

Hazmat & Environment Notes June-August 2013

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• Chemical Hazard Communication Network

Editor: I have discussed the need to restart the CHCN in Melbourne with a classification colleague who has agreed to co-convene CHCN meetings in Melbourne.

Our first meeting of the reconvened CHCN will be on Thursday 17th October in either West Melbourne (or Port Melbourne if more than 12 persons want to come).

We need forums where we can meet up to discuss classification issues and alert each other to mis-classifications. The GHS criteria allows a lot more differences to occur between the same formulations, compared to the previous Hazards & Risk Phrases allocated.

I send issues through to the UK Chemical Hazard Communication Society email forum. This email forum is free to belong to.

Is there anyone interested to convene CHCN meetings in Sydney, Brisbane or Perth, or to create a Yahoo Group email CHCN forum or maybe a CHCN LinkedIn Group?

Please email your interest to co-convene, run a Yahoo Group email forum or LinkedIn Group, or just to participate 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

• Dioxins Chemical Time Bomb: ABC Four Corners

22 July 2013 Four Corners ABC TV Program: The legacy of lethal chemicals from the past, and the potential new menace from one of those chemicals still in use today.

In the 1980s and 1990s governments across Australia outlawed the use of the herbicide 2,4,5T. The ban was introduced for one very good reason – 2,4,5T contains dioxin, a chemical impurity with the potential to seriously harm people who are exposed to it.

This potentially deadly chemical compound may still be present in weed control products and that authorities do not routinely test for it.

It is now widely accepted by experts that Dioxin is the common factor that causes health problems in people who were exposed to herbicides. Although governments finally banned 2,4,5T, they continued to sanction the use of 2,4D as a Herbicide, provided it did not contain anything more than trace levels of Dioxin. The problem is authorities admit they do not routinely test for the potentially lethal chemical contaminant.

Four Corners found evidence that herbicides containing 2,4D, currently being sold, do have levels of Dioxin which could pose a potential health risk. Significantly, experts warn that cheap imports might be a source of Herbicides contaminated with Dioxin and yet those imports haven't attracted significant scrutiny.

2,4D products formulated by local companies are likely to be formulated from imported active ingredients. A Brisbane company formulating a 2,4D product had moderate levels of Dioxin by Qld Uni scientists.

When interviewed, the APVMA also found some levels of Dioxins in products they tested following up the Qld Uni findings. This was referred to the Federal Dept of Health.

Sanonda Amino 625 was purchased by Four Corners in Sunshine Victoria, sent to an Australian Government Laboratory and was found to have almost 7 times higher Dioxin levels than found by the Qld scientists.

There is now a review to ban high volatile esters forms of 2,4D from the APVMA. The 1995 review is yet to be finished.

From: www.abc.net.au/4corners/stories/2013/07/22/3806111.htm. There is a 45 minute video of the program.

Editor: See more information on the APVMA response to Dioxins and the High Volatile Ester forms of 2,4 D in the Ag and Vet Chemicals Section in these Notes.

• Updated: Australian Workplace Exposure Stds

Note: **There is a problem with the docx file.** The date of the document changes to the date you open it. This is not correct. Please re-download and use the pdf.

Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants: Date of Effect: **18 April 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 sensitizers. Check individual classification details on the SDS for information on classification.

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

Correct Date: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/772/Workplace-exposure-standards-airborne-contaminants.pdf (which has the correct 18 April 2013 date on it)

Incorrect Date: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/Publications/Documents/772/Workplace-exposure-standards-for-airborne-contaminants.docx (corrected 19 Aug)

For Information on Exposure Standards go to:

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

• Hazard Alert: 1-Bromopropane Solvent Exposure

USA OSHA and NIOSH have issued a hazard alert to urge employers that use 1-Bromopropane to take appropriate steps to protect workers from exposure. Exposure to 1-BP has been associated with damage to the nervous system among workers, and it has been shown to cause reproductive harm in animal studies. The chemical is used in degreasing operations, furniture manufacturing, and dry cleaning. The hazard alert is issued in response to information on the increased use of 1-BP as a substitute for other solvents as well as recent reports of overexposure in furniture manufacturing.

For information, read the [news release](#) or [Hazard Alert](#) (7 page pdf). See [NIOSH's 1- Bromopropane blog](#) for more information on the solvent.

<https://www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/qt08012013.html>

• ECHA CLP Amendment 7th August 2013

This (un-numbered) Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) corrects errors in the Classification Labelling & Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (CLP) Annex VI Tables 3.1 and 3.2 (that were introduced by the 1st ATP).

Available at: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:216:0001:0058:EN:PDF>

Editor: A way of following changes on the C&L Inventory database. Alerted to me via the UK Chemical Hazardous Communication Society free email forum at:

www.chcs.org.uk/email-forum.htm

For the ECHA C&L Inventory database go to:

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

• Occ. Exposure to Carbon Nanotubes & Nanofibres

USA NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 65: April 2013

Results from recent animal studies indicate that Carbon Nanotubes (CNT) and Carbon Nanofibres (CNF) may pose a respiratory hazard. CNTs and CNFs are tiny, cylindrical, large aspect ratio, manufactured forms of Carbon. There is no single type of Carbon Nanotube or Nanofibres; one type can differ from another in shape, size, chemical composition (from residual metal catalysts or functionalization of the CNT and CNF) and other physical and chemical characteristics. Such variations in composition and size have added to the complexity of understanding their hazard potential. Occupational exposure to CNTs and CNFs can occur not only in the process of manufacturing them, but also at the point of incorporating these materials into other products and applications.

CIB 65: www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2013-145/pdfs/2013-145.pdf (3.4 Mb, 184 pages)

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

• USA EPA Safer Chemical Ingredients

The USA EPA Safer Chemical Ingredients List contains chemicals that meet the criteria of the Design for the Environment (DfE) Safer Product Labelling Program. This voluntary program recognizes products that are high-performance and cost-effective using the safest chemical ingredients. At present, more than 2,500 products carry the DfE Safer Product Label. **Grouped by functional use.**

Chelating Agents	Colorants	Defoamers
Enzymes and Enzyme Stabilizers	Fragrances	Oxidants and Oxidant Stabilizers
Polymers	Preservatives and Antioxidants	Processing Aids and Additives
Solvents	Specialized Industrial Chemicals	Surfactants
		Uncategorized

From: www.epa.gov/dfe/saferingredients.htm

• Use of Cadmium-Based Pigments in Plastics

ECHA Helsinki, 4 July 2013: In the general call in Jan & Feb 2013 ECHA has received information only from one company in the EU on how Cadmium-based pigments are used in plastic materials. There are indications that other companies also use Cadmium pigments in plastic materials in the EU. The expansion of the restriction to the use of Cadmium and its compounds for all plastics – except for safety reasons as provided in entry 23 – may therefore have an impact on these companies. Comment by 29 Aug 2013.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/call-for-further-evidence-on-the-use-of-cadmium-based-pigments-in-plastics

Chemical Management

• Chemicals of Security Concern: Nat'l Code of Practice

Australia can reduce the risk, dangerous chemicals being used for a terrorist attack, by ensuring that good security measures are in place across the chemical supply chain - from importers and manufacturers right through to retailers - as well as in places where chemicals are used, such as in laboratories or on farms.

The Australian Government, together with state and territory governments, businesses and industry sectors, has developed a National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern. The code provides guidance to sectors who work with one or more of the 11 high-risk chemicals that could be used to make homemade bombs.

For a list of these chemicals, visit the [Common uses](#) page. Ammonium nitrate is not included in the group of 11 high-risk chemicals as it is already regulated by laws in each state and territory. Although the code is designed with the 11 high-risk chemicals in mind it may be extended in the future.

[Code of Practice \[doc 2.91Mb\]](#)

[Code of Practice \[pdf 2.86Mb\]](#)

[Understanding the Code of Practice \[doc 1Mb\]](#)

[Understanding the Code of Practice \[pdf 614Kb\]](#)

There are 6 other documents all in both doc and pdf formats.

Editor's Comment: I find the Code doc files easier to read on screen, but the pdf Appendices are easier to select & copy.

From: www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/Governments/DevelopingNationalCodeofPractice/Pages/default.aspx

• Proposal to Implement the GHS in Canada

It is proposed that the *Controlled Products Regulations* (CPR) be repealed and replaced with new regulations to be titled the *Hazardous Products Regulations* (HPR). These new regulations would implement the GHS hazard classification criteria and hazard communication elements - labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) - as per the Third revision of the GHS published by the United Nations in 2009 and, to the maximum extent possible, in alignment with the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) as amended on March 26, 2012 (HCS 2012). Consequential amendments would also need to be made to related Canadian regulations.

