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*A Happy Christmas and
New Year to everyone.*

- IATA Lithium Batteries Risk Mitigation Guidance [Lithium Batteries Risk Mitigation Guidance for Operators](#) (56 page pdf) outlines strategies to reduce the risks associated with Lithium Batteries by air transportation.

From: www.iata.org/publications/Pages/standards-manuals.aspx

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Chemicals Consultant
Editor & Publisher

My approach is to provide a short, succinct note on each hazardous chemical 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

• OECD Nanosafety – Selection of 2014 Documents

[Genotoxicity of Manufactured Nanomaterials: Report of the OECD Expert Meeting](#), 3 Dec 2014, (37 page pdf)

Series on the Safety of Manufactured Nanomaterials **No. 43**

The OECD Report includes conclusions & recommendations of an Expert workshop on the Genotoxicity of Nanomaterials. The main topic was the applicability of existing OECD Test Guidelines for chemical safety to nanomaterials.

7 consensus statements were agreed during the meeting.

From: [www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono\(2014\)34&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono(2014)34&doclanguage=en)

[Report of the Questionnaire on Regulatory Regimes for Manufactured Nanomaterials 2010-2011](#), 16 Sept 2014, (62 page pdf)

Series on the Safety of Manufactured Nanomaterials **No. 42**

This OECD Report presents the results of a survey on Regulatory Regimes for Manufactured Nanomaterials in various OECD jurisdictions with a focus on future regulatory challenges and collaboration among countries.

From: [www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono\(2014\)28&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono(2014)28&doclanguage=en)

[Report of the OECD Expert Meeting on the Physical Chemical Properties of Manufactured Nanomaterials and Test Guidelines](#), 15 July 2014 (56 page pdf)

Series on the Safety of Manufactured Nanomaterials **No. 41**

It includes the conclusions & recommendation of an expert workshop on Physical-Chemical Properties of Manufactured Nanomaterials and Test Guidelines. Issues relevant to the physical-chemical properties of manufactured nanomaterials were addressed from a regulatory perspective point with a view to the need for new or adapted test guidelines.

From: [www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono\(2014\)15&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono(2014)15&doclanguage=en)

[Ecotoxicology and Environmental Fate of Manufactured Nanomaterials: Test Guidelines](#), 7 March 2014 (84 page pdf)

Series on the Safety of Manufactured Nanomaterials **No. 40**

It includes the conclusions & recommendations resulting from a workshop that addressed the ecotoxicology and environmental fate of manufactured nanomaterials, and in particular the applicability of existing OECD Test Guidelines related to these topics. A number of TG developments are underway at OECD as a follow-up to these recommendations.

From: [www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=ENV/JM/MONO\(2014\)1&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=ENV/JM/MONO(2014)1&doclanguage=en)

From: www.oecd.org/science/nanosafety/latestdocuments/

• Safe Work Australia: Three Carcinogen Reports

Safe Work Australia (Dec 2014): Three reports which examine Australian Work Exposures to three carcinogens.

– [Australian Work Exposures Study: Lead & Lead compounds](#)

– [Australian Work Exposures Study: Formaldehyde](#)

– [Australian Work Exposures Study: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons \(PAHs\)](#)

The reports are designed to help inform future Work Health and Safety Policy Development for workplace chemicals. They do not specifically focus on high risk industries or industries where high levels of exposures might occur.

There are common findings in the three reports. For example, many of the AWES respondents who had probable exposures to these carcinogens were: 1/ male, 2/ worked in technical occupations, and 3/ worked in the construction industry.

However, a high proportion of AWES respondents probably exposed to PAHs were: 1/ farmers burning wastes, 2/ repairing farm equipment or 3/ clearing fire sites.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/pages/three-carcinogen-reports-released

• ECHA: Nanomaterials Workshop Presentations

23-24 October 2014, Helsinki, Finland: An anticipated outcome of these workshops is the emergence of new or improved approaches which may be applied in the implementation of the REACH, CLP & Biocides Regulations.

14 Presentations are available to download covering five Topic areas: **Topic 1:** Introduction to international views on scientific challenges in regulatory risk assessment of nanomaterials. **Topic 2:** Measurement and characterization of nanomaterials. **Topic 3:** Metrology and dose metrics for hazard and exposure assessment throughout the life cycle.

