The Poisons Standard (the SUSMP No.3)**

Hardcopy Cost \$85.50. The Electronic version is free from the ComLaw website at: [www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2012L01200](http://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2012L01200)

From: [www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-poisons-standard.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-poisons-standard.htm)

### **• TGA Medicine Labelling & Packaging Review**

The TGA is seeking comments on recommendations to change the presentation of information on the labels and packages of medicines. The recommendations cover:

- products purchased from a supermarket or a pharmacy without a prescription, or
- products purchased following a consultation with a health professional, usually with a prescription.

Consultation Document: [www.tga.gov.au/pdf/consult/consult-labelling-packaging-review-120524.pdf](http://www.tga.gov.au/pdf/consult/consult-labelling-packaging-review-120524.pdf) (55 pages)

Comment by 24 August 2012 to [labellingreview@tga.gov.au](mailto:labellingreview@tga.gov.au).

From: [www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-labelling-packaging-review-120524.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-labelling-packaging-review-120524.htm) and [www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-labelling-packaging-review-120524-01-introduction.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-labelling-packaging-review-120524-01-introduction.htm)

## **Food Chemical Issues**

### **• Final Decision on DMAA made by the TGA**

DMAA (1,3-Dimethylamylamine), an ingredient used in some sports supplements, has been included in Appendix C of the Poisons Standard, which means that the sale, supply and use of DMAA will be prohibited.

The decision has been made in response to safety concerns about the abuse of DMAA and following advice from the Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling (ACMS) and public consultation.

DMAA acts as a stimulant and is used in pre-workout sports supplements and "party pills" to provide an Adrenaline-like high. It has been linked with various adverse health effects including high blood pressure, headaches, vomiting, cerebral haemorrhage, stroke and death.

New Zealand banned DMAA from all products in April this year after reports of adverse effects.

TGA ACMS Discussion & Delegates Final Decision: [www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1208-final.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1208-final.htm)

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/mediacentre/mediareleases/mediareleases2012/1august2012finaldec5607.cfm](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/mediacentre/mediareleases/mediareleases2012/1august2012finaldec5607.cfm)

### **• Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate Food Additive**

This Proposal, P1020, was prepared to correct the drafting to include permission to use ELA for sausage and sausage meat containing raw, unprocessed meat. The original risk assessment performed as part of Application A1015 included this food subcategory so a new risk assessment was not undertaken, nor were there any new issues to manage. No new issues were raised that required amending the draft variation. The Proposal has been approved.

Approval Report: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/P1020%20ELA%20as%20a%20FA%20in%20Sausages%20AppR%20FINAL.pdf](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/P1020%20ELA%20as%20a%20FA%20in%20Sausages%20AppR%20FINAL.pdf) (16 pages)

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/proposals/proposalp1020ethyla5491.cfm](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/proposals/proposalp1020ethyla5491.cfm)

## Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

### • New APVMA Restrictions: Arsenic-Treated Timber

**29 June 2012:** New APVMA restrictions on the use of copper chrome arsenate (CCA) for treating timber come into place from 1 July 2012. CCA has been used to preserve wood in a variety of situations such as for telegraph poles, decking and fencing. It was also used for children's playground equipment.

**From 1 July 2012, CCA cannot be used on** high-contact timber structures: this includes garden furniture, picnic tables, exterior seating, children's play equipment, patio and domestic decking, and handrails.

**CCA can continue to be used on** timber intended for outdoor uses such as telegraph poles, fencing & landscaping.

"The APVMA does not have regulatory powers to control the use of CCA-treated end-products—our powers extend only to the point of sale of the chemical itself—and this step tightens up the requirements for industry and retailers to ensure users of such products are well-informed of the risks and permitted uses." APVMA Pesticides Program Manager, Dr Raj Bhula.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/news\\_media/media\\_releases/2012/mr2012-02.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/2012/mr2012-02.php) or  
[www.apvma.gov.au/news\\_media/media\\_releases/docs/mr2012-02.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/docs/mr2012-02.pdf) (1 page pdf)

### • Honeybee Pesticide Poisoning Booklet:

**A Risk Management Tool for Australian Farmers and Beekeepers.** Published in May 2012 by the Rural Industries Research & Development Corporation.

