

Hazmat & Environment Notes April - June 2013

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• How Do We Fix Hazard Mis-Classifications?

Editor: I have recently come across Calcium Nitrate Tetrahydrate being almost universally mis-classified as a Div'n 5.1 Oxidizing Agent, even though it contains 30% Hydrated water and is used as an example of NOT being classified in the UN Manual of Tests & Criteria for Dangerous Goods. I have asked for a Determination by the Australian Dangerous Goods Transport Competent Authorities Panel.

We need an email forum where we can alert each other to such mis-classifications. For the moment I send mine through to the UK Chemical Hazard Communication Society email forum. This email forum is free to belong to.

Please email any ideas to: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

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.

Screen

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Hazardous Substances

• Australian Workplace Exposure Standards

Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants: Date of Effect: 15 June 2013, which supersedes the 22 Nov 2011 version. Changes include:

The advisory carcinogen categories are now:

Carc. 1A: Known to have carcinogenic potential for humans. Carc.1B: Presumed to have carcinogenic potential for humans.
Carc. 2: Suspected human carcinogen.

4 additional Notes: “g” to “j” have been added to the June 2013 edition.

“g” Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the SDS for information on classification.

“h” to “j” are each related to Man-Made Mineral Fibres.

Document: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/Publications/Documents/772/Workplace-exposure-standards-for-airborne-contaminants.docx

For Information on Exposure Standards go to:

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/whs-information/hazardous-chemicals/exposure-standards/pages/airborne-contaminants

• Interpretation of Workplace Exposure Standards

[Guidance on the Application of Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants](#) (38 pages), which should be read in conjunction with [Safe Work Australia's Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants](#) June 2013 pdf document, which has a complete list of all agreed exposure standards that are mandatory under the Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations. The Exposure Standards may also be accessed online at <http://hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au>.

Guidance: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/771/Guidance-interpretation-workplace-exposure-standards.pdf (April 2013, 38 pages)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/workplace-exposure-standards-airborne-contaminants

• IARC Vol 103: Bitumens & Bitumen Emissions

Volume 103 contains the reassessment (since October 2011) of the carcinogenicity of Bitumens and their emissions, and of some N-Heterocyclic and S-Heterocyclic Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs). 17 May 2013: The IARC Monographs 103 for [Bitumens](#) (184 pages) & [PAHs](#) (78 pages) are available to download for free.

View *Lancet Oncology* summary as [html](#) or [pdf](#).

You will need to register to obtain access to this free article.

From the *Lancet Oncology* summary:

The main use (about 80%) of bitumens is for road paving; other uses include roofing, waterproofing, sealing, and painting. The term bitumen should not be confused with asphalt, which refers to the mixture of bitumen (4–10% by weight), small stones, sand, and filler used for road paving.

Four major occupational exposures to bitumens and bitumen emissions have been evaluated for cancer risks in epidemiological studies on: roofing, road paving, mastic asphalt work, and other occupations such as manufacturing of bitumen products and asphalt mixing.

From: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol103/index.php>

• ECHA CLH Consultation on Boric Acid

14th May 2013: The CLH proposal on Boric Acid was submitted by Poland. There is already a harmonised classification for this substance and the dossier submitter is proposing to revise the classification for reproductive toxicity, i.e. to remove the classification for fertility effects and to downgrade the classification for developmental toxicity. ECHA reminds the parties concerned of the [public consultation \(which closed 14 June\)](#) for two other Borates (Disodium Octaborate, Anhydrate & Tetrahydrate) for which the dossier submitter (The Netherlands) proposed a more severe classification than Boric Acid, for both developmental and fertility effects.

“In contrast to the laboratory animal data, studies in humans have not demonstrated adverse effects of high Boron exposures.” Extract from the [CLH Report For Boric Acid](#) (124 pages)

Consultation closes 28 June 2013.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/new-clh-public-consultations-launched-on-lenacil-and-boric-acid and

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/harmonised-classification-and-labelling-consultation>

• ECHA CLH Consultation on Tributyltin Compounds

6th June 2013: The [48 page dossier](#) submitted by Germany, proposes classification for reproductive toxicity and to update the entry for acute toxicity for the harmonised group entry for Tributyltin Compounds.

Consultation closes 22 July 2013.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/new-clh-public-consultations-launched-on-tributyltin-compounds-and-phmb and

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/harmonised-classification-and-labelling-consultation>

• Illegal Hydrocarbon Refrigerant Usage: Alert 57

In Queensland, it is illegal to use Hydrocarbon refrigerant in an unapproved device and illegal to install Hydrocarbon refrigerant in such devices without a license.

The most common issue that has been reported is the use of Hydrocarbon refrigerant in motor vehicles that have had air conditioning repaired or re-gassed. In addition, cheap vehicle air conditioning system re-gasses are being advertised on social media forums such as Facebook. The work is often done in residential garages and driveways by unlicensed persons.

In Qld, report all suspected illegal instances of Hydrocarbon refrigerant to the Petroleum and Gas Inspectorate gassafe@dnrm.qld.gov.au.

Petroleum and Gas Safety Alert 57 (4 June 2013): <http://mines.industry.qld.gov.au/assets/petroleum-and-gas-pdf/PG-safety-alert-57.pdf> (1 page)

From: <http://mines.industry.qld.gov.au/mining/safety-alerts-bulletins.htm>

• Xanthates in Mining: Qld Mines Safety Bulletin 132

Xanthates are a group of chemicals typically used in sulphide flotation in mining applications. Common Xanthate products are Sodium Ethyl Xanthate (SEX), Sodium Isopropyl Xanthate (SIPX), Sodium Isobutyl Xanthate (SIBX) and Potassium Amyl Xanthate (PAX).

Xanthates are classified as liable to spontaneous combustion in the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code. They pose a number of other toxic, flammable, explosive, irritant hazards due to their nature, the vast quantities used in industry and the climate conditions at most Queensland mines using them.

These hazards, how they might occur, & the controls to avoid or minimize these hazards, are discussed in this Bulletin.

Qld Mines Safety Bulletin 132 (27 March 2013):

<http://mines.industry.qld.gov.au/assets/mines-safety-health/SB-132.pdf> (3 pages)

From: <http://mines.industry.qld.gov.au/mining/safety-alerts-bulletins.htm>

• Combustible Dust Firefighting Precautions

April 2013: **Firefighting Precautions at Facilities with Combustible Dust.**

The primary purpose of this document is to protect Emergency Responders from harm, by giving them a framework for gathering the necessary information prior to an emergency and converting it into safe operating procedures. This document for Emergency Responders includes: firefighters, fire brigade members, hazardous materials teams, and others who might be called upon to respond when a fire or explosion occurs.

The information from this document and collected during pre-incident surveys should be used to train all emergency responders on how to properly handle incidents at facilities with combustible dusts.

From: www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA_3644.pdf (30 p)

For more information on combustible dust explosion hazards go to the USA OSHA Combustible Dust: An Explosion Hazard website: www.osha.gov/dsg/combustibledust/guidance.html

• Managing Risks Associated with Foundry Work

Working in a foundry presents a range of work health and safety risks some of which include:

- explosion & burns from molten metal & other hot materials
- respiratory effects from exposure to gases, vapours, fumes and dusts
- skin effects from contact with corrosive or sensitising chemicals
- eye damage from light radiation, metal fragments, dusts and chemical splashes

Editor: I've shortened the risk list to just include chemicals.

Guide: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/770/Guide-Managing-Risks-Associated-Foundry-Workl.pdf (53 pages, April 2013)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/managing-risks-foundry-work

• USA EPA 2013 List of Chemicals for Assessment

27 Mar 2013: EPA is continuing implementation of its Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Work Plan and Action Plan efforts by beginning assessments on 23 chemicals in 2013, including 20 flame retardant chemicals (covering 7 in the Brominated Phthalates Group; 3 in the Chlorinated Phosphate Esters Group; and 2 in the Cyclic Aliphatic Bromides Group). The USA EPA will conduct full risk assessments on three non-flame retardant chemicals and four flame retardant chemicals, as part of structurally similar groups.

From: www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/assessment_chemicals_list.html

• Guidance: Alternatives to PFOS, its Salts, PFOSF

Guidance on alternatives to Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid (PFOS), its salts, Perfluorooctane Sulfonyl Fluoride (PFOSF) and their related chemicals - [Second revised draft](#)

Document: <http://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/download.aspx?d=UNEP-POPS-POPRC8WG-GUID-PFOS-draft-20130426.En.docx> (26 April 2013, 80 pages)

As a result of PFOS and PFOSF being phased out there has been a shift by some Fluorochemical producers to production of C₆-, C₄- and C₃-perfluoroalkylated chemicals. While comprehensive information is lacking about the health effects of these chemicals, toxic effects have been observed for some of them.