Topic 4: Environmental fate, persistence and bioaccumulation throughout the life cycle.

Topic 5: Read across and categories of nanomaterials.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/topical-scientific-workshop-regulatory-challenges-in-risk-assessment-of-nanomaterials

• Safety Alert: Aluminium Phosphide in Grain Transportation

October 2014: This Safety Alert highlights the hazards of working with Aluminium Phosphide (an insecticide used to eliminate pests in grain), which produces highly toxic Phosphine gas when it reacts with moisture

A worker in Victoria became seriously ill after handling aluminium phosphide tablets while not wearing personal protective equipment (PPE). The worker was admitted to hospital for treatment.

Aluminium Phosphide is a toxic and volatile hazardous substance and is classed as 'Dangerous Goods'. Aluminium Phosphide tablets react with moisture in the air to give off highly toxic Phosphine gas. If not used correctly Aluminium Phosphide (Phosphine) can pose a serious risk to health.

From: www.vwa.vic.gov.au/forms-and-publications/forms-and-publications/aluminium-phosphide-in-grain-transportation

• Chemicals in Certain Consumer Goods: Guidance

ACCC 21 Oct 2014: The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) has published guidance on safe concentrations of particular chemicals in consumer goods. The guidance prescribes concentrations of chemicals, below which a safety concern does not exist. It includes a list of 22 hazardous Aromatic Amines which can be derived from certain hazardous Azo Dyes in clothing, textiles and leather articles. Guidance is also provided for safe concentrations of Formaldehyde in clothing and textiles.

[Safety Guidance on Concentrations of Particular Chemicals in certain consumer goods.pdf](#) (3 pages)

The Guidance is laid out in the following columns:

- 1/ Type of Consumer Good
- 2/ Indicative Concentrations
(under which there are not current safety concerns)
- 3/ Chemical Name & Chemicals Abstract Service (CAS) No.
- 4/ Potential Health Effects
- 5/ References
- 6/ Examples of Types of Consumer Goods

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1009938

• ACCC: Reducing Injuries Caused by Cosmetics

22 October 2014 Media release: In a speech to the Accord conference in Sydney, ACCC Deputy Chair Delia Rickard said cosmetics accounted for approximately 30 per cent of injury reports in the past year.

"Few other consumer products are directly applied to our bodies in the way cosmetics are. This means that people who make and supply cosmetic products need to be fully aware of their responsibilities," Ms Rickard said.

Speech Transcript: www.accc.gov.au/speech/cosmetic-compliance-and-safety-and-the-australian-consumer-law

From: www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-looks-to-reduce-injuries-caused-by-cosmetics

• Products Containing Button Batteries: Consultation

ACCC 10 Nov 2014: The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) sought information by 14 Nov 2014, from businesses that develop, manufacture or supply products that use button batteries. Participation in the survey will help inform the non-regulatory strategies proposed for reducing the hazard posed to children.

In Australia, an estimated five children per week present to an emergency department with an injury related to [button and coin cell batteries](#) at: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/993224

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1010352

• ACCC Warns of Dangerous Candle Holders

ACCC 2 Dec 2014: The Australian Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) is urging consumers to watch out for flammable candle holders and decorations this Christmas.

Candle holders and decorations that ignite from the heat of the candle are [Permanently Banned](#) from supply in Australia as they are extremely dangerous.

The ACCC has released a [Video](#) showing how a novelty candle poses a significant fire risk.

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1010765

• ECHA & 17 Trichloroethylene (TCE) Uses

ECHA has received twelve Applications for Authorisation for 17 uses of Trichloroethylene (TCE) (EC No. 201-167-4).

ECHA's website gives further information about the uses that authorisation is applied for, including the description of the function of the substance, exposure scenarios, possible alternatives identified by the applicants, together with socio-economic information.