The proposed HPR is aligned with the USA OSHA HCS 2012 on all of the physical hazard classes, with the exception of Combustible Dusts and Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (PHNOC). While the manner in which these hazards would be addressed by the HPR and the HCS 2012 would be different, Health Canada would continue to work with USA OSHA to ensure that there would be alignment in these areas wherever possible. The HCS 2012 neither defines nor provides classification criteria in respect of combustible dusts. It also does not define a hazard class for Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified, but instead, defines the general term "Hazards Not Otherwise Classified". In both cases, the proposed HPR sets out a hazard class that includes a definition and classification criteria.

The implementation of the GHS through the proposed regulatory amendments is intended to achieve the Canada-United States Regulatory Cooperation Council commitment to align and synchronize implementation of common classification and labelling requirements for workplace hazardous chemicals within the mandate of Health Canada and the United States Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).

The proposed regulatory amendments would support the Government of Canada in facilitating international trade through common labelling and other hazard communication requirements; lowering costs for businesses and consumers by reducing the need for re-testing and re-classifying chemicals from, or for, different markets; and increasing worker protections through the adoption of a globally recognized standard for communicating the hazards associated with workplace chemicals.

Workplace Hazardous Materials Directorate, Health Canada, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. Email:

WHMIS_SIMDUT@hc-sc.gc.ca, ph: Canada 613-993-9167

Comments close 15 Sept 2013.

From: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/consult/_2013/ghs-sgh/amendments-modifications-eng.php

And: www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/consult/_2013/ghs-sgh/index-eng.php

• NZ Workplace Health and Safety Reform

7 August 2013: The reform will see the NZ Health and Safety at Work Bill replace the Health and Safety in Employment Act. This will be introduced into the NZ Parliament in December 2013. Regulations will also be developed to support the bill, and we will be consulting with stakeholders as part of that work. The new law and key supporting regulations are expected to start coming into force from the end of 2014.

[Summary of Key Changes](#): from which I have extracted changes relevant to chemicals management:

New Legislation: 1/ A new Act is based on the Australian Model law; 2/ Clarify duty holders and duties; 3/ Cover alternative working relationships; 4/ Positive duty on directors; 5/ Will contain controls to manage hazardous substances in the workplace.

HSNO: 1/ Better alignment of HSNO and Health and Safety at Work; 2/ hazardous substances regimes and workplace controls under health and safety legislation; 3/ Most businesses will have one set of more simplified requirements covering all workplace hazards.

Major Hazards: 1/ Map risk landscape and expand to include all major hazard facilities (for example large chemical facilities); 2/ Prioritise the types of major hazard facilities for inclusion, thresholds for automatic inclusion and powers to classify lower levels; 3/ Ensure that appropriate regulations are developed for the priority sectors; 4/ Ensure the regulator is resourced to provide rigorous oversight and compliance with the new framework.

Other: 1/ Develop Approved Codes of Practice and guidance for business; 2/ Greater role in: education; injury prevention; research, monitoring and evaluation; high hazard facilities, occupational health, hazardous substances; 3/ New regulatory regime for regulating hazardous substances;

From: www.mbie.govt.nz/what-we-do/workplace-health-and-safety-reform

• NZ EPA and Workplace Health & Safety Changes

A key feature of the changes is that most businesses will now deal with just one regulator – WorkSafe New Zealand – for all aspects of workplace health and safety, including the safe management of hazardous substances.

The NZ EPA will remain responsible for setting general controls for substances found in both the workplace and at home, as well as controls to prevent environmental harm.

The NZ EPA will take on a new role of ensuring importers and manufacturers follow the rules for hazardous substances, such as providing proper safety information.

Improvements will also be made to the HSNO test certifier regime, which is the system of approved, independent professionals who confirm whether individuals, sites or containers are compliant with the rules.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/workplace_safety.aspx

• Combustible Dust Standard “CSB Most Wanted”

Washington, DC, 25 July 2013 - Members of the USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) declared the response by the USA Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) to seven long-standing recommendations – on combustible dust, fuel gas and the Process Safety Management standard – to be “unacceptable.” The Board also voted to make the adoption of a combustible dust standard for general industry to be the first priority in the CSB’s recently established “Most Wanted Safety Improvements” program, which will result in stepped-up advocacy for the measure.

CSB Chairperson Rafael Moure-Eraso said, “Over the years, the CSB has made a number of recommendations to OSHA in the aftermath of tragic accidents that have killed dozens of workers, injured hundreds more, and caused millions of dollars in property damage. We are particularly concerned with the lack of action on a much-needed combustible dust standard. Yet insufficient progress has been made, and many years have passed in some cases, without a definitive OSHA response. Today’s vote by the board designating OSHA’s responses to be “open-unacceptable” means that we strongly believe these recommended regulatory changes are still needed to save lives and prevent accidents in the chemical industry. At the same time, we voted to keep the recommendations’ status as “open,” as we take heart in comments made by OSHA today that they may consider action in the future.”

From: www.csb.gov/us-chemical-safety-board-determines-osha-response-to-seven-open-csb-recommendations-on-dust-fuel-gas-and-process-safety-management-to-be-unacceptable/

3 other CSB “Open- Unacceptable Responses” are listed at:

www.csb.gov/events/csb-public-meeting-to-vote-on-key-safety-recommendations-and-initiate-most-wanted-program/

1/ OSHA to ensure coverage under the Process Safety Management (PSM) standard, for atmospheric storage tanks that could be involved in a potential catastrophic release as a result of being interconnected to a covered process with 10,000 pounds of a flammable substance.

2/ OSHA to revise the PSM standard to require management of change reviews for organizational changes (e.g. mergers, acquisitions) that could impact process safety.

3/ OSHA to issue a fuel gas safety standard for both general industry and construction.

• Combustible Iron Dust Hazard - CSB Report/Video

Two combustible iron dust incidents and a Hydrogen Explosion that then caused a combustible iron dust incident occurred over a six month period at the Hoeganaes facility in Gallatin, TN, USA resulting in fatal injuries to five workers. The facility produces powdered iron and is located about twenty miles outside of Nashville.

Final Report: www.csb.gov/assets/1/19/CSB_Case_Study_Hoeganaes_Feb3_300-1.pdf (1.9 Mb, 31 pages)

From: www.csb.gov/hoeganaes-corporation-fatal-flash-fires/

Editor: A compelling video. We need to control this hazard.

• NFPA 400: Hazardous Materials Code, 2013 Ed.

A change in the 2013 edition that caught my attention.

New Section 15.2 and new Annex G on Oxidizer Classification were added based on research by the Fire Protection Research Foundation that evaluated present and proposed test methods with the goal of coordinating with the global hazard classification test methods. Use of the new test method allows Code users to determine what the oxidizer classification is so an appropriate storage scheme can be determined according to NFPA 400 and fire and building codes.

From: www.nfpa.org/catalog/product.asp?title=&category_name=&pid=40013&target_pid=40013&src_pid=&link_type=search&icid=&Page=1 (206 pages)

US \$72.95 + international shipping cost.

It may also be purchased from the FPAA in North Blackburn, Victoria. www.fpaa.com.au ph: 03-8892-3131, email: shop@fpaa.com.au Cost: AU\$85-90 incl. delivery.

Editor: You can also view NFPA 400 online for free, but navigating the document is quite tedious and you can’t select and copy text or print it out.

Go to: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&code=400

Note: Viewing Public Input to the 2016 Draft where comment closed on the 8 July 2013 has full access to the 2016 draft at: <http://submittals.nfpa.org/TerraViewWeb/ViewerPage.jsp?id=400-2013.ditamap&draft=true&toc=false>

• NFPA 704 “Diamond” & USA OSHA GHS Labels

The concern is that the HC2012 standard incorporates a numerical rating system that appears to be similar to NFPA 704 rating system; however the severity rating on the two standards are inverted. NFPA 704 uses a numerical of 0-4 with 4 indicating the *most severe* hazard. Hazard Communication 2012 uses a numerical rating system for classification of chemicals between 1-4 with a 4 rating indicating the *least severe* hazard. The inverse numerical rating between the two systems is primarily what creates the concern.

Recently USA OSHA and NFPA worked together to develop a “Quick Card” showing the differences between the two systems.

A copy of the quick card can be obtained via the link in the NFPA News.