From: <http://chm.pops.int/Convention/POPsReviewCommittee/LatestMeeting/POPRC8/POPRC8Followup/tabid/2911/Default.aspx>

Editor's Note: Dr Roger Klein spoke about these alternative Perfluoroalkylated chemicals at HazMat 2013 and cautioned the delegates to be wary of all Fluorinated organic compounds due to their long term resistance to decomposition causing environmental problems.

• Regulation of Nanomaterials: Inform'n Req'ts

Information Requirements for Nanomaterials – IRNANO: The report proposal includes existing standard testing requirements as currently used for chemicals in general. In addition, the report proposes a number of new endpoints for assessment of effects in the environment and for physical characterisation of nanomaterials as well as adaptation of existing toxicological tests. The proposal also recommends that testing of nanomaterials is required at lower tonnages than for ordinary chemicals. Finally, a number of issues are identified requiring further scientific or political clarification before nanomaterials can be considered to be adequately regulated.

The "new" endpoints suggested are:

- Explicit requirement for information on Crystal structure*
- Primary particle size distribution**
- Agglomeration/aggregation**
- Specific surface area**
- Morphology/shape/aspect ratio**
- Information on surface modifications
- Catalytic properties, photo-catalytic properties, radical formation potential (to be further defined)
- Surface charge/zeta potential
- Dustiness
- Properties for the fate of nanomaterials in water (in addition to water solubility)
- Photo degradation.

* Considered implicitly required by REACH

** There appears to be lack of consensus about whether these information requirements are already covered by the REACH information requirement on 'granulometry' and it is therefore suggested to explicitly require these.

The report is published as a part of efforts under the Danish Action Plan for Chemicals. It should be regarded as a contribution to the general work to attain an international regulation in this area.

Download the Miljøprojekt nr. 1469, 2013 Report from: <http://www2.mst.dk/Udgiv/publications/2013/03/978-87-92903-51-8.pdf> (100 pages).

From: www.mst.dk/English/About+the+Danish+EPA/News/IRNANO.htm and from the Report Executive Summary.

• Exposure to Carbon Nanotubes & Nanofibres

NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 65: Occupational Exposure to Carbon Nanotubes & Nanofibers (April 2013).

This NIOSH CIB 65 (184 pages), (1) reviews the animal and other toxicological data relevant to assessing the potential non-malignant adverse respiratory effects of CNT and CNF, (2) provides a quantitative risk assessment based on animal dose-response data, (3) proposes a recommended exposure limit of 1 µg/m³ elemental carbon as a respirable mass 8-hour TWA concentration, and (4) describes strategies for controlling workplace exposures and implementing a medical surveillance program.

CIB65: www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2013-145/pdfs/2013-145.pdf

From: www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2013-145/

- **Safety Alert: Management & Disposal of Asbestos**

This Worksafe Victoria Safety Alert highlights the importance of safe Asbestos management and disposal in Victoria.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/forms-and-publications/forms-and-publications/management-and-disposal-of-asbestos

- **Safety Alert: Keratin Hair Straightening Treatments**

Recently WorkCover NSW has become aware of hairdressers and beauty salon workers potentially being exposed to Formaldehyde, released whilst using imported products in 'Keratin' (hair straightening) treatments.

Workers may be exposed to Formaldehyde during the entire hair straightening process especially when heat is applied (e.g. blow drying, flat ironing).

Some of these products may contain Formaldehyde but not indicate on the label an accurate level of their Formaldehyde releasing potential during the hair treatment process.

This Safety alert is intended for importers/suppliers, PCBU's and workers that accurate ingredient information is required for the products and when they are used as cosmetics during product dispensing and application. The risks with the use of these products in the workplace are to be highlighted and the controls of those risks identified.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/formaldehyde-using-keratin-safety-alert-3988.pdf (3 pages)

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Pages/formaldehyde-using-keratin-safety-alert.aspx

- **NZ EPA Reassessment of Antifouling Paints**

The NZ EPA, has made an application to reassess a group of antifouling paints that are used to prevent the build-up of microorganisms, plants and algae (biofoul) on submerged surfaces, such as the hulls of boats.

Hearings occurred in May 2013. The 114 page Evaluation and Review Report is available to download at:

Report: www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/HSNO%20Application%20Register%20Documents/APP201051_APP201051_Evaluation_and_Review_Final.pdf

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/Notice-of-hearing-for-antifouling-paint-reassessment.aspx and

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

Chemical Incidents

- **West, Texas Fertilizer Explosion & Fire: USA CSB**

A massive explosion at a fertilizer storage and distribution facility in the city of West, in Texas USA, fatally injured 15 and caused hundreds of injuries.

3-minute CSB video documenting the blast damage.

www.csb.gov/csb-releases-video-documenting-the-blast-damage-in-west-texas/

The USA Chemical Safety Board's (CSB) investigation is currently ongoing. See the details below.

From: www.csb.gov/west-fertilizer-explosion-and-fire/

16th May 2013: The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) announced its work to examine all aspects of the tragedy will continue in the town of West, at the Western Regional Office in Denver, & at the agency's headquarters in Washington, DC.

The CSB deployed a team of approximately 18 investigators and other technical experts within 24 hours of the incident on April 17, and has maintained an almost continuous presence in West since then. The sudden blast led to at least 14 fatalities, approximately 200 injuries, and widespread damage and destruction in the small town of West, Texas, located between Dallas and Waco.

The CSB will be examining many issues surrounding the explosion such as the safe storage and handling of Ammonium Nitrate, the siting of vulnerable public facilities and residential units near the facility, and emergency responder safety. In addition, the investigation will examine the adequacy of national standards, industry practices, and regulations for the safe storage and handling of Ammonium Nitrate.

From: www.csb.gov/us-chemical-safety-board-root-cause-investigation-of-west-explosion-continues/

CNN Video: <http://edition.cnn.com/2013/04/18/us/texas-explosion/index.html>

Alerted by Don Johnston: Dangerous Goods - Hazardous Materials Group & Network, 24 April 2013 Newsy Stuff 952, <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods>

- **Chevron Refinery Accident Narrated Safety Video**

19 April 2013: The USA Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) has produced an 8 minute narrated safety video containing detailed animations depicting the sequence of events that led to the vapor release and fire at the Chevron refinery in Richmond on August 6, 2012.

From: www.csb.gov/csb-releases-narrated-safety-video-containing-detailed-animation-of-august-6-2012-chevron-refinery-accident/?SID=16

15 April 2013: The CSB Draft Interim Report on 2012 Chevron Fire, notes the company failed to apply Inherently Safer Design that could have prevented the accident.

From: www.csb.gov/asset/csb-draft-interim-report-on-2012-chevron-fire-notes-company-failed-to-apply-inherently-safer-design/?SID=16

Draft Interim Report for public release - subject to approval, disapproval, or amendment by the CSB board.

Draft: www.csb.gov/assets/1/16/Draft_Report_for_Public_Comment.pdf (68 pages)

13 Feb 2013: The USA CSB and the California Division of Occupational Safety & Health (Cal/OSHA) released a technical evaluation report on piping samples taken from the Chevron Refinery in Richmond, California, where a Hydrocarbon release & massive fire occurred on Aug 6, 2012.

[The report](#), resulting from a cooperative effort between the CSB, Cal/OSHA, the United Steelworkers, and Chevron provides a solid, technical basis for the firm conclusion that the pipe corroded over time from Sulfidation corrosion.

From: www.csb.gov/in-cooperation-with-cal-osh-csb-releases-technical-report-on-chevron-2012-pipe-rupture-and-fire-extensive-sulfidation-corrosion-noted/?SID=16

• CFA Fiskville Investigation: June 2012 Report

Understanding the Past to Inform the Future, June 2012

Report of the Independent Fiskville Investigation (142 pages)

The Report is essentially historical in nature. It focuses on materials and practices employed in live fire exercises at CFA's Fiskville training centre over a period of some three decades from 1971. It seeks retrospectively to assess the likely risks to human health and the environment associated with these materials and practices and to evaluate potential contemporary risks arising from areas of residual contamination.

The Investigation is not a health study. It does not draw conclusions about possible linkages between past training practices and ill health experienced by some of those who trained, worked or lived at Fiskville. The Investigation was never intended to address such issues. Rather, it provides the background and context for any future health study. As its Terms of Reference demonstrate, the Investigation sought to identify what is known about the nature and use of chemicals in training at Fiskville and regional training grounds, the exposure risks of different groups of people on and off-site, the potential for on-going risks due to possible site contamination and CFA's knowledge of and response to such risks in the period 1971-1999.

Report: www.cfa.vic.gov.au/fm_files/attachments/Publications/fiskville-investigation/final-report/Report-of-the-Independent-Fiskville-Investigation.docx (142 pages)

In the CFA July 2012 Response to the Professor Joy Report, CFA the CFA Board accepted Professor Joy's conclusions and they have helped to shape our governance and further management initiatives.

