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*A Happy Christmas and
New Year to everyone.*

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

• Minamata Convention on Mercury: Australia Signs

16 Oct 2013: Australia has become one of 92 signatory countries to the Minamata Convention on Mercury, signed in Japan on 10 October 2013. The international initiative aims to protect human health and the environment from releases of mercury and mercury.

Full text of the Treaty: www.mercuryconvention.org/Convention/tabid/3426/Default.aspx

7 Nov 2013: The United States has strengthened the international effort to bring down emissions and releases of a notorious heavy metal after simultaneously signing and ratifying the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

www.mercuryconvention.org/ and

www.mercuryconvention.org/News/GlobalTreatyOnMercuryPollutionGetsBoostfrom/tabid/3524/Default.aspx

From: www.unep.org/hazardoussubstances/MinamataConvention/DiplomaticConference/tabid/105832/Default.aspx

• Workplace Exposure to Carcinogens in NZ

13 Sept 2013: The NZ EPA have welcomed a new Massey University report on New Zealand workers' exposure to substances that cause cancer, as it aids the NZ EPA's work in reducing risks.

[Massey University's NZ Carcinogens report](#) is a Study report for the NZ Department of Labour, by the Centre for Public Health Research – 23 May 2013 (25 pages).

The Aims were: (i) To provide a detailed assessment of the extent and industrial distribution of workplace carcinogens in New Zealand; (ii) to identify key industries and key carcinogens for which intervention would result in marked reductions in occupational cancer; and (iii) in selected key industries, to review the intervention strategies currently in place and evaluate the barriers to the implementation of additional interventions.

Some of the main conclusions on page 25 are: • There are more than 50 known human carcinogens commonly present in New Zealand workplaces. • There are more than an additional 100 possible or probable human carcinogens present in New Zealand workplaces. • Of the agricultural chemicals currently in use in New Zealand's agricultural sector, none are known human carcinogens, but numerous are suspected to be carcinogenic to humans. • The industries for which an increased cancer risk has been observed repeatedly in epidemiological studies and have the highest number of potentially exposed workers include: Agriculture; Construction; Health services; Machinery & equipment manufacturing (mfg); Metal product mfg; Wood & paper product mfg.

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

• Tattoo Inks contain Toxic Elements

From the Radio National Background Briefing program aired on Sunday 3rd Nov 2013 with additional information from their website.

"Tattoos are now part of mainstream fashion. Nearly three million Australians have been 'inked' and with the surge in popularity concerns are being raised about the toxicity of some of the inks used, as well as a lack of health."

An ABC investigation, by the Background Briefing Radio National program, "has found that a number of tattoo inks being sold in Australia contain toxins, including a possible carcinogen.

Tattoo ink containing PolyAromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) at levels above European guidelines, as well as evidence of other toxins that have the potential to cause DNA damage, has been found in Australia in a preliminary study by the National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology.

In one black tattoo ink tested, several PAHs were detected."

22 Nov 2013 Correction: In the original program Background Briefing made a significant error when they said the test commissioned by found a compound that is 'known to cause cancer'. What The Background Briefing test did find in the black ink was the compound Naphthalene, which is [classified](#) as 'reasonably anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen' or 'Possibly Carcinogenic'. [Previous studies](#) overseas have found Benzo(a)pyrene, which is a 'known human carcinogen', in black inks. Background Briefing made the error by confusing the results of overseas ink analysis with the testing conducted in Brisbane.

Background Briefing acknowledges there is insufficient evidence to say a direct link between tattoo inks and an increased risk of cancer has been established.

[Download the Audio.](#) (mp3 15.4Mb)

The transcript is on the website.

There are additional documents that you can download from the site.

[Statement from NICNAS](#)

[Statement from the TGA](#)

[PAH analysis of tattoo ink](#) (an Excel Spreadsheet)

[Who Gets Tattoos? Demographic and Behavioural Correlates of Ever Being Tattooed in a Representative Sample of Men and Women by Wendy Heywood et al](#)

[Microbial status and product labelling of 58 original tattoo inks by T Hogsberg et al](#)

[NZ July 2013 Survey of Selected Samples of Tattoo Inks for the Presence of Heavy Metals](#)

From: www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundbriefing/epidemic-of-ink-v2/5053424

Editor: Before this program I had not realised that Tattoo Inks are actually regulated as cosmetics! There have been responses from NICNAS (who regulate cosmetics in Australia) and the TGA (who only regulate Therapeutic Goods (TGs) and not cosmetics that are not TGs), but these responses show that there is nothing extra being done by these Australian Authorities to manage the hazards of chemicals using in tattoo inks.

• **Tattoo Inks: NZ Survey on Heavy Metals**

NZ Health Ministry advises caution for individuals seeking tattoos because of the theoretical risk of [heavy metals present in some tattooing inks](#).

[Survey of Selected Samples of Tattoo Inks for the Presence of Heavy Metals \(pdf, 549 KB\)](#)

From: www.health.govt.nz/publication/survey-selected-samples-tattoo-inks-presence-heavy-metals-2013

• **Qld: Asbestos in Rural Accommodation**

26 Sept 2013: Asbestos-containing materials were regularly used in products used to build homesteads, houses, cottages, shearers' quarters and other accommodation provided for farm workers. They can be found in external and internal walls, eaves, flooring, roofs and fencing.

The two main types of material that contain asbestos are:

1/ friable asbestos-containing materials, are potentially very dangerous; 2/ non-friable asbestos-containing materials, which are not dangerous if they are in good condition and remain undisturbed.

As a general rule, if the building was built:

a/ before the mid 1980s, it is highly likely that it would have some materials containing asbestos; b/ between the mid 1980s and 1990, it is likely that it would have materials containing asbestos.

Information: [Asbestos: a guide for minor renovation](#) (pdf, 6.4 Mb) or visit www.qld.gov.au/asbestos to view the short film [Clear and present danger: Asbestos exposed](#)

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/publications/safe/rural/sept13/asbestos-in-rural-accommodation/index.htm#_UqPDUicw-KI

Also: **Steer Clear of Asbestos in Holiday DIY Projects**

A recent report into DIY work in NSW homes published by Dr Deborah Yates (St Vincent's Hospital, Sydney) in the [Medical Journal of Australia](#) (non-Queensland Government link) shows that most renovators (61%) have been exposed to asbestos. Of these, only 12% reported using respiratory protection regularly.

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/publications/safe/oct13/asbestos-diy-projects/index.htm#_UqPFyicw-KI

Also: **Individual Exemption Granted for Asbestos Relocation**

Following concerns raised by house removal companies about the practicalities of the prohibition to transport asbestos containing material (ACM) while they are relocating houses, the first individual exemption has been granted for relocating an asbestos containing structure.

A national approach is now being developed, but in the interim, Workplace Health and Safety Queensland (WHSQ) will consider individual exemptions on application by businesses that transport structures containing asbestos.

The exemption applies for any future work involving transportation of structures containing asbestos.

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/publications/safe/oct13/asbestos-exemption/index.htm#_UqPKoicw-KI

• **New Synthetic Drugs now Outlawed**

7 Oct 2013: The amendments to the NSW Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985 (DMTA) make it an offence to possess, manufacture, supply, or advertise psychoactive substances, or to possess, supply, or manufacture substances listed in Schedule 9 of the Commonwealth Poisons Standard, with penalties of \$2,200 or two years imprisonment.

In addition, 45 new substances, which consist mainly of Synthetic Cannabinoids, Cathinone Analogues and Synthetic Phenethylamines, are now considered prohibited drugs after being added to Schedule 1 of the DMTA on 27 September 2013.

New psychoactive substances which appear on the market can now be prohibited under the new offences and a penalty of up to two years imprisonment will apply to their sale and manufacture.

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1003527

13 Oct 2013: All states and territory drug laws now amended to capture dangerous and harmful synthetic drugs.

And: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1003462

• Lithium Button Battery Hazard for Kids

If a child swallows a Lithium button battery, the battery can get stuck in the child's throat and burn through the oesophagus in as little as two hours. Repair can require feeding and breathing tubes and multiple surgeries. Children under five years old are at the greatest risk.

There are two videos about this hazard, plus safety tips and information.

[Australian Parents Protect Their Children from Swallowing Lithium Batteries](#)

[Hunter's Story - A Boy Who Swallowed a Lithium Battery](#)

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/993224

• Construction Dust: UK HSE Info Sheet (Rev 2)

Construction dust is not just a nuisance – it can seriously damage your health and some types can eventually even kill. Regularly breathing these dusts over a long time can therefore cause life-changing lung diseases.

There are three main types: ■ silica dust; ■ wood dust; and ■ lower toxicity dusts.

The main dust-related diseases affecting construction workers are: ■ lung Cancer; ■ Silicosis; ■ Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease (COPD); & ■ Asthma.

