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- ChemCon – Asia 2013: 9-13<sup>th</sup> Sept, Sth Korea 14

### • **UNEP: Global Chemicals Outlook Report - GCO**

UNEP, in close collaboration with OECD, WHO and other organisations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals (IOMC), is developing a Global Chemicals Outlook to frame current understanding of trends in chemicals production, use and disposal, economic implications of these trends, and policy options.

Current trends show that patterns of global chemicals production, trade, use and disposal are changing towards developing countries and economies in transition. Understanding these changes in the chemicals production, trade, use and disposal, and the potential risks these pose, is essential to ensuring that chemicals are managed so that their contribution to improving quality of life is maximized and their related risks minimized.

[GCO – Full Report](#) 264 pages, released 15 Feb 2013.

From: [www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/UNEPsWork/Mainstreaming/GlobalChemicalsOutlook/tabid/56356/Default.aspx](http://www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/UNEPsWork/Mainstreaming/GlobalChemicalsOutlook/tabid/56356/Default.aspx)

### • **NZ EPA HSNO CCID entry for MIT under 6.5B**

**2-Methyl-4-Isothiazolin-3-one** CAS 2682-20-4 Classification Data **new Flag for 6.5B classification threshold for MIT** (MI) alone is 0.01%; when MI is present with CAS 26172-55-4 (MCI, or CIT), 6.5B classification threshold of 0.0015% applies for mixture MIT/MCI (1:3 CAS 55965-84-9).

[www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/HSNO-CCID.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/HSNO-CCID.aspx)

*Editor:* CMI/MI is now clearly Skin Sensitising down to 15ppm in NZ

### Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

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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.

Screen

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## Hazardous Substances

### • Minamata Convention on Mercury Agreed

19 January 2013: Negotiations have been completed on a new comprehensive global treaty on Mercury. The 5<sup>th</sup> session of the Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to Prepare a Globally Legally Binding Instrument on Mercury (INC 5) completed its work on 19 Jan 2013, in Geneva, Switzerland.

To be known as the Minamata Convention on Mercury, in honor of a Japanese fishing village where serious health damage (now known as "Minamata disease") occurred in the 1950s as the result of Mercury pollution, this is the first-ever treaty on a heavy metal and its uses. The treaty addresses complex policy and technical issues, including Mercury air emissions and releases into water and land, health aspects, artisanal and small-scale gold mining, and phase-out and phase-down dates for many products and processes.

The Minamata Convention was forwarded to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council, which met 18-22 Feb 2013, in Nairobi, Kenya. It will be adopted and opened for signature during a diplomatic conference on 9-11 Oct 2013, in Kumamoto/Minamata, Japan.

From: <http://chemicals-l.iisd.org/news/mercury-convention-agreed-at-inc-5/>

### • Nanomaterial Publications: Safework Australia

**New Information Sheets: March 2013:** 1/ [Emissions of nanomaterials during machining processes: info sheet](#) (4p); 2/ [Safety hazards of engineered nanomaterials: info sheet](#) (4p)

**New Research Reports: March 2013:** 1/ [Evaluation of potential safety hazards associated with the use of engineered nanomaterials](#) (58p); 2/ [Investigating the emissions of nanomaterials from composites and other solid articles during machining processes](#) (77p)

From: [www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/media-events/media-releases/pages/mr18032013](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/media-events/media-releases/pages/mr18032013) and

From: [www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/whs-information/nanotechnology/pages/nanopublications](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/whs-information/nanotechnology/pages/nanopublications)

### • California OEHHA & the chemical Bisphenol A

The California Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) intends to list the chemical Bisphenol A (CAS 80-05-7) as known to the State to cause reproductive toxicity (developmental endpoint), based on findings of the USA National Toxicology Program (NTP) (NTP-CERHR, 2008).

Information from 8 studies cited by NTP in concluding that Bisphenol A had clear evidence for developmental toxicity at high levels of exposure, is listed in Table 1 on their website.

Chemical Use: Component in Polycarbonate plastic used in water bottles, present in Epoxy resins used to line food cans.

Closed for Comment on 25 Feb 2013. Questions: [Cynthia.Oshita@oehha.ca.gov](mailto:Cynthia.Oshita@oehha.ca.gov) (916) 445-6900.

From: [www.oehha.org/prop65/CRNR\\_notices/admin\\_listing/intent\\_to\\_list/NOILABpkg42BPA.html](http://www.oehha.org/prop65/CRNR_notices/admin_listing/intent_to_list/NOILABpkg42BPA.html)

### • Liquid Laundry Detergent Capsule Injuries

6 Feb 2013: The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) is encouraging changes to laundry detergent pod packaging after putting the industry on notice that liquid laundry detergent capsules are injuring Australian children.

Laundry Capsules contain pre-measured, concentrated liquid detergent within water-soluble packaging. They can rapidly dissolve when in contact with moisture. Exposure to the chemical content can occur in less than ten seconds.

Poison call centres across Australia have received over 85 calls in the last 18 months relating to exposure to Laundry Capsules. The experience in Australia is consistent with an international trend, where most cases have involved a child aged five years or younger. They have experienced symptoms such as severe skin irritations, coughing, drowsiness, vomiting and even temporary blindness.

The ACCC has been working closely with Accord Australasia, the relevant industry association, to improve the safety and packaging of these products. Expected changes include the redesign of the product and outer packaging so it features consistent safety information and prominent warning labels. With the assistance of Accord, industry has acknowledged the ACCC's concerns & has signalled that changes will be made.

See also [Liquid Laundry Detergent Capsule Safety](#) at ACCC Product Safety Australia [www.productsafety.gov.au](http://www.productsafety.gov.au).

From: [www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-warns-consumers-about-liquid-laundry-detergent-capsule-injuries](http://www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-warns-consumers-about-liquid-laundry-detergent-capsule-injuries)

### • ECHA Chemical Consultations Jan to March 2013

ECHA is looking for comments on two harmonised classification and labelling (CLH) proposals, for Sulfoxaflor CAS 946578-00-3 (insecticide) and 1,2-Epoxybutane CAS 106-88-7 (industrial as an intermediate & as a monomer). The public consultations end on 25 March 2013.

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/clh-public-consultations-on-a-new-insecticide-and-an-industrial-chemical](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/clh-public-consultations-on-a-new-insecticide-and-an-industrial-chemical)



## • Use of Cadmium in Plastics: Call for Evidence

14 January 2013: The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is examining the case for expanding the restriction on Cadmium in plastics from the current 16 specific plastic materials listed in Annex XVII of REACH to all plastic materials. ECHA asked for evidence to help identify the impact of this potential expansion. Comments closed 11 Feb 2013.

In particular, the ECHA seeks to identify any additional plastic materials – made in the EU or imported, for example, in consumer articles, and not covered by the current restriction – which might contain Cadmium or Cadmium Compounds.