Consultation on each of the 17 uses closes **7 Jan 2015**.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/applications-for-authorisation>

And: https://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/e-news-12-november-2014

• ECHA: Classification & Labelling Consultation

Some current & recent Consultations that got my attention:

Methylhydrazine CAS 60-34-4 Comment Closes 2 Jan 2015

MH is manufactured in Europe and mainly used as a solvent, as an organic intermediate, and as a rocket propellant, either as a single constituent, or mixed with other Hydrazines.

Hazard class open for commenting: Carcinogenicity

Proposed New EU CLP entry: Carc. 1B H350i

CLH Report: <http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/8f7d2b50-b8e5-47b5-8ee2-60c9929fd08b> (47 page pdf)

Salicylic Acid CAS 69-72-7 Comment Closed 12 Dec 2014

Hazard classes comment was requested on: Acute toxicity; Serious eye damage/eye irritation; Reproductive toxicity.

Proposed New EU CLP entry:

Acute Tox. 4; H302; Eye Damage 1; H318.

CLH Report: <http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/9159532f-8623-453e-a4a2-625355b53608> (100 page pdf)

Dibutyltin Dilaurate CAS 77-58-7 Comment Closed 10 Nov 2014.

Hazard classes comment was requested on: Germ cell mutagenicity; Reproductive toxicity; Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure.

Proposed Changes to EU CLP entry: Muta. 2; H341; Repr. 1B; H360FD; STOT RE 1; H372 (immune system).

CLH Report: <http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/ba9a8397-291a-432b-aeb4-534a2452c046> (59 pages)

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

And: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/harmonised-classification-and-labelling-previous-consultations>

Editor: The documents discussing the C&L are very useful.

• ECHA Substance Restrictions under Consideration

The current substances undergoing consultation are:

[Ammonium salts in Cellulose Insulation](#) (171 pages); [Bisphenol A](#) (483 pages); [DecaBDE](#) (342 pages); [Cadmium and its Compounds \(in Artist paints\)](#) (202 pages); [Chrysotile](#) (96 page amndmt).

Note - I've just linked to their Restriction Reports.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/restrictions-under-consideration>

• Alleged Drug NSW Lab: Serious Charges Laid

Daily Telegraph, 28 Nov 2014: A man has been charged with a string of drug offences over an explosion at an alleged drug lab at Warriewood, NSW, last Friday 21st Nov 2014.

Mr Raheb has been charged with possessing a large commercial quantity of the drug ecstasy, supplying a large commercial quantity of ecstasy, manufacturing a large commercial quantity of ecstasy, being in possession of precursor chemicals intended for use in the manufacture of ecstasy and being in possession of drug-making equipment.

28 Nov 2014: www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/northern-beaches/serious-charges-laid-over-explosion-and-blaze-in-alleged-drug-lab/story-fngr8hax-1227138319181

25 Nov 2014: www.dailytelegraph.com.au/newslocal/northern-beaches/fire-exposes-big-drug-lab-in-warriewood-factory-now-police-see-the-people-behind-it/story-fngr8hax-1227133288461

22 Nov 2014: www.dailytelegraph.com.au/news/nsw/explosion-uncovers-breaking-badstyle-drug-lab-in-warriewood-factory/story-fni0cx12-1227131749813

• NSW Police Media Release: Drug Lab 28 Nov 14

Police have charged a man following the discovery of a large-scale clandestine drug laboratory on Sydney's Northern Beaches last week.

Emergency services were called to a chemical factory on Prosperity Parade at Warriewood about 12.15pm on Friday 21 November 2014, following an explosion and subsequent fire inside the building. The fire was extinguished and officers from Northern Beaches Local Area Command established a crime scene.

During an examination of the crime scene, officers allegedly discovered the mezzanine level of the building had been converted into an elaborate clandestine laboratory. This was dismantled with the assistance of police from State Crime Command's Drug Squad.

Following inquiries by detectives from Northern Beaches Local Area Command, a 44-year-old man attended Dee Why Police Station today (Friday 28 November 2014).

He was arrested and charged with large commercial supply of prohibited drug; large commercial manufacture of prohibited drug; organise/conduct/assist drug premises; possess drug manufacture apparatus make prohibited drug; and possess precursor intend to use in manufacture / production.