Construction Information Sheet No 36 (Rev 2) 06/13 at: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/cis36.pdf (6 pages):

Found on p18 of the HSE Summer 2013 H&S newsletter www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/newsletter.htm

• Welding Tanks containing Flammable Substances

WA Dept of Commerce Worksafe Safety Alert 09-2013.

A worker used an electric arc welder to attach a bracket to a sealed metal tank. The tank had previously contained flammable liquids including Methanol. When the worker commenced tack welding the bracket to the outside of the tank, the tank started to make rumbling noises and an explosion occurred. The explosion blew the lid off the tank and pulled the tank supports out of the concrete floor. No-one was injured in this incident, but there was significant potential for serious injury or death.

www.commerce.wa.gov.au/WorkSafe/PDF/Safety_alerts/2013/09-2013_Welding_tanks.pdf (1 page alert)

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/WorkSafe/PDF/Safety_alerts/alerts_2013.html

• Picric Acid Explosion Fear cause an Evacuation

24 Oct 2013: Two small bottles of Picric Acid forced the evacuation of around 5,000 staff and students from the city campus of Sydney's University of Technology amid fears of an explosion.

Police say at about 11am university staff found two bottles of Picric Acid had been exposed to air and crystallised, making the chemicals unstable.

Authorities blocked off several streets surrounding the university's main tower block in the inner-city suburb of Ultimo while police, firefighters and a hazardous materials team attended the scene.

People were allowed to return to the tower and three other evacuated university buildings about 12:30pm, after the police bomb squad confirmed the acid had been made safe and taken away for a controlled explosion.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2013-10-24/acid-fears-force-evacuation-of-uts-in-sydney/5042960

• Some Flame Retardants are CWC Precursors

CWC – Chemical Weapons Convention.

There are many different classes of Flame Retarding compounds. However, generally the Organophosphorus compounds are the flame retardants which are captured under Schedule 2B04 of the CWC as they are precursors to certain nerve agents (which are CWC Schedule 1 chemicals).

Examples of flame retarding chemicals include Dimethyl methylphosphonate (DMMP), Diethyl Ethylphosphonate (DEEP) and the mixture containing 50% Methylphosphonic acid and 50% (Aminoiminomethyl) Urea.

The production, processing, consumption and importation of Flame Retardants containing Schedule 2 chemicals are regulated by Australian Safeguards and Non-Proliferation Office (ASNO). Exports of Schedule 2 chemicals are regulated by Defence Export Control Office (DECO).

If your company produces, processes, consumes or imports Flame Retardants and you have concerns as to whether these are regulated, please contact ASNO or DECO for further information.

ASNO www.dfat.gov.au/cwco

Email: chemical.asno@dfat.gov.au ph: +61-2-6261-1920

DECO www.defence.gov.au/deco/

Email: deco@defence.gov.au ph: 1800-661-066

From the CWS Newsletter Dec 2013

Note: During the week commencing 6 Jan 2014, notification forms for reporting of 2013 chemical activities will be emailed to all facilities. If you have not already done so, please advise ASNO of the correct email address. Completed notification forms will be due on 31 Jan 2014.

• Japanese Import Embargo Controls on HBCD

On Oct 4, 2013, the Japanese Chemical Substances Council concluded that certain products using HexaBromoCycloDodecane should be subject to import embargoes, in line with the designation of HexaBromoCycloDodecane as a Class I Specified Chemical Substance under the Act, under the Japanese Act on the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of Their Manufacture, etc.

Concerning HexaBromoCycloDodecane, some kind of products abroad have been found to use the substance, and those listed could be imported into Japan. Considering the variety of uses and the current methods of disposal, such products have the potential to contaminate the environment if no control measures are imposed on their import. Under these circumstances, a ban on the import of the products is appropriate.

Listed HBCD possible usages are: 1/ Chemicals for flame-retardant treatment for textile; 2/ Expandable Polystyrene for flame-retardant EPS; 3/ Flame-resistant textile, flame-retardant curtains.

From: www.meti.go.jp/english/press/2013/1008_01.html

• Phthalates (DEHP and DBP) ECHA Consultation

13 Nov 2013: ECHA has received seven applications for authorisation for uses of DEHP and DBP and has invited interested parties to submit relevant information on alternatives to these uses. Consultation closes 8 Jan 2014.

ECHA's website contains further information on the uses applied for. This includes the description of the function of the substance, exposure scenarios, possible alternatives identified by the applicant, together with socio-economic and other background information.

<http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/applications-for-authorisation> had 16 comments on DEHP and DBP combined on the various uses applied for when I checked the website on 7 Dec 2013.

From: www.echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/echa-initiates-eight-week-public-consultations-on-applications-for-authorisation-for-dehp-and-dbp

• ECHA: Methanol's CLH Revision Proposal

29 Oct 2013 - Italy is proposing to add Reproductive Toxicity to the existing Harmonised Classification of Methanol (CLH). Their proposal is based on the scientific evidence suggesting that Methanol (CAS 67-56-1), has adverse effects on the development of the unborn child. Adoption of the proposal could result in restrictions to the use of Methanol in some consumer products.

http://www.echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/consultation-on-a-proposal-revising-methanols-harmonised-classification-and-labelling-now-open

• ECHA CoRAP 2014-2016 Draft Substance List

4 Nov 2013: ECHA has prepared a proposal to update the Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP) for 2014-2016. The draft update contains 125 substances that are proposed for review under the substance Evaluation process of REACH. It contains 56 newly selected substances and 69 substances that come from the update published on 20 March 2013. 22 EU Member States will take part in the substance Evaluation work in the coming three years.

In many cases, the initial concerns are related to potential persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic properties, suspected endocrine disruption or carcinogenic, mutagenic and reprotoxic properties in combination with wide dispersive or consumer use(s). In general, the uses of these substances cover various areas and do not focus on any particular industrial, professional or consumer uses.

The EU Member State Committee starts its discussions In Dec 2013 and will prepare an opinion on the draft plan in February 2014. ECHA will then adopt the final CoRAP update for 2014-2016 on the basis of the Committee's opinion.

[Draft CoRAP 2014-2016 list \[PDF\]](#) (26 pages)

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/draft-update-of-substance-evaluation-planning-for-2014-2016

Editor's Comment: Some Substances that caught my attention with a quick scan of the list are:

2014: 4-Hydroxybenzoic Acid	CAS 99-96-7	Diethyl Phthalate	CAS 84-66-2
Diundecyl Phthalate	CAS 3648-20-2	Diundecyl Phthalate, Branched and Linear	CAS 85507-79-5
Methyl Methacrylate	CAS 80-62-6	Methyl 4-Hydroxybenzoate	CAS 99-76-3
2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate	CAS 868-77-9	Titanium Dioxide	CAS 13463-67-7
Disodium Disulphite (Sodium Metabisulfite)	CAS 7681-57-4	Ethyl Methacrylate	CAS 97-63-2
Silver	CAS 7440-22-4	2,2',2"-Nitilotriethanol	CAS 102-71-6
Thiram	CAS 137-26-8	Phenol, 4-Nonyl-, Branched	CAS 84852-15-3

2015: Ammonium Thiocyanate	CAS 1762-95-4	Xylene	CAS 1330-20-7
Reaction Product: Bisphenol-A- (Epichlorhydrin); Epoxy Resin (NAMW ≤ 700)			CAS 25068-38-6
Methyl Salicylate	CAS 119-36-8	Aluminium Chloride	CAS 7446-70-0
Aluminum Chloride, Basic	CAS 1327-41-9	p-Cresol	CAS 106-44-5
Amylase, A	CAS 9000-90-2		
2016: Glycollic Acid	CAS79-14-1	Naphthalene	CAS 91-20-3
Resorcinol	CAS 108-46-3		

• USA TSCA Chemical Risk Assessments

2012: The five draft chemical risk assessments address the following chemical uses: **1/** Methylene Chloride or Dichloromethane (DCM); and **2/** n-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP) in paint stripper products; **3/** Trichloroethylene (TCE) as a degreaser and a spray-on protective coating; **4/** Antimony Trioxide (ATO) as a synergist in halogenated flame retardants; and **5/** 1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8,-Hexamethylcyclopenta-[γ]-2-Benzopyran (HHCB) as a fragrance ingredient in commercial and consumer products.

2013: The USA EPA will conduct full risk assessments for four of the 20 flame retardants that have sufficient data.

- 1/** 2-Ethylhexyl Ester 2,3,4,5- Tetrabromobenzoate (TBB);
- 2/** 1,2- Ethylhexyl 3,4,5,6-Tetrabromo-Benzenedicarboxylate or (2-Ethylhexyl)-3,4,5,6 Tetrabromophthalate (TBPH);
- 3/** Tris(2-Chloroethyl) Phosphate (TCEP);
- 4/** Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)

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

Chemical Management

• Qld: Work Health & Safety Laws Amended

One of the areas identified for change in the Qld WHS laws included streamlining some asbestos-related requirements. Changes will be considered at a national level through the Select Council of Workplace Relations as they would involve amending the National Model Regulations significantly. There are some delays to implementation times proposed. It also proposed to make some amendments of a minor or technical nature to ensure consistency with the National Model Regulations.