Response: www.cfa.vic.gov.au/fm_files/attachments/Publications/fiskville-investigation/cfa-response/CFA-response-to-Professor-Joy-report.docx (21 pages)

From: www.cfa.vic.gov.au/about/fiskville-investigation/

*Editor: There are **more Incidents listed** under the **Dangerous Goods Section** on pages 12 & 13.*

Chemical Management

• New Zealand Hazardous Substance Toolbox

The NZ Hazardous Substances Toolbox is an online resource to help employers who own or manage small industrial businesses understand what they need to do, to comply with the rules for using and storing hazardous substances.

A 70 page *Guide* with reference material with 5 Steps to Safety; an *Emergency Response* flipchart; a 10 page *Workbook* with templates and instructions for completing a hazardous substance inventory; 2 posters for your workplace; the *HSNO Calculator* to work out what key HSNO controls you need; 4 animated videos about working safely with hazardous substances to help you train your staff.

Toobox: www.hazardoussubstances.govt.nz/

Guide: www.hazardoussubstances.govt.nz/media/13982/EPA_Your%20Practical%20Guide.pdf (70 pages)

Workbook: www.hazardoussubstances.govt.nz/workbook

Animated Videos: www.hazardoussubstances.govt.nz/videos

From: www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/using-storing/at-work/Pages/Default.aspx

• Guidance on the Application of CLP Criteria

The objective of this recently updated Version 3 ECHA Guidance document is to provide detailed guidance on the application of the Classification, Labelling And Packaging (CLP) criteria for physical, health and environmental hazards of substances and mixtures.

- Revision of Part 3, by providing guidance on the setting of lower and higher specific concentration limits (SCLs) for 4 health hazard classes in section 3.2.2.5 Skin Corrosion/Irritation; section 3.3.2.5 Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation; section 3.7.2.5 Reproductive Toxicity and section 3.8.2.6 STOT-SE, in accordance with CLP Article 10(7);

- Inclusion of a new Annex (Annex VI) providing guidance on setting SCLs for the reproductive toxicity hazard class based on potency considerations.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13562/clp_en.pdf (573 pages)

This Guidance is one part of a 4 ECHA Guidance documents available on the website below.

The objective of these European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Guidance documents is to **facilitate the implementation of Classification, Labelling And Packaging (CLP)** of substances and mixtures by describing good practice on how to fulfil the obligations.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp>

• ECHA C&L Inventory Database

The ECHA Classification & Labelling (C&L) Inventory database contains classification and labelling information on notified and registered substances received from manufacturers and importers. It also includes the list of harmonised classifications. The database is refreshed regularly with new and updated notifications. It also includes notifications for non-classified substances.

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

• PBT & vPvB Substance Assessment Confirmed

8th March 2013: The EU General Court's conclusions confirm the European Chemical Agency's (ECHA) approach in identifying persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBTs) and very PBTs (vPvBs) as substances of very high concern, on the basis of their constituent ingredients present in a concentration of 0.1% or more is lawful. The Court also upheld that ECHA's decisions were proportionate and did not breach the principle of equal treatment.

The Court further ruled that after a substance has been identified by ECHA as having PBT and/or vPvB properties, suppliers of these substances are legally required to update their safety data sheets with this information.

The ruling concludes the actions brought by a number of companies before the General Court against ECHA's decisions identifying Anthracene Oil, Anthracene Oil (Low), Anthracene Oil (Paste), and Coal Tar High Pitch as PBT and/or vPvB substances and including them in the Candidate List of substances of very high concern.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/eu-court-confirms-echa-pbt-assessment-of-substances

• 2923 More Chemicals Registered under REACH

ECHA 3 June 2013 – By the 31 May 2013, 3215 companies have submitted 9084 registration dossiers to ECHA for chemicals manufactured or imported in quantities from 100 to 1000 tonnes per year. 20% of all registrations were submitted by micro, small or medium sized companies and 80% came from large companies. 23% of the registrations were made by 'only representatives' on behalf of non-European companies.

696 substances that had already been registered for the previous deadline (1 Dec 2010) were registered by new companies that joined the previous registrants.

The exact number of registered substances and registration dossiers will be available in early September when all the dossiers have been processed.

Registrations were received from 26 EU Member States and three EEA countries, with the highest percentages coming from Germany (31%), the United Kingdom (12%), Italy, France and the Netherlands (each 8%).

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/2-923-more-chemicals-registered-by-industry-under-reach

• New EU Biocidal Products Regul'n: 1 Sept 2013

[Regulation \(EU\) No 528/2012](#) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 May 2012 concerning the making available on the market and use of biocidal products

The new text was adopted on 22 May 2012 and it will be applicable from 1 September 2013, with a transitional period for certain provisions.

It will repeal the Biocidal Products Directive (Directive 98/8/EC).

The BPR intends to harmonise the market at Union level, simplify the authorisation and approval of active substances and introduce timelines for Member State evaluations, opinion-forming and decision-making. It also promotes reduction in animal testing by mandatory data sharing and encouraging the use of alternative testing methods.

Download Legislation from: <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/legislation>

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation>

- **The Merck Index, 15th Edition, 2013**

The Merck Index contains over 10,000 monographs with information relating to compounds of significance in research, commerce and environmental impact. The 15th edition, available from Royal Society of Chemistry publishing for the first time, is fully revised and updated and contains over 500 new monographs. Over 35% of the existing entries have been updated since the last edition, molecular weights have been recalculated with the latest IUPAC standards and there are revised periodic table and atomic weight tables.

The Merck Index now comes with FREE one-year access to The Merck Index *Online* for individual users – a fully searchable database of over 11,500 monographs, including historic monographs not available in the print edition.

ISBN: 978-1-84973-670-1, Hardcopy £100 from RSC.

Hardcopy price USA\$120 from www.Amazon.com

The Merck Index *Online*. The Online database contains 11,500 monographs as of April 2013 - all the content of the print edition, plus historic monographs only available online. The database is updated quarterly.

<http://www.rsc.org/Publishing/Merckindex/Online.asp>

Contact sales@rsc.org for information on trials & pricing.

From: www.rsc.org/Shop/books/2013/9781849736701.asp

- **Preventing & Responding to Cyanide Poisoning**

Guidance on how to manage risks during the storage, handling and use of Cyanides. It includes guidance on recognising symptoms of Cyanide poisoning and responding to Cyanide exposure in the workplace.

Guide: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/773/Guide-Cyanide-Poisoning-Workplace.pdf (April 2013, 17 pages)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/cyanide-poisoning

- **Hazardous Chemicals Requiring Health Monitoring**

20 Mar 2013: This 205 page Safework Australia Guide is intended for use by medical practitioners carrying out or supervising a health monitoring program for workers who may be exposed to the listed hazardous chemicals and asbestos. It should be read in conjunction with the [Health Monitoring for Exposure to Hazardous Chemicals: Guide for Medical Practitioners](#) (43 pages, 21 Feb 2013).

This document provides information about the known hazards of each chemical listed, symptoms of exposure, medical tests that should be used during health monitoring, and information on when to recommend certain actions like removal from work.

It also includes examples of health monitoring reports that may be used by the medical practitioner. Other forms and formats are acceptable and may be used.

Also provided is the classification information on each listed chemical's known carcinogenicity, germ cell mutagenicity and reproductive toxicity, on an advisory basis where this information is known.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/Publications/Documents/765/Hazardous-chemicals-requiring-health-monitoring.docx (205 pages)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/health-monitoring-guide-medical-practitioners

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/health-monitoring-guide-pcbu (47 pages)

This Feb 2013 Guide is intended for persons conducting a business or undertaking who are required to provide health monitoring for workers who use the listed hazardous chemicals, also including workers who are exposed to lead and asbestos.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/whs-information/hazardous-chemicals/library/pages/library

- **Hazardous Chemicals Health Monitoring: Medical**

This Guide provides information for registered medical practitioners undertaking or supervising the health monitoring for workers exposed to hazardous chemicals, lead and asbestos.

Guide: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/757/Guide-Medical-Practitioners-Health-Monitoring-Exposure-Hazardous-Chemicals.pdf (39 pages, Feb 2013)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/health-monitoring-guide-medical-practitioners

- **Hazardous Chemicals Health Monitoring: Worker**

Health monitoring of a person to identify changes in the person's health status due to exposure to certain substances.

Guide: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/755/Guide-Workers-Health-Monitoring-Exposure-Hazardous-Chemicals.pdf (7pages, Feb 2013)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/health-monitoring-guide-workers

• Hazardous Chemicals Health Monitoring: PCBU

The WHS Regulations place specific duties on a person conducting a business or undertaking to provide health monitoring to workers who use hazardous chemicals, including workers who are exposed to lead and asbestos.

Guide: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/754/Guide-PCBU-Health-Monitoring-Exposure-Hazardous-Chemicals.pdf (46 pages, Feb 2013)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/health-monitoring-guide-pcbu

• NICNAS Report: Chemicals of Security Concern

Report on the NICNAS Voluntary Call for Information on Chemicals of Security Concern. 22 April 2013.