Risk Policy Analysts Study on behalf of the European Chemicals Agency to Support the Preparation of an Annex XV Dossier on the Use of Cadmium and its Compounds in Certain Plastics; at [www.rpaltd.co.uk/news-cadmium.shtml](http://www.rpaltd.co.uk/news-cadmium.shtml) which has the two questionnaires used for industry (28 pages) and authorities (11 pages).

From: [Press Release ECHA/PR/13/01\\_14 Jan 2013](#) and

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/restriction/call-for-evidence>

## • USA OSHA Tool: Workers Exposed To Cadmium

11 Dec 2013: USA OSHA's [Cadmium Biological Monitoring Advisor](#) analyzes biological monitoring results provided by the user. These data, along with a series of answers to questions generated by the Cadmium advisor, are used to determine the biological monitoring and medical surveillance requirements that must be met under the general industry USA Cadmium Standard ([29 CFR 1910.1027](#)). These requirements include the frequency of additional monitoring and other mandatory components of the employer's medical surveillance program.

From: [www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=NEWS\\_RELEASES&p\\_id=23391](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=23391)

## • 2-Butanone, Oxime: Proposed Code of Practice

Health Canada is proposing a Code of Practice (CoP) to achieve the risk management objective intended to reduce inhalation exposure to Butanone Oxime CAS 96-29-7, in interior Alkyd paint products available to the general public. *Comment: [Products.Produits@ec.gc.ca](mailto:Products.Produits@ec.gc.ca) closes 27 March 13.*

The purpose of this Health Canada proposed CoP is intended to reduce inhalation exposure to Butanone Oxime by the general public during interior application of consumer Alkyd paint and coating products. This proposed CoP will outline information that should be added to the labels of consumer Alkyd paint and coating products with an aim to change consumer behaviour to help reduce air concentrations of Butanone Oxime during and immediately following interior application of Alkyd paint & coating products.

From the [Consultation Document](#) and

From: [www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/consult/2013/butanoneoxime/index-eng.php](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/consult/2013/butanoneoxime/index-eng.php)

## • Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals 2012 State of the Science (from WHO and UNEP)

This work is based on the fact that Endocrine Systems are very similar across vertebrate species and that Endocrine Effects manifest themselves independently of species. The effects are Endocrine System related and not necessarily species dependent. Effects shown in wildlife or experimental animals may also occur in humans if they are exposed to EDCs at a vulnerable time and at concentrations leading to alterations of Endocrine Regulation. Of special concern are effects on early development of both humans and wildlife, as these effects are often irreversible and may not become evident until later in life. The third and final chapter of this document discusses exposure of humans and wildlife to EDCs and potential EDCs.

– [The Full Report](#): (pdf, 11.71Mb, 289 pages)

[Summary for Decision Makers](#): (pdf, 2.84Mb, 38 pages)

From: [www.who.int/ceh/publications/endocrine/en/index.html](http://www.who.int/ceh/publications/endocrine/en/index.html)

## • Protection of Public Health from Endocrine Disruptors

**European Parliament 30 Jan 2013:** Åsa Westlund Report on the Protection of Public Health from Endocrine Disruptors (2012/2066(INI)).

Report: [www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A7-2013-0027+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//NONSGML+REPORT+A7-2013-0027+0+DOC+PDF+V0//EN)

From: [www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+REPORT+A7-2013-0027+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+REPORT+A7-2013-0027+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN)

*Editor:* this very interesting non legislative report will be important in further work by the European Commission on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals policy.

## • Dimethyl Fumarate in Consumer Products

**Oct 2012 Report:** The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission and the Council of Textile and Fashion Industries Australia, surveyed the levels of Dimethyl Fumarate (DMF) concentrations in desiccant sachets as an indicator of the potential presence of DMF in footwear and bag articles supplied in Australia.

DMF is a potent contact sensitiser of the skin, causing itching, irritation, redness, burns, &, in some cases, acute respiratory difficulties. The reaction can be induced in some individuals at very low concentrations (as low as 1 ppm), producing extensive, pronounced eczema that is difficult to treat.

In the UK, around 2007 to 2009, over a thousand people claimed to have suffered contact dermatitis from DMF in Chinese-made sofas.

DMF is not APVMA registered as a biocide in Australia.

- DMF was detected at low concentrations in only 12 of the 177 desiccant sachets tested.
- Nine of the 12 samples had detections at concentrations below 1 mg/kg. The remaining 3 samples had <5 mg/kg.
- No desiccant sachet samples had concentrations of DMF above the range 25 – 50 mg/kg, at which level the article would be tested for potential migratable concentrations.

While limited in scope, the results of this survey indicate that footwear and bags currently supplied onto the Australian market are unlikely to contain any DMF.

[Dimethyl Fumarate \(DMF\) in consumer products survey.pdf](#) (6 pages)

From: [www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/999216](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/999216)

## • Risk Management Strategy for Lead in Canada

Feb 2013: The final [Risk Management Strategy for Lead](#) from Health Canada, outlines the current and planned control actions for Lead that comprise the Canadian federal risk management strategy for this substance. (64 page pdf)

Lead (Pb) is a heavy metal that occurs naturally in the Earth's crust. In addition, Lead has many industrial uses. The extensive use of Lead has resulted in its widespread presence in the environment. The production of batteries used mainly in the automotive industry is the single largest global market for refined lead.

From: [www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/contaminants/prms\\_lead-psgr\\_plomb/index-eng.php](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/pubs/contaminants/prms_lead-psgr_plomb/index-eng.php)

## • USA EPA Releases First Draft Risk Assessments

4 Jan 2013: EPA released for public comment draft risk assessments, for particular uses, on five chemicals found in common household products in the USA. The draft risk assessments were developed as part of the agency's Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Work Plan.

The five assessments address the following chemical uses: Methylene Chloride or Dichloromethane ([DCM](#)) and n-Methylpyrrolidone ([NMP](#)) in paint stripper products; Trichloroethylene ([TCE](#)) as a degreaser and a spray-on protective coating; Antimony Trioxide ([ATO](#)) as a synergist in halogenated flame retardants; and 1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexamethylcyclopenta-[γ]-2-Benzopyran ([HHCB](#)) as a fragrance ingredient in commercial & consumer products.

The draft assessments focus either on human health or ecological hazards for specific uses which are subject to regulation under TSCA. Three of the draft risk assessments - DCM, NMP, and TCE - indicate a potential concern for human health under specific exposure scenarios for particular uses. The preliminary assessments for ATO and HHCB indicate a low concern for ecological health.