The Qld WH&S and Another Regulation Amendment Regs (No. 1) 2013 (the amendment Regulation) came into effect on 15 November 2013.

These changes ensure Queensland's WHS Regulation is consistent with the harmonised model WHS Regulation.

[Amendments to the Qld WHS Regs and Explanatory Notes.](#)

The Qld Govt has approved the following Model Codes of Practice as Queensland [Codes](#) to commence 1 Dec 2013:

- Abrasive Blasting (to replace the abrasive blasting code retained last year)
- Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals at the Workplace (to replace the Hazardous Chemicals Code retained last year)
- Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace (to replace the Plant Code retained last year)
- Spray Painting and Powder Coating (to replace Spray Painting Regulations from the former WHS Regulation 2008 that were carried over to the WHS Regulation 2011 until the new Code was finalised)
- Excavation Work (to replace some Excavation-Related Regulations from the former WHS Regulation 2008 that were carried over to the WHS Regulation 2011 until the new Code was finalised)
- Welding Processes
- Demolition Work
- Safe Design of Structures.

For information go to WHS Infoline ph: 1300 369 915.

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/publications/safe/oct13/whslaws/index.htm and

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/law/whslaws/legislation/index.htm

• Qld: Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals at the Workplace (1 Dec 2013 Code of Practice)

This Code replaces the Hazardous Chemicals Code retained in 2012. Changes ensure Queensland's WHS Regul'n is consistent with the harmonised Model WHS Regulation.

Code: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/resources/pdfs/managing-risks-hazardous-chemicals-cop-2013.pdf (84 pages)

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/law/codes/index.htm

- **Chemicals Business Checklist**

The Chemicals Business Checklist (49 pages) provides high-level, general summary information about the Australian chemicals and plastics regulatory framework including those parts regulated by the States and Territories, and a comprehensive list of contacts or links to more detailed information. It covers many of the issues that those establishing and operating a chemicals business need to be aware of, to ensure chemicals business are compliant, safe and sustainable.

The Checklist is a supplement to the business.gov.au educational checklists “Starting Your Business” and “Growing Your Business”.

[Chemicals Business Checklist \(PDF 2.4MB\) \(docx 1.1Mb\)](#)

From: www.industry.gov.au/industry/chemicalsandplastics/RelatedLinks/Pages/Chemicals-Business-Checklist.aspx

- **Video: Domestic Chemicals of Security Concern**

A recently produced video highlights the dangers that commonly available chemicals can pose when used for unlawful purposes and the important role that businesses can play in helping to prevent chemicals finding their way into the hands of terrorists. The video was filmed at a demonstration exercise held by the Australian Federal Police in July 2013.

From: www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/Resources/Pages/default.aspx

- **Podcast: Domestic Chemicals of Security Concern**

Former Attorney-General Nicola Roxon, Superintendent John Stapleton of NSW Police Counter-Terrorism Command and representatives from the Swimming Pool and Spa Association of NSW talk about the national security risks of everyday chemicals and urge members of the community to report suspicious activity to the National Security Hotline on 1800 1234 00.

[Chemical security podcast \[MP3 6MB\]](#)

[Chemical security podcast transcript](#)

From: www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/Resources/Pages/default.aspx

- **Safety Alert: Devices for Latching Open Fuel Nozzle at a Service Station**

5 Dec 2013: Workplace Health and Safety Queensland (WHSQ) has become aware of a device being marketed to actively latch open a fuel nozzle. The product can be inserted into the nozzle handle during fuel filling operations to bypass the ‘dead man’s handle’ element of the bowser operation. The user does not have to squeeze the handle, or touch the dispenser handle once the product flow has commenced.

The use of a pin or other similar device to latch open a fuel nozzle increases the chance of spills and overfills, and the likelihood of static vapour fires as customers break contact with the nozzle while filling and then make contact again after filling.

Some Service Station operators have deliberately removed latching devices from self-fill petrol dispensers to achieve this outcome. There are a number of areas where the use of the dispenser locking device may lead to a breach of duties under work health and safety legislation.

The designer, manufacturer, importer and supplier of any device must ensure the device they are providing is without risk to people’s health and safety. The ‘dead man’s handle’ on a nozzle is an intrinsic part of a Dangerous Goods Storage and Handling system and a safety feature for such a system. A latching pin device bypasses this safety feature.

2 Video Clips: 1/ [Film](#) showing the presence and behaviour of petrol fumes during refuelling a vehicle. 2/ [CCTV footage](#) of an ignition during refuelling of a vehicle where nozzle has been latched.

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/publications/alerts/dispensing-nozzle/index.htm#UqPTDicw-KI

- **NZ EPA targets Haz Subs Workplace Deaths**

“Around 150,000 workplaces (mainly small businesses) throughout New Zealand use hazardous substances. An estimated 500 – 800 New Zealanders die from occupational illness every year. Many of these deaths are caused by long-term exposure to such substances at work,” Chair of the NZ EPA, Kerry Prendergast said.

The NZ EPA’s survey research shows that only 25% of New Zealand businesses comply with key safety rules for handling and storing hazardous substances.

The NZ Hazardous Substances Toolbox Website with a Guide, a Workbook, HSNO Calculator and 5 Videos is at: www.hazardoussubstances.govt.nz/

The Hazardous Substances Safety Campaign 2 Radio Ads & 2 Videos are available at: www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/pop_hs_topics/Pages/Safety-campaign.aspx

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

• WorkSafe New Zealand Chief Executive

Mr Gordon MacDonald has been appointed as Chief Executive, WorkSafe New Zealand, effective 17 Mar 2014.

Mr MacDonald has had a 35-year career with the UK's Health and Safety Executive (UK HSE). He began in 1978 as a warranted factory inspector at age 21. He is currently UK HSE's Acting Deputy Chief Executive responsible for all of UK HSE's 2000 operational staff and has been Director of Hazardous Installations since February 2009.

At the UK HSE, Mr MacDonald has held regional and national management roles, been responsible for nuclear safety strategy, led major hazards policy which involved considerable liaison within the European Union, and managed business services functions. He spent two years on secondment to the UK Cabinet Office. As head of hazardous installations, he leads a team of 535 staff regulating health and safety in offshore and onshore oil and gas, chemicals, pipelines, explosives, mines and biological agents industries.

WorkSafe NZ starts operations on 16 Dec 2013. Mr MacDonald will have a two-week handover from Acting Chief Executive Geoffrey Podger who departs 28 Mar 2014.

From: www.business.govt.nz/healthandsafetygroup/news/releases/2013/chief-executive-for-worksafe-new-zealand-announced

• Finding ECHA Information about Chemicals

ECHA held a webinar in September 2013 giving an overview of how to find information about chemicals on ECHA's website. During the event, participants asked many interesting questions. Some are included below:

Q: Can the information published be used for purposes other than REACH? How can I contact the data owner, who is not identified on ECHA's website?

A: The data from dossiers is published on ECHA's website for general information purposes. Any other use of the information without obtaining the permission from the owners might violate their rights. To contact the data owner, you need to send your question through the ECHA Helpdesk contact form for the specific data you need.

Once you have permission from the data owner, you can use the data.

Q: Which classification must I use if I have two suppliers who have different classifications in their safety data sheets and there is no harmonised one?

A: Downstream users may use the classification from one of their suppliers or otherwise they must self-classify the substance and notify ECHA.

We recommend that you contact your suppliers to clarify and agree on a classification, if possible. There could be justified reasons, such as impurities, that explain the difference.

If no agreement can be reached we recommend taking a cautious approach and using the more severe classification.

These are only a few of the questions that were raised during the ECHA Sept 2013 webinar. If you wish to find out more about the event, check out the [recording and presentations](#).

From: http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/6_13_how-to-find-information-about-chemicals-on-echas-website From the [ECHA Newsletter Dec 2013](#)

• ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of SDSs v2

5 Dec 2013: [The Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets \(SDSs\)](#) (138 pages) has been amended by updating and including into an Appendix information on extending the SDS which was already contained in Part G of the *Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment*. This update improves the clarity and consistency of these ECHA Guidance documents. Core parts of the Guidance on the compilation of SDSs and the original appendices have been updated only to the extent needed to accommodate the new appendix and eliminate repetitions and obvious mistakes.