This 97 page booklet enables beekeepers and farmers to identify 349 broadacre and horticultural pesticide products (in Appendix 1 Pesticide Order, App 2 Product Name Order & App 3 Active Constituents (53)) that are toxic to bees, and provides information that will help them manage the risk of honeybee poisoning.

Products have been included on the basis that they either contain a bee related warning on the product label, or they have the same active constituent(s), active constituent(s) concentration, application rate and intended use as products which contain a bee related warning on the label. All pesticides included on the Infopest database as of July 2011 were considered. It should be noted that the list contains no herbicides, fungicides or adjuvants, as none of those products used for horticultural and broadacre applications in Australia, contain a bee related warning on the label. It is important to note that the absence of a honeybee related warning and subsequent exclusion from the list does not mean that a pesticide is entirely safe for honeybees.

The Public Chemical Registration Information System (PUBCRIS), maintained by the APVMA, allows users to search for registered products by a range of fields, including target crop and pest, and may be a useful companion to the list provided in this booklet, especially as in many cases, the product labels are available on the database. PUBCRIS is free and can be accessed online at <http://services.apvma.gov.au/PubcrisWebClient/welcome.do>

Pesticides are sometimes required to be mixed with an additional product known as a surfactant, which is designed to ensure that a pesticide penetrates the target plant or insect. Some evidence suggests that even those designed to penetrate woody plants for example, may also penetrate the waxy cuticle or exoskeleton of the honeybee, its first line of defense against such hazards.

Some "bee safe" pesticides are recommended for use with surfactants, which may result in a mixture that is no longer safe for bees.

Published 28 May 2012, ISBN 978-1-74254-386-4, Hardcopy \$45, pdf free.

From: <https://rirdc.infoservices.com.au/items/12-043>

### • Review of APVMA's Cost Recovery Arrangements

**Objectives and Scope:** The DAFF comprehensive first-principles review of the cost recovery arrangements for the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) will examine and recommend options to strengthen the financial sustainability, transparency and accountability of the APVMA's cost recovery arrangements.

The review is focused on the structure of the APVMA's cost recovery framework. The review does not include consideration of the scope and level of the APVMA's regulatory activities.

#### Issues raised that caught my attention:

The existing cost recovery arrangements for the APVMA.

- 1/ The current splitting of the recovery of application assessment costs between up front application fees (nominally 40%) and an ongoing levy on product sales (60%) has not been evaluated since its introduction.
- 2/ The current structure of the levy results in a large amount of the APVMA's operations being funded by a small number of high selling products.
- 3/ Costs of some other services, including consents to import, minor use permits and emergency permits, are not recovered directly from beneficiaries or are not recovered in full. Currently, these costs are funded through the levy.

continued next page

4/ The legitimacy of the public funding of some activities, such as the adverse experience reporting program and compliance, has been considered and rejected in previous cost recovery reviews. This is an issue that concerns stakeholders. This review provides a further opportunity to examine this issue.

5/ The issue of the APVMA's reliance on the levy to fund its regulatory activities, with an inherent instability (i.e. dependence on sales, which can fluctuate significantly depending on weather, particularly prolonged droughts).

And in future:

a/ How fees or levies could be applied to ensure that they do not result in a disincentive in bringing new products to market.

#### The DAFF review will:

- Develop a draft funding/cost recovery proposal that can be released for public consultation.
- Delivery of a final report with recommendations on appropriate options for APVMA's cost recovery framework.

**Initial Submissions to DAFF by 21 Sept 2012:** Provide electronic submissions in a Word or RTF format. An additional PDF version may also be submitted to [FPcostreview@health.gov.au](mailto:FPcostreview@health.gov.au) or post a CD to Dept of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, Agvet Chemicals (Domestic & International Policy), Agricultural Productivity Division, GPO Box 858, CANBERRA ACT 2601. Submissions marked confidential will be determined in accordance with Freedom of Information Act.