From the NFPA News August 2013 edition, pages 8-9:

www.nfpa.org/~media/Files/Codes%20and%20standards/nfpa%20news/NFPANews0813.pdf

• Xylitol & Oil of Wormwood: No Customs Controls

From 12 July 2013 an import permit is **no longer required** for the importation of:

- Xylitol, and Preparations containing Xylitol; nor
- Oil of Wormwood, being an essential oil obtained from plants of the genus *Artemisia*, and Preparations containing Oil of Wormwood

These substances are no longer considered high risk goods and are no longer subject to customs import controls. These substances were previously captured under Schedule 8 of the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956.

The [Customs Legislation Amendment Regulation 2013 \(No. 3\)](#) is available on the ComLaw website.

From: www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/media-2013-xylitol-oil-of-wormwood-130725.htm

• ECHA: Improving Chemical Safety Reports & SDSs - Exposure Scenarios for the Different Uses

Helsinki, 17 July 2013 - The ECHA roadmap actions serve to improve the generation and communication of exposure scenarios for the different uses of chemical substances and mixtures by 2018, the next and last REACH registration deadline. They aim to improve the clarity and accuracy of the information provided, and to help industry to update existing information already submitted to ECHA or supplied to downstream users.

[Chemical safety report / Exposure scenario roadmap](#)

[Chemical safety reports and exposure scenarios?](#)

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/echa-and-stakeholders-set-out-actions-to-improve-chemical-safety-reports-and-safety-data-sheets

• China: Physical Hazard ID & Classification of Chemicals

17th July 2013, The State Administration of Work Safety (SAWS) of China publishes its order 60 - the measures for the administration of physical hazard identification and classification of chemicals. The new regulation will come into force on 1st Sept 2013.

The measures impose the following new obligations on manufacturers & importers of chemicals in China:

- carrying out physical hazard identification at SAWS-approved institutions for chemicals with unknown hazard properties, preparing hazard classification report and submitting it to NRCC;
- preparing SDSs & labels for chemicals which have been confirmed as hazardous by NRCC;
- registering chemicals which have been confirmed as hazardous according to SAWS's order 53;
- building chemical safety management file including hazardous properties of chemicals with known physical hazards, identification and classification reports and the name & quantity of chemicals that have not been assessed.

From: www.cirs-reach.com/news/China_SAWS_Publishes_Order_60_The_Measures_for_The_Administration_of_Physical_Hazard_Identification_and_Classification_of_Chemicals.html

• Further Hazard Classification Issues

Editor: I am a member of the UK Chemical Hazard Communication Society email forum. This is the only place I know of where chemical hazard classifications are discussed.

Desmond Waight from the UK CHCS email forum has raised the issue that we need to review old specific chemical DG classifications such as for Dichloromethane UN 1593 Div'n 6.1 PG III, which does not meet the GHS Criteria for Acute Toxic, nor has SP279 (human experience) allocated.

Apparently there are quite a few Dangerous Goods with a UN No. under 2000 where a pragmatic decision to make it DG (when criteria and data now does not include it). Also for specific entry liquids that originally fell in the range LD50 (oral) 300-500 mg/kg that would no longer be DGs.

Hazard data now being published on the ECHA Registered Database should allow old mis-classifications to be changed.

My Calcium Nitrate Tetrahydrate chemical which I don't regard as DG Div'n 5.1 Oxidizing Agent has not made it out of the CAP Decision process. But it looks like I will need more test data to further support it as not DG. Any further test data anyone has will be much appreciated.

Recent discussions on chemical hazard classifications have also covered: Acetoin (Acetyl Methyl Carbinol) (a solid that may be liquid at <40°C) but UN 2621 as a Flammable Liquid is allocated; Also classification of Gels without a specific melting point require a

penetrometer test at 35°C to decide if they are a Solid or a Liquid; Acute Toxicity Category 5 – how should this be included in a single SDS (e.g. to cover for NZ) where in the EU and Australia Category 5 is not required.

The UK Chemical Hazard Communication Society email forum is at: www.chcs.org.uk/email-forum.htm.

Please also email issues to: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

• USA: Improving Chemical Facility Safety & Security

The White House Executive Order: 1 Aug 2013.

Editor: A very interesting Executive Order from the President of the USA. I've listed the key point that got my attention below. There is a raft of other requirements to be achieved in 45, 90, or 180 days.

Sec. 4. Enhanced Federal Coordination. (b) Within 270 days of the date of this order, the Working Group shall create comprehensive and integrated standard operating procedures for a unified Federal approach for identifying and responding to risks in chemical facilities (including during pre-inspection, inspection execution, post-inspection, and post-incident investigation activities), incident reporting and response procedures, enforcement, and collection, storage, and use of facility information.

From: www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2013/08/01/executive-order-improving-chemical-facility-safety-and-security

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: June-Aug 2013

I've scanned through the 17 June - 15 Aug 2013 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

17 June 2013: 1/ NIOSH recommends an Exposure Limit for Carbon Nanotubes, Nanofibres. [CIB 65](#).

1 July 2013: 1/ New USA OSHA National Emphasis Program announced to protect the health of workers exposed to Isocyanates.

15 July 2013: 1/ British Columbia (Canada) proposes protections for workers exposed to Silica.

1 Aug 2013: 1/ White House releases executive order on [improving chemical facility safety and security](#). 2/ USA OSHA and USA NIOSH issue hazard alert to warn of dangers of 1-Bromopropane exposure. 3/ Western Sugar Cooperative cited by OSHA for hazards including combustible coal dust build-up. 4/ Arkansas poultry processor cited by OSHA for exposing workers to hazardous chemicals used in refrigeration systems.

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

15 Aug 2013: 1/ New study finds hair smoothing product can expose salon workers and clients to unsafe levels of formaldehyde. See OSHA's [Hazard Alert](#) webpage on Formaldehyde in hair smoothers.

• NZ Hazardous Substances Update (newsletter)

A monthly (approx.) e-newsletter containing general news from the NZ EPA about hazardous substances, details of applications, decisions, and work on group standards and codes of practices. From: www.epa.govt.nz/publications-resources/publications/Newsletters/hs-update/Pages/default.aspx

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Draft Dibutyl Phthalate PEC Report

24th July 2013: The NICNAS Priority Existing Chemical (PEC) draft assessment report for Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP) (originally declared in March 2006) is now available for public comment. DBP is a plasticiser used in the manufacture of a wide variety of items, including cosmetic products, children's toys and childcare articles.

The March 2006 decision for declaration was based on:

- the ubiquitous use of Phthalates, including DBP, as solvents & plasticisers in industrial and consumer products;
- consumer products such as soft plastic articles and cosmetics being potentially significant sources of repeated and long-term exposure of the public to DBP through migration and leaching;
- concerns regarding potential adverse health effects, particularly reproductive effects from DBP exposure; and
- current restrictions (interim or permanent) overseas for Phthalate use, including DBP, in certain consumer products.

The draft PEC report recommends that the use of DBP in cosmetics be restricted through inclusion of DBP in Appendix C (substances of such danger to health to warrant prohibition of sale, supply and use) of the Poisons Standard (Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)), but concludes that restrictions on the use of DBP in children's toys and childcare articles are not warranted. The public comment period ends on 21 August 2013.

Draft Report from: www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/word_doc/0009/6111/NICNAS-DBP-Report.docx (131 pages)

From www.nicnas.gov.au (News & Events)

• The New NICNAS Website: Accessibility Issues

Editor: Hopefully by the time you read this NICNAS will have fixed the key problems with how its website operates and your ability to access information easily. The new website makes it more difficult to access information

The key problem for a chemical regulatory specialist are:

1/ The AICS search does not work correctly for the fields "Starts with" and "Equals". E.g. a search on "Acetone" in the "Starts with" field found one entry which was not Acetone, the "Equals" field found 12 entries with the word "Acetone" in the chemical name but did not find the one "Equals" entry "Acetone CAS 67-64-1". The old NICNAS website found Acetone as the first entry for both searches. The new website "Contains" field found 67 entries and the simple entry of "Acetone" come up 6th compared to 1st in the old website.

2/ Some Associated Names are no longer showing on the AICS database. E.g. Alkyd Resins CAS 63148-69-6 previously had "Alcohols, Polyhydric, Polyesters". I am assured by my contact at NICNAS that they are still there.

Editor's Comment: The situation in 1/ and 2/ above is not acceptable, as it makes it more difficult for companies worldwide to determine the CAS No. to use in the Australian AICS, where their specific CAS No. is not on the AICS (there may be more situations like points 1/ and 2/ just from a month of having this inability to search easily on names and having some associated names removed). Who should meet the cost of these decisions with possible cost consequences?