From: www.echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/updated-guidance-for-downstream-users-and-guidance-on-the-compilation-of-safety-data-sheets and

From: www.echa.europa.eu/web/guest/guidance-documents/guidance-on-reach

• Guidance on the Application of the CLP Criteria

25 Nov 2013: ECHA has published an update to the [Guidance on the Application of the CLP Criteria \(now v4.0\)](#) (663 pages) for Part 2: Physical hazards and Part 3: Health hazards was necessary in order to take account of the second Adaptation to Technical Progress (ATP) to the CLP Regulation which entered into force in April 2011. The update also takes account of the fourth ATP which entered into force in June 2013. In addition, a corrigendum of Part 1: General principles for classification and labelling and Part 4: Environmental hazards and its related Annexes I-V has been made.

This Guidance is a comprehensive technical and scientific document on the application of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP).

[Download full \(663 page\) pdf document](#)

From: www.echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp?panel=application_clp_criteria

And: www.echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-clp?panel=application_clp_criteria

• Process Safety – Do they mean us? Lecture

The Institution of Civil Engineers and Costain Health & Safety Lecture 19 Nov 2013, London, by Judith Hackitt Judith Hackitt CBE FREng FICHEM, HSE Chair & IChemE President.

Excerpts:

“At the heart of the concept of Process Safety and Loss Prevention lie two very simple principles which are much more widely applicable to other sectors beyond chemical processes: Inherently Safer Design & Prevention of Catastrophic Incidents.”

“The theme of tonight’s event is learning from other industries. You don’t have to look too far to other sectors to see that they have learned some very hard lessons about the need to address personal safety and what they call process safety.”

You can read the full transcript (about 6 pages) of the lecture at:

www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/speeches/transcripts/hackitt191113.htm?eban=govdel-chair&cr=22-Nov-2013

Also see an earlier Lecture on the 22 Oct 2013 by Judith Hackitt on **Process Safety – focusing on what really matters – Leadership!**

At: www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/speeches/transcripts/hackitt221013.htm (The transcript is about 10 pages)

• UK Consultant Fined Over Chemical Exposure

A Cambridge instrument company and a health and safety consultant have been fined for risking the health of employees from hazardous chemicals.

After the hearing HSE inspector Robert Meardon said: ‘Prior Scientific Instruments failed to ensure the health of its employees because it employed the wrong person to give it health and safety advice.’

‘Mr Whiting’s background was in quality control and he did not have adequate knowledge of health and safety for the work going on in this company. He failed to make them aware of the ‘dos and don’ts’, regarding the use of hazardous chemicals.’

‘In 2010, the UK Government commissioned a review of health and safety laws and, among the findings, the inquiry recognised that there were a lot of people claiming to be health and safety experts, who were in fact not.’

‘The UK National Register of Health and Safety Consultants has been set up as a result. All the consultants who are registered are members of a recognised professional body, and it is important that firms seeking to use a consultant choose one from the register.’

For information on working with chemicals, the article referred to the UK Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) at www.hse.gov.uk/coshh.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/newsletter-jan13.pdf

• Accuracy of Photo-Ionisation Detectors: RR981 at high concentrations of volatile organic compounds

This project was designed to develop a system which will allow the generation of vapour from selected VOC liquids at higher concentrations than can be supplied commercially in gas cylinders or from existing HSL systems, and to use this to investigate the accuracy of PIDs at these high concentrations.

e.g. The accuracy of the PID at higher Xylene concentrations was within 1% of the generated concentration and well within the documented instrumental tolerances of $\pm 10\%$ of the reading.

40 page Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr981.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr981.htm

• China Officially Adopts UN GHS Rev. 4 in Full

16 Oct 2013: The 28 new compulsory Chinese national standards (GB 30000-2013) for chemical classifications, are fully aligned with UN GHS Rev. 4 and they have adopted ALL building blocks under UN GHS Rev. 4 including aspiration hazards and hazards to the ozone layer. The implementation date is 1st Nov 2014.

The 28 new Chinese national standards will be available for purchase from SAC’s website later. Even though the implementation date is 1 Nov 2014, companies can adopt those national standards now on a voluntary basis. The 28 standards are directly translated from UN GHS Rev. 4 and are identical to Un GHS Rev. 4.

SAC - Standardization Administration of the People’s Republic of China.

From: www.cirs-reach.com/news/China_Officially_Adopts_UN_GHS_Rev_4.html

• Chinese Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals (Draft)

Nov 2013: The Chinese Catalogue of Hazardous Chemicals (2013 draft) will have great impacts on companies doing businesses (producers, importers, users, etc) in China.

The entries in the revised Catalog seem to have been reduced significantly. However, the number of chemicals covered did not decrease significantly considering that many entries have combined into one entry or generic entry; Any entry(excluding mixture with content specification) in the revised Catalogue means an industrial product or a product with purity above general industrial product; Inorganic salts cover both anhydrous form and salts containing hydrated water.

The number of highly toxic chemicals has been significantly reduced from over 300 chemicals to 149 highly toxic chemicals due to change of definitions (GHS acute toxicity category 1&2 -> GHS acute toxicity category 1).

The draft version of the revised Catalogue does not include classifications. However, SAWS will publish GHS classifications and their UN No. for chemicals in the revised Catalogue in a separate guidance document. The classifications will be compulsory. Companies can either use the classification given in the guidance document or use more severe classifications to prepare SDSs and labels.

SAWS: State Administration of Work Safety in China

CIRS have prepared an English version which may be purchased (US\$400 (EU300) one off, or US\$500 (EU375) with updated final English version) in there [order form](#).

From: CIRS Newsletter

<http://myemail.constantcontact.com/CIRS-Newsletter-Vol-33---English-Version-of-the-Catalog-of-Hazardous-Chemicals-2013--Available.html?soid=1105173317776&aid=2QCO1fHCdPE#>! and CIRS News

[http://www.cirs-](http://www.cirs-reach.com/news/China_SAWS_Publishes_the_Revised_Catalogue%20of%20Hazardous_Chemicals_for_Consultations.html)

[reach.com/news/China_SAWS_Publishes_the_Revised_Catalogue%20of%20Hazardous_Chemicals_for_Consultations.html](http://www.cirs-reach.com/news/China_SAWS_Publishes_the_Revised_Catalogue%20of%20Hazardous_Chemicals_for_Consultations.html)

- **USA OSHA - Transitioning to Safer Chemicals: A Toolkit for Employers & Workers**

24 Oct 2013: Transitioning to safer alternatives can be a complex undertaking. USA OSHA has developed a step-by-step toolkit to provide employers and workers with information, methods, tools, and guidance on using informed substitution in the workplace.

By using this toolkit, businesses can improve worker well-being through eliminating or reducing hazardous chemicals, while creating other benefits, including:

- 1/ Cost Savings: Reduce expenses & future risks.
- 2/ Efficiency: Improve performance.
- 3/ Industry Leadership: Invest in innovation to stay competitive; and 4/ Corporate Stewardship — Advance socially responsible practices.

Workers can also use this toolkit to better understand chemical use in their workplace, find opportunities for using safer chemicals, and engage with their employers throughout the process of identifying, evaluating, and transitioning to safer alternatives.

From: https://www.osha.gov/dsg/safer_chemicals/index.html

Note: The American Chemical Council (ACC) “believes, however, the online tool developed by USA OSHA to help employers assess the relative safety of potential alternatives **is too narrow**. As the USA OSHA site acknowledges, these assessments often involve complex tradeoffs and decisions. While there may be considerable value in ensuring broad access to an array of process safety options, ACC is particularly concerned that the tool focuses only on substitution. We strongly encourage USA OSHA to seek stakeholder input on approaches that could offer a more comprehensive and scientifically established approach to improve worker safety, well beyond substitution.

“In particular, the USA OSHA site should specifically draw on the resources developed by the Center for Chemical Process Safety, Guidelines for Risk Based Process Safety and Inherently Safer Chemical Processes: A Life Cycle Approach. USA OSHA should be careful to communicate the limitations and strengths of the tool in a clear and concise manner.

From: www.americanchemistry.com/Media/PressReleasesTranscripts/ACC-news-releases/ACC-Offers-Recommendations-to-Improve-New-Worker-Safety-Tools-Released-By-OSHA.html

- **USA OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Tables (with alternative ELs)**

24 Oct 2013: USA OSHA recognizes that many of its Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are outdated and inadequate for ensuring protection of worker health.

To provide employers, workers, and other interested parties with a list of alternate Occupational Exposure Limits that may serve to better protect workers, USA OSHA has annotated the existing Z-Tables with other selected occupational exposure limits. USA OSHA has chosen to present a side-by-side table with the Cal/OSHA PELs, the NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs) and the ACGIH® TLVs®s. The tables list air concentration limits, but do not include notations for skin absorption or sensitization.

From: www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels/index.html

- **USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Nov-Dec 2013**

I've scanned through the 1 Nov – 2 Dec 2013 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

1 Nov 2013: **1/** [Transitioning to Safer Chemicals toolkit & Annotated Permissible Exposure Limits](#); **2/** Comment period on proposed silica rule extended to provide additional time for public input; **3/** West, Texas, fertilizer company cited following deadly ammonium nitrate explosion; **4/** Wyoming OSHA cites Sinclair Refinery for USA\$707,000 in proposed fines for 22 violations; **5/** Florida plastics company works with free On-site Consultation Program to update its safety program and eliminate workplace injuries.