From: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/advpress.nsf/0c0affede4f840bc8525781f00436213/d71f895dc961c9af85257ae9005ed82e!opendocument> and for the draft documents:

[www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/workplans.html](http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/workplans.html)

## • Portable Generators: Carbon Monoxide Dangers

Worsafe NT Safety Alert 22 Feb 2013:

Carbon Monoxide is a poisonous gas emitted during the use of petrol, gas and, to a lesser extent, diesel powered motors. Carbon Monoxide is colourless, tasteless and odourless and exposure at high levels can lead to death.

Portable generators should never be operated indoors or in enclosed, or semi enclosed areas, even if ventilated.

Workers who feel sick, dizzy, or weak while working near a generator, should get to fresh air right away.

As an additional control measure, consider using a portable battery-operated Carbon Monoxide alarm.

From: [www.worksafe.nt.gov.au/SafetyAlerts/SiteAssets/Lists/Posts/NewPost/SA201305.pdf](http://www.worksafe.nt.gov.au/SafetyAlerts/SiteAssets/Lists/Posts/NewPost/SA201305.pdf)

## Chemical Management

### • Draft Code of Practice: Chemicals of Security Concern

The Australian and State and Territory governments have decided to pursue a voluntary National Code of Practice for businesses that manage, handle or use products containing 11 chemicals that are precursors to homemade explosives.

Consultation closed 1 March 2013.

I've include links to the draft Code documents

– [Draft code \[DOC 229KB\]](#)

– [Draft code \[PDF 3MB\]](#)

[www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/PublicConsultation/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/PublicConsultation/Pages/default.aspx)

*Editor's Comment:* My concern with the Code is there will be no regulatory requirement to comply with it. As I see it this means that small companies and loose knit larger organisations (such as universities) may not bother to implement it, as it is unclear in such organisations who really is responsible to ensure the Code is complied with.

## • Safer Consumer Products Regs: California

These California regulations are currently being revised. They involve identifying and prioritizing Priority Products and their Chemicals of Concern, and identifying & analyzing alternatives to determine how best to eliminate or reduce potential exposures to, or the level of potential adverse impacts posed by, the Chemical(s) of Concern in Priority Products. Public Comment has now closed.

[Summary of Revised Proposed Regulations](#) (20 pages)

[Summary of Significant Changes to Proposed Text](#) (4 pages)

[Overview: The Safer Consumer Products Regs](#) (1 page)

[Chemical Lists Around the Globe](#) (1 page)

[Candidate Chemicals: Hazard Traits & Expos. Indicators](#) (1 p)

[Public Comments on ESPR Reports](#) (12 industry associations and one individual, 74 pages)

From: [www.dtsc.ca.gov/SCPRRegulations.cfm](http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SCPRRegulations.cfm)

*Editor's Comment: Interesting to compare with NICNAS priority list which is in the Chemical Lists page above.*

## • ECHA Classification & Labelling Linking Platform

31 Jan 2013: The publication of the Classification and Labelling (C&L) Platform is one of the ECHA initiatives to support companies via this web-based discussion forum **to proactively work on the quality of their notifications** and better fulfill their legal obligations **to come to agreed entries on the C&L Inventory** when appropriate. It is intended to provide an easy and safe way for Companies to get in contact with Notifiers or Registrants of the same substance.

Article 41 of the EU CLP Regulation stipulates that "...where the notifications of classification and labelling to the C&L Inventory result in different entries for the same substance, the Notifiers and Registrants shall make every effort to come to an agreed entry to be included in the inventory...".

The C&L Platform is available to notifiers and registrants of substances through the public C&L Inventory.

When an agreement on the appropriate classification has been reached, the Notifiers must update their notifications accordingly through REACH-IT. When updating the notification, the Notifiers should indicate that the update is as a result of an agreement reached through the C&L Platform by the appropriate tick-box.

[Q&A on C&L Platform](#) ( 2 pages); [User manual](#) (12 pages)

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

For Classifications and data on Registered Substances:

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>

## • EU REACH 31 May 2013 Deadline for ≥100t/yr

REACH – Registration Evaluation & Authorisation of Chemicals.

31 May 2013 is the deadline for industry to register all phase-in substances manufactured or imported in the EU at or above 100 tonnes a year. There are 3945 Substances identified so far to be registered.

This list is useful for companies (manufacturers, importers and downstream users) who want to check whether their substance is planned to be registered by 31 May 2013.

This list includes only those substances that were not already registered by 30 Nov 2010. If you cannot find a substance on this list, check the list of already [registered substances](#).

6 Mar 2013. The Registered Substances Database contained 8271 unique Substances and contained information from 32793 Dossiers.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/reach-2013> and

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances/identified-substances-for-registration-in-2013>

## • USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Jan-Mar 2013

I've scanned through the Jan-March 2013 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

[15 Jan 2013](#): Diesel Hazard Alert issued by OSHA, MSHA;

[1 Feb 2013](#): 1/ Methylene Chloride exposure in bathroom refinishing Hazard Alert issued by OSHA, NIOSH; 2/ GHS Hazard Communication: Workers must be trained by 1 Dec 2013; 3/ Updates to safety standard further protect Laboratory workers; 4/ Publication - [Working Safely with Nanomaterials Fact Sheet](#) (4 pages);

[15 Feb 2013](#): OSHA signs alliance with Montana Grain Elevators Association to identify, reduce and prevent workers' exposure to hazards in grain handling industries;

[1 Mar 2013](#): 1/ Hazard Communication resources available to help employers comply with new GHS Training and Labelling requirements; 2/ OSHA cites 3 companies after combustible dust flash fire claims lives of 2 workers at Texas work site; 3/ New OSHA [Hydrogen Sulfide Web page](#) warns of H<sub>2</sub>S exposure; 4/ Help for Construction Employers: New fact sheets help employers minimize exposure to Silica when using construction equipment.

15 Mar 2013: 1/ GHS Hazard Communication: Workers must be trained by 1 Dec 2013; 2/ On-Site H&S consultation program – Hazard Lab, simulating many workplace scenarios.

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

## • USA OSHA Hazard Communication on the GHS

The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) is now aligned with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). There have been several updates:

Dec 2012 OSHA Fact Sheet: [1<sup>st</sup> Dec, 2013 Training Requirements for the Revised Hazard Communication Standard](#) (on the GHS) (2 pages)

Feb 2013 OSHA Quick Card: [Hazard Communication Standard: Labels and Pictograms](#) (on the GHS) (2 pages)

Feb 2013 OSHA Brief: [Hazard Communication Standard: Labels and Pictograms](#) (on the GHS) (9 pages)

Feb 2013 OSHA Quick Card: [Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets](#) (2 pages)

Feb 2013 OSHA Brief: [Hazard Communication Safety Data Sheets](#) (7 pages)

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

and: [www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.AthruZ?pType=AthruZ#G](http://www.osha.gov/pls/publications/publication.AthruZ?pType=AthruZ#G) then scroll down to “Hazard Communication”.