From: [www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/ag-vet-chemicals/first-principles-review-of-the-apvmas-cost-recovery-arrangements](http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/ag-vet-chemicals/first-principles-review-of-the-apvmas-cost-recovery-arrangements)

#### • Evaluation of the New Active Ametoctradin: in the Product Zampro® Fungicide

APVMA Product Number P63651, June 2012, Public Release Summary.

Zampro® Fungicide containing a new active constituent Ametoctradin (300 g/L) and an existing registered active constituent Dimethomorph (225 g/L) as a suspension concentrate formulation. The Zampro® Fungicide product is intended for preventative use for the control of downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*) of grapevines.

Ametoctradin; 5-Ethyl-6-Octyl[1,2,4]Triazolo[1,5-a]pyrimidin-7-amine; CAS: 865318-97-4, C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>25</sub>N<sub>5</sub>, MW: 275.40, Chemical Family: Triazolopyrimidylamine. Not a Scheduled Poison.  
Not classified as a Hazardous Substance.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/registration/assessment/docs/prs\\_ametoctradin.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/registration/assessment/docs/prs_ametoctradin.pdf) (68 pages)

#### • APVMA: Exposures to Multiple Chemicals

The APVMA is looking into the knotty problem of how to conduct risk assessments for exposures to multiple chemicals.

Australian AgVet chemical legislation is based predominantly on assessments carried out on individual substances. Since humans and their environments are exposed to a wide variety of substances, there are concerns in the general public about the potential adverse effect of the interactions between those substances when present simultaneously in a mixture.

A recent "Workshop on Combined Exposures to Multiple Chemicals" conducted by the Australasian College of Toxicology and Risk Assessment in Canberra, was attended by 23 APVMA staff members, considered the [Framework for the Assessment of Combined Exposures to Multiple Chemicals](#), which has been developed by the World Health Organization's [International Program on Chemical Safety](#).

From APVMA Regulatory Update #153, July 2012:

[www.apvma.gov.au/news\\_media/newsletters/reg\\_update/2012/reg\\_update\\_153.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/newsletters/reg_update/2012/reg_update_153.php)

#### • APVMA Fipronil - Review in Progress

Fipronil is a broad spectrum Phenyl Pyrazole insecticide that is used in both agricultural and veterinary situations.

The Review scope has been extended to include consideration of environmental concerns—submissions for the extended review scope are open until 31 August 2012

DSEWPac has advised that previous Australian assessments, which identified little risk to the environment from the use of fipronil products may not be an accurate reflection of the (now evident) environmental risks associated with fipronil use in Australia.

The APVMA will review the following environmental aspects of product registrations for fipronil including, but not limited to:

- aquatic degradation
- persistence in environmental media (soil, water & sediment)
- partitioning in the environment e.g. deposition, adsorption
- toxicity to fish & aquatic invertebrates, sediment organisms, bees and non-target arthropods

There are 5 additional pdf/rtf docs available on the website, dated July 2012 on Environmental Considerations of Fipronil.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/current/fipronil.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/current/fipronil.php)

## Dangerous Goods

### • Dangerous Goods Transport Framework Review

The Strategic Framework Review of the Regulation of Land Transport of Dangerous Goods: Options Paper by Dr Neil Wong, is available for comment until 31 Aug 2012.

Request for comment from the NTC on the possible approaches that NTC might take to keep our ADG Code up to date and consistent with the IMDG Code.

Paper: <http://ntc.gov.au/DocView.aspx?DocumentId=2316>

**Some issues that caught my attention are:** Inconsistency of the content of regulations across States & Territories; Should a Model Law approach (Authorities prefer) vs an Applied Law approach (industry prefers) be used?; An suggestion to update the DG Code to the UN Model Regs in line the IMDG Code approach & timings.

Everyone affected by the ADG Code should look at the Paper.

From: [www.ntc.gov.au/viewpage.aspx?documentid=2315](http://www.ntc.gov.au/viewpage.aspx?documentid=2315)

### • Victorian Dangerous Goods (S&H) Regs Update

The draft and RIS will be out for public comment in Late August for 28 days. The expectation from the Industry Stakeholders meeting is to make them as consistent as possible with the not yet introduced Workplace Health & Safety Regulations.