From: www.police.nsw.gov.au/news/media_release_archive?sq_content_src=%2BdXJsPWh0dHBzJTnBJTJGJTJGZWJpenByZC5wb2xpY2UubnN3Lmdvdi5hdSUyRm1lZGhJTJGNDI3MzluaHRtbCZhbGw9MQ%3D%3D

• 30th Anniversary of Fatal Bhopal Chemical Release

1 Dec 2014: On 30th Anniversary of Fatal Chemical Release that Killed Thousands in Bhopal, India, CSB Safety Message Warns it Could Happen Again

The U.S.A. Chemical Safety Board (CSB) has released a short video safety message marking the 30th anniversary of history's worst industrial accident. The tragedy occurred at the Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, India and killed thousands of people. The CSB's safety message examines recent incidents in the U.S. three decades after this deadly event and discusses how more must be done to prevent similar accidents from occurring.

Video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=HZirRB32qzU (6 min 34 sec)

The video entitled “**Reflections on Bhopal After Thirty Years**” chronicles how on 2 Dec 1984, water inadvertently entered a storage tank containing more than 80,000 pounds of Methyl Isocyanate (MIC), which reacts violently with water. A subsequent runaway reaction overheated the tank and resulted in a massive toxic gas release. A dense, lethal cloud drifted over the city of Bhopal exposing hundreds of thousands of people to deadly MIC and other chemicals.

In the past few years, CSB investigations have found deficiencies in design and process safety management similar to those uncovered in Bhopal. The video points out that a 2008 explosion killing two workers and injuring eight others at a pesticide plant in Institute, West Virginia found that incomplete operator training and procedures similar to Union Carbide's at Bhopal.

Furthermore, had the Institute plant vessel that exploded taken a different trajectory, pieces of it could have struck piping connected to a storage tank containing 13,700 pounds of MIC, potentially causing a large release of the same highly toxic chemical that killed thousands in Bhopal.

From: www.csb.gov/on-30th-anniversary-of-fatal-chemical-release-that-killed-thousands-in-bhopal-india-csb-safety-message-warns-it-could-happen-again/

• Fatal DuPont Accident in LaPorte, Texas, 15 Nov 14

CSB Advisory Update, 16 Nov 2014 on the USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) Investigation into Fatal DuPont Accident in LaPorte, Texas that Killed Four Workers on Saturday 15th Nov 2014.

The accident at DuPont's facility, located east of Houston, killed four workers and injured a fifth when Methyl Mercaptan, a toxic chemical used in the company's insecticide and fungicide manufacturing process, was released.

CSB investigations look into all aspects of chemical accidents, including physical causes such as equipment failure as well as inadequacies in regulations, industry standards, & safety management systems.

The Board does not issue citations or fines but does make safety recommendations to plants, industry organizations, labour groups, and regulatory agencies such as USA OSHA and USA EPA.

From: www.csb.gov/csb-dupont--laporte-tx-investigation-update-monday-nov-17-2014/ and

From: www.csb.gov/advisory-update-on-csb-investigation-into-fatal-dupont-accident-in-laporte-texas-that-killed-four-workers/

• USA OSHA Ebola Web Page

This USA OSHA Ebola web page provides information about Ebola viruses and Ebola Hemorrhagic Fever (EHF) for workers and employers. Sections are on:

[Background, including the origins of Ebola virus and EHF](#)

[Hazard recognition](#)

[Medical information](#)

[Standards for protecting workers from Ebola virus](#)

[Control and prevention of EHF](#)

[Additional resources](#)

From: <https://www.osha.gov/SLTC/ebola/>

Chemical Management

• ECHA: Mixtures Classification Presentations

[Watch the video recording](#) of the ECHA Webinar held on 5 Nov 2014. The webinar covered the classification of mixtures and how information on their safe use can be communicated in the supply chain. It aims to help formulators and importers understand and implement their obligations according to the REACH and CLP regulations relating to mixtures.