NICNAS has previously provided a proper search capability in the Old AICS database.

Whilst NICNAS sorts its AICS search problem I regard that they are obligated to reinstate the Old AICS website as we have had this search functionality detail for over 10 years.

3/ For AICS searches: the grey lettering search results on a light grey background are not easy to read. Removing the grey background will help persons who need good definition to read the results (also it would be better to make the search results a stronger black).

4/ To make any words that have a weblink stand out properly (the old website was better than the new website, but even better definition of weblinks would be welcome).

5/ Documents that we will want to print out, such as the Chemical Gazette and the NICNAS Handbook, must be easily printed without having to go in and out of individual html pages, plus that they must also print out without wasting paper (which html webpages tend to). The html only Chemical Gazette forces you to scroll back up to the Table of Contents tab just to go to the next page!

Note: Hardcopy printout help persons who find matt paper easier to read than glowing matt screens; plus we may not have access to a screen to read the document (e.g. no power, no web access, no computer).

6/ Documents need to be available to store easily so they are available when the computer is not online. Thus the Chemical Gazette, the NICNAS Handbook, the Assessment Reports all need to be maintained as storable documents. This means documents are available at all times and in all locations when there is no web access or the NICNAS server is down (as has occurred & occurs for maintenance).

7/ Lastly, the New Chemical Assessments are now made available as docx files that are not locked from inadvertently being changed. So you can download a chemical assessment, have it open on your PC and inadvertently delete a word or change a character, by the brief accidental touch of a key, then save it thinking you have an exact copy. Previously with pdf files use for New Chemical Assessments it was not possible to inadvertently change a document.

Editor: In terms of simplicity for NICNAS to maintain documents, I think this may probably best be done as docx files, which could then be converted to html files and pdf files. Ultimately it is the customer's needs that should be put first. Which may mean going back to those pdfs!

• NICNAS adopts the Revised Sunscreen Standard

The revised *Australian/New Zealand Sunscreen Standard (AS/NZS 2604:2012 Sunscreen products – Evaluation and classification)* (the 2012 Sunscreen Standard) in the *Cosmetics Standard 2007* was adopted on 1st August 2013.

The *Cosmetics Standard 2007* was amended by the *Cosmetics Amendment (Sunscreen) Standard 2013* which adopted the 2012 Sunscreen Standard on the 1 August 2013 following registration on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI).

From: www.nicnas.gov.au July Chemical Gazette at:

www.nicnas.gov.au/issues-and-consultations/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-july-2013/special-notices/adoption

• Is Alkyd Resin a New Chemical or an Existing One?

"Alkyd Resin" is a new Polymer of Low Concern that came through in the August 2013 Chemical Gazette [PLC/1138](#).

As there is a generic CAS No. 63148-69-6 that covers ALL Alkyd Resins in Australia I was concerned to see this entry.

Whatever specific CAS No. someone now has for a standard Alkyd Resin this is clearly already covered by the generic AICS CAS No. 63148-69-6 Alky Resins legal entry in Australia.

I regard this is a situation where NICNAS has the authority to simply add the extra CAS No. to the AICS, as the chemical already exists on the AICS.

Note: NICNAS, under its legislation, is meant to be managing a chemical inventory that has CAS No.s to be used in Australia, not a CAS No. inventory that has chemical names.

Two years ago in June 2011:

I highlighted Phosphoric Acid, Potassium Salt (2:1) CAS 14887-42-4. H₃O₄-P_{1/2}K Summary Report Ref No: STD/1381 in the April 2011 Chemical Gazette. This CAS No. was also covered by an existing entry CAS 16068-46-5 for Phosphoric Acid,

Potassium Salt Formula: H₃O₄P.xK) that clearly covers ALL ratios of Phosphoric Acid to Potassium Salt. The notifying company was not alerted by NICNAS that this existing entry would cover their chemical.

Legal Basis for my Interpretation:

In the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 (at: www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2012C00811) the meaning of "Inventory" the AICS is given in Part 2 and the requirement for a CAS No. is not included here in the Act (just that the Inventory is in the Prescribed Form). "Chemical" is the key entity in the Act.

Act 11 (3): If a chemical is included in the Inventory, the chemical may be imported into Australia, or manufactured in Australia, without obtaining an assessment certificate or permit. *Editor:* This does not say the Inventory shall have the specific CAS No. on it.

The Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Regs 1990 at www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2013C00328 covers the Prescribed form of Inventory which (in brief) consists of: the Chemical Name; the CAS No. or alternate number and the Molecular Formula.

Another Situation:

The above problem also arises for where we have a CAS No. for a mixture of chemicals (which means that all of the Chemicals in the mixture already exist in Australia) but that now a specific CAS Number for one (or more) of the chemicals in the mixture becomes available since the mixture is now chemically separated and sold as the individual chemical or as a reduced number of chemicals in a mixture.

My Concern:

This NICNAS approach seems to regard that every CAS No. is a different chemical, where there are many entries on the current Inventory and there will be specific CAS No.s for particular chemicals within the scope of that entry that are NOT on the Inventory.

This approach was not my understanding (nor others) when the Act was set up around 1990. If we had known that the above situation would occur we would have tried to ensure every single CAS No. covering all the specific chemicals under a general entry would have been included.

Note: Today, 19 Aug 2013 I have been verbally informed by a senior official at NICNAS, that NICNAS staff now do check for entries on the AICS that would cover a proposed Notification.

Consequences of my June 2011 published Interpretation:

As I published my interpretation of what is the chemical inventory in June 2011 publically to Australian Industry (where NICNAS received a copy) and NICNAS did not correct my interpretation, nor move to change the Act or Regulations, I regard my interpretation is legally correct that we have a Chemical Inventory in Australia (that happens to have CAS No.s in most cases). This means a Chemical entry can cover other CAS No.s not explicitly listed.

Suggested Consequences of such a NICNAS Error:

NICNAS should refund the fees paid to NICNAS to Applicants where such an error has occurred, plus pay for reasonable costs they incurred to prepare their notification, and pay for reasonable costs the notification process delays caused to bring such a chemical to market.

Problem where a Generic Chemical Name is Chosen

NICNAS has allowed the company with PLC/1138 to choose the generic name "Alkyd Resin". My brief discussion with a senior official at NICNAS has alerted me that the PLC/1138 chemical could not come under the generic CAS No. 63148-69-6 that covers all Alkyd Resins in Australia.

I then raised my concern that the company had been allowed to use the generic name "Alkyd Resin" when clearly it must be a Modified Alkyd Resin.

Based on the generic name "Alkyd Resin" purchasers of this product who would typically assume it is a standard Alkyd Resin which is misleading.

Comments: Please send any comments to myself Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au and directly to NICNAS to AICS.Officer@nicnas.gov.au

• Reforming NICNAS: What will Work Best?

Editor's Comment: By now some of you will have read the Draft Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) for the various options for reforming the National Industrial Chemicals Notification & Assessment Scheme, which I sent out with the last Notes, and in particular their preferred Option 3.

Please make your views known directly to the NICNAS Review Team at Australian Dept of Health & Ageing by 5pm Friday, 23 August 2013. Em: NICNAS.review@health.gov.au.

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

The **Stakeholder Information Session** I attended made it clear that my pragmatic suggested approach would not be followed. The approach I suggested, was for our Toxicologists in Industry and in NICNAS to only be working on chemicals and mixtures being notified to NICNAS that classify as hazardous under the GHS Safety, Health or Environmental Hazard criteria.

For all non GHS hazardous chemicals or mixtures, I suggested we follow the pragmatic New Zealand approach, except that we require these new chemicals to be alerted prior to entry into Australia along with the concentration in each product where an ingredient is hazardous, and then report the quantities of each chemical imported to NICNAS annually.

The Option 3 the Review proposed had NICNAS still doing a detailed check of all of these non-GHS hazardous chemicals and non-GHS hazardous mixtures alerted to them, to the extent it would create a significant workload for NICNAS and industry each year.

I agree (to capture errors made) that a database scan of the CAS No.s by an automated computer program should be done monthly to alert NICNAS (and then the company or person importing) to those products which have GHS Hazardous Chemicals ingredients such that a product is actually classified as a GHS Hazardous Chemical, in particular the environmentally hazardous ones.