Some Issues that were discussed at the Stakeholders meeting were: 1/ Combustible Liquids to become >60-≤93°C closed cup flash point; 2/ drop the formal documented Risk Assessment and in place have Hazard Identification and Controls; and 3/ retain the current approach to the role of emergency services in the Regs to maximize safety outcomes; Incident Notification due to chemical release trigger levels to be decided in conjunction with the emergency services for each DG(S&H) location.

Expected on the [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au) home page.

### • Safe Storage of Solid Ammonium Nitrate, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.

WA Code of Practice: Safe Storage of Solid Ammonium Nitrate, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition, 2012. 24 pages.

This Code of Practice has been produced to assist those storing or handling solid Ammonium Nitrate (AN) to meet their safety obligations under the WA Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 (the Act) and associated Regulations.

It describes the preferred safe work practices that can be readily used at places such as ports, merchant stores, mine sites and manufacturers' facilities.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Code\\_of\\_Practice/DGS\\_COP\\_StorageSolidAmmoniumNitrate.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Code_of_Practice/DGS_COP_StorageSolidAmmoniumNitrate.pdf)

### • WA Dangerous Goods Reportable Incidents: 2011

**11 April 2012:** This report describes dangerous goods and explosives incidents that occurred in 2011. The report also compares the 2011 incident data with comparable data collected since 1992, and provides some statistical analysis of incident data for that period.

Unfortunately, there was one fatality attributed to dangerous goods in 2011, as well as a number of minor injuries.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Reports/RSD\\_DGS\\_ReportableSituationsAndIncidentLogs\\_2011.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Reports/RSD_DGS_ReportableSituationsAndIncidentLogs_2011.pdf)

### • WA Dangerous Goods Safety Information

**9 Aug 2012:** Amendments to the Dangerous Goods Safety (Road & Rail Transport of Non-Explosives) Regulations 2007.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Factsheets/DG\\_IS\\_AmendmentsToTheDangerousGoodsSafetyRegulations2007\\_3Aug2012.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Factsheets/DG_IS_AmendmentsToTheDangerousGoodsSafetyRegulations2007_3Aug2012.pdf)

**29 June 2012:** Licensing requirements for the storage and transport of Dangerous Goods, including Explosives, in Western Australia.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Factsheets/DGS\\_IS\\_TransportStorageLicensingReqs.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Factsheets/DGS_IS_TransportStorageLicensingReqs.pdf)

**24 July 2012:** Determining placard loads, licensed loads and exempt quantities for dangerous goods transport.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Factsheets/DGS\\_IS\\_TransportPlacardLicensedLoads.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Factsheets/DGS_IS_TransportPlacardLicensedLoads.pdf)

**Minesafe April 2012:** Managing Risk from Underground Storage of Explosives.

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/MinesafeMagazine\\_Apr12\\_DangerousGoodsSafety.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/MinesafeMagazine_Apr12_DangerousGoodsSafety.pdf) & [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Bulletins/DG\\_SB\\_212.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Bulletins/DG_SB_212.pdf)

Overall from: <http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/12367.aspx>

## Environmental Notes on Chemicals

### • Use of Herbicides to Control Aquatic Weeds in NZ

The New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority ( NZ EPA) is seeking submissions on an application to allow a number of herbicides to be used over water to control aquatic pest plants.

The group is seeking approval to use herbicides containing one of four active ingredients (Haloxypol-R-Methyl, Imazapyr Isopropylamine, Metsulfuron-Methyl or Triclopyr Triethylamine).

These substances are currently approved for use on land in NZ. They target a range of pest plant types, including Manchurian wild rice, Spartina, alligator weed, yellow flag iris and some grasses and sedges. Many of these pest plants also inhabit aquatic environments such as coastal harbours, the riparian margin or form floating mats.

The NZ Agricultural Reassessment Group has identified a limited number of potential risks to organisms within the aquatic environment related to the uncontrolled use of the substances onto or into water. It considers that these risks will be reduced through a range of existing and proposed controls on the use of the substances.