15 Nov 2013: **1/** Former president of Texas chemical company sentenced for federal occupational safety and health crimes related to employee deaths (due to exposure to Hydrogen Sulfide); **2/** Hazard Communication: Dec. 1 deadline approaches for employers to meet worker training requirement; **3/** New local emphasis program announced for inspections of industries that use hazardous chemicals; **4/** [hazards of abrasive blasting materials](#).

2 Dec 2013: **1/** New Hampshire gunpowder plant owner sentenced in death of two workers; **2/** Public listening sessions seek public input on chemical safety.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Chemical Gazette 5 Nov 2013 (as a pdf again!)

NICNAS has re-instated a pdf version of the Chemical BUT you will need to enlarge it on-screen as the print font is about 7 point and the grey writing (instead of black) in the hardcopy will only be readable by older readers with a magnifying glass!

From the Nov 2013 NICNAS Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

• PEC 36 Report - Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP)

The [final Assessment Report for DBP \(PEC Report No. 36\)](#) (131 pages) is available at the NICNAS website.

An [Information Sheet on DBP](#) is also available (actually a draft Information Webpage, where from your web browser you can generate about a 4 page sheet printout).

Info Sheet Conclusion: NICNAS's assessment outlines some important new information, provides a higher degree of certainty regarding the low risk from DBP in children's toys and childcare articles, and substantiates concerns about its use in cosmetics.

Current risk estimates do not indicate a health concern for children from DBP in toys and childcare articles—under the exposure scenario considered—where the chemical is used as a secondary plasticiser.

The risks for children from cumulative exposure to DBP in toys and childcare articles—together with the primary plasticisers DINP and DEHP—were found to be low, even considering combined exposure to DEP in body lotions, based on current public health risk management measures. Therefore no recommendations are required for public health risk management of DBP in toys and childcare articles, based on the findings of the NICNAS assessment.

However, the NICNAS assessment found that DBP alone and/or with the simultaneous use of multiple cosmetic products containing DBP by children and the general population can result in high risk of reproductive toxicity.

Therefore, a recommendation to restrict the use of DBP in cosmetics by including it in Appendix C of the Poison Standard (Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons—SUSMP) is warranted.

Appendix C of the Poison Standard lists substances that are prohibited from sale, supply and use because of their known potential harm to human health.

From the Nov 2013 NICNAS Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Draft PEC Report - Dimethyl Phthalate (DMP)

Dimethyl Phthalate (DMP) (CAS No. 131-11-3) was declared as a priority existing chemical (PEC) for public health risk assessment on the 7 March 2006.

Draft Recommendation: “No recommendation to amend the existing regulatory controls is required based on the findings of this assessment. Current risk management measures are considered adequate to protect the Australian population from use of DMP in children's toys, childcare articles and cosmetics provided that all requirements are met under the poisons legislation as adopted by the relevant state or territory.”

[www.nicnas.gov.au/ data/assets/word_doc/0014/8303/DMP-PEC-Report_Draft-For-Public-Comment-D13-2003815.Docx](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/word_doc/0014/8303/DMP-PEC-Report_Draft-For-Public-Comment-D13-2003815.Docx)
(63 pages)

A draft [Information Sheet](#) / webpage on DMP is also available (from your web browser you can generate about a 3 page sheet printout).

The public comment period for this Draft Assessment Report closed on 3 Dec 2013.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/consultations/current-consultations

• Update: 6th Tranche IMAP Assessments

6th Tranche IMAP Assessments are now available. Please comment by the 17th January 2014.

Tier II—Human Health Assessments (identified by Tranche Six in the tranche column, is the only Spreadsheet with Assessments where you can weblink to useful data. *Note:* This spreadsheet includes all the Tranches.

Some of the 96 Chemicals in Tier II Tranche 6 that caught my attention are (with weblinks from the spreadsheet):

2-Propanol	CAS	67-63-0	Phenol, 2-Amino-	CAS	95-55-6
Formamide	CAS	75-12-7	2-Pyrrolidinone, 1-Methyl-	CAS	872-50-4
2-Hydroxypropyl Methacrylate	CAS	923-26-2 & 27813-02-1	Rosin	CAS	8050-09-7
Resin Acids & Rosin Acids, Calcium Salts	CAS	9007-13-0	Rosin, Hydrogenated	CAS	65997-06-0
Nickel Chloride (NiCl ₂)	CAS	7718-54-9	Acetic Acid, Nickel(2+) Salt	CAS	373-02-4

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

Editor's Comment: The Rosin group is interesting as under HSIS they have an R43 – May cause sensitisation by skin contact, however these are not classified under the GHS as it is actually the Oxidised Rosin that has this hazard. But when you look at the [ECHA Registered Substances Database](#) you find that the Joint Submission does have the GHS H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction, even though they remark: "While the oxidized form of Gum Rosin should be considered a skin sensitizer, the recommendation is made to declassify non-oxidized Gum Rosin (CAS # 8050-09-7)."

• Public Comments: IMAP Tranche Assessments

An [overview of public comments](#) for tranches four, three, two and one chemicals, the NICNAS response to these comments, and amended Tier II assessment reports (where required) is available at:

www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessments/public-comment/overview-of-public-comment-received-for-imap-assessments.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-december-2013/consultations/assessment-and-prioritisation-of-existing-chemicals-on-the-australian-inventory-of-chemical-substances-aicstage-one

• Fluorosurfactant FC-4430 Secondary Notification

The Director of NICNAS has decided that a Secondary Notification for Fluorosurfactant FC-4430 is required, as the chemical will be introduced into Australia in greater quantities and for new applications not previously assessed. The polymer was previously assessed for use in non-emissive, permanent industrial coatings and as a surface tension reduction agent (surfactant) in carpet products.

An application for Secondary Notification must be made by ALL persons who introduce Fluorosurfactant FC-4430 into Australia, either by import or manufacture, to provide the data as listed in the Nov 2013 Gazette by 3rd Dec 2013. There is a penalty for failure to comply with the requirement for Secondary Notification.

The original LTD No. is LTD/1058 (which is not yet on their website but can be requested) & the CAS No. is confidential.

From the Nov 2013 NICNAS Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au and contacting NICNAS Secondary Notification Section

• Editor's Comment on NICNAS Director's Response

Mixture CAS No.s & Individual Ingredients: There are a large number of mixtures that have CAS No.s allocated to them on the AICS, rather than just a "few". E.g. UVCB substances and reaction product mixtures are quite common and can have a CAS No.s assigned to them.

As industry was originally asked to nominate all the chemicals in Australia this meant to industry that all the chemicals in a mixture with a mixture CAS No. were on the AICS. If we had known at the time of the possibility of another interpretation we would have individually nominated each chemical in the mixture.

Taking the position of needing to notify any chemical with a specific CAS No. which may fit into an existing chemical mixture CAS No. listing with a broader definition, does not necessarily lead to better protection of human health and the environment. It just leads to more unnecessary work for both industry and NICNAS.

Generic Chemical Names: The existing entry CAS 16068-46-5 for Phosphoric Acid, Potassium Salt Formula: H₃O₄P.xK clearly covers ALL ratios of Phosphoric Acid to Potassium Salt. There is no agreed interpretation in the Handbook that such an entry does not cover all such salts.

Remember: The ICNA Act has a Chemical Inventory not a CAS No. Inventory. There are even Chemical entries that have no CAS No. on them. CAS No.s are there to aid the inventory to be managed, but do not define the inventory.

Where a CAS No. is clearly covered by an existing CAS No. on the AICS, that CAS No. should be automatically added for completeness of the Chemical entry with all its CAS No.s.

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Tylosin: Amended Schedule Poison

Tylosin is a Macrolide Antimicrobial agent approved in Australia by the APVMA for use in poultry, pigs and cattle.

While injectable and water-soluble formulations are in Schedule 4 (Prescription Animal Remedy), the feed premix formulations are, according to the concentration of Tylosin in the marketed premix, either in Schedule 4 or in Schedule 5 (available over-the-counter without a prescription).

The delegates have reconsidered this matter and decided to delete the current entry for Tylosin in Schedule 5.

Final Decision - Schedule 4 only entry

TYLOSIN (with no exceptions).

An implementation date of 1 June 2014.

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1311-final-05-partb.htm#UqOglycw-KI

• Benzenediol (Catechol): New Schedule Poison

The Chemicals Scheduling Delegate has confirmed to include 1,2-Benzenediol for domestic use in Schedule 6. There are no cut-offs for exemption from scheduling.

There is useful toxicological information from NICNAS.