For other chemicals that become classified as hazardous with time, these would be caught up in the regular computer scan (at that time) and a notification process involving all the companies bringing in the chemical (at a hazardous concentration in their product(s)) could then occur.

The essence of the above approach was put to the Melbourne October 2012 NICNAS Review workshop, where we had a consensus on the day between Industry, Unions and the Community to only spend expensive and limited toxicological resources on chemicals / mixtures that classify as hazardous.

One of the reasons that I have suggested the above approach is to be able to eventually have one Industrial Chemicals Control Scheme for both Australia and New Zealand where we only spend time and money on chemicals that cause a GHS chemical hazard.

Introducing tracking of the non-hazardous chemicals, and non-hazardous mixtures with GHS hazardous ingredients, would be a reasonable request for New Zealand to agree to.

I am also aware that PACIA is putting forward a proposal to raise the amounts that may be imported under the No Unreasonable Risk Exemption from 100kg to 1000kg, plus a range of other changes to allow the system to work more effectively with NICNAS.

However I regard the 1000 kg level for a non-hazardous chemical be quite an arbitrary and unnecessary limit. Maybe 1000kg is a reasonable limit for the GHS hazardous ingredients at >1% in non-hazardous mixtures.

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

• **IMAP - Stage One Chemicals Inform'n Request**
(Voluntary Provision of Information on chemicals for which assessment will commence in 2013-2014)

NICNAS would like introducers and users of the [Stage One chemicals](#) to provide of information on use, marketshare, products & concentrations in these products. A [template](#) for the provision of exposure information is available. Hazard or other relevant information can also be provided by stakeholders. Please provide data on the 742 chemicals for which **assessment will commence in 2013-2014** by 1 October 2013 to imap@nicnas.gov.au

The Excel spreadsheet (with approx. 3000 chemicals) is at: www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0010/6121/Stage-One-Final-List-July-2013-.xlsx. This spreadsheet contains:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1/ AICS Chemical Name | 2/ Human Health Assessment Status |
| 3/ Environment Assessment Status | 4/ Chemicals for which NICNAS holds data |
| 5/ Chemicals for which concern has been raised overseas | |
| 6/ Chemicals identified in cord blood | |
| These include (but are not limited to): | |
| - Compounds of Cadmium, Nickel or Cobalt; | - Petroleum Refinery Gases and Oils; |
| - Fatty Amines; | - Cationic Surfactants; |
| - Benzidine-Congener Dyes; and | - a Subset of Hair-Dyes restricted overseas |
| 7/ Additional Information | |

There is also an Excel Template spreadsheet for exposure data that NICNAS wants industry to complete containing: Chemical Use; Quantity imported in a 12mth period; Estimated Market Share (if known); Product name(s) it is an ingredient in; Concentration in the Product(s);

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/implementation-of-imap-stage-one/voluntary-provision-of-information-on-stage-one-chemicals and from <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/issues-and-consultations/publications> Chemical Gazette Aug 2013

• **Update: 4th Tranche IMAP Assessments**

4th Tranche IMAP Assessments are now available. There was a 6 week opportunity to comment to the 9th August.

[Tier II—human health assessments](#) (identified by Tranche Four in the tranche column, is the only Spreadsheet with Assessments that you can then link to on the Web.

Note: This spreadsheet includes all the Tranches.

Some of the 113 Chemicals in Tranche 4 that caught my attention are (with weblinks from the spreadsheet):

2-Butanone	CAS	78-93-3	Chromic Acid	CAS	7738-94-5
Alcohols, C12-18, Ethoxylated	CAS	68213-23-0	Phenol	CAS	108-95-2
Sulfurous Acid, Disodium Salt	CAS	7757-83-7			

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

email: imap@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessments/public-comment

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• The Poisons Standard (the SUSMP No.4)

August 2013 Ver 4 of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons (SUSMP) is finally released.

Hardcopy Cost \$88. The Electronic version is free from the ComLaw website via: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-poisons-standard.htm#electronic

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

• Carbonyl Sulfide: Schedule 7 as a Fumigant

The ACCS recommended that Carbonyl Sulfide when packed and labelled for use as a fumigant be included in Schedule 7 (Dangerous Poison) and Appendix J (Conditions for Availability & Use of S7 Poisons).

The following reasons were noted:

- Carbonyl Sulfide was efficient against stored grain pests and imported biological products. It would be an efficient substitute for other toxic fumigants.
- There was a risk of acute toxicity for applicators and bystanders.
- Carbonyl Sulfide has a steep acute dose response curve and neurotoxicity.
- Toxicological database was limited.
- The toxicity profile of COS satisfies the criteria for Sched 7.
- As a fumigant, it will require specialist training and equipment for use.

The Delegates Interim Decision reasons included:

- Carbonyl Sulfide has the potential to cause neurotoxicity and must be carefully handled. However, the availability of an alternate fumigant to possibly replace other more toxic fumigants is a potential benefit.
- The acute toxicity of Carbonyl Sulfide appears to fit with Schedule 6 criteria, but the steepness of the dose-response curve, the potential for neurotoxicity with chronic exposure, and the gaps in the available toxicity data suggest that Schedule 7 would be more appropriate.
- Workers using Carbonyl Sulfide as a fumigant will need appropriate training and specialist equipment to mitigate exposure.

The implementation date for this decision is 1 Sept 2013.

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1306-final-02-accs.htm#carbo

Food Chemical Issues

• Quillaja Extract Food Additive (Emulsifier)

Application A1075: Quillaja Extract is obtained by aqueous extraction of the bark, stems and branches of the *Quillaja Saponaria* tree (soap bark tree) which is native to China and South America. The extract contains a mixture of over 100 tri-Terpenoid Saponins. The Saponins consist mainly of Quillaic Acid as the hydrophobic moiety with various attached Oligosaccharides. Quillaja Extract functions as an emulsifier due to the amphipathic nature of the Saponins.

The Application requested maximum permitted levels (MPLs) ranging from 30 to 40 mg Quillaja Saponins/kg depending on the type of beverage. The food technology assessment concluded that Quillaja Extract fulfils the stated technological function as an emulsifier at the proposed levels of use. There are no public health and safety concerns associated with the proposed addition of Quillaja Extract to the food categories requested.

[Call for submissions - 26 July 2013 \(pdf 713 kb\)](#) by 6 Sept.

[Risk Technical Assessment Report](#) (41page pdf)

[Application](#) (zip file 14660 kb)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/applicationa1075quil5602.aspx

• Fungal Chitosan as a Processing Aid – A1077

Application A1077: The purpose of this application is to permit the use of Fungal Chitosan from *Aspergillus Niger* as a processing aid for a number of purposes including as a fining and clarifying agent in the manufacture of wine, beer, cider, spirits and food-grade Ethanol.

Chitosan is insoluble in alcoholic beverages. The precipitates it forms with unwanted components in alcoholic beverages during processing are removed via filtration or similar processes. Therefore, no analytical method is needed to check for chitosan residues.

The available data indicate that Fungal Chitosan is an efficacious treatment of wine and alcoholic beverages as a processing aid to improve clarity and stability of the products by removing unwanted components during production and that it does not perform a technological function in the final food.

The allergenic potential of products derived using fungal chitosan as a processing aid is considered to be negligible.

12 Aug 2013: The [FSANZ now calls for submissions](#) to assist consideration of the draft food regulatory measure by the 23 Sept 2013, to Submissions@foodstandards.gov.au.

www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Documents/A1077-Chitosan-CFS.pdf (Admin Assessment Report 17 pages)

www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Documents/A1077-Chitosan-SD1.pdf (Supporting Doc 16 pages)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/applicationa1077fung5726.aspx

• Raw Milk Risks too Great: FSANZ Chief Scientist

July 2013: Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) has completed an extensive risk assessment of raw cow's milk and concluded that the risk to the public is too high to change those current processing requirements. The evidence shows that even extremely good hygiene procedures won't ensure dangerous pathogens aren't present in raw milk.

See FSANZ [risk assessment and documentation on raw milk](#) from Proposal P1007 which seeks to address issues in relation to production and sale of raw milk products in Australia arising from inconsistent legislation currently applying to domestic and imported dairy products, applications to FSANZ to permit raw milk products and any public health and safety issues from consumption of raw milk products.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/chiefscientistdesk/Pages/default.aspx

• Appl'n A1039 delayed - Low THC Hemp as a Food

On 19 June 2013, the COAG Legislative and Governance Forum on Food Regulation advised FSANZ that the due date for the completion of the review of the draft variation in arising from A1039 **had been extended** from 31 October 2012 to 16 May 2014.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/changes/circulars/Pages/Notification-Circular-10-13.aspx and more info at:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/applicationa1039lowt4708.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• The APVMA Regulations are Changing

New legislation governing the activities of the APVMA was passed by the Parliament of Australia on 28 June 2013.

[Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Legislation Amendment Bill 2012 \(external site\)](#). The [explanatory memorandum to the Bill \(external site\)](#) provides further information about the intent of the reforms introduced by the new legislation, which commence on 1 July 2014

The new legislation is intended to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the current APVMA regulatory arrangements.

The new laws provide the community with greater certainty that agvet chemicals authorised for use in Australia can be used safely.

While getting ready for the new legislation to commence the APVMA are improving the way they do business, for including:

- making applications & payment of fees easier to do online
- streamlined reporting of adverse experiences through a 'smart' online report form which takes into account information you have already entered
- improving their website to make it easier to find information
- making it easier to contact the APVMA
- adopting a risk based approach to compliance, including running a number of campaigns to tackle low risk compliance issues, and
- reviewing and updating all policies and procedures to improve the timeliness, and quality of decision making.

For information phone: +61-2-6210-4877,

Email: betterregulation@apvma.gov.au

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

• APVMA: Dioxins and Agricultural Chemicals

Extracts from the 25 July 2013 updated website.

Dioxins are environmental pollutants. The word 'dioxin' refers to a group of chemical compounds sharing similar structural, chemical and biological properties. Dioxins are not deliberately produced but are released into the environment in small amounts, mainly as by-products of combustion or certain chemical production processes.

Agricultural chemicals can contain dioxins as impurities within the formulation as unintended by-products of the manufacturing process. They may appear in some pesticides at trace levels. These impurities are identified as part of the registration process when pesticide manufacturers are required to provide detailed chemistry and manufacturing information

to the APVMA. Impurities that are reported are then assessed to determine if they present any risks to human health and/or the environment.

Pesticide manufacturers have a legal responsibility to ensure the product they are producing complies with the specifications approved as safe at the time of registration, including the level of impurities of toxicological significance such as dioxins.

Manufacturers of products are legally required to keep batch records including information about the quality of the active constituent(s) used in the formulated product.

The issues of dioxin impurities in 2,4-D products is being considered as part of the APVMA's review of these chemicals. A human health assessment is likely to be available at the end of 2013 in which the issue of dioxin contamination will be examined.

Phone: 02-62104701, email: contact@apvma.gov.au

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/chemicals/dioxins.php

• 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D) Review

July 2013 - APVMA proposes the cancellation of selected 2,4-D high volatile active constituent approvals, product registrations and associated label approvals. Responses from registrants and approval holder were due Thursday 18th July 2013.

In April 2006 the APVMA released the [2,4-D Preliminary Review Findings Report \(Environment\) Part One: 2,4-D high volatile esters \(PDF, 697kb\)](#).

The APVMA found that high volatile ester (HVE) (Ethyl Ester, Butyl Ester and Isobutyl Ester) forms of 2,4-D pose an unacceptable risk to crops and the environment.

To minimise the risks to people and the environment the APVMA proposed cancelling all approvals and registrations relating to the high volatile Ester forms of 2,4-D.

The APVMA on the 4 July 2013 advised selected 2,4-D HVE registrants and approval holders of their intention to cancel registrations and approvals on the basis of the findings contained within the [May 2013 APVMA Environment Report](#) (released in July 2013).

Information since 2006 was insufficient to change the recommendations contain in this report, specifically that on the available evidence the risks of the use of 2,4-D HVE are unacceptable.

The APVMA action proposed includes the immediate cessation of supply of the selected products and active constituents. Continued use of the cancelled product would be permitted (under APVMA permit) only until 31 August 2014 under strict conditions of use. These conditions will not permit the use of these cancelled products during summer.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/current/2_4_d.php

• Dichlorvos: Suspension of 6 Registered Products

The APVMA has formed the view that the use of Dichlorvos in certain circumstances may be harmful to human health. As such, the APVMA has decided to suspend product registrations and associated label approvals for 6 products (listed in the pdf), subject to specific instructions for use, until a new assessment of worker safety risks can be finalised. Registrants affected by these suspensions will be required to generate additional data as a condition of continued use during the suspension period.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/15/gazette_20130730.pdf (p15-21)

• NZ EPA: New Controls for OPC Insecticides

The reassessment of a group of Organophosphate and Carbamate-based insecticides (OPCs) followed questions about their negative effects on human health and the environment. Some will no longer be allowed to be used for plant pest control in New Zealand.

OPCs play a key role in pest management programmes for the horticultural, pastoral, arable and ornamental sectors in New Zealand. Several OPCs are used by home gardeners to control pests on vegetable gardens, flowers and lawns and a number are crucial in the maintenance of New Zealand's biosecurity, for example in the treatment of imported flowers or in the event of an incursion.

The full decision and controls document can be read by following the links: [The decision](#) (27 June 2013 (131 pages); [The controls](#) (27 June 2013 (902 pages)).

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/New_controls_announced_for_insecticides.aspx

• Report on Adverse AgVet Experiences for 2010

10 July 2013: The APVMA released the 2010 report of its Adverse Experience Reporting Program (AERP), containing information on submissions processed and classified involving adverse experiences with registered veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals.

[Adverse Experiences for Veterinary Medicines & Agricultural Chemicals – 2010](#) (pdf, 121 pages)

Agricultural Chemicals - Animal, Plants and Environmental Safety Section, is from page 104-112 of the 121 page report.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/news/2013/2013-07-10_aerp_2010.php

• New Agricultural Active Constituents (1)

Sulfoxaflor: Sulfoxaflor is an insecticide, belonging to the chemical class of Sulfoximines, and it acts through a unique interaction with the Nicotine Acetylcholine receptor in insects.

Sulfoxaflor is to be used for the control of various insect pests in broadacre, vegetable and fruit crops.

Chemical Name: N-[Methyloxido[1-[6-(Trifluoromethyl)-3-Pyridinyl]ethyl]-λ⁴-Sulfanylidene]Cyanamide; CAS Number: 946578-00-3; Minimum Purity: 950 g/kg; Formula: C₁₀H₁₀F₃N₃OS; MW: 277.27; Chemical Family: Sulfoximines; Mode of Action: Acts through a unique interaction with the nicotine acetylcholine receptor in insects.

Included in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP with a cut-off to Schedule 5 for products with ≤25% Sulfoxaflor, 1 Sept 2013 implementation date.

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

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2013/15/gazette_20130730.pdf (p14-16)

Dangerous Goods

• Transport of Dangerous Goods Laws Proposal

Proposed Amendment Package No.2: The proposed changes to the Transport of Dangerous Goods laws in Australia are expected to remove current inconsistencies with air and sea transportation, improve the clarity of some existing rules and update the laws so they are consistent with the latest editions of the UN Model Regulations.

The proposed changes will incorporate amendments from the 16th and 17th editions of UN Model Regulations for the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, and the regular NTC maintenance process.

[Explanation of Transport of Dangerous Goods Laws Amendment Package No.2 August 2013](#) (997Kb) (65 pages)

[Model Amendment Regulation Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail Package No.2 \(Consultation Draft\)](#) (1253Kb) (159 pages)

[ADG7 with proposed misc and UN16&17 changes highlighted \(8.13 MB\)](#) (864 pages)

[FAQs Dangerous Goods Amendment Package No.2 \(410.66 KB\)](#) (4 pages)

Open for public comment until 2 Sept 2013.

From: www.ntc.gov.au/viewpage.aspx?documentid=2417

• Dangerous Goods Transport Proposal Key Issues

Some of the Dangerous Goods Transport amendments include:

- better clarifying the description of Dangerous Goods
- adding additional Dangerous Goods to the list of dangerous goods
- requiring minimum sized markings on large packages of Dangerous Goods
- ensuring the transport of infectious substances comply with the law
- providing clear requirements around how and where transport documents are kept on a vehicle transporting Dangerous Goods
- ensuring appropriate ventilation is on a vehicle that is transporting flammable gases so as to prevent the build-up of vapours
- ensuring compliance plates on tankers contain essential legible information for inspectors
- clarifying the need for a tow-truck driver to have a Dangerous Goods licence or be accompanied by a licensed dangerous goods driver when towing a vehicle transporting Dangerous Goods
- requiring that an emergency must plan be activated or emergency procedures followed if a dangerous situation occurs.
- the List of Emergency Action Codes has been updated
- the Chronic - Long-term aquatic hazard criteria has gained a lot more detail and has been split 3 groups Chronic 1 & 2 requirements in each which is consistent with the GHS criteria since the 3rd Revised Edition.:
 - a/ Non-rapidly degradable substances for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available;
 - b/ Rapidly degradable substances for which there are adequate chronic toxicity data available;
 - c/ Substances for which adequate chronic toxicity data are not available (which is essentially what we knew as Chronic I & Chronic 2 in the ADG7 & the old EU Aq. Risk phrases).
- New UN No.s 3482-3506 (which includes e.g. Iodine; various Calcium Hypochlorites; Krill Meal; and Mercury contained in Manufactured Articles (>1kg land & sea; >15g by air)).
- Additional Special Provisions 342-366 plus 28 existing SPs are modified.
- Adding the new Marking for packages containing Limited Quantities (which no longer has the UN No. in the centre & if to be transported by air needs a Y in the centre).