*Submissions close 11 Sept 2012.*

From: [www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/Submissions-sought-on-use-of-herbicides-to-control-aquatic-weeds-.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/Submissions-sought-on-use-of-herbicides-to-control-aquatic-weeds-.aspx)

### • NSW EPA: Coal Seam Gas in NSW

The Coal Seam Gas (CSG) industry is an emerging industry in NSW. It is still largely focused on exploration and assessment activities, with only one facility (at Camden, near Sydney) being formally in production.

The NSW EPA is working closely with other NSW Government agencies, interstate agencies and Commonwealth Government agencies to ensure that this growing industry is tightly regulated. It is important that the CSG industry operates in a manner that minimises impacts on local environments and the community.

The major active areas where CSG is in NSW found are:

- Hunter Valley
- Gunnedah Basin/Liverpool Plains
- Gloucester
- Western Sydney
- Southern Sydney
- Casino, north-eastern NSW.

Currently, fracking is not being used in NSW. The NSW Government has also banned the use of a mix of chemicals, usually referred to as BTEX, for fracking.

From: [www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licensing/coalseamgas.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licensing/coalseamgas.htm)

### • Safe Disposal of Mercury Containing Lamps

Mercury containing lamps include:

- high intensity discharge (HID) lamps
- linear fluorescent tubes
- compact fluorescent lamps (CFLs)
- some neon tubes, as used in signs

An alternative to landfill disposal is taking Mercury containing lamps to specialty recyclers who are able to safely recover not only the Mercury, but also the Glass, Phosphor and Aluminium contained in the lamps. Recovered Mercury is commonly sold to the dental industry, where it is used in amalgam for fillings.

State & Territory chemical collection programs and drop-off points are listed on the webpage below.

From: [www.environment.gov.au/settlements/waste/lamp-mercury.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/settlements/waste/lamp-mercury.html)

### • NSW Audits: High Risk of Environmental Harm

Since September 2012 the NSW EPA has audited 40 premises that pose a high environmental risk in NSW and included facilities that store toxic, hazardous or dangerous substances in large quantities or volumes; including oil refineries, chemical processing plants, large chemical and gas storage depots and large chemical warehouses. These industries, largely located in the Sydney, Newcastle and Wollongong regions, have a potential for high environmental harm if appropriate controls are not in place to manage the risks.

26 in the Sydney region	7 in the Hunter region
2 in the Illawarra region	5 in regional NSW.

The audit program focused on the management of potential risks to human health and the environment by these premises, and the adequacy of emergency response procedures for managing major environmental incidents.

There were a number of areas that needed attention or improvement, including:

- appropriate environmental controls in place to minimise air and water impacts
- regular monitoring and testing of the effectiveness of any environmental controls
- storm water management
- up-to-date emergency response plans
- providing timely written reports to the EPA and
- advertising the public complaints line as a 'complaints line'.

The outcome is about making sure that industries that pose a high risk to the environment have controls in place to manage major risks and have appropriate emergency response and reporting procedures to respond if these controls fail.

The summary report [Management of Environmental Risks and Emergencies: Compliance Audit Program](#) (April 2012 13 page pdf, 218kB) is available to download.

From: [www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licensing/audit.htm](http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/licensing/audit.htm)

## • Contaminated Environments Discussion Paper

9 July 2012: EPA Victoria has released a Contaminated environments discussion paper (Publication 1462, 12 pages), articulating the views of various stakeholders from industry, government, education and more. The paper will inform EPA's approach to managing contaminated environments over the next 4 years.

The Discussion Paper provides a summary of the comments made by stakeholders in the workshops run by EPA on the management of contaminated environments in Victoria and the 9 key themes that emerged.

Comment has now closed. From: [www.epa.vic.gov.au/en/your-environment/land/contaminated-environments-discussion-paper](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/en/your-environment/land/contaminated-environments-discussion-paper)

## • 2010 Hazardous & Noxious Substances Convention

The 2010 HNS Convention aims to ensure adequate, prompt and effective compensation for damage to persons and property, costs of clean up & reinstatement measures, & economic losses resulting from the maritime transport of hazardous & noxious substances.