## • Chemical Hygiene in USA Laboratories Standard

USA OSHA Standard: 1910.1450 Appendix A (22 Jan 2013). National Research Council Recommendations Concerning Chemical Hygiene in Laboratories (Non-Mandatory).

In order to perform their work in a prudent manner, laboratory personnel must consider the health, physical, & environmental hazards of the chemicals they plan to use in an experiment. However, the ability to accurately identify and assess laboratory hazards must be taught & encouraged through training & ongoing organizational support. For management to lead, personnel to assess worksite hazards, & hazards to be eliminated or controlled, everyone involved must be trained.

From: [www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=STANDARDS&p\\_id=10107](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10107)

Also linked to from the USA OSHA Laboratories website <http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/laboratories/index.html> which has a broad range of documents.

## • Philippines GHS: Household Chemicals & Products

[Globally Harmonized System \(GHS\) for Classification and Labeling of Household Hazardous Chemicals and Consumer Products Regulated by the Department of Health](#)

The general objective is to formulate & develop procedural rules & regulations in the implementation of the GHS to appropriate hazardous chemicals & consumer products (within the scope covered under the GHS) regulated by the Philippines Department of Health. Comment closed 28 Jan 2013.

From: <http://old.fda.gov.ph/> note this webpage is being migrated to: <http://www.fda.gov.ph/>

*Editor's Comment:* This is what is needed in Australia for household chemical products that have GHS Hazards but are not Scheduled Poisons, so consumers are protected.

## • Communique Safe Work Australia 14 Mar 2013

*Editor:* One item caught my attention.

**Hazardous Chemicals:** Safe Work Australia Members agreed by majority to a process for prioritising hazardous chemicals. Members noted the process will be refined over time to produce a manageable list of chemicals for national action or intervention.

Selected chemicals will align with the priority list of work-related disorders in the Australian Work Health & Safety Strategy 2012-2022.

From: [www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/media-events/media-releases/pages/mr14032013](http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/media-events/media-releases/pages/mr14032013)

## NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

### • Act Amdmt to re-include Environmental Hazards

Regulation 4J sets out the environmental effects criteria that must be met for a chemical to be defined as a non-hazardous chemical under the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 (the Act).

The term “non-hazardous chemical” currently appears in three sections of the Act involving new chemicals that are regarded as low risk: Section 30A; Section 23A; and Subsection 21(6)c(i).

The proposed amendment will insert the references to Section 23A and subsection 21(6)c(i) into Regulation 4J. This proposed amendment is considered to be minor in nature as it will align the text of Regulation 4J with the originally intended application and with the current NICNAS practice.

For info: Dr Sarah Rumble [Sarah.Rumble@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:Sarah.Rumble@nicnas.gov.au) ph: 02 8577 8836.

From Chemical Gazette, Feb 2013, at: [www.nicnas.gov.au](http://www.nicnas.gov.au)

*Editor's Comment:* I expect further amendments so that it is clear that environmental hazards are included, even though their May 2012 amendment to their Regulations explicitly excluded environmental hazards.

## • **Accel. Assessment & Prioritisation of Chemicals** **Stage One – 2<sup>nd</sup> Tranche available for comment**

As part of the reform regarding assessment of Existing Chemicals, NICNAS is implementing a new framework for the assessment and prioritisation of previously unassessed chemicals that are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

The new Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) Framework is being implemented in a staged manner, with a focus on a subset of chemicals on the AICS meeting characteristics confirmed through stakeholder consultation (around 3000 existing chemicals).

The second tranche of assessments for the Stage One chemicals were published on the 21 March 2013 at:

[www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Existing\\_Chemicals/Chemicals\\_On\\_AICS/IMAP%20Assessments%20Tranche%202.asp](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Existing_Chemicals/Chemicals_On_AICS/IMAP%20Assessments%20Tranche%202.asp)

Tier I Human Health Assessments - [Table 1 chemicals](#) not considered to pose an unreasonable risk to health (7 p)

Tier II Human Health Assessments - [Table 2 chemicals](#) assessed as needing individual chemical evaluation (15 p)

Tier I Environment Assessments - [Table 3 chemicals](#) not considered to pose an unreasonable risk to the environment (2 p)

Please comment on the draft IMAP assessment reports by Tuesday 7 May 2013 to email: [imap@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:imap@nicnas.gov.au)

Note: Comments are sought where information, that has potential to affect the outcome of an assessment, has not been considered in the assessment. Comments provided should be evidence-based and the relevance highlighted.

For Information on IMAP ph: 02-8577-8870, email: [imap@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:imap@nicnas.gov.au)

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

## • **NICNAS Matters Issue 37, December 2013**

It includes:

1. First IMAP Assessments Released
2. Priority Projects @ NICNAS
  - Strategy for Industrial Nanomaterials
  - NICNAS's Cost Recovery Impact Statement
  - Completion of Cosmetic Reforms—Implementation
  - IT Strategic Program: Focus on an Integrated System
  - Enhancements to New Chemicals operations
3. Proposed adoption of the revised Australian & NZ Sunscreen Standard in the Cosmetic Standard 2007
4. NICNAS Committee Reports
  - Industry Engagement Group 10, 22 Oct 2013
  - Industry Government Consultative C'tee 44, 27 Nov 2013
  - Community Engagement Forum 30, 30 Nov 2013
5. Chemical Safety News
  - 49th OECD Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee & Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides & Biotechnology  
 Items included: [eChemPortal](#); Assessment of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing; OECD recommendations regarding managing the safety of manufactured nanomaterials; Work Plan to develop tools to support decision making for substitution of hazardous chemicals; Work Plan for the development of new Adverse Outcome Pathways.
6. Draft Nat'l Code of Practice for Chem of Security Concern
7. Upcoming 2013 events

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS\\_Matters/NICNAS\\_Matters\\_DEC12\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_DEC12_PDF.pdf)

## **Scheduled Medicines & Poisons**

### • **Thymol Scheduling Proposal**

Six public submissions indicated that therapeutic and/or cosmetic and/or household preparations containing Thymol should be exempt from scheduling. The redacted [Public Submissions On Scheduling Matters](#) are available.

The Scheduling Delegate has made an interim decision to include Thymol in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP with the specific wording of "THYMOL when packed and labelled for the control of Varroa mites in bee hives."

Proposed decision implementation date is 1 May 2013.

Reasons: 1/ The toxicity profile, including LD<sub>50</sub> and severe eye irritancy/corrosivity potential are consistent with the Schedule 6 listing. 2/ There are potential risks to applicators through inadvertent exposure to this product, although exposure risks to the general public are considered low. 3/ The wording of the Schedule 6 entry includes the specific use pattern on bee hives so that there are no inadvertent consequences or regulatory impact on Thyme Oil or other health and consumer products containing Thymol, for which there are no safety concerns based on current and previous uses.