NICNAS was contracted by the Attorney General's Dept (AGD) to collect wide-ranging information on industrial chemicals to help inform these risk assessments. Over a three year period NICNAS has obtained and collated information on the use of 67 of the 96 chemicals that were defined under the ICNA Act 1989 as 'industrial chemicals' (Table 1). The remaining chemicals were considered to be used exclusively in agricultural/veterinary applications.

Chemical Groupings; Basis for Grouping; Comments

Bulk Acids & Gases (14); Shared uses and diversion scenarios; Includes corrosive & high acute toxicity chemicals.

Inorganic Cyanides (5); Likelihood of overlapping uses; High acute toxicity.

Industrial Reactives (11); Corrosive and often asphyxiant due to release of other chemicals through rapid reactions in contact with water, air and tissue; Exert local effects at the point of contact (e.g. Hydrogen Chloride).

Industrial Inorganics (10); Toxicity intrinsic to one of the components of the chemical; Mercury and Arsenic Compounds are examples.

Industrial Organics (14); Non-reactive organic chemicals; Includes Phosphites and Ethanolamine compounds which are precursors to chemical warfare agents.

Although comprehensive data were provided by introducers and downstream users of the 66 chemicals, only a subset of the collected information is presented below due to potential security concerns.

No introducers for 11 chemicals (Calcium Cyanide, Mercury Cyanide, Cyanogen Chloride, Sulfur Dichloride, Beryllium Sulfate, Mercuric Nitrate, Mercurous Nitrate, Dimethyl Mercury, Ethyldiethanolamine, Fluoroacetic Acid and Fluoroethyl Fluoroacetate) could be identified, although six of these were reported to be in downstream use.

For the other 55 chemicals, a total of 385 responses to the Voluntary Call for Information were received. This corresponds to a response rate of 80% of all organisations contacted.

Overall, 2965 downstream users (nominated by introducers) of 59 chemicals were contacted and sent survey questionnaires. No downstream users were identified for 7 of the chemicals. After follow up, 1897 responses were received including 51 from organisations who took the opportunity to 'self-report' the use of a chemical. This represents a response rate of 64%.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/chemicals%20of%20concern/AGD_report_18_April_13.pdf (72 pages)

Editor's Comment: It's interesting to see the types of industrial uses, the concentration ranges and the quantities used.

• Chemicals of Security Concern Campaign Launch

23 May 2013: Attorney-General of Australia extracts:

Since 2001, more than 110 Australians have been killed in terrorist attacks. To date, 23 people have been convicted of terrorism offences under the Australian criminal code.

Operation Pendennis uprooted a terrorist group based in Sydney and Melbourne. During that investigation, information was provided to authorities that members of the group were attempting to purchase chemicals that would be used to create explosives. Jack Roche conspired to bomb the Israeli Embassy here in Canberra.

Faheem Khalid Lodhi was convicted of terrorism offences for planning to bomb the national electricity system. He was found to be in possession of instructions for the manufacture of explosives. He had also provided a false name and a fictitious address to a company in order to buy chemicals. He had advised them that he was planning to use those chemicals to start up a detergent company.

It has only been through the good work of our policing and intelligence agencies that we have escaped a terrorist attack on our home soil.

Retailers should ask their customer what they intend to use the chemicals for. Members of the public should take down the details of suspicious behaviour and pass that actionable intelligence on to the National Security Hotline.

The National Security Hotline number is ph: 1800-123-400. The new chemical security website and information materials can be accessed at www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au

From: www.attorneygeneral.gov.au/Speeches/Pages/2013/Second%20quarter/23May2013-Launchofthechemicalsofsecurityconcerncampaign.aspx

• Animal Testing of Cosmetics

The community expects that chemicals on the market are safe to use and considers regulation an important way of ensuring safety. NICNAS does not require the testing of each cosmetic product. However, new ingredients to be used in cosmetic products are notified to NICNAS and assessed to determine their safety.

At the international level there are currently extensive efforts to develop and validate non-animal test methods for different health effects. To ensure safety standards are not compromised, it is important that these new tests can be demonstrated to give accurate and reliable information through a validation process. Once validated, these tests are included in the OECD Test Guidelines.

The Australian Government is aware of the European Union marketing ban on cosmetics testing on animals, which came into effect from 11 March 2013. For health effects which have validated non-animal tests, such as skin and eye irritation, NICNAS currently accepts this information in lieu of animal testing results. However, for many health effects non-animal test methods have either not yet been developed, or are still in the process of evaluation and validation. Therefore, studies carried out with animals according to internationally recognised protocols remain an important resource for assessing the safety of cosmetic ingredients.

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/currentissue-P08000026

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Apr-Jun 2013

I've scanned through the 1 April-3 June 2013 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

1 April 2013: 1/ OSHA issues new resource to protect emergency workers responding to combustible dust fires; 2/ New OSHA publications available: Toluene Fact Sheet, spirometry guidance document for health professionals, Hexavalent Chromium and welding fumes.

15 May 2013: 1/ Texas propane company fined more than \$100,000 for safety hazards after fire that injured 7 workers; 2/ Illinois industrial cleaner cited after worker dies while cleaning storage tank; 3/ New Web page explains health risks from occupational exposure to Chromium.

3 June 2013: 1/ New York wood shavings manufacturer faces more than \$230,000 in fines after violating combustible dust and other safety, health standards; 2/ OSHA cites Chicago factory for 28 violations, including unsafe spray finishing operations.

From: www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/

• GHS Hazard Pictogram Quiz (from ECHA)

Products containing these labels may cause harm if not handled correctly. Make sure you learn what the labels mean and read the instructions to ensure safe use.

Editor's Comment: This is a simple quiz to help those who are not yet familiar with the new GHS Hazard Pictograms to see how well they understand their meaning.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/clp-quiz>

• Strategic Directions: PACIA Report – June 2013

"Strategic Directions" was commissioned by the Plastics & Chemicals Industries Association (PACIA) and the Australian Department of Industry, Innovation, Climate Change, Science, Research and Tertiary Education (DIICCSRTE). The report identifies ways the chemicals and plastics industry can address challenges and take advantage of market growth areas. It considers two possible scenarios for the future: the current trajectory; and sustainable growth.

This report takes a market-centric approach in exploring pathways forward for sustainable growth.

Report: www.pacia.org.au/docs_mgr/PACIA_strategic_directions_WEB.pdf (80 pages)

From: www.pacia.org.au/reports/Strategic_Directions

• Adding Value: PACIA Report – June 2013

PACIA's "Strategic Industry Roadmap – Adding Value: The critical, enabling role of the chemicals and plastics industry for Australia's future", addresses the decline of the chemicals and plastics industry and maps out the requirements for future sustainable growth.

PACIA's Roadmap is the result of extensive independent consultation and analysis, which led to two significant CSIRO reports: "[Elements in Everything](#)" (2013, 56 pages) and "[Strategic Directions](#)" (2013, 80 pages).

Roadmap: www.pacia.org.au/docs_mgr/PACIA_Strategic_Industry_Roadmap_screen.pdf (16 pages)

From: www.pacia.org.au/reports/Adding_Value

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Options for Reforming NICNAS: Draft RIS

Editor's Comment: The Draft Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) for the various options for reforming the National Industrial Chemicals Notification & Assessment Scheme, has only been sent to Key Stakeholders, for their organisations.

As readers of this newsletter I am attaching a copy of this docx file to the June 2013 email out of Hazmat & Environment Notes, as I regard you as my organisation, as you are aware of the NICNAS Review and the issues that need to be addressed, plus read my own views.

Please make your views known directly to the NICNAS Review Team at Australian Dept of Health & Ageing by 5pm Friday, 19 July 2013. Em: NICNAS.review@health.gov.au.

If possible, please also send a copy to Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

Note: The Dept proposes holding **Stakeholder Information Sessions** about the reforms and in particular the preferred option. The dates and times of these sessions, likely to be held in Sydney and Melbourne in **late June to mid July**, will be advised shortly. If interested to attend, please email NICNAS.review@health.gov.au to be informed directly.

In the Draft RIS it is considered by the NICNAS Review Team that Option 3 is preferred:

- strikes a balance between pre-market and post-market controls, based on the presumed risk posed by the chemical. A well-balanced framework will ensure that barriers to market entry will be minimised, regulatory efficiencies will be achieved, and risks to public health and the environment will be appropriately managed;
- a realignment of the regulatory effort toward chemicals with higher risk profiles will improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the NICNAS processes. This is intended to result in greater regulatory focus on existing chemicals and high risk chemicals, and a reduction in the costs for industry associated with the introduction of new, safer chemicals;
- ensures a greater alignment with international regulatory arrangements (i.e. through the criteria for Classes 1-3) but does not mean that international assessments are automatically accepted for higher risk chemicals. This balances the need to encourage Australian competitiveness with the desire to ensure that Australia is still able to consider (for chemicals subject to assessment) any risks that are specific to the Australian context; and
- allows NICNAS, in consultation with government risk management agencies, to include limitations on a certificate or on AICS in order to fill an existing regulatory gap. This provides NICNAS with greater regulatory capability to apply and, where no other risk manager exists, enforce measures commensurate with the risks posed by the chemical. There is potential for some chemicals to present a significant risk, such that limitations should be in place at the time of introduction.