It is proposed that a voluntary transition period will commence on 1 July 2014. From this date, industry can voluntarily comply with the new laws. It is proposed that the updated laws will become mandatory on 1 July 2015.

Individuals and organisations are invited to make a submission to the NTC until Monday 2nd Sept 2013. Please visit the NTC homepage (www.ntc.gov.au) and select "Make a submission to the NTC" from the News and Publications menu. You will need to register so that you can Login with a Password.

For information contact: National Transport Commission

L 15/ 628 Bourke Street, Melbourne VIC 3000

Ph: 03-9236-5000, enquiries@ntc.gov.au, www.ntc.gov.au

From: www.ntc.gov.au/filemedia/Publications/FAQsDGoodsAmendmentPackNo2.pdf FAQs Dangerous Goods Amendment Package No.2 (4 pages)

• Omitted Items from the Dangerous Goods Proposal

4.2.1 Limited quantities – documentation is still required

Preliminary Consultation made it clear that there are a wide variety of views as to whether any or all of the changes made to Chapter 3.4 DANGEROUS GOODS PACKED IN LIMITED QUANTITIES in the 17th edition should apply in Australia.

The proposed new 3.4.10 has not been included, as this would remove documentation requirements for limited quantities transported by land, which is one of the UN17 issues that requires further analysis.

In order to conduct a regulatory impact analysis the NTC will need to obtain more detailed information concerning incidents involving limited quantities, or about any avoidable costs in complying with limited quantities requirements. This information will be canvassed through a separate discussion paper.

4.2.2 Australian Special Provision AU02 – unchanged

The amendments were intended to modify AU02 to make it clear that its purpose was to exclude the goods that it applied to, such as Gas Oil and Diesel Oil, from categorisation as Class 3 Dangerous Goods only – it was not the purpose of AU02 to exclude goods from categorisation as any other Class of Dangerous Goods. E.g. Environmentally Hazardous Substance.

It became clear in the preliminary consultation for Amendment Package No.2 conducted by the NTC that giving effect to AU02 in the way that was originally intended could involve significant costs to some sectors of industry. Again, it was felt that a regulatory impact analysis of the proposed changes should occur before any change was made.

Comment: In the draft ADG Code you will find that the entry does not reflect the decision to omit this change and it now incorrectly reads: "Such substances will normally be C1 combustible liquids which are not subject to this Code unless they meet the criteria for another Class or Division."

4.2.3 Other omissions

Three other proposed amendments that are no longer in the Package. These amendments relate to:

- the definition of consignor in the Model Law
- the definition of aggregate quantity in the Model Subordinate Law
- a clarification concerning the transport of nominally empty Intermediate Bulk Containers.

In each case, preliminary feedback was received indicating that a number of stakeholders believed that the proposed changes would involve costs that should be subject to regulatory impact analysis.

Subject to obtaining sufficient information for the purpose of analysing the impacts in detail for each of the omitted items referred to in this section, it is proposed to submit each of those items to regulatory impact analysis, and if then appropriate, to include each item in Package No. 3.

[Explanation of Transport of Dangerous Goods Laws Amendment Package No.2 August 2013](#) (65 pages)

From: www.ntc.gov.au/filemedia/Reports/ExplanationTransportDGLawAmend.pdf

• IMDG Code & IATA Regs Change in UN No. Size

A key change is that the UN letters & UN No. on packages >30 kg or L is the mandatory size of 12mm & 6mm height for 5-30 kg or L (IATA Regs and IMDG from 1 Jan 2014). ADG Code is expected to require this from 1 July 2015. Currently it asks for 7mm height for packages >25kg or >25L and 5mm height for 5-25kg or L.

From: *IATA Regulations and the IMDG Code.*

These sizes are larger than are in the ADG Code (which has 7mm >25kg & >25L and 5mm for >5kg or >5L to 25kg or 25L)

• NSW Storage of Hazardous Chemicals Placarding

NSW Workplaces using, storing and handling hazardous chemicals in tanks or in quantities exceeding prescribed quantities are required to be placarded under the [NSW Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011](#) (WHS Regulation). This guide provides information on how to identify when placarding is needed and the types of placards required.

Public'n: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/placarding-for%20storage-of-hazardous-chemicals-4630.pdf (20 pages)

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Pages/placarding-for-storage-of-hazardous-chemicals.aspx (with thanks to Dr Lara Wallis for the alert)

• New NZ Storage Rules for Aerosols Proposed

The suggested changes to the current conditions would provide alternatives to the current requirement to store certain quantities of aerosols at least three metres away from a site's boundary, or from sensitive areas on a site, such as offices.

The proposed alternatives to a separation distance include requiring buildings be constructed to contain fires and have sprinkler systems.

[Amendment to Site and Storage Conditions Aerosols \(pdf\)](#) (May 2013, 13 pages)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/storing-aerosols.aspx

• Victorian Dangerous Goods (S&H) Draft Code

The updated Code: Probably published by end of Sept 2013.

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

From: Contact with the Worksafe Vic Committee

• WA: Dangerous Goods Transport Fines

20 June 2013: Two serious breaches have led to \$14,000 in court fines this week in WA where 2 WA company's trucks were stopped by traffic police officers – who have undergone intensive training from DMP Dangerous Goods Officers – on 13 Aug 2012 in Northam, WA & 28 Sept 2012 in Cataby, WA.

The company was found to have inadequate safety equipment, incorrect placarding, no dangerous goods transport documentation and no compartment or 'holder' for emergency information.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105_17891.aspx

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NSW EPA: Coal Seam Gas Regulation

The NSW Government's policy framework is aimed at balancing the growth of the CSG industry with the need to protect the valuable agricultural land and water resources, and residential communities.

NSW CSG Measures:

- an Office of Coal Seam Gas (OCSG) within NSW Department of Trade & Investment will oversee the regulation of CSG matters;
- the assessment of applications for coal seam gas exploration, assessment or production will be the responsibility of the OCSG or the NSW Department of Planning and Infrastructure;
- the NSW EPA is the lead [regulator of environmental and health impacts](#) of CSG activities in NSW;
- all exploration, assessment and production titles and activities, once approved, by OCSG or DP&I, are required to hold an environment protection licence issued by the EPA
- the Chief Scientist and Engineer will conduct an independent review of all CSG activities in NSW, including the impact on water catchments
- a proposed two-kilometre exclusion zone will be imposed around residential areas to prevent any new CSG exploration, assessment and production activities
- exclusion zones are proposed to apply to identified Critical Industry Clusters such as the viticulture & equine industries.

<http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing/coalseamgas.htm>

• Stockholm Convention: HBCD Flame Retardant Ban

HBCD, the third most commonly-used flame retardant chemical, was added to the Stockholm Convention for global elimination with a five-year exemption for use in building insulation. The listing also requires labeling new building insulation products containing HBCD which helps countries separate dangerous products and wastes. Delegates rejected a proposal to allow recycling of products containing HBCD – a practice prohibited by the Convention.

http://ipen.org/pdfs/ipen_cop6_press-release_10_may_2013.pdf

<http://www.ipen.org/cop6/2013/05/10/flame-retardant-ban-stalls-on-asbestos-and-paraquat/> and www.ipen.org

Note: As at 18 August 2013 the Stockholm Convention had not updated its webpage with this information. www.pops.int

• Toxic Flame Retardant Chemicals: Public Guide

A Public Interest Guide to Toxic Flame Retardant Chemicals, by Joseph DiGangi, PhD, Senior Science and Technical Advisor, IPEN, was updated in April 2013. 32 page pdf.

http://ipen.org/pdfs/ipen_flame_retardants_v2_6.pdf

This public interest guide is a concise introduction to the science and politics of toxic flame retardants and includes a section on possible actions that can help reduce the harms of toxic chemicals to human health and the environment. It aims to raise public awareness about this harmful class of substances and stimulate action to reform how chemicals are produced, used, and substituted so that harms from toxic chemical exposure can ultimately be eliminated.