The HNS Convention is getting closer to entering into force and will require receivers of bulk quantities (e.g. >20,000 tonnes HNS chemicals carried by ship in bulk form) to contribute to the fund. It will not require receivers of IBC / packaged quantities of Dangerous Goods to contribute (although these goods are still covered, when the HNS Convention is in force, by the HNS compensation fund).

Overview of the 2010 HNS Convention (11 page pdf):

[www.hnsconvention.org/Documents/HNS%20Overview.pdf](http://www.hnsconvention.org/Documents/HNS%20Overview.pdf)

[2010 HNS Convention Consolidated Text](#) (42 page pdf)

From: [www.hnsconvention.org/Pages/Home.aspx](http://www.hnsconvention.org/Pages/Home.aspx)

See also the Australian Dept of Infrastructure & Transport: **Claims for Damage Caused by Hazardous and Noxious Substances** webpage below.

The 2010 HNS Convention has not yet entered into force internationally and Australia is considering whether or not to become a Party to the Convention.

From: [www.infrastructure.gov.au/maritime/liability/damage\\_hazardous\\_noxious.aspx](http://www.infrastructure.gov.au/maritime/liability/damage_hazardous_noxious.aspx)

## • Hazardous Waste (Exports & Imports) Act & Regs

The Department of Sustainability, Environment, Water, Population and Communities **is undertaking a review** of the Hazardous Waste (Regulation of Exports and Imports) Act 1989 (the Act) and associated regulations to ensure that Australia effectively and efficiently meets its international obligations and national policy objectives for managing hazardous substances, hazardous wastes and other wastes.

Issues Paper: [www.environment.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/hazardous-waste/consultation/pubs/issues-paper.pdf](http://www.environment.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/hazardous-waste/consultation/pubs/issues-paper.pdf)

Comment closed 12 July 2012

Environment Quality Legislation Section

Email: [Hazardous.Waste@environment.gov.au](mailto:Hazardous.Waste@environment.gov.au)

Phone: 02-6274-2614

From: [www.environment.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/hazardous-waste/](http://www.environment.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/hazardous-waste/) &

[www.environment.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/hazardous-waste/consultation/index.html](http://www.environment.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/hazardous-waste/consultation/index.html)

## Standards & Codes

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

[BS EN 14175-7:2012](#): Fume cupboards. Fume cupboards for high heat and acidic load. Published 31 July 2012. 18 pages \$150.43 hardcopy.

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

[12/30258579 DC](#): BS 5908-1. Fire and Explosion Precautions at premises handling flammable gases, liquids and dusts. Part 1. Code of practice for precautions against fire and explosion in chemical plants, chemical storage and similar premises. Published 25 June 2012. 59 pages \$28.21 hardcopy.

[12/30258581 DC](#): BS 5908-2. Fire and Explosion Precautions at premises handling flammable gases, liquids and dusts. Part 2. Guide to applicable standards and regulations. Published 25 June 2012. 48 pages \$28.21 hardcopy.\

[ISO/DIS 16000-32](#): Indoor Air - Part 32: Investigation of Buildings for Pollutants and other Injurious Factors – Inspections. Published 2 Aug 2012. 19 pages \$68.16 pdf, \$75.73 hardcopy.

## Seminars, Conferences

- **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. Cost: RACI & Eng Aust Members \$45, Non-Members \$65.

*Details:* <http://www.raci.org.au/events> and

*RACI:* ph: 03-9328-2808 email: [RACI-Vic@raci.org.au](mailto:RACI-Vic@raci.org.au)

- **Dioxins Symposium, 26-31 Aug, Cairns, Qld**

Presentations on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

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. Cost \$1400.

*From:* [www.dioxin2012.org/](http://www.dioxin2012.org/)

- **Working with Haz. Chemicals & D. Goods**

Noel Arnold & Associates Training Courses on "Working with Hazardous Chemicals and Dangerous Goods".

There are four half-day modules designed to permit those who need to work with, understand or manage dangerous goods and other hazardous chemicals to either undertake the complete course or just those modules that are relevant to their particular responsibilities.

Melbourne: 29-30 August, 24-25 October.

Sydney: 31 October – 1 November.