From: [www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1301-interim.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1301-interim.htm)

## • Hydrogen Peroxide & Carbamide Peroxide Scheduling Proposal

Ten public submissions were received. Examples are:

Four submissions suggested an Appendix C entry for Hydrogen Peroxide and Carbamide peroxide with various cut off values. Three of these submissions supported the current Schedule 5 & 6 entries. One submission supported amending the Schedule 5 entry to capture all teeth whitening products of  $\geq 3\%$  Hydrogen Peroxide and  $\geq 9\%$  Carbamide Peroxide.

Two submissions supported the proposal to exempt teeth whitening products containing  $\leq 3\%$  Hydrogen Peroxide and  $\leq 9\%$  Carbamide Peroxide from scheduling.

One submission supported the proposal for the lower & higher concentration cut-offs, however raised concerns regarding the ambiguous wording of the mid-range concentration.

The redacted public submissions are available at [Public Submissions on Scheduling Matters](#).

The Scheduling Delegates have made an interim decision to include teeth whitening preparations containing  $>18\%$  Carbamide Peroxide and  $>6\%$  (20 volume) Hydrogen Peroxide in Appendix C. The Scheduling Delegates also decided to exempt from this entry for teeth whitening preparations containing  $\leq 18\%$  Carbamide Peroxide and  $\leq 6\%$  Hydrogen Peroxide manufacture and supplied solely for direct in-clinic use by registered dental practitioners as part of their dental practice from this entry.

Proposed decision implementation date is 1 May 2013.

*Key Reasons:* 1/ The risks of soft tissue damage associated with the highest strength products are such that self-treatment is inappropriate and that such products require the professional supervision of a registered dental practitioner.

2/ Hydrogen Peroxide and Carbamide Peroxide are strong oxidising agents, and have the potential to cause significant tissue damage, through ingestion or topical application. Existing labelling & access controls for Schedule 5 & exempt products, including teeth whiteners, are considered adequate.

3/ The potential for misuse of the highest strength teeth whitening products by individuals or non-professionals who may be unaware of the risks is such that restriction to use of such products under supervision of a registered dental practitioner is warranted.

From: [www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1301-interim.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1301-interim.htm)

## Food Chemical Issues

### • Colours & Food Additives Reported as “Banned”

*December 2012:* Sometimes colours and other food additives are reported as “banned” in some countries but permitted in Australia and New Zealand.

1/ A lack of permission in a country is not the same thing as a ban. It may mean manufacturers have never sought permission to use the additive, usually because alternatives are approved.

2/ Sometimes additives are not approved because of circumstances unique to a country (e.g. different dietary exposure).

3/ Different countries also have their own food regulatory systems and legislation. This can mean an additive may have been banned many years ago, however scientific evidence since then has proven it is safe.

*Some Food Additives are briefly discussed:* Amaranth (INS 123); Vegetable Carbon (Carbon Black), INS 153; Cyclamate, INS 952; Butylated Hydroxyanisole (BHA), INS 320; Ammonium Phosphates, INS 342; Ammonium Malate, INS 349.

Table of [Food Additive Permissions in the US and Europe](#) has a list of 14 colours and 4 other food additives which are the most often cited examples of additives banned in the United States or Europe.

For information on Food Additives go to: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumerinformation/additives/](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumerinformation/additives/)

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumerinformation/additives/coloursandfoodadditi5752.cfm](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumerinformation/additives/coloursandfoodadditi5752.cfm)

### • Carbon Monoxide: Not a Processing Aid for Fish

**Proposal P1019 – Carbon Monoxide as a Processing Aid for Fish.** The purpose of this proposal is to ensure that Carbon Monoxide is **NOT** permitted to be used as a processing aid for fish.

The “[Call for submissions](#)” (closed 11 Feb 2013) document (15 pages) discusses this:

“The purpose of this Proposal is to make it clear that, because Carbon Monoxide has an ongoing technological function in fish (colouring and/or colour fixing), it is not permitted to be used as a processing aid.

FSANZ has been advised that the current wording in the Code in regard to treating fish with Carbon Monoxide is not specific enough and that, as there is an established risk of its non-permitted use in the treatment of fish in domestic and international trade, clarification is required to reinforce that this treatment is not permitted.”

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/proposals/proposalp1019carbonm5490.cfm](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/proposals/proposalp1019carbonm5490.cfm)

## Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

### • EFSA Identifies Risks to Bees from Neonicotinoids

European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) scientists have identified a number of risks posed to bees by three Neonicotinoid insecticides.

EFSA was asked by the European Commission to assess the risks associated with the use of [Clothianidin](#), [Imidacloprid](#), and [Thiamethoxam](#) as seed treatment or as granules, with particular regard to: their acute and chronic effects on bee colony survival and development; their effects on bee larvae and bee behaviour; and the risks posed by sub-lethal doses of the three substances, with particular regard to: their acute and chronic effects on bee colony survival and development; their effects on bee larvae and bee behaviour; and the risks posed by sub-lethal doses of the three substances.

Where the risk assessments could be completed, it was concluded for these three Neonicotinoid insecticides:

- **Exposure from pollen and nectar.** Only uses on crops not attractive to honey bees were considered acceptable.
- **Exposure from dust.** A risk to honey bees was indicated or could not be excluded, with some exceptions, such as use on sugar beet and crops planted in glasshouses, and for the use of some granules.
- **Exposure from guttation.** The only risk assessment that could be completed was for maize treated with thiamethoxam. In this case, field studies show an acute effect on honey bees exposed to the substance through guttation fluid.

From: [www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/130116.htm](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/130116.htm)

Consultation closed 18 March 2013 on the draft Guidance on the Risk Assessment of Plant Protection Products on bees (*Apis mellifera*, *Bombus* spp. & solitary bees).

From: [www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultations/call/130215.htm](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultations/call/130215.htm)

### • The APVMA considers Action on Fenamiphos

26 Feb 2013: The [Preliminary Review Findings Report](#) finds that some uses of Fenamiphos products may pose an undue risk to the environment & public health. The preliminary review proposes some Fenamiphos uses on food crops should no longer be allowed.

Fenamiphos is an Organophosphorus chemical widely used in agriculture to control soil-borne pests, particularly nematodes, and sucking insects including aphids and thrips. Fenamiphos can be applied as a pre- or post-plant treatment in food and other crops, as well as turf. There are currently 16 Fenamiphos products registered in Australia.

The environmental risk assessment report highlights a potentially unacceptable risk to birds, aquatic and terrestrial organisms. Fenamiphos is toxic to environmental organisms. In soil, Fenamiphos and its metabolites have been shown to leach to groundwater, where the chemical may remain for a considerable amount of time.