Editor: The two most useful ECHA presentations for companies in Australia are:

[Mixture Classification](#) - Outi Tunnela

[Mixtures Classification - Practical Application](#) - Ari Karjalainen

From: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/view-article/-/journal_content/title/webinar-on-mixtures-classification-and-communicating-safe-use-of-chemicals

• NZ EPA Haz. Subs. Notices: 2 December 2014

The NZ HSNO Act is being amended to improve its workability and make it easier for people to know what their obligations are with Hazardous Substances. Part of this reform is the development of NZ EPA Notices. These documents will allow the NZ EPA to simplify the key requirements set under the NZ HSNO Act. They'll also allow us to consolidate and update requirements that are currently spread across regulations, transfer notices, individual approvals and group standards. Notices will be approved by the NZ EPA Board rather than going through Cabinet as required for regulation changes, which will allow the notices to be more easily updated.

Another outcome of the reforms is that the NZ Environmental Protection Authority (NZ EPA) has been given a new NZ HSNO enforcement function for Hazardous Substances. These new responsibilities include enforcement of Classification Controls (Labelling, Safety Data Sheets, and Packaging), content controls, approvals for imported or manufactured hazardous substances, and prohibitions on Persistent Organic Pollutants.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/notices-consultation-documents.aspx

• NZ Classification, Labelling, SDSs, & Packaging

2 Dec 2014: The first Consultation Document provides our proposals for four NZ EPA Notices:

- Hazard Classification System - Labelling
- Safety Data Sheets - Packaging.

The NZ EPA proposes aligning the NZ HSNO Hazardous Substances Classification System and Controls more closely with the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS). NZ EPA also proposes implementing the GHS in a way that is consistent with how it has been implemented by NZ's major trading partners.

Note: The following areas of hazardous substance regulation will remain under the NZ HSNO legislation:

- assessment and approval of all hazardous substances
- classifying all hazardous substances
- setting controls (NZ EPA controls) that apply to all hazardous substances, including controls for labelling, safety data sheets (SDS), and packaging
- setting environmental controls, disposal controls, non-workplace controls, and content controls.

Under the NZ HSNO Act, the NZ EPA will also be responsible for establishing and maintaining the Hazardous Substance Hazard Classification System.

Consultation Document:

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/EPA_Notices_Discussion_Class_Labelling_SDS_Packaging.pdf (128 pages)

Submissions on these proposals by 20 Feb 2015 by using the Submission Form & return to HSnotices@epa.govt.nz.

Submission Form: www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/EPA_Notices_submission_form_Class_Lab_SDS_Pack_.docx (23 p)

The Submission Form has 20 pages of Questions against the various Proposals.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/notices-consultation-documents.aspx

• NZ Hazard Classification System Proposal

The NZ EPA Classification Notice proposes to incorporate relevant sections of the GHS document (fifth revised edition, 2013 at: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev05/05files_e.html) by reference, rather than reproduce material from the GHS.

The GHS is now relatively settled in terms of classification content. There was little change in substance to the classification framework between the third and fourth revised editions and no classification changes between the fourth and fifth editions.

The most significant proposed changes to the hazard classification framework in the NZ EPA Notice are:

- For flammable aerosols, the single HSNO classification category will be replaced with the two current GHS categories; the third GHS category representing non-flammable aerosols will also be included.
- For gases, the GHS criteria for 'gases under pressure' will be adopted as this will provide not only better alignment with overseas adoption of the GHS but also better alignment with the classification of gases as 'dangerous goods' for transport under the (New Zealand) Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods (and similar Maritime and Civil Aviation Rules).
- For acutely toxic substances, the lowest classification category (GHS category 5/HSNO 6.1E) representing a relatively low level of acute toxicity will be applied only to the control of consumer chemical products, and will not be applied to workplace chemicals.
- For acutely toxic substances, the GHS categories 1 - 5 for each of the oral, dermal, or inhalation routes of exposure will be adopted; this will represent a subdivision of the current HSNO categories 6.1A - E.
- For skin irritants, the lowest classification category (GHS category 3/HSNO 6.3B) representing mild skin irritation will be applied only to the control of consumer chemical products, and will not be applied to workplace chemicals.
- For substances with specific target organ toxicity (HSNO 6.9), the separate GHS classification categories for effects arising from a single exposure (GHS Chapter 3.8) and from repeated exposure (GHS Chapter 3.9) will be adopted, as will the additional category for single exposure transient target organ effects (GHS category 3).