Brisbane: 5-6 September, 14-15 November.

*Contact:* Richard Greenwood, Senior Consultant - Hazardous Chemicals. ph: 03-9890-8811,

email: [Richard.Greenwood@noel-arnold.com.au](mailto:Richard.Greenwood@noel-arnold.com.au)

*From:* [www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=dangerous-goods-training-2012](http://www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=dangerous-goods-training-2012)

- **Toxicological Basis of Hazard Classification, Sept**

Seminar Series: Perth Fri 7 Sept, Brisbane Wed 12 Sept, Sydney Fri 14 Sept, Melb Mon 17 Sept.

*With:* John Frangos, Senior Toxicologist, Golder Associates

*Cost:* AIOH COH & Student \$180, AIOH Member \$200, Affiliates \$243, Non-Members \$270.

*Info & to register:* [www.cevent.com/d/7cq210](http://www.cevent.com/d/7cq210)

*From:* [www.aioh.org.au/events.aspx](http://www.aioh.org.au/events.aspx)

*continued next page*

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

Park Royal, Darling Harbour. Non-member \$495, or for eligible hazardous chemical specialists, consider becoming a member where the conference cost is included.

Go to [www.aidgc.org.au/news.html](http://www.aidgc.org.au/news.html) to download a program and registration form. Please register by 7<sup>th</sup> Sept.

- **IOHA Int'l Conference, 18-20 Sept, Kuala Lumpur**

The theme "Growing the Seeds of Occupational Hygiene" is chosen to reflect Industrial Hygiene as a new field that begins to be recognized and in demand within the Asian region.

On the 2 days before there are 12 Professional Development Courses, several of which focus on chemical hazards and management. E.g. See "Stoffenmanager – PDC 101" below.

Cost: US\$1078. From: [www.ioha2012.net/](http://www.ioha2012.net/)

- **Stoffenmanager – PDC 101, 16 Sept, Kuala Lumpur**

A Validated Internet Tool for Assessing Chemical Exposures and Identifying Controls.

Stoffenmanager is a public and freely available web-based tool for chemical exposure assessment and control. It is available at: <https://www.stoffenmanager.nl/>. See entry under Chemical Management in these Notes for more info.

PDC 101, costs US\$220

[http://www.ioha2012.net/?page\\_id=950](http://www.ioha2012.net/?page_id=950)

- **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](http://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](mailto:registration@icms.com.au)

From: [www.enviroconvention.com.au/](http://www.enviroconvention.com.au/)

- **Work H&S Legislation - Chemicals, 2 Oct, Melb**

**Adrian Simonetta**, Manager- Dangerous Goods, WorkSafe Vic; **Adrian Thomas**, Director of Chemicalia Pty Ltd; **Will Ray** - P-E Handley Walker Pty Ltd; **Richard Greenwood** - Senior Consultant, Hazardous Chemicals, Noel Arnold & Associates.

RACI Members \$65. Non-members \$110,

Cost after 15 Sept: \$70 & \$115.

From: [www.raci.org.au/events/event/new-national-work-health-safety-legislation-chemicals-symposium](http://www.raci.org.au/events/event/new-national-work-health-safety-legislation-chemicals-symposium)

- **NSW Work H&S Act & Regs - Chemicals, 9 Oct, Syd**

**Michele Stromquist**, Senior Inspector, chemical team, Workcover NSW. **Peter Hunt**, Vice President Australasian Dangerous Good Consultants; Dangerous Goods consultant for Whamcorp. **Adrian Thomas**, Director of Chemicalia Pty Ltd; a specialist in classification, label preparations and NICNAS submissions. **Dr Sarah Rumble**, Acting-Manager New Chemicals Assessment Program, NICNAS.

RACI Members \$80 (\$110 with dinner); Non-members \$120 (\$150 with dinner); Cost until 15 Sept: \$5 discount.

From: [www.raci.org.au/raci-news/nsw-work-health-safety-act-and-regulation-2012-symposium](http://www.raci.org.au/raci-news/nsw-work-health-safety-act-and-regulation-2012-symposium)

Flyer with details: [www.raci.org.au/document/item/816](http://www.raci.org.au/document/item/816)

- **Sydney Safety Conference 2012, 23-25 Oct**

Theme: "As the Dust Settles" on the implementation of the Workplace Health & Safety Regs. Non-member 3 days \$1060.