The main food crops of concern are bananas, carrots, brassicas (broccoli, Brussels sprouts and cauliflower), ginger, parsnips, pineapples, potatoes, strawberries, tomatoes, aloe, citrus, grapes, mushrooms and sugar cane.

The APVMA is inviting submissions / comments on the preliminary report until 31 May 2013. [Fenamiphos Review](#).

Fenamiphos Preliminary Review findings 53 page Report: [www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/docs/fenamiphos\\_prf\\_1.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/docs/fenamiphos_prf_1.pdf)

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/news\\_media/media\\_releases/2013/mr2013-02.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/2013/mr2013-02.php)

### • Dichlorvos Review & the Regulatory Approach

March 2013: The APVMA has suspended the labels of six Dichlorvos products used for grain protection, with new permit instructions for use, in line with the Dichlorvos review findings.

Dichlorvos is approved for use for disinfestation of grain and for insect control in grain storage facilities according to label instructions. The treatment of bulk grain and bulk grain handling facilities and equipment has been allowed to continue, notwithstanding ongoing concerns related to worker exposure. Continued use of Dichlorvos 'on farm' is not supported due to unmanageable risks to users.

The regulatory approach in relation to continued use of Dichlorvos to treat stored grain pending provision of further worker exposure and re-entry data is outlined in [Dichlorvos Interim Regulatory Restrictions](#). E.g. The registrants should generate worker exposure data and data required to establish a new Re-Entry Intervals (REI).

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/completed/dichlorvos.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/completed/dichlorvos.php) and

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/completed/dichlorvos\\_interim\\_regulatory\\_restrictions.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/completed/dichlorvos_interim_regulatory_restrictions.php)

### • What Chemicals are in Your Garden Shed? Know the Risks.

21 Feb 2013: Home garden chemicals registered by the APVMA must continue to be able to be used safely. If not, they may be reviewed & decisions made as to whether they are still able to be used, possibly with new restrictions or constraints.

The changes may include suspension, or cancellation of product registration or removal of some approved uses. For example, many home garden chemicals can be used on ornamental plants, but not on food plants.

Some products may still be allowed for use in the home garden, but the 'label instructions' may change.

To be sure that your product is still registered and safe to use, especially if it's been in storage for more than two years, you can search the [APVMA's Chemical Databases](#), PUBCRIS & via the Mobile App for iPhone and iPad.

If you can't find your product in these database searches, there's a very good chance it's no longer registered for use in the home garden. It's a reasonable rule of thumb to say "don't keep home garden chemicals in your garden shed for more than two years".

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/news\\_media/our\\_view/2013/2013-02-21\\_chemicals\\_garden\\_shed.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/our_view/2013/2013-02-21_chemicals_garden_shed.php)

## • APVMA Permits are under Scrutiny

APVMA permit holders are on notice that the APVMA will be scrutinising many more permits this year. The APVMA permit holder, Jotun Pty Ltd, was convicted and fined \$22,000 after pleading guilty to two charges in January 2013.

Jotun is a multinational company based in Norway, with an Australian office in Victoria. It produces a range of marine antifouling products that are applied to vessels to prevent or treat the build-up of barnacles, seaweed and so on.

Several permits for two unregistered Jotun products were issued from 2003–09 to enable research data to be collected and used in an application for full product registration. Revised permits were issued in late 2009.

Jotun was allowed to conduct research on unregistered products through the issue of permits. These permits have limitations both in time and scale that are appropriate to that purpose. Jotun breached those limits.

**Agricultural and Veterinary Permits:** The APVMA can consider applications for permits that allow for the legal use of chemicals in ways different to the uses set out on the product label. In certain circumstances, the limited use of an unregistered chemical may also be allowed by permit.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/news\\_media/media\\_releases/2013/mr2013-01.php](http://www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/2013/mr2013-01.php)

## • New Agricultural Active Constituents (2)

APVMA, Pesticides Contact Officer, Pesticide Program,  
ph: 02-6210-4936, email: [Chemistry@apvma.gov.au](mailto:Chemistry@apvma.gov.au)

**Cyflufenamid:** is a fungicide which belongs to the Amidoxime class. It is proposed for use as a protectant fungicide against powdery mildew in cucurbits and grapes.

Chemical Name: (Z)-N-[α-(cyclopropylmethoxyimino)-2,3-difluoro-6-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl]-2-phenylacetamide; CAS Number: 180409-60-3; Minimum Purity: 980 g/kg; Formula: C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>F<sub>5</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>; MW: 412.35; Chemical Family: Pyridine-carboxamide Cpds; Mode of Action: Amidoxime fungicide. Included in Schedule 5 of the SUSMP.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/25/gazette\\_20121218.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/25/gazette_20121218.pdf) (p17-19)

**Flonicamid:** is a Pyridinecarboxamide compound, with novel systemic insecticidal properties. It has selective activity against *Hemipterous* pests, such as aphids and whiteflies, and *Thysanopterous* pests & is under development as a foliar, selective Aphicide.

Chemical Name: N-Cyanomethyl-4-(Trifluoromethyl) Nicotinamide; CAS Number: 158062-67-0; Minimum Purity: 960 g/kg; Formula: C<sub>9</sub>H<sub>6</sub>F<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O; MW: 229.2; Chemical Family: Pyridinecarboxamide compounds; Mode of Action: Selective insecticidal activity.

Included in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/02/gazette\\_20130129.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/02/gazette_20130129.pdf) (p14-16)

## Dangerous Goods

### • Victorian Dangerous Goods (S&H) Draft Code

The draft Code will be available for public comment late March to early April 2013, for a 28 day public comment period.

The updated Code will be published by the end of July 2013.

Check for the draft at: [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/safety-and-prevention/health-and-safety-topics/dangerous-goods](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/safety-and-prevention/health-and-safety-topics/dangerous-goods)

From: *The Worksafe Vic Committee*

### • Fireworks Seized in Pakenham, Victoria Raid

14 Feb 2013: Arson and Explosives Squad detectives have seized illegal fireworks this morning after raiding a property in Pakenham as part of a joint operation with WorkSafe Vic relating to the alleged on-selling of commercial grade fireworks to unlicensed people.

WorkSafe's General Manager of Health and Safety, Lisa Sturzenegger, said: "Only licenced pyrotechnicians are allowed to handle and set off fireworks in Victoria," "Victorians risk fines of up to \$10,000 if they are caught possessing or using fireworks. The fines are severe because the injuries they can cause are severe."

Anyone who wishes to dispose of fireworks can contact WorkSafe Vic on 1800 136 089 to arrange for their collection.