- For substances classified as sensitizers, carcinogens, reproductive and developmental toxicants, and with specific target organ toxicity, to follow the Australian WHS Regulations approach in setting concentration cut-offs for the classification of mixtures.
- For substances that have an aspiration hazard, the criteria for GHS category 1 (GHS Chapter 3.10) will be incorporated by reference.
- For substances hazardous to the aquatic environment (GHS Chapter 4.1/HSNO 9.1), the GHS Acute 1 and Chronic 1 – 4 classification categories (which are covered by HSNO 9.1A – D) will be adopted as this will match the approach of the European Union.
- The classification category for substances 'designed for biocidal action' (part of HSNO 9.1D) will be combined with the classification categories for substances ecotoxic to the terrestrial environment (refer section 1.7.5).
- For substances that are ecotoxic to the terrestrial environment (refer section 1.7.5).

From page 24, & 31-32 of the Consultation Document:

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/EPA_Notices_Discussion_Class_Labelling_SDS_Packaging.pdf (128 pages)

• NZ Hazardous Substances Labelling Proposed

The requirements in the proposed NZ EPA Labelling Notice will be based on international best practice for labelling and will be consistent with the requirements of the GHS as implemented by New Zealand's major trading partners.

Additional labelling requirements for Terrestrial Ecotoxicity hazards are also proposed (refer section 1.7.5).

We propose that labels for workplace chemicals (including pesticides) comply with the GHS requirements. Labels on consumer products must comply with either the GHS or, if the substance is scheduled under the Australian Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP), the labelling requirements contained within that standard.

From page 25 of the Consultation Document:

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/EPA_Notices_Discussion_Class_Labelling_SDS_Packaging.pdf (128 pages)

• NZ Safety Data Sheets Notice Proposed

Some of the NZ SDS requirements are relevant to importers and manufacturers of hazardous substances (e.g. requirements relating to format, content, supply and revision of SDS) and others are relevant to users of hazardous substances (e.g. the requirement for workplaces to have SDS available for workers).

The NZ SDS requirements that are relevant to importers and manufacturers and suppliers will remain under NZ HSNO in the form of an NZ EPA Notice. The NZ SDS requirements that relate to availability of SDS in the workplace will transfer to the NZ HSW legislation.

The NZ EPA Notice will be based on international best practice for SDS and, in particular, will be consistent with the requirements of the GHS as implemented by New Zealand's major trading partners. This means all SDS will need to be in 16-header format.

Other changes proposed in the new NZ EPA Notice relate to:

- the supply and review of SDS
- the level of information required in the SDS.

From page 25-26 of the Consultation Document:

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/EPA_Notices_Discussion_Class_Labelling_SDS_Packaging.pdf (128 pages)

• NZ Labelling Notice Proposed

The proposed NZ EPA Notice for Packaging will replace the current packaging requirements prescribed in Regulations and Group Standards. This will allow the removal of inconsistencies that exist between the Regulations and Group Standards. It will also provide an opportunity for better alignment with international packaging requirements, especially in relation to consumer goods. The Packaging Notice will also incorporate substance-specific packaging requirements wherever possible.

The Packaging of Consumer Goods focus areas are:

- child-resistant packaging
- tactile design / permanent identification of packaging
- misleading packaging.

From page 26 of the Consultation Document:

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/EPA_Notices_Discussion_Class_Labelling_SDS_Packaging.pdf (128 pages)

• WA Work Health & Safety Bill 2014: Comment

23 Oct 2014: Public comment opened for the draft WA Work Health and Safety (WHS) legislation.

[Work Health and Safety Bill 2014](#) (194 pages)

[List of changes to the WHS Bill 2014](#) (3 pages, 34 points)

[Template for comments on the WHS Bill 2014](#)

The WA WHS Bill contains the core provisions of the model WHS Bill with some modifications to suit the Western Australian working environment.

The Draft Bill uses the Definition: **Substance** means any natural or artificial substance, whether in the form of a solid, liquid, gas or vapour.

The public comment period is open until close of business on 30 January 2015. You are encouraged to use the above template for submissions.

From: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/public-comment-work-health-and-safety-bill-2014>

• WA Resources, Safety Legislation Structural Reform

Marsden Jacob Associates (MJA) is currently undertaking consultation on behalf of the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) in Western Australia.