The Delegate notes, and accepts, ACCS advice that the listing of 1,2-Benzenediol in Appendix C for cosmetic use is not warranted, in that controls imposed via Schedule 6 listing should limit the use of this chemical in cosmetic products, and achieve appropriate label warnings for any products with this ingredient. This is reinforced by the ACCS recommendation that no scheduling cut-off be implemented.

Final Decision - Schedule 6 New Entry

1,2-BENZENEDIOL

An implementation date of 1 Feb 2014.

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1311-final-02-parta-accs.htm#UqOcWCcw-KI

• Cocoyl Glycinate: New Schedule Poison

The Chemicals Scheduling Delegate has confirmed to include Cocoyl Glycinate in Schedule 6 with lower concentration cut-offs for leave-on and rinse-off preparations.

There is useful toxicological information from NICNAS.

Final Decision - Schedule 6 New Entry

COCOYL GLYCINATE in cosmetic or personal care preparations **except**:

a/ in leave-on preparations containing 5 per cent or less of Cocoyl Glycinate; or

b/. in wash-off preparations containing 30 per cent or less of Cocoyl Glycinate and, when containing more than 5 per cent of Cocoyl Glycinate labelled with a warning to the following effect: "If in eyes wash out immediately with water."

There will be an Appendix E entry (First Aid instructions for Poisons) – Std Statement E1.

An implementation date of 1 Feb 2014.

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1311-final-02-parta-accs.htm#UqOcWCcw-KI

• Hexyloxyethanol: New Schedule Poison

The Chemicals Scheduling Delegate has confirmed creating a separate Schedule 6 entry for Hexyloxyethanol to complement the generic entry for Ethylene Glycol Monoalkyl Ethers.

There is useful toxicological information from NICNAS.

Final Decision - Schedule 6 New entry

HEXYLOXYETHANOL **except** in preparations containing 10 per cent or less of Hexyloxyethanol.

There will be Appendix E, I and F entries.

An implementation date of 1 Feb 2014.

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1311-final-02-parta-accs.htm#UqOcWCcw-KI

• Public Submissions on Scheduling Decisions

8 Nov 2013: It is useful to read these two documents covering public submission made in response to the Delegates' proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard; and the Delegates' interim decisions. In particular the Accord submissions on all the above chemicals (and in the previous Notes) helps to improve our understanding of the issues.

www.tga.gov.au/pdf/submissions/scheduling-submissions-1307.pdf (includes the Accord Submission, 6 of 19 pages)

Accord comments on: 1,2 Benzenediol (Catechol); Cocoyl Glycinate; 3-Iodo-2-Propynyl Butyl Carbamate (Iodocarb); Hexyloxyethanol; Hydroquinone and Monobenzene.

www.tga.gov.au/pdf/submissions/scheduling-submissions-1307-1.pdf (includes a submission on Tylosin) (2 pages)

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-submissions-1307.htm#UqOt8icw-KI

• Scheduling Proposals: Public Comment Invited

17 Oct 2013: This invitation highlighted the latest Scheduling Proposals offered the public to make a submission by the 14 Nov 2013. There is an interesting range of chemicals in the list.

ACCS C'tee: **a/** 1,3-Cyclohexadiene-1-Carboxylic Acid, 4,6,6-Trimethyl-, Ethyl Ester; **b/** 2-Amino-5-Ethylphenol; **c/** 2-Butanone, oxime (also known as Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime); 2-Furancarboxaldehyde (Furfural); **d/** 2-Nitrotoluene; **e/** 3,7-Dimethy-2,6-Octadienal Isomers (CITRAL, Geranial and Neral); **f/** Aminopyralid (amendment); **g/** Benzidine-based Dyes; **h/** C11-C15-Secondary, Ethoxylated, Oxirane and Oxirane, Ethyl (Oxirane); **i/** Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether (amendment); **j/** Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether (separately list); Mercaptoacetic Acid; **k/** Methanol (amendment); **l/** Pentanoic Acid, 3-Methyl-2-Oxo-, Ethyl Ester; **m/** Phosphonium, Tributyl-, Chloride (1:1);

n/ Pyridine, 2-Chloro-6-(Trichloromethyl); **o/** Sulfites - i.e. Salts of Sulfurous and Disulfurous Acids (new entry & amend another entry); **p/** Tetrahydrofuran; **q/** Triethanolamine (amendment); **r/** Trisiloxane, 1,1,1,3,5,5,5-Heptamethyl-3-[(Trimethylsilyl)Oxy]-; **s/** Zinc Lactate; Joint ACCS & ACMS C'tees: a/ Ethanol, 2-(Dimethylamino)-; b/ Salicylic Acid.

From: www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-scheduling-accs-1311.htm#UqO06Scw-KI

Editor's Comment: Most of the above chemicals have come from the NICNAS IMAP process. I'm particularly interested to see how the ACCS C'tee & Delegate will Schedule c/ 2-Butanone, oxime (also known as Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime); as I go out of my way to avoid this chemical in Silicone Resins that we apply around our homes and factory. There are alternatives that the industry could (but has not) moved to. Maybe this will help the change, if those products with MEKO become labelled as POISON.

Food Chemical Issues

• A1075: Quillaia Extract Emulsifier Food Additive

This application is to permit Quillaja Extract as a Food Additive (Emulsifier) in a range of beverages to emulsify oil soluble substances. These oil-soluble substances include flavours and colours. Quillaia Extract is obtained by aqueous extraction of the milled inner bark, stems and branches of the Quillaja Saponaria Molina tree. Quillaia Extract is permitted to be added to various beverages in Europe, the USA, Canada and a number of Asian countries.

[FSANZ Approval Report – 1 Oct 2013](#) (19 pages).

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

• A1077: Fungal Chitosan as a Processing Aid

This application A1077 is now approved 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 has a number of technical functions as a processing aid, with the more common functions being as a fining and clarifying agent along with use as a microbial stabilisation agent.

[FSANZ Approval Report - 5 Nov 2013](#)

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

• Caffeine in Guarana-Containing Foods

Oct 2013: A survey of the Caffeine, Theobromine and Theophylline content of Guarana-containing foods available for sale in Australia and New Zealand by the NZ Ministry for Primary Industries. (13 pages)

Caffeine occurs naturally in plants such as coffee, tea, cocoa and guarana (*Paullinia Cupana*), and has a long history of safe use as a mild stimulant.

Guarana powders, or extracts, prepared from Guarana seeds contain between two and 15% Caffeine (dry weight basis) and <0.2% of the related Methylxanthines Theobromine and Theophylline. Guarana seeds contain about twice the concentration of Caffeine as coffee beans.

Information on product type, unit size, ingredient and caffeine label claims, measured concentrations of Caffeine, Theobromine and Theophylline in each of the 58 samples is shown in Table 3.

From: www.foodsafety.govt.nz/elibrary/industry/caffeine-guarana-containing-foods.pdf

• Carbon Monoxide: Not a Processing Aid for Fish

FSANZ has notified this approval to the COAG Legislative and Governance Forum on Food Regulation (Forum).

Proposal P1019 is to ensure that Carbon Monoxide is Not permitted to be used as a processing aid for fish to be used to fix or alter the colour of the flesh of fish to be sold as food.

This is because the use of Carbon Monoxide has an ongoing technological function in fish (i.e. colouring &/or colour fixing).

Carbon Monoxide treatment of fish is of concern because of its potential to mislead consumers by hiding the age and condition of fish. It has been reported that some processors are using Carbon Monoxide during fish processing.

[FSANZ Approval Report - 1 Oct 2013](#) (19 pages)

<http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/proposalp1019carbonm5490.aspx>

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Overview of the Ag&Vet Regulatory Guidelines

An overview of the regulatory guidelines has been prepared to give people an introduction to the content they can expect to find when draft guidelines are published for consultation in January 2014 until end March 2014, then finalised and available by the end April 2014.

The new legislation makes amendments to the approval, registration, chemical review and compliance processes for agricultural & veterinary chemicals and is designed to improve the efficiency & effectiveness of the current arrangements.

1/ Overview; 2/ Using the regulatory guidelines; 3/ Types of applications; 4/ Getting information and assistance; 5/ Making an application; 6/ Information guidelines and standards; 7/ Monitoring and Reporting.

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

• New Ag&Vet Regs Info Sessions – Feb/Mar 2014

Getting ready for the new Ag & Vet legislation. Free information sessions are planned for all capital cities (subject to sufficient interest in each location) during February and March 2014. Melbourne 17 Feb; Hobart 19 Feb; Adelaide 21 Feb; Perth 25 Feb; Darwin 27 Feb; Brisbane 3 Mar; Sydney 5 Mar; Canberra 6 Mar.

[Register now for New APVMA Regs information session](#)

Workshops are planned for regulatory affairs teams and topics will be developed in consultation with industry users with roll-out from April 2014.