Anyone who wishes to report the illegal sale of fireworks can phone Crime Stoppers on 1800 333 000

From: [www.worksafenews.com.au/component/k2/item/308-fireworks-seized-in-pakenham-raid.html](http://www.worksafenews.com.au/component/k2/item/308-fireworks-seized-in-pakenham-raid.html)

### • Unsafe Disposal of Fireworks: CSB Investigation

17 Jan 2013: Fire & Explosion During Disposal of Fireworks.

On 8 April 2011, an explosion occurred in a fireworks storage facility near Honolulu, Hawaii. According to media reports, the incident occurred in a bunker used to store confiscated fireworks at Donaldson Enterprises, Inc.

[CSB Final Report Jan 2013](#) (91 p). and a 13 minute Video

## Key Issues:

- Hazards of fireworks disposal & the accumulation of explosive fireworks components.
- Lack of regulations and industry standards addressing fireworks disposal.  
Insufficient contractor selection and oversight requirements for hazardous activities.

In the Report it was suggested that [NFPA 1124: Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles](#) include Disposal.

From: [www.csb.gov/videoroom/detail.aspx?VID=70](http://www.csb.gov/videoroom/detail.aspx?VID=70)

and: [www.csb.gov/investigations/detail.aspx?SID=101](http://www.csb.gov/investigations/detail.aspx?SID=101)

- **NZ EPA: Storage of Explosives Code of Practice**

HSNOCOP 55 Version 1.0 March 2013 (10 pages).

This Code approves various parts of the Australian Standard AS 2187.1 – 1998 Explosives - Storage, Transport and Use, as part of this Code of Practice.

For other Codes of Practice for Explosives (including Pyrotechnics) go to: [www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/using-storing/at-work/explosives/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/using-storing/at-work/explosives/Pages/default.aspx)

From: [www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Storage\\_of\\_Explosives.pdf](http://www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Storage_of_Explosives.pdf)

- **WA Manifest & Site Plan Requirements for Dangerous Goods Sites**

[Manifest And Site Plan Requirements For Dangerous Goods Sites - Guidance Note](#) (Dec 2012, 10 pages).

From WA DM&P *What's New in Dangerous Goods Safety* at: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/12367.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/12367.aspx)

- **WA Resources Safety Matters – January 2013**

New Resources Safety Matters magazine covering Mining, Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety and Health in Western Australia. (68 pages, 40 Mb)

Topics relevant to chemical hazards & management were:

1/ Tailings Code of Practice; 2/ Diesel Emissions Guideline; 3/ Dangerous Goods Safety; and 4/ WA Licensing Changes for Dangerous Goods Transport

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM\\_Magazine\\_Jan13\\_Full.pdf](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_Jan13_Full.pdf) via [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/16912.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/16912.aspx)

- **Company Fined \$50,000 over Drum Explosion**

Tox Free (Kwinana) Pty Ltd pleaded guilty to failing to provide and maintain a safe work environment, and was fined \$45,000 in the Rockingham Magistrates Court on Thursday. They were also fined \$5000 for failing to report this incident.

On 10 March 2010, a plant operator at the facility was instructed to have a number of metal drums filled with scrap metal for crushing. None of the drums had removable lids, so the plant operator was instructed to cut triangular holes in the lids with an angle grinder. He had safely cut holes in four of the drum lids, but when he cut into the fifth lid, the contents of the drum – and consequently the drum itself – exploded.

The court found that the employer was aware of the hazard of drum contents exploding in the presence of an ignition source, but had not made employees aware of the hazard. Similarly, the need to develop a safe work practice for the handling of drums had been identified, but no safe work practice or job safety assessment had been circulated.

From: [www.commerce.wa.gov.au/Corporate/Media/statements/2013/02/Company\\_fined\\_over\\_drum\\_explos.html](http://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/Corporate/Media/statements/2013/02/Company_fined_over_drum_explos.html)

## Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **NZ EPA: Antifouling Paints – Classification Update**

NZ EPA APP201051 – Antifouling paints (AFPs) – Classification Update Report, Feb 2013 (67 pages)

23 Jan 2013: The NZ EPA is reviewing antifouling paints following the release of significant new information by other international regulators about the harmful effects they have on both aquatic and human health. The NZ EPA has asked the public (comment closed 7 March 2013) to have its say in a review of a group of paints used to protect boats from the unwanted build-up of aquatic plants and animals.

The NZ EPA's preliminary research shows that the risks posed by some of these paints may be managed by stricter controls being placed on their use. Research also shows that the risks to human and environmental health from some antifouling paints may be so significant that they should no longer be permitted for use in New Zealand.

Classification Update Report: [www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/HSNO%20Application%20Register%20Documents/APP201051\\_APP201051%20Classification%20update%20report.pdf](http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/HSNO%20Application%20Register%20Documents/APP201051_APP201051%20Classification%20update%20report.pdf) (67 pages)

From: [www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/Reassessment\\_of\\_antifouling\\_paints.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/Reassessment_of_antifouling_paints.aspx)

## • NZ EPA: Export of Electronic Waste (e-Waste)

New Zealand is a signatory to the Basel Convention. One reason the convention was set up is to prevent hazardous wastes being shipped from developed countries to inappropriate facilities in less-developed countries.

The draft Basel e-waste guidelines advise exporters to include evidence to demonstrate their e-waste is not hazardous when exporting it as non-hazardous waste. Exporters should also include evidence to show the proposed treatment of the waste is environmentally sound.

You should be aware that if you send e-waste as non-hazardous and it is subsequently found to be hazardous, the country of import may require that the shipment be returned, and you would be responsible for the cost of any return shipment. You may also be liable for prosecution under the Imports and Exports (Restrictions) Act 1988.

Some examples of hazardous waste include:

- clinical and pharmaceutical wastes
- wastes from the manufacture of wood preserving chemicals and organic solvents
- waste hydrocarbons and wastes containing certain polychlorinated/polybrominated biphenyls
- wastes from the production of inks, dyes, paints and varnish
- wastes from photographic chemicals & processing materials.

The draft guideline UNEP/CHW/OEWG.8/INF/9/Rev.1 (Sept 2012 version) is available at:

[www.basel.int/Implementation/TechnicalMatters/DevelopmentofTechnicalGuidelines/Ewaste/tabid/2377/Default.aspx](http://www.basel.int/Implementation/TechnicalMatters/DevelopmentofTechnicalGuidelines/Ewaste/tabid/2377/Default.aspx)

From: [www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/import-export/electronic-waste/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/import-export/electronic-waste/Pages/default.aspx) and from:

[www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Exportelectronicwaste.pdf](http://www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Exportelectronicwaste.pdf)

## • Releasing Refrigerants to the Atmosphere is Illegal

Under the NZ EPA Climate Change Response Act (CCRA) 2002 it is illegal to release Synthetic Greenhouse Gases (SGGs) into the atmosphere from 1 January 2013. Refrigerants that are ozone depleting substances are being phased out under the NZ EPA Ozone Layer Protection Act (OLPA) 1996. There are serious penalties.