From: Email sent to Jeff Simpson 14 June 2013 plus the attached Draft RIS for the various Options.

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

• NICNAS Fees and Charges for 2013-14

Tiers 1, 2, & 3 will be replaced by Levels A & B (old Tier 1) and Levels C & D (with no changes to values for Tiers 2 & 3).

Level A: those introducing relevant industrial chemicals with an annual value of less than \$100,000 (Level A) and Level B those introducing an annual value of \$100,000 to \$499,999 (Level B). Fees for Level A only have been reduced.

For Levels B and above a further levy is imposed on commercial introducers of industrial chemicals to fund NICNAS activities including compliance, education and awareness initiatives.

NICNAS will be posting Registration renewal packs to all NICNAS registrants in mid-July 2013.

Registration Fees for 2013-2014: Level A (<\$100K) \$133; Level B 1 (to \$100K-\$499K) \$395; Level C (\$500K to <\$5M): \$1857; Level D (\$5M or more): \$18,457.

Some examples of Assessment Application / Permit Fees: Standard \$17,400; Limited \$12,400; Polymer of Low Concern \$5,800; Extension of an Assessment Certificate: \$5,300; Self-Assessment Non-Hazardous Chemical \$10,800; Self-Assessment Polymer of Low Concern \$4,000; Commercial Evaluation Permit \$4,100; Early Introduction Permit \$2,400. Application for Exempt Information \$1,100.

From 7 May 2013 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

and from: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Registration/Changes_2013_2104.asp

• IMAP of Chemicals Framework – 3rd & 4th Tranche Stage One – 3rd and 4th Tranches for Comment

16th May 2013: 3rd Tranche available for comment

NICNAS is implementing the Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) of around 3000 selected and previously unassessed chemicals that are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS). The timeframe allocated for Stage One Chemicals is 4 years.

This new framework is producing information about the hazards and risks associated with the use of industrial chemicals and identifies chemicals which may require risk mitigation to ensure safe use.

The Third tranche of assessments for the Stage One chemicals were published on the 16 May 2013 at:

www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Existing_Chemicals/Chemicals_On_AICS/IMAP%20Assessments_Public_Comment.asp

Tier I Human Health & Environment Assessments (excluded use only) - [Table 1 chemicals](#) not considered to pose an unreasonable risk to on the basis that there is no exposure to humans or the environment from industrial uses in Australia. (36 pages).

Notes: a/ there were no downloadable assessments in this group; b/ Agricultural uses are excluded from assessment by NICNAS under the ICNA Act.

NICNAS is in particular seeking information from companies introducing products with biocidal ingredients, which identifies industrial uses for the Table 1 chemicals.

Tier I Human Health Assessments - [Table 2 chemicals](#) are not considered to pose an unreasonable risk to the health of workers and public health (4 p). *Note: a/ there were no downloadable assessments in this group.*

Tier II Human Health Assessments - [Table 3 chemicals](#) as the Tier I assessment indicated that they needed further investigation. The Tier II assessment report for each chemical can be accessed by clicking on the hyperlink (Chemical CAS Registry Number) in the table.

Typical Outcomes for Tier II Assessments included:

- Amendment of the existing classifications for worker health and safety on the Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) (for 15 CAS No.s); and
- Recommendation for regulatory control for public health through scheduling or revision to scheduling on the Poisons Standard (SUSMP). E.g. 2-Butanone, Oxime; Methanol, 1-Butanol; Tetrahydrofuran; 2-(2-Butoxyethoxy) Ethanol; 2-Butoxy Ethyl Acetate; and
- Generic classification to be used when the polymer meets certain conditions (conditional classification). E.g. Polymers containing Isocyanate Monomers (13 CAS No.s).

Editor's Comment: *For those of us who prepare SDSs and for others with chemical concerns these rapid assessments are very useful as NICNAS reviewed chemicals data.*

Tier I Environment Assessments - [Table 3 chemicals](#) not considered to pose an unreasonable risk to the environment (8 p). *Note: There were no downloadable assessments in this group.*

Please comment on the draft IMAP assessment reports by Friday 28 June 2013 to email: 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.

The 4th Tranche IMAP Assessments will be available by the end of June 2013. There will be a 6 week opportunity to comment to the first week of August.

For information on IMAP ph: 02-8577-8870, email: imap@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au June 2013 Chemical Gazette.

• NICNAS Matters - Issue 38, 17 April 2013

It includes:

1. 3000 New Chemicals Assessed by NICNAS between Jan 1991 and March 2013.
2. IMAP Assessments 2nd Tranche Released
3. Current Consultations And Reviews
 - NICNAS—Sunscreen Standard, closed 25 Jan.
 - NICNAS—IMAP, closed 7 May.
 - Nat'l Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern
 - Review of Arrangements for Scheduling Substances
4. Legislative Amendments
 - Regulation 4J sets out environmental effects criteria that must be met for a chemical to be defined as a non-hazardous chemical under the ICNA Act 1989.
 - increases the "tier" structure for annual registration charges from three to four levels.
 - makes technical amendments, including changing references to "Material Safety Data Sheets" to "Safety Data Sheets".
5. Coal Seam Gas and NICNAS
 - NICNAS is currently working on a project entitled National Assessment of the Chemicals Associated with Coal Seam Gas Extraction, including risks associated with surface handling of chemicals in hydraulic fracturing and flowback/produced waters.
6. International Chemical Safety News
 - The 11th Meeting of the OECD Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials (WPMN) was held in Paris, France from 18 to 21 February 2013.
 - The meeting discussed progress on the OECD Sponsorship Program for the Safety Testing of a Representative Set of Manufactured Nanomaterials and agreed next steps to enable the initial (exploratory) phase of this program to be completed by June 2013. An Australian Consortium led by the CSIRO is participating in the Sponsorship Program.
7. Committee Updates
 - 15 March 2013: Community Engagement Forum 31 focussed on Coal Seam Gas (CSG). The next CEF meeting is scheduled for 21 August 2013 in Sydney.
 - 26 March 2013: Industry Government Consultative Committee 45 focussed on NICNAS's current budget and performance positions as at end December 2012. The meeting supported arrangements to include additional chemicals to the Stage One list for the IMAP framework. The next IGCC meeting is scheduled for 20 August 2013, with a focus on strategic issues.

8. Reports and Other Publications

9. Training and Outreach

- NICNAS officers will be conducting free nationwide stakeholder training sessions of 2-2.5hrs each in 2013.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_Apr13_PDF.pdf

For all NICNAS Matters Editions go to:

www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters.asp

• Lead in Surface Coatings and Inks - Review of Restrictions

The Post Implementation Review (PIR) was undertaken from November 2011 to June 2012 and consisted of three web based surveys aimed at:

- Surface coatings manufacturers and importers, master painters, and
- Workers involved in the manufacture and use of industrial surface coatings.

The PIR concluded that the annotations of 15 Lead Compounds to phase-out their use in industrial surface coatings and inks had minimal impacts on business while achieving marginal reduction in the risk to workers and the public from Lead used in industrial surface coatings and inks.

After consideration of the PIR findings, the Director has decided to maintain the conditions of use, with minor rephrasing to make the conditions easier to comprehend.

A person seeking to introduce an annotated Lead Compound contrary to the published conditions of use must notify NICNAS prior to the introduction.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/About_NICNAS/Reforms.asp

• NICNAS: “Non Hazardous Chemical” definition

ICNA Subregulation 4J(2) has been amended to:

(2) A non-hazardous chemical to which paragraph 21(6)(c), subsection 23(5), (7) or (9) or paragraph 23A(1)(b) of the Act applies must:

(a) have one of the following characteristics:

- (i) if the chemical dissolves in water without dissociation or association and is not surface-active, the partition coefficient (n-octanol/water) at 20 oC expressed as log Pow must not exceed 3;
- (ii) the chemical's solubility in water must be more than 1mg/Litre;
- (iii) the chemical's number-average molecular weight (in the case of a polymer) or the chemical's molecular weight (in any other case) must be more than 1000; and

(b) be readily biodegradable in accordance with the test known as a Ready Biodegradability Test mentioned in paragraph (q) of Part C of the Schedule to the Act; and

(c) not have a toxicity:

- (i) to fish, using the test mentioned in paragraph (m) of Part C of the Schedule to the Act, and expressed as an LC50, that is less than 100 mg/litre; and
- (ii) to aquatic invertebrates, using the test mentioned in paragraph (n) of Part C of the Schedule to the Act, and expressed as an EC50, that is less than 100 mg/litre; and
- (iii) to algae, using the test mentioned in paragraph (p) of Part C of the Schedule to the Act, and expressed as an EC50, that is less than 100 mg/litre.