APVMA Regulatory Update newsletter will continue to include reform updates, [subscribe here](#).

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

• Suspicious or Hazardous Mail sent to APVMA

31 Oct 2013: Physical product samples are not assessed as part of the product registration or active approval process. The APVMA will never require physical product samples or packaging to be sent in the mail or delivered by other means.

As a general rule: 1/ Never send chemicals of any description to the APVMA. 2/ Never send product packaging to the APVMA, this includes empty containers. 3/ The APVMA does not assess market-ready product samples.

If items are assessed as suspicious or hazardous they may be reported to the relevant authorities for further examination. Senders could be liable for costs associated with reporting these items including any fines that may apply.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/registration/suspicious_hazardous_mail.php

• Fenthion Use Further Restricted by APVMA

16 Oct 2013: Fenthion products can no longer be used on peaches and apricots but can still be used on a range of other fruits and vegetables subject to restrictions (under permit).

After analysing the latest data provided by industry, the APVMA is not satisfied that peaches and apricots sprayed with Fenthion would have residue levels safe for eating.

The data only supported the ongoing, but restricted, use on other crops, including apples, pears, citrus (WA only), grapes, papaya, persimmons, cherries (WA only), nectarines, plums and melons – with some changes to time periods now required between spraying and harvest for some fruits.

The assessment report on the data provided to the APVMA is at www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/current/fenthion.php.

Assessment of all components of the review is expected to be completed in mid-2014 with the final decision on the uses of Fenthion in Australia expected soon after.

Fenthion is a broad spectrum OrganoPhosphorus (OP) insecticide. Fenthion is used to control insect pests in agricultural, commercial and domestic situations and external parasites on cattle. Fenthion is also used to control pest birds in and around buildings.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/2013/mr2013-04.php

Dangerous Goods

• Changes to NZ Rules for Storing Aerosols

The NZ EPA's expert Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Committee has approved a new set of rules that allow alternative ways to manage fire risks, such as fire-resistant walls and self-closing doors.

The NZ Rules also acknowledge that larger quantities of aerosols pose a greater risk, so there are three different sets of rules that are applied according to the volume of aerosols being stored.

In the past, people who wanted to store large volumes of aerosols had to make sure they were kept at least 3 metres away from other activities and the boundary of their property.

Full Decision (25 Sept 2013): www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/HSNO%20Application%20Register%20Documents/APP201806_APP201806_Decision_AerosolsSiteStorageConditions_final-signed.pdf (17 pages)

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

• NZ EPA: Guide to Gas Cylinders – Oct 2013

This Technical Guide EPA0309, is intended to assist and guide any person, group or organisation that is involved in, or intends being involved in, the importation, manufacture, supply, filling, storage, handling or periodic testing of gas cylinders and fittings.

The aim of this Guide is to ensure that cylinders containing hazardous substances in gaseous form are securely constructed and maintained, thereby reducing the risks and helping to prevent accidental damage or injury to people, property and the environment. The cylinders and fittings should be designed, manufactured and maintained in accordance with this Guide.

It is assumed that readers of this Guide are familiar with the industry, the Hazardous Substances (Compressed Gases) Regulations 2004 and the other relevant regulations; and that this Guide will be read in conjunction with the relevant regulations, transfer notices and Group Standards.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Guide_to_Gas_Cylinders_2013.pdf

• Victoria D. Goods (S&H) Environmentally Hazardous

Update from Jeff Simpson: In Victoria, Environmentally Hazardous Substances where Special Provision AU01 applies to Road and Rail transport, are still being interpreted by Worksafe Victoria, to be Dangerous Goods for Storage and Handling.

I have disagreed with this interpretation, particularly since the Exemption for Dangerous Goods Labelled as Environmentally Hazardous Substances came into place at the start of 2012 made it clear that provided the Exemption was carried these were not handled as Dangerous Goods. This reinforced the Vic DG(S&H) Regs picking up the definition of the Vic DG (Transport by Road 7 Rail) Regs which clearly invokes SP AU01.

IF the Worksafe Vic interpretation stands, there will be significant issues for products that classify as Environmentally Hazardous Substances Dangerous Goods, and which are, or are not, labelled as such, and which are in Dangerous Goods stores or are in non-Dangerous Goods stores.

Some Possible Examples: Agricultural chemicals (in particular herbicides) that are environmentally hazardous; also Diesel would now appear to be captured for storage and handling as well, as the SPAU02 clearly only relates to transport, so that these products, which are environmentally hazardous would need to be stored in accordance with the DG(S&H) Regs.

This problem is now being managed though the PACIA Industry Association working with Worksafe Victoria to hopefully resolve this issue.

PACIA considers that the current Victorian provisions are restrictive and out of step with other jurisdictions. Under the model and jurisdictional uptake of the Work Health & Safety (WHS) laws, there are no provisions placed on environmentally hazardous substances - environmental hazards are out of scope of the WHS (or the GHS classification), therefore not regulated. Furthermore, having different applicability of what is defined as Dangerous Goods between Storage and Handling vs Transport with the same referenced definition within its laws, is contradictory.

We need Worksafe Vic to be pragmatic, and interpret Environmentally Hazardous Substances as we have had clarified since the start of 2012 and be same as most other Australian jurisdictions.

- **WA Overview of Security Risk Substances Regs**

29 Nov 2013: Dangerous Goods Safety Information Sheet - Western Australia has developed dedicated security regulations for so-called security risk substances (SRS) rather than including them in the Explosives Regulations.

This avoids confusion or inconsistencies between safety and security requirements for Ammonium Nitrate. The requirements of the SRS Regulations are in addition to the requirements of the other dangerous goods safety regs.

The following substances, other than Class 1 dangerous goods, are security risk substances (SRS) in Western Australia: **a/** solid mixtures containing more than 45% Ammonium Nitrate (AN); and **b/** Ammonium Nitrate emulsions, suspensions or gels.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Factsheets/DG_IS_OverviewOfSRSRegulations.pdf

- **Safe Use of Outdoor Fireworks in WA Code of Practice**

This Code of Practice does not apply to: **a/** theatrical fireworks; **b/** ceremonial cracker chains; **c/** parachuting with pyrotechnics; **d/** model rockets; **e/** use of pyrotechnics for non-recreational purposes (e.g. scientific demonstrations, distress flares); **f/** unrestricted fireworks (e.g. party poppers).

It covers: **2/** Fireworks equipment; **3/** Workshop operations; **4/** Event planning; **5/** Event management; **6/** Conducting the event; **7/** After the event. **Appendix 1/** Shell drift; **Appendix 2/** Securing fireworks

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Code_of_Practice/DGS_COP_SafeOutdoorFireworks.pdf (34 pages)

- **AIDGC - Hazardous Areas Competency**

The Australasian Institute of Dangerous Goods Consultants (AIDGC) has recently added this Hazardous Areas Competency to the other Competencies listed on the AIDGC website. The AIDGC do not assess for this competency, but accept nationally-recognised training delivered by registered training organizations.

In this field, there is a unit of nationally-recognized training delivered by registered training organizations (RTOs). The relevant unit is UEENEEM052A (Classify Hazardous Areas - Gas Atmospheres). Details on this (the curriculum, & RTOs offering training) can be found by entering the number into the nationally-recognized training search box at www.training.gov.au.

Some AIDGC members are also competent in Classifying Hazardous Areas associated with Combustible Dusts (Unit UEENEEM053A), but at present this is not included in AIDGC's listing.

From: *AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter, Oct 2013* at www.aidgc.org.au/download/newsletter-october.pdf

For persons wanting to find a consultant with their applicable Competencies go to: www.aidgc.org.au/

- **Company Fined Over Acetylene Storage in Van**

NT WorkSafe 29 Oct 2013: A Darwin plumbing company has been convicted and fined for storing acetylene cylinders in an enclosed van, despite a formal warning by NT WorkSafe.

From: [Media Release 29 Oct 2013.pdf](#)

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **POPs: NZ Massey University Report**

26 Nov 2013: The NZ EPA welcomes a study by Massey University's Centre for Public Health Research College of Health, funded by the Ministry of Health, which show New Zealand levels of certain toxic contaminants, also called **Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)**, have reduced by half in the last 15 years.

Importing, exporting or manufacturing POPs are strictly controlled through a NZ EPA application process. This includes export of e-waste plastics that may contain the Brominated Flame Retardants listed in the Stockholm Convention on POPs in 2010.