From: [www.epa.govt.nz/publications-resources/topics/Pages/Releasingrefrigerantsisillegal.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/publications-resources/topics/Pages/Releasingrefrigerantsisillegal.aspx)

And from: [www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Releasingrefrigerantsisillegal.pdf](http://www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Releasingrefrigerantsisillegal.pdf) Dec 2012 (3 pages)

## • Review of Hazardous Waste Legislation

11 non-confidential submissions are available: 2 Govt; 2 NGOs; 1 Industry Ass'n; and 6 from Industry. These were in response to an [issues paper](#) released on 14 June 2012 as the first stage in the consultation process for the review.

From: [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

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

[PD ISO/TS 12901-1:2012](#): Nanotechnologies. Occupational risk management applied to engineered nanomaterials. Principles and approaches. ISBN: 978 0 580 66580 6. Pub: 31 Jan 2013. 48 pages. \$286.32 hardcopy.

[PD ISO/TS 12025:2012](#): Nanomaterials. Quantification of nano-object release from powders by generation of aerosols. ISBN: 978 0 580 79683 8. Published: 28 Feb 2013. 42 pages. \$252.09 hardcopy.

[PD ISO/TS 11937:2012](#): Nanotechnologies. Nanoscale titanium dioxide in powder form. Characteristics and measurement. ISBN: 978 0 580 66601 8. Pub: 31 Jan 2013. 14 pages. \$127.60 hardcopy.

[PD ISO/TS 14101:2012](#): Surface characterization of gold nanoparticles for nanomaterial specific toxicity screening: FT-IR method. ISBN: 978 0 580 74479 2. Published: 31 Jan 2013. 34 pages. \$252.09 hardcopy.

[PD ISO/TR 13329:2012](#): Nanomaterials. Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS). ISBN: 978 0 580 74476 1. Published: 31 Jan 2013. 34 pages. \$252.09 hardcopy.

[BS EN 16214-4:2013](#): Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications. Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers. Calculation methods of the greenhouse gas emission balance using a life cycle analysis approach. ISBN: 978 0 580 75040 3. Published: 31 Jan 2013. 46 pages. \$286.32 hardcopy.

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

[DR AS/NZS 1596](#): The storage and handling of LP Gas. Pub: 1 Feb 2013. 176 pages. Free pdf, \$67.71 hardcopy.

*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.

- **NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)**

The March 2013 Codes newsletter has access to the **draft 2015 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code** [NFPA 30](#).

To access the draft you need to select the "Next Edition" tab and then to get to the draft register with your email address and a password. Public Comment closes on the 3<sup>rd</sup> May 2013.

[www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?docnum=30&tab=nextedition](http://www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?docnum=30&tab=nextedition)

From: [www.nfpa.org/categoryList.asp?categoryID=136&URL=CodesStandards/NFPANews%28codesnewsletter%29&order\\_src=C247&cookie\\_test=1](http://www.nfpa.org/categoryList.asp?categoryID=136&URL=CodesStandards/NFPANews%28codesnewsletter%29&order_src=C247&cookie_test=1) (all newsletters)

- **Draft of the 2016 NFPA 400: Hazardous Materials Code**

is at: [www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?docnum=400&tab=nextedition](http://www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?docnum=400&tab=nextedition).

Comment closes 8 July 2013.

- **Draft of the 2016 NFPA 55 Compressed Gases and**

**Cryogenic Fluids Code** is at: [www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?docnum=55&tab=nextedition](http://www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?docnum=55&tab=nextedition)

Comment closes 8<sup>th</sup> July 2013.

The list of NFPA documents open for public comment are at:

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

## Seminars, Conferences

- **SpillCon 2013, 8-12 April 2013, Cairns**

The Australian Maritime Safety Authority & the Australian Institute of Petroleum invite you to attend the international oil spill conference for the Asia-Pacific region. Reg'n \$1800. From: <https://www.spillcon.com/>

- **Qld Work Health & Safety in Chemistry & Eng**

12<sup>th</sup> April 2012, Boggo Rd Ecoscience Precinct, Qld

Members: RACI, Engineers Australia & IChemE \$75. Non-Members: \$100. Concession is available

From: [www.raci.org.au/events/event/qld-work-health-safety-in-chemistry-and-engineering](http://www.raci.org.au/events/event/qld-work-health-safety-in-chemistry-and-engineering)

If you are a HazMat & Env Notes newsletter subscriber - please mention "Jeff Simpson HazMat & Env Notes" to the email [RACI.OHS@gmail.com](mailto:RACI.OHS@gmail.com) to be offered member rates.

- **Hazards AP Symposium, 16-18 Apr 13, Malaysia**

Organised by IChemE and the Chemical Industries Council of Malaysia (CICM).

Themes include: asset integrity; operational safety; process safety management; challenges of regulatory compliance; learning from major hazard incidents; process safety design and analysis; management of abnormal operations

From: [www.icheme.org/hazardsap2013](http://www.icheme.org/hazardsap2013)

- **Nanotechnology Work Health & Safety, 29 April**

Engineers Australia 447 Upper Edward St, Brisbane. \$15. This seminar will examine the applications of nanomaterials, how the work health and safety regulatory framework covers nanomaterials, potential hazards and how to work safely with the nanomaterials. Contact: 07-3226-3021. From: [www.engineersaustralia.org.au/events/nanotechnology-work-health-and-safety-seminar-2](http://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/events/nanotechnology-work-health-and-safety-seminar-2)

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

HazMat 2013 Conference & Exhibition will be held in Sydney on 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> May 2013. The HazMat 2013 Conference Program brochure & Exhibition Booth & Sponsorship brochure are available at: [www.fpaa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat](http://www.fpaa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat).

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

- **Safety in Action, 18-19 June 2013, Brisbane**

From: [www.sia.org.au/calendar/event.asp?ContentID=event20130618](http://www.sia.org.au/calendar/event.asp?ContentID=event20130618)

- **PACIA Conference 2013, 4-6 June, Melbourne**

Theme: "Adding Value: The Next Decade for Chemicals and Plastics in Australia".

From: [www.pacia.org.au/events/nationalconference](http://www.pacia.org.au/events/nationalconference)

- **ALCAS Conference, 14-18 July 2013, Sydney**

"Pathways to Greening Global Markets" An LCA and Carbon Footprinting Conference.

Hosted by the Australian Life Cycle Assessment Society. From: <http://conference.alcas.asn.au/>

- **ChemCon – Asia 2013: 9-13<sup>th</sup> Sept, Sth Korea**

A key chemical regulations and trade Conference.

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

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