The International POPs Elimination Network (IPEN) is a global network of more than 700 public interest non-governmental organizations working together for the elimination of persistent organic pollutants, on an expedited yet socially equitable basis.

From: www.ipen.org

• NZ EPA Decision Released on Antifouling Paints

NZ EPA 26 June 2013: New controls have been introduced to stop damage to our marine environment from toxic paints used as protective coatings on ships and other vessels.

Known as antifouling paints, they are applied to the hulls of vessels and to objects submerged in water to prevent aquatic organisms, or biofoul, from building up on the surface. They provide biosecurity protection from the introduction and transfer of indigenous and non-indigenous species in and around New Zealand waters as well as help to maintain a boat's performance and integrity.

Some posed risks to human and environmental health that were considered too great to allow their continued import or manufacture. Analysis showed that for approximately a third of the paints the NZ EPA assessed, the potential levels of risk associated with their lifecycle and use patterns outweighed any identified benefits, and in some cases significantly.

Time-limited approvals of 4 or 10 years for these high risk paints would allow industry time to source alternative, long-term solutions for aquatic pest control, including alternative paints. For the remaining substances, controls have been put in place, some of which are new, to ensure they are used safely and that any residual negative effects are managed effectively.

[The decision](#) (26 June 2013, 62 pages); [The controls document](#) (June 2013, 377 pages)

Summary: 1/ The approvals for paints containing one or more of 8 of the active ingredients have been retained, with additional controls added. 2/ Time-limited approvals of either 4 or 10 years have been given to paints containing one or more of 4 other active ingredients, with additional controls added. 3/ The approvals for paints containing 2 or more active ingredients have been declined.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/Decision_released_on_antifouling_paints.aspx

Standards & Codes

• Stds – www.saiglobal.com/shop

[ISO 9038:2013](#): Determination of Sustained Combustibility of Liquids. The procedure is applicable to paints (including water-borne paints), varnishes, paint binders, solvents, petroleum or related products & adhesives, which have a flash point. Not applicable to painted surfaces in respect of assessing their potential fire hazards. Published 4 July 2013, 11 pages, pdf \$152.24, hardcopy \$169.16, both \$241.05.

[ISO 13274:2013](#): Packaging - Transport packaging for dangerous goods - Plastics compatibility testing for packaging and IBCs. Published 5 Aug 2013, 27 pages, pdf \$90.95, hardcopy \$101.06, both \$144.00.

[ISO 16495:2013](#): Packaging - Transport packaging for dangerous goods - Test methods. Published 24 July 2013, 52 pages, pdf \$201.16, hardcopy \$224.62, both \$320.08.

[PD CEN/TR 15120:2013](#): Tanks for Transport of Dangerous Goods - Guidance And Recommendations For Loading, Transport And Unloading. Published 30 June 2013, 22 pages, pdf \$275.43, hardcopy \$153.54.

[BS ISO 13073-2:2013](#): Ships and Marine Technology - Risk Assessment on Anti-Fouling Systems on Ships - Part 2: Marine Environmental Risk Assessment Method For Anti-Fouling Systems On Ships Using Biocidally Active Substances. Published 30 June 2013, 22 pages, pdf \$170.02, hardcopy \$100.95.

• Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop

[DR HB 436](#): Risk management guidelines - Companion to AS/NZS ISO 31000:2009. Revision of the 2004 Guidelines. Pub: 20 June 2013. 112 pages. Free pdf, \$50.63 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)

Draft 2016 NFPA 497: Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas. *Public comment closes 3 Jan 2014.*

From: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&code=497&tab=nextedition

Draft 2017 NFPA 499: Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas. *Public comment closes 7 July 2014.*

From: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&code=499&tab=nextedition

Draft 2017 NFPA 654: Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids. *Public comment closes 7 July 2014.*

From: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&code=654&tab=nextedition

Draft 2017 NFPA 704: Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response. *Public comment closes 7 July 2014.*

From: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?mode=code&code=704&tab=nextedition

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 EN ISO 9038:2013e review.

Codes Newsletter: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/nfpa-news

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

• Dangerous Goods Transport - 3 Sep 2013, Melb

Organised by the RACI National HS&E Division. RMIT Melbourne 5pm-9pm incl. dinner. Cost \$115, or \$65 RACI, Accord, AIOH, SCAA, DGAG, AIDGC, iChemE members.

Brochure: www.raci.org.au/document/item/1246 ph: 03-9328-2808, email: raci-vic@raci.org.au

RACI HS&E Div'n: <https://www.raci.org.au/divisions/health-safety-environment-division>

From: www.raci.org.au/events/category/health-safety-and-environment-division

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

A key chemical regulations and trade Conference.

From: www.chemcon.net/

• Contaminated Site Assessment, Remediation, Mgmt

Risk Based Site Assessment: 11-13 Sept 2013, Sydney.

Remediation Principles & Closure: 6-8 Nov 2013, Sydney.

University of Technology Sydney, Ultimo. Cost \$1380 each.

From: <http://www.science.uts.edu.au/courses/csarm.html>

• Dangerous Goods Transport - 17 Sep 2013, NSW

Organised by the RACI National HS&E Division. West Ryde, 1pm-5pm followed by a dinner. Cost \$150, or \$110 RACI, Accord, AIOH, SCAA, DGAG, AIDGC, iChemE members.

ph: 02-9663-4960, email: raci-nsw@raci.org.au

RACI HS&E Div'n: <https://www.raci.org.au/divisions/health-safety-environment-division>

From: www.raci.org.au/events/event/dangerous-goods-transport-symposium

• 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

• Pollution Management - 18 Sep 2013, Sydney

Half-day seminar, 18-09-2013 2-5pm, North Ryde. Covers the practices and challenges from the chemical industry, the regulatory authorities, their experiences and perspectives, to field operational emergency responses and to legal perspective from lawyers. Cost \$120 (\$70 RACI Member).

From: www.raci.org.au/events/event/pollution-management-seminar

• AIDGC Conference 27th Sept 2013, Sydney

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

Go to www.aidgc.org.au/news.html to download a program and registration form. Please register by 20th Sept.

- **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 www.actra.org.au/news.html

- **ACTRA 6th Scientific Meeting: 17-18 Oct 2013**

Precautionary Principle (2 Keynote speakers). Other themes: advances in human health risk assessment, endocrine disruption, etc. Held at University House, ANU, Canberra.

Flyer: www.actra.org.au/files/6th%20ASM%20Call%20for%20papers%202013.pdf

More information: secretariat@actra.org.au

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

- **Lab Managers Conference 18-20 Nov 13, Brisbane**

- **& Lab Design Conference 20-21 Nov 13, Brisbane**

1/ Lab Managers topics include latest regulatory updates, handling scientific and technical staff, legislative changes and beneficial technologies. 2/ Lab Design covers understanding the latest in standards, services and design when designing, renovating or building a laboratory.

Brochure and Registration: www.labmanagers.org.au/storage/lmcand-ld13/LMC%20Brochure%202013.pdf

Lab Design: <http://scienceindustry.com.au/storage/documents/lmcand-ld13/LDprogweb.pdf>

Non-members: Managers Conference costs \$1180 EB, \$1395, both Conferences \$1475 Early Bird (EB), \$1920

From: www.labmanagers.org.au/

- **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

- **HazMat 2014, Melbourne, 14-15th May 2014**

- **“Achieving a Productive & Resilient Industry”**

HazMat 2014 will be held in Melbourne (at the Darebin Arts Centre), on 14&15th May 2014. The HazMat 2014 Conference Exhibition Booth & Sponsorship brochure will be available in August 2013 at: www.fpaa.com.au/events

HazMat Conference Program becomes available in Dec 2013.

Please contact Events Department, FPAA,

ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: Events@fpaa.com.au.

- **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.

Email to: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

- **Download RACI HS&E / RES Presentations**

Download seven presentations from the Effects of Chemicals on the Environment Symposium, 6 Aug 2013 which was organised by the RACI Vic HS&E Group in conjunction with the Risk Engineering Society, Vic Chapter.

Download from: www.raci.org.au/branches/vic-branch/health-safety-environment-group

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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