[Study into NZ toxic contaminant levels](#) (2 page summary)

Or the Massey Uni Web News 2 page selectable summary:

www.massey.ac.nz/massey/about-massey/news/article.cfm?marticle_uid=B2DF4F67-E610-6E11-639A-8DD825A89A15

Full Report via the MU Centre for Public Health Research:

<http://publichealth.massey.ac.nz/home/research/research-projects/serum-levels-of-persistent-organic-pollutants-pops-in-the-new-zealand-population-2/>

<http://publichealth.massey.ac.nz/assets/ProjectsPDF/Concentrations-of-Selected-POPs-4-October-2013-FINAL.pdf> (155 page pdf, 4 Oct 2013) Concentrations of Selected Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in the Serum of New Zealanders.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/erma-media-releases/Pages/EPA%20welcomes%20Massey%20report%20on%20POPs.aspx

• Antifouling Paints: New NZ Rules

There are new rules in NZ for how the Antifouling Paint is manufactured and imported and how you dispose of old antifouling paint and apply your new paint. These new rules are to protect people and the environment from the harmful effects of antifouling paints.

[How to safely use and dispose of antifouling paint \(pdf, 4 Mb\)](#). (2 page brochure)

[NZ EPA Decision document \(pdf, 975 kb\)](#) (62 pages) [Appendix E - Controls document \(pdf, 4.48 Mb\)](#) (377 pages)

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

• Prevention & Mgmt of Contamination of Land

The Victorian State Environment Protection Policy (Prevention and Management of Contamination of Land) No. S95, Gazette 4/6/2002, was varied to reflect the 2013 amendments to the National Environment Protection Measure for the Assessment of Site Contamination, with effect from 26 September 2013. You can read a consolidated version of the policy that incorporates the variation.

[View the consolidated SEPP \(19 pages\)](#)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/legislation/land-and-groundwater-legislation

• NEPM (Assessment of Site Contamination)

This NEPM was updated on 22 May 2013 on FRLI (errors corrected in late July are listed on the NEPM website).

The amendment includes repealing all the original Schedules to the Assessment of Site Contamination (ASC) NEPM and the substitution of new Schedules. Implementation of the amended NEPM is the responsibility of each jurisdiction.

Regulators in the states and territories of Australia have agreed, in principle, to a transition period of up to 12 months for full implementation of the amended ASC NEPM. See www.scew.gov.au/node/939

[National Environment Protection \(Assessment of Site Contamination\) Measure](#) (which is via the FRLI website at: www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2013C00288)

From: www.scew.gov.au/nepms/assessment-site-contamination#ERRATA_-_update_29_July_2013

• NSW: Managing Particles & Improving Air Quality

Nov 2013: This 48 page document presents: 1/ the principles the EPA has adopted for managing particles; 2/ the evidence on which the EPA bases management of particles; 3/ a fully funded set of actions to reduce particle emissions in urban and regional NSW, targeting priority locations and sources to achieve the greatest public health benefit.

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/air/130784AirPartStr.pdf

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/air/20130784ManPartStr.htm

• Pollution Incident Response Management Plans

Oct 2013: NSW Environment Compliance Report: Requirements for Preparing and Implementing Pollution Incident Response Management Plans.

Changes to the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act) in 2012 require holders of an Environment Protection Licence (EPL) to prepare and implement a Pollution Incident Response Management Plan (PIRMP).

This Report summarises the findings of the completed NSW EPA Compliance Audits. The report also: 1/ provides guidance to licensees on how they can improve their level of compliance with the requirements to prepare & implement a PIRMP &; 2/ informs other initiatives that the NSW Govt has recently implemented to ensure that pollution incidents are managed appropriately.

Report: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/licensing/130721ECRPIRMP.pdf (19 pages)

Info: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing/complianceaudit.htm

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing/130721ECRPIRMP.htm

• Vic EPA Targets Electroplaters

8 Nov 2013: EPA Victoria CEO John Merritt said that the strategy of target inspections prior to Christmas aims to tackle pollution to water and land from the electroplating industry.

“Electroplaters are being prioritised because of the environmental risks posed by the heavy metals and chemicals they use. A spill or release of these metals and chemicals, even in very small amounts, can cause long term damage to soils, rivers and streams, fish and other aquatic life and human health,” Mr Merritt said.

“Victorian EPA Officers will look specifically at the way electroplaters are disposing of waste, storing waste and chemicals, using bunding to contain spills and maintaining and repairing plating baths and rinse tanks forming part of ongoing efforts to improve the health and water quality,”

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/media-releases/media/2013/november/08/epa-targets-electroplaters-in-new-compliance-strategy

- **Fine: Tailings Discharged into Clean Water Drain**

13 Sept 2013: Peak Gold Mines Pty Ltd, a gold and copper mining company based at Cobar in the State's Central West was ordered to pay more than \$100,000 in the Land and Environment Court.

In Nov-Dec 2011, tailings were discharged into a clean water drain during an upgrade of the mine's Tailings Storage Facility. Peak Gold Mines could have prevented the offence by informing contractors and having more rigorous inspections of the upgrade. The cleanup of the discharge was successful.

Tailings are a potentially hazardous material generated during the processing of mined minerals and contain a range of chemicals including; potentially acid material, heavy metals (such as zinc, copper and iron) and cyanide. As a condition of the mine's licence tailings must be kept separate from clean water.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia13091301.htm

Standards & Codes

- **Stds – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

[BS 10175:2011+A1:2013](#): Investigation Of Potentially Contaminated Sites - Code Of Practice. Published 31 October 2013, 140 pages, pdf \$456.94, hardcopy \$271.31.

[ISO 13137:2013](#): Workplace atmospheres - Pumps for personal sampling of chemical and biological agents - Requirements and test methods. Published 16 October 2013, 31 pages, pdf \$163.02, hardcopy \$181.13, combined \$258.11.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

[DR AS 2252.5](#): Controlled environments - Cytotoxic drug safety cabinets (CDSC) - Design, construction, installation, testing and use. Published 18 Nov 2013, 22 pages, pdf free, hardcopy \$23.12.

<https://www.hubstandards.org.au/hub/public/listOpenCommentingPublication.action>

Note: Comment must be via Hub, any emails or forms sent to Standards Australia by fax or mail will not be considered by the Committee when it reviews the Public Comment received.

- **NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)**

The 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.

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

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

- **ICONN 2014: Nanoscience & Nanotechnology**

2-6 February 2014, Adelaide, SA, cost \$1070.

ICONN 2014 brings together researchers, industry, students & early career scientists to discuss the latest discoveries in nanomaterials, Nanophotonics, Nanobiotechnology, Nanoelectronics, as well as to explore Nanoethics, Nanosafety and industry applications.

From: www.aomevents.com/ACMMICONN

- **Safety in Labs AS/NZS 2243 & AS/NZS 2982**

10-12 Feb 2014: CSIRO, Bayview Avenue, Clayton, VIC

For info: Dr Neale.Jackson@rmit.edu.au, cost \$1650.

From: www.shortcourses.rmit.edu.au/course_page.php?course=S135001&cbs=2f87a4dbd5521714a87b8518ceef7bf8

- **New Ag&Vet Regs Info Sessions – Feb/Mar 2014**

Getting ready for the new Ag & Vet legislation. Free information sessions are planned for all capital cities (subject to sufficient interest in each location) during February and March 2014. Melbourne 17 Feb; Hobart 19 Feb; Adelaide 21 Feb; Perth 25 Feb; Darwin 27 Feb; Brisbane 3 Mar; Sydney 5 Mar; Canberra 6 Mar.

[Register now for New APVMA Regs information session](#)

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

- **Chemical Hazard Communication Network, 5 Mar**

The CHCN will next met in Melbourne on Wed 5th March 2014, at Noel Arnold & Associates, at their East Kew meeting rooms, to discuss classification, SDS and Labelling issues.

Please email your interest in attending or organizing a CHCN meeting: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

- **Dangerous Goods Forum, 19-20 Mar 14, Perth**

Explosives, Storage, Handling & Transport which is outlined in the Call for Papers document . Registration opens mid January. Cost: \$1616 by 19 Feb.

From: www.idc-online.com/call-for-papers and www.idc-online.com/conferences-main

- **Dangerous & Hazardous Goods, 20-21 Mar Brisbane**

Handling, Control & Compliance. Cost \$2970. Consultants and solutions providers pay extra to be listed at \$3570.

From: <http://www.marcusevansau.com/events.asp>

- **Air Quality & Industrial Emissions Conference**

20-21 March 2014, Sydney, NSW, cost \$3294.50.

From: www.informa.com.au/conferences/manufacturing-conference/air-quality-industrial-emissions-conference

- **Safety In Action 2014, 26-27 March 2014, Melb**

Cost by 15 Feb 2014, \$1919.50 including dinner.

From: www.safetyinaction.net.au/safety-conference/

- **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 is available at: www.fpaa.com.au/events.

HazMat Conference Program becomes available in Jan 2014.

Please contact Events Department, FPAA,

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

- **Risk 2014 Conference, 28-30 May 2014, Brisbane**

The Executive Committee of Risk Engineering Society place special focus on risk issues associated with construction, design, safe plant operation and management.

From: www.engineersaustralia.org.au/risk-2014-conference Contact: epadmin@engineersaustralia.org.au

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 23 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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