From: [www.sia.org.au/calendar/event.asp?ContentID=event20100590](http://www.sia.org.au/calendar/event.asp?ContentID=event20100590)

- **ACTRA 5<sup>th</sup> Annual Scientific Meeting, 25-26 Oct 12**

**Adelaide** – Themes for 2012: 1/ Food and consumer products toxicology and risk assessment; 2/ Chemical Regulation; 3/ Hydrocarbons in the Environment; 4/ Original Research and Case Studies in Toxicology and Risk Assessment

Email: [secretariat@actra.org.au](mailto:secretariat@actra.org.au), Ph: 02-9401-5490.

From: [www.actra.org.au/news.html](http://www.actra.org.au/news.html)

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- **Advances in Functional Nanomaterials, 15-16 Nov, Syd**

Energy - Nanomaterials for Energy Generation and Storage Photoelectrochemical conversion, Solar Cells, Solar Thermal, Catalysis, Battery and Supercapacitor, H<sub>2</sub> generation and Storage Environment and Water- Functional Nanomaterials Sensing, Capture and Treatment Detection, Photocatalysis, Membrane, and other Processes.

Plenary & Invited Speakers webpage:

[www.arccfn.org.au/ARCCFNConf/speakers.html](http://www.arccfn.org.au/ARCCFNConf/speakers.html)

Cost: \$330 (\$450 incl. dinner),

After 15 Sept 2012 \$385 (\$550 incl. dinner)

From: [www.arccfn.org.au/ARCCFNConf/](http://www.arccfn.org.au/ARCCFNConf/)

- **Lab Managers Conference 20-21 Nov 12, Melb**

Topics include updated regulatory information, management issues relating to technical staff and running your facility under difficult conditions.

Brochure and Registration: <http://labmanagers.squarespace.com/storage/lmc12/LMC2012brochurev2.pdf>. Program from: <http://labmanagers.squarespace.com/storage/Programv1.pdf>.

Non-members Conference cost \$1395, Workshops 19 Nov cost \$850. Early Bird by 19 Oct saves 15%.

From: [www.labmanagers.org.au/](http://www.labmanagers.org.au/)

- **AIOH 2011 Conference, 3-5 Dec 2012, Adelaide**

Meeting Global Challenges in Occupational Hygiene:

**Global Challenges & Perspectives** including such topics as nanotechnology, dermal and inhalation exposure and the effect of genetic differences, respiratory health and occupational hygiene issues across a range of countries.

**Applied Science** including occupational hygiene challenges and issues in sectors including mining, general industry and the military as well as specific applied research by our educational institutions.

**National & International Strategies** to control health affecting agents including perspectives from Europe, the UK and Australia. Specific technical challenges in exposure assessment and standard setting will also be covered.

From: [www.cvent.com/events/30th-annual-conference-exhibition-of-the-australian-institute-of-occupational-hygienists/event-summary-c9c980217189437ebc88ef002d7930d8.aspx](http://www.cvent.com/events/30th-annual-conference-exhibition-of-the-australian-institute-of-occupational-hygienists/event-summary-c9c980217189437ebc88ef002d7930d8.aspx)

- **ChemCon – The Americas 2012: 4-6 Dec, USA**

A key chemical regulations & trade conference. Cost €1950.

Presentations 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: [www.chemcon.net/upcoming\\_conferences.html](http://www.chemcon.net/upcoming_conferences.html)

- **HazMat 2013, 1-2 May 2013, Sydney**

HazMat 2013 Conference & Exhibition will be held in Sydney on 9&10<sup>th</sup> May 2012. The HazMat 2013 Conference Exhibition Booth & Sponsorship brochure will be available in early Sept at: [www.fpaa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat](http://www.fpaa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat).

The HazMat Program will be available by late January 2013.

Please contact Events Department, FPAA,

ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: [Events@fpaa.com.au](mailto:Events@fpaa.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](mailto:Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au)

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