Information: Dr Sarah Rumble, New Chemicals Assessment Program, Sarah.Rumble@nicnas.gov.au or Dr Matt Gredley, Reform Program, Matthew.Gredley@nicnas.gov.au

From 7 May 2013 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Proposed Revised Aust & NZ Sunscreen Std AS/NZS2604:2012 for Cosmetic Sunscreen Products

April 2013 Summary of Outcomes from Consultations:

www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations/Proposal_To_Adopt_Sunscreen_Standard/Summary_Of_Outcomes.pdf (6p)

A total of fourteen submissions were made. Four of these were from associations representing consumers, pharmaceutical companies and retailers. There is a 2 and half page Summary of Views Tables with NICNAS Comments.

NICNAS is currently drafting a Regulatory Impact Statement to inform any Government decision on this matter.

Information: NICNAS, Dr Bin Fang ph: 02-8577-8825 email bin.fang@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations/Proposal_To_Adopt_Sunscreen_Standard.asp

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Scheduling Substances Arrangements: Review

The review will report on:

- (a) the system of access controls for goods containing Scheduled substances;
 - (b) the outcomes of the administration of Scheduled substances by the Secretary and by the associated committees;
 - (c) the effect of the amendments on the therapeutic goods industry and on individual parties within the industry;
 - (d) whether there are adequate avenues for review of decisions made by the Secretary;
- and may make recommendations of further changes to the Scheduling regime.

Submissions closed on the 29th April 2013. For information about the review and to see the 12 submissions available, go to the website below.

The review is expected to be completed by 30 September 2013. The report of the review will be available to the public after the Minister has tabled it in Federal Parliament.

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp-substances-review.htm

Editor's Comment: I found the [Accord Australasia submission](#) raised significant issues that need to be addressed. E.g. the level of detail of why a scheduling decision was made is now less clear.

I was able to attend one of the post submission forums where I had the opportunity to suggest:

- 1/ we need an alerting requirement to capture hazardous chemicals going into to the domestic market (that are not listed in the SUSMP) and that these products should be required to be labelled as required for industrial use until the chemicals scheduling committee can evaluate them. Ultimately, if no statute law exists, it is a Common Law requirement in Australia and NZ that products that are hazardous and fall outside of the regulations still must be labelled to alert users of the hazards.
- 2/ that the SUSMP List of chemicals, their derivatives and their salts have a non-exhaustive CAS No. list created, to help persons who are not specialists in Scheduled Poisons to decide that their product has a chemical that is covered by the SUSMP list. Then it would become simpler to then use the SUSMP when deciding if their product is a Schedule Poison.

• International Harmonisation of Ingredient Names

The TGA is seeking comments from interested parties on proposed changes to approximately 472 ingredient names, and an update to the guidance document TGA Approved terminology for medicines as part of the International Harmonisation of Ingredient Names project.

Consultation Paper - International Harmonisation of Ingredient Names. [PDF](#) or [Word docx file](#) (84 pages).

Draft Guidance Document: update to TGA Approved Terminology for Medicines. [PDF](#) or [Word docx file](#) (104 p).

Email comments by 5pm Wed, 10 July 2013: ihin@tga.gov.au

From: www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-ihin-130515.htm

Editor's Comment: The changes make good sense to me.

• Scheduling Decision for Carbonyl Sulfide

Carbonyl Sulfide: The Chemicals Scheduling Delegate has decided to create a new Schedule 7 and Appendix J (Conditions for Availability & Use) entries for Carbonyl Sulfide (COS) in the SUSMP when packed and labelled for use as a fumigant. COS has the potential to cause neurotoxicity and must be carefully handled. COS is not currently listed in the SUSMP. The proposed implementation date is 1 Sept 2013.

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1305-interim-02-accs.htm#carbo

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1305-interim.htm

Food Chemical Issues

• Low THC Hemp as Food: Waiting on COAG

FSANZ approved a draft variation arising from an Application (A1039) to amend Food Standard 1.4.4 in the Code to permit the use of hemp food products with low levels of the psychoactive substance, delta 9-TetraHydroCannabinol (THC).

The Council of Australian Governments Legislative and

Governance Forum on Food Regulation formally requested a review of FSANZ's decision on 14 December 2012 and FSANZ has until 31 October 2013 to complete the review.

Ministers have provided [detailed reasons](#) for the review request for FSANZ to consider. Information on the [Forum process](#) is available on the FSANZ website.

The Legislative and Governance Forum on Food Regulation, has requested the review of the draft variation under the following criteria:

- It does not protect public health and safety
- It is difficult to enforce and comply with in both practical and resource terms

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/currentissue-P11000012

• Proposal P1026: Options - Lupin as an Allergen

This proposal considers options to regulate food containing Lupin as a food allergen. To investigate new labelling requirements for food containing Lupin. Public comment is proposed to be Mid June to late July 2013.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/pages/proposalp1026lupinas5830.aspx

• Food Allergen Portal

A new [food allergen portal](#), created by the [Allergen Collaboration](#), is available on our website to provide different sectors in the community with links to best practice food allergen resources and key messages.

- [Information for food industry](#) (manufacturers and retailers, food service and importers)
- [Information for consumers](#)
- [Information for childcare centres and schools](#)
- [Information for health professionals](#)
- [Information for government organisations](#)

Portal: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/foodallergies/food%20allergen%20portal/Pages/default.aspx

From Food Standards News, May 2013: <http://us2.campaign-archive1.com/?u=700bf5d7b419cc12102524e87&id=58e6718dc0>

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Neonicotinoids & Honey Bee Health in Australia

This APVMA update includes a [detailed Nov 2012 Report](#) (32 pages) from the Australian Environment Agency Pty Ltd, on the testing requirements and bee protection label statements for Australian-registered pesticides. The report includes five recommendations for the APVMA to consider further, as part of the overall review of Neonicotinoids. We have also published a detailed [reference list](#) of the credible science reports and articles that will inform the final APVMA report to be published in the coming months.

Report: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/docs/gw0673.pdf

References: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/chemicals/neonics_references.php (72 references as at 28 March 2013)

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/newsletters/reg_update/2013/reg_update_168.php

Also see: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/chemicals/neonics.php which was most recently updated in May 2013 with information from the USA EPA and the USA DA.

• APVMA Recall Notice: Termite Repellent

APVMA recall of batches of the unregistered chemical product: **Precious Organics Termite Repellent 40gm**

The continued use of this product may pose an undue hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during use or handling, due to the absence of adequate safety directions and poisons contact information on the product container.

Precious Organics is required to recall & destroy all stocks of **Termite Repellent 40gm** from persons who have possession or custody of the product. Precious Organics is required to inform all distributors, retailers and end users of this recall & take possession of all **Termite Repellent 40gm** product.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/10/gazette_20130521.pdf (p22)

• Veterinary Product Registration: New Self-Help Tool

To help potential applicants or veterinary product developers navigate the complexities of the Agvet Code, which determines the need to register particular products, the APVMA has today introduced a web-based resource—a [Registration Self-assessment Tool \(Veterinary\)](#) - that will simplify this process.

Equally, anyone who has concerns about whether or not certain unregistered products should in fact be registered can quickly enter a few pertinent details into the self-assessment tool and receive an immediate assessment (by email) of whether the product should be registered.

User Guide: www.apvma.gov.au/registration/veterinary/user-guide.php

Assessment Tool Terms: www.apvma.gov.au/registration/veterinary/registration-self-assessment-tool-terms.php. Once you have confirmed your agreement it goes to the Tool.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/news/2013/2013-05-21_veterinary_product_registration_tool.php

Editor: A good starting point also for trading companies wanting to import veterinary materials, such as antimicrobials that are already formulated as a product for animals. Note that the raw materials for these direct products are not required to be registered, but this is not obvious in the current Self Help Tool version.

• Using Herbicides to Control Aquatic Pest Plants

A 4 page guidance document [Using herbicides to control aquatic pest plants](#) is available, to help NZ users understand and meet the requirements of NZ HSNO controls for Haloxyfop-R-Methyl, Imazapyr Isopropylamine, Metsulfuron-Methyl & Triclopyr Triethylamine Salt.

It outlines the responsibilities of people applying these substances & includes information about what permissions are needed, appropriate signage, monitoring and reporting requirements.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Using-herbicides-for-aquatic-pest-plants.aspx

• New Agricultural Active Constituents (2)

Bistrifluron: for use in a termite product.

Chemical Name: 1-[2-chloro-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-3-(2,6-difluorobenzoyl)urea; CAS Number: 201593-84-2; Minimum Purity: 970 g/kg; Formula: $C_{16}H_7ClF_8N_2O_2$; MW: 446.6; Chemical Family: Urea; Mode of Action: Chitin synthesis inhibitor.

Exempt from Scheduling & listed in App. B of the SUSMP.

APVMA, The Chemistry Manager, Pesticide Program,
ph: 02-6210-4936, e: PestChemistry@apvma.gov.au.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/07/gazette_20130409.pdf (p19-20)

Ethanedinitrile: for use as a fumigant.

Chemical Name: Ethanedinitrile or Cyanogen; CAS Number: 460-19-5; Minimum Purity: 860 g/kg; Formula: C_2N_2 ; MW: 52.04; Chemical Family: Nitrile; Mode of Action: Fumigant.

Note: Also contains <50g/kg of Hydrogen Cyanide.

Included in Schedule 7 & in App. J (condition 1) of the SUSMP. (Condition 1 – not to be available except to authorised or licensed persons)

APVMA, Pesticides Chemistry Evaluation Manager, Pesticide Program, ph: 02-6210-4936, e: Chemistry@apvma.gov.au.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/11/gazette_20130604.pdf (p13-14)

Dangerous Goods

• Company Fined for Dangerous Goods Breach

George Weston Foods Limited was convicted and ordered to pay a total of \$45,000 after pleading guilty to failing to ensure that dangerous goods were transported in a safe manner, following a prosecution brought by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (NSW EPA).

Chief Environmental Regulator for the NSW EPA, Mark Gifford, said George Weston Foods had engaged a transport company to carry the dangerous goods, but did not ensure that the goods were transported safely.

“The offence was discovered in December 2010 when the vehicle transporting the goods, owned by Kitco Transport Australia, was pulled over by NSW Police on an unrelated matter at the Brocklehurst truck stop near Dubbo.

The truck had travelled from Victoria and was on its way to Queensland. However, neither the driver nor the vehicle was licensed to transport dangerous goods. Further, the bulk containers holding the liquid were not properly secured in the vehicle and the vehicle was not displaying placards advising it was carrying dangerous goods, as required by law.

The NSW EPA is also prosecuting Kitco Transport Australia Pty Ltd, the transporter of the goods, for three offences related to this matter. Kitco has pleaded guilty to the offences and the sentence hearing was to take place on 2 April 2013.

From: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia13022102.htm

• Victorian Dangerous Goods (S&H) Draft Code

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

From: The Worksafe Vic Committee

• Clamping down on Dangerous Goods Transport

The WA Dept of Mines and Petroleum regularly joins forces with Main Roads WA and WA Police to conduct Dangerous Goods transport operations across Western Australia. In 2012, there was a significant increase in the number of vehicles stopped for Dangerous Goods safety checks.

One of the most serious transport incidents occurred in late 2012, when a truck containing chemicals rolled over. The truck had inadequate placarding and transport documents, which led to enforcement action against the company involved.

In early 2013, WA Police and Departmental Dangerous Goods Officers investigated an incident in which 450 litres of highly toxic Chlorine gas were transported without correct documentation or protective equipment.

During 2013, multi-agency transport operations are planned across Western Australia. Dangerous Goods Officers will also be visiting regional transport depots to conduct regulatory compliance audits of companies transporting Dangerous Goods. The aim is to fix transport problems at the source, but there will always be on-road checks to monitor and enforce compliance as necessary.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_May13_Full.pdf

• WA Dangerous Goods 2012 Incident Report

The number of incidents reported varies from year to year but there has been a noticeable increase in the explosives area in the last few years owing to greater awareness and diligence in that industry.

There were 65 explosives incidents reported to Resources Safety in 2012. 19 were reported to the Mines Inspectorate, with the balance reported to the Dangerous Goods Inspectorate. There were 19 Dangerous Goods storage and handling incidents with one causing a fatality where a worker was killed by an explosion while axle-grinding a disused petrol tank. There were 19 Dangerous Goods transport incidents and 16 MHF incidents reported.

The major challenges that emerge from the 2012 data are:

- unaccounted explosives and misfires at mine sites
- people using mechanical grinding equipment on disused petrol storage tanks
- Dangerous Goods vehicle roll-overs on long-haul trips.

Go to www.dmp.wa.gov.au/17158.aspx for the 2012 Report (14 pages) and past annual reports for Dangerous Goods.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_May13_Full.pdf

• WA Resources Safety Matters – May 2013

New Resources Safety Matters magazine covering Mining, Dangerous Goods, Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety and Health in Western Australia. (68 pages, 31 Mb)

Topics relevant to chemical hazards & management were:

p10/ Who let the DGOs out? p11/ Dangerous Goods Safety; p18/ What tops the hit list for Dangerous Goods? p19/ Clamping down on Dangerous Goods transport; p20/ Which IBCs are suitable for UN 3375 transport? P21/ New security code for chemicals; p24/ Diesel emissions in underground mines; & p49/ Dangerous Goods annual incident report 2012.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Magazine/RSM_Magazine_May13_Full.pdf via www.dmp.wa.gov.au/8481.aspx

• Tas Train Derailment: Dangerous Goods involved

Australian Transport Safety Bureau Investigation Title: Derailment of train 331 near Lowdina, Tasmania, 9 April 2013.

At about 21:25 on 9 April 2013, Freight Train 331 derailed near Lowdina (about 48 track km north of Hobart, Tasmania). No person was injured but four wagons in the train consist derailed. Dangerous goods were involved and were being managed by the Tasmania Fire Service.

The ATSB investigation is continuing.

From: www.atsb.gov.au/publications/investigation_reports/2013/rair/ro-2013-012.aspx

ABC TV Video: www.abc.net.au/news/2013-04-10/chemicals-spill-in-train-derailment/4620642?section=tas

The Tasmanian Fire Service (TFS) said no one was injured in the incident but a quantity of chemicals was spilled trackside. TasRail said two of the four derailed wagons were empty, while the other two were carrying

Phosphoric Acid and Sodium Hyposulphite.

Prompt action was taken by TasRail staff who placed bunding around the tanktainer, resulted in the initial spillage being confined. The TFS attended the scene last night and sealed the tanktainer leak. The TFS returned to the derailment site on the 10 April to oversee the recovery of the two dangerous goods wagons.

Extracted From: www.themercury.com.au/article/2013/04/10/376600_most-popular-stories.html

Alerted by Don Johnston: Dangerous Goods - Hazardous Materials Group & Network, 20 April 2013 Newsy Stuff 950, <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods>

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Management of Chemical Environmental Risks

The Standing Council on Environment and Water has released the Council of Australian Governments' Consultation Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) on options for developing and implementing nationally consistent decisions to manage the environmental risks of industrial chemicals.

The key reform by the Standing Council on Environment and Water is the creation of a standards-setting body to develop national environmental risk management decisions for industrial chemicals.

Consultation closes 28 June 2013. To download a copy of the Consultation RIS and for details on the consultation process, visit: www.scew.gov.au/strategic-priorities/chemical-environment-risks.html

Consultation RIS: www.scew.gov.au/strategic-priorities/publications/pubs/chemical-environmental-risks-cris.pdf (23 pages) or www.scew.gov.au/strategic-priorities/publications/pubs/chemical-environmental-risks-cris.docx

From: www.environment.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/index.html

• Orica Villawood Site Remediation

1 March 2013: Subject to final planning approvals, remediation of the ICI Villawood Site is about to commence and take approximately fifteen months to complete. It will be undertaken by an experienced contractor.

Orica currently undertakes no operational activities on this specific site. The soil on this site was contaminated from waste by-products during past industrial activities spanning between 1941 and 2000. The site was originally part of the Commonwealth Leightonfield Munitions Factory, established in World War II. Then operated by Taubmans Chemicals, the company ICI subsequently purchased part of the site in the 1950s. ICI used the site to manufacture crop care chemicals, including DDT and pharmaceuticals until 2000.

The main contaminants are DichloroDiphenylTrichloroethane (DDT), an organochlorine pesticide and its degradation products DichloroDiphenylDichloroethane (DDD) and DichloroDiphenylDichloroEthylene (DDE). Manufacture of DDT and its by-products ceased at the site in 1961.

The soil is to be remediated using a technology known as Directly-heated Thermal Desorption (DTD) which will effectively remove a source of groundwater contamination.

For information: ph 1800-100-327 and a dedicated website: www.oricavillawoodremediation.com/

From: www.orica.com.au/BUSINESS/COR/orica/COR00254.nsf/Page/News_Orica_Villawood_site_remediation

• NZ: Management and Handling of Used Oil

Draft Code of Practice HSNOCOP63: Managing and Handling of Used Oil (55 pages). This Code provides guidance to used oil generators, collectors, transporters, processors and end users and regulatory authorities on compliance with regulatory and statutory controls on used oil.

It will provide additional guidance on how workplace health and safety and the broader environment can be protected from the hazards of used oil. Comment closed 23 May 2013.

Draft Code: www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Draft%20HSNOCOP63-Managing%20and%20handling%20used%20oil.pdf

• Vic EPA: Calls for Correct Industrial Waste Disposal

In the past few months (to the end of April 2013), Vic EPA identified dumping of industrial waste in the north west region as a problem, & has issued remedial notices to help businesses & farmers address issues so they are compliant.

Information or guidance on appropriate rubbish disposal contact Vic EPA's north west office ph: 1300 372 842.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/media-releases/media/2013/may/02/epa-calls-for-correct-industrial-waste-disposal

Standards & Codes

• Stds – www.saiglobal.com/shop

ASTM D3614-07(2013): Standard Guide for Laboratories Engaged in Sampling and Analysis of Atmospheres and Emissions. Supersedes the 2007 editions. Published 1 Apr 2013. 9 pages, hardcopy and pdf AU\$50.73.

ISO 19701:2013: Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Fire Effluents. Presents a range of sampling and chemical analytical methods suitable for the analysis of individual chemical species in fire atmospheres. Published 3 April 2013, 112 pages, pdf \$234.95, hardcopy \$261.05

ASTM F1011-07(2013): Standard Guide for Developing a Hazardous Materials Training Curriculum for Initial Response Personnel. This guide covers a format for a hazardous materials spill initial response team training curriculum. The guide should be tailored by the trainer to fit specific circumstances that are present in the community or industry where a spill may occur. Published 1 April 2013, 4 pages, pdf and hardcopy \$44.54.

ASTM F1127-07(2013): Standard Guide for Containment of Hazardous Material Spills by Emergency Response Personnel. It is directed toward those emergency response personnel who have had adequate hazardous material response training. Published 1 April 2013, 6 pages, pdf and hardcopy \$50.73.

ASTM D5272-08(2013): Standard Practice for Outdoor Exposure Testing of Photodegradable Plastics. When discarded as litter, articles made using photodegradable plastics are subject to attack by daylight (particularly solar-ultraviolet radiation), oxygen, heat, and water. Published 1 April 2013, 4 pages, pdf and hardcopy \$44.54.

BS EN 71-4:2013: Safety Of Toys - Part 4: Experimental Sets For Chemistry And Related Activities. Published 30 April 2013, 38 pages. Pdf \$256.75.

ISO 13736:2013: Determination of flash point - Abel Closed-Cup Method. Closed-Cup flash point method for combustible liquids having flash points between -30.0°C to 75.0°C. Published 10 April 2013, 23 pages, pdf \$120.83, hardcopy \$134.26.

ASTM D93-12: Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester. Determination of the flash point of petroleum products in the temperature range from 40°C to 360°C. Published 1 Nov 2012, 18 pages, pdf & hardcopy \$58.15.

DIN EN 16214-4 (2013-04): Sustainability criteria for the production of biofuels and bioliquids for energy applications - Principles, criteria, indicators and verifiers - Part 4: Calculation methods of the greenhouse gas emission balance using a life cycle analysis approach. Published 1 April 2013, 43 pages, pdf \$192.37, hardcopy \$213.75.

[ASTM D3065-01\(2013\)](#): Standard Test Methods for Flammability of Aerosol Products. Published 1 April 2013, 3 pages, pdf & hardcopy \$44.54.

[ASTM E645-13](#): Standard Practice for Evaluation of Microbicides Used in Cooling Water Systems. Procedure for evaluating the efficacy of microbicides (algicides, bactericides, and fungicides) that will be used for controlling microbial growth in cooling water systems. Published 1 April 2013, 5 pages, pdf & hardcopy \$50.73.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

[DR AS/NZS 2243.8](#): Safety in Laboratories - Part 8: Fume Cupboards. Pub: 5 April 2013. 54 pages. Free pdf, \$36.91 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)**

Preliminary Draft of [NFPA 652: Standard on Combustible](#)

Dusts (93 pages) is at: www.nfpa.org/AboutTheCodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?docnum=652&tab=nextedition

Public comment closed 1st April 2013.

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

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, Courses

- **GHS Classification & Labelling Training Sessions**

If you were not successful in gaining a place for this program please email workhealth@swa.gov.au to register your interest. You will be contacted should further sessions be scheduled.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/pages/tn07052013

Editor: I am informed there may be further sessions, in Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane.

- **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/>

- **Soil Management on Construction Sites:**
Environmental Risk: Melbourne, 23rd July 2013

Developed and presented by Noel Arnold & Associates, this half-day course is designed to discuss risks associated with contaminated soil on construction sites. In accordance with Victorian and NSW legislation. Held in East Kew. Cost \$325.

From: www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=soil-management

- **Asbestos Awareness Training: Melb, 30 July 2013**

This 2-hour session provides guidance on identifying Asbestos containing materials, understanding the risks posed by Asbestos and how to work safely in areas where asbestos may be suspected or confirmed. Held in East Kew. Cost \$325.

From: www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=asbestos-awareness

- **Effects of Chemicals on the Environment, 6 Aug**

Organised by the RACI HS&E Group in conjunction with the Risk Engineering Society. Cost: Non RACI Member \$70, RACI Member \$50, RES Member \$25.

4pm for 4.30pm - 8.45pm with seven speakers. Location: Engineering House, 21 Bedford Street, North Melbourne, VIC.

From: www.raci.org.au/events/event/the-effects-of-chemicals-on-the-environment-symposium

- **Hazardous Chemicals & Dangerous Goods**

Working with Hazardous Chemicals & Dangerous Goods covers the requirements of the new Work Health and Safety regulations. Designed by Noel-Arnold & Associates.

The course comprises 4 x ½ day sessions:

M1 Understanding Hazardous Chemicals; M2 Chemical Safety Information; M3 Storing/Working Safely with Chemicals; and M4 Packing, Consigning & Transporting Dangerous Goods.

Participants can undertake the complete program or individual relevant modules.

Melbourne: 14-15 Aug, 6-7 Nov; Sydney: 20-21 Aug, 29-30 Oct;

Brisbane: 20-21 Nov; Perth: 4-5 Sept; Adelaide: 4-5 Sept.

[Training Calendar](#); [Registration Brochure](#): 1 Module \$360, 4 Modules \$890.

From: www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=dangerous-goods-training-2012

• Chemical Management Training Courses

Work Health & Safety – Hazardous Chemicals

1/ Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS); 2/ GHS, Safety Data Sheet & Label Training for Users & Authors; 3/ Chemical Risk Assessments

These courses are developed & provided by William Ray, phone 03-9708-8809, email: Training@p-ehandley-walker.net.au.

From: www.p-ehandley-walker.net.au/en/

• ChemCon – Asia 2013: 9-13th Sept, Sth Korea

A key chemical regulations and trade Conference.

From: www.chemcon.net/

• Clean Up 2013, 15-19 Sept 2013, Melbourne

This 4 day 5th International Contaminated Site Remediation Conference is aimed at: scientists, engineers, regulators and other environmental professionals representing universities, government (site management and regulatory agencies), R&D and manufacturing firms. The program is expected to have 200 speakers and over 50 poster presentations, an industry summit, expanded trade exhibition, poster session and field tours. Non-Presenter Standard cost \$1505.

Information: www.cleanupconference.com/outlinec.html

From: ACTRA Autumn 2013 e-newsletter

www.actra.org.au/images/ACTRA%20eNewsletter%20-%20Autumn%202013.pdf

• SETAC Australasia 2013, 1-3 Oct, Melbourne

The SETAC Conference theme this year is multidisciplinary approaches to managing environmental pollution, which is aimed at ecotoxicologists, environmental chemists & management practitioners. Evidence from multiple disciplines, enables scientists to provide comprehensive & compelling evidence to environmental agencies and policy makers. Non-Member Standard cost \$1220.

Information: www.setacmelbourne2013.com.au/

From: ACTRA Autumn 2013 e-newsletter

www.actra.org.au/images/ACTRA%20eNewsletter%20-%20Autumn%202013.pdf

• Endocrine Disruptor Chemicals – 16 Oct 2013

Held at University House, ANU, Canberra by ACTRA in co-operation with the APVMA and other regulatory agencies in Australia in Canberra and Sydney.

The aim of this one-day symposium: Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals: Science and Regulation is to enable participants to keep up to date with relevant recent research and with the regulatory status of EDCs in the EU and North America.

From: ACTRA Autumn 2013 e-newsletter

www.actra.org.au/images/ACTRA%20eNewsletter%20-%20Autumn%202013.pdf and from: www.actra.org.au/news.html

• AIOH 2013 Sydney, 30th Nov-4th Dec 2013

The program is based around the Four Pillars Theme: Anticipation, Recognition, Evaluation & Control. Plus a discussion panel on the future of Occupational Exposure Limits. Non-Member Full Delegate Std Cost \$1760. Plus ½ and full day workshops on the Saturday and Sunday before.

From: www.aioh.org.au/conference.aspx

• Senior Chemical Regulatory Manager Courses

Editor: I would appreciate your input on courses relevant to senior Chemical Regulatory Managers in Australia and New Zealand. I intend to include such courses into this part of the Hazmat & Environment Notes newsletter, to help ensure more comprehensive and effective training in our field becomes available, since our senior chemical regulatory specialists are ageing, and as far as I am aware there are no comprehensive chemical regulatory management certificate, diploma, degree, graduate diplomas, or master courses available in Australia. There are some chemical safety courses.

I had the opportunity to speak on this subject at the recent HazMat 2013. To download a copy of my presentation go to: www.fpaa.com.au/media/74457/hz13_jeff_simpson_-_update.pdf.

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

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