The Hon. Bill Marmion, WA Minister for Mines and Petroleum announced that the new legislation will incorporate the best elements of the National Mine Safety Framework and the nationally developed model Work Health and Safety legislation. Implementation is planned for mid-2016.

MJA are seeking input on five proposed options to structure the safety aspects of Mining, Petroleum and Major Hazard Facilities (MHF) legislation.

Options outlined in the Consultation Paper seek to:

- consolidate safety provisions for mining, petroleum and MHF into a single or reduced number of Acts; and
- allow for a single regulator to cover all safety provisions at MHF sites.

Consultation Paper: <http://duqm0dwvyjbv.cloudfront.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Consultation-RIS-Resource-Safety-WebVersion.pdf> (24 pages)

Copies of the presentations made on the 26 Nov 2014 and the workshop paper's used are available:

- [Department of Mines and Petroleum presentation](#) (13p pdf)
- [Marsden Jacob presentation](#) (12 page pdf)
- [Workshop papers](#) (11 page doc)

Enquiries about the consultation process should be addressed to: Alex Marsden, Principal, Marsden Jacob Associates, ph: 08-9324-1785 or AMarsden@marsdenjacob.com.au

Submission and responses to the consultation via: Email: WHS@marsdenjacob.com.au

Responses to the Consultation Paper are invited by 5pm Friday, 19 Dec 2014.

From: www.marsdenjacob.com.au/structural-reform-resources-safety-legislation-wa/

• CSB: Modernization of Process Safety Mgmt Regs

CSB: 1 Dec 2014: The U.S.A. Chemical Safety Board (CSB) formally announced that to "Modernize U.S.A. Process Safety Management Regulations" is the Board's newest **Most Wanted Safety Improvement**, concluding that implementation of key federal and state CSB safety recommendations will result in significant improvement of Process Safety Management (PSM) regulations in the United States.

Over the last two decades, the CSB has made a number of recommendations related to USA OSHA's PSM program and USA EPA's Risk Management Program (RMP), many of which have not been fully implemented. By adding the modernizing of U.S.A. Process Safety Management Regulations to the CSB's Most Wanted Safety Improvement list, the agency is identifying this issue as one of the board's most important recommendations-related goals.

The CSB's investigations of recent major refinery accidents found that there was no requirement to reduce risks to As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP); there was no mechanism to ensure continuous safety improvement; no requirement to implement inherent safety or the hierarchy of controls; that there should be an increased role for workers and worker representatives in process safety management; and that there needs to be a more proactive, technically qualified regulator.

From: www.csb.gov/csb-board-members-identify-modernization-of-process-safety-management-regulations-as-the-agencys-second-most-wanted-safety-improvement/

• Safe Work Australia 2014-15 Chemical Training

In 2014-15 Safe Work Australia will continue to develop training and other tools to help businesses with their duties under the model WHS Regulations. This will include an Online Training Tool to improve Understanding of Chemical Labels and Safety Data Sheets, and delivery of new GHS training targeted at small to medium businesses who are directly involved in the Classification of Chemicals and writing of Safety Data Sheets. (Page 33)

From Safe Work Australia 2013-14 Annual Report:

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/894/Safe-Work-Australia-Annual-Report-2013-14.pdf (147 pages)

• CEFIC Booklet Explores Chemicals Safety

4 Sept 2014: The European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC) released a [new booklet](#) that aims to raise people's awareness about the importance of chemical products in their daily lives. There is also a short [Video](#).

Titled: "Chemicals Safety in the Value Chain: How the European Chemical Industry Manages Safe Use of chemicals", The 23-page booklet explores the chemical sector commitment to ensure chemicals are used safely – both within the industry and throughout the supply chain.

Intended for government authorities, interested stakeholders and an informed public, it sets out to explain the chemical industry track record of ensuring the safe use and handling of its products up and down the value chain.

Booklet: www.cefic.org/Documents/Learn%20and%20Share/Chemicals-Safety-in-the-Value-Chain-Brochure.pdf

From: www.cefic.org/newsroom/News-in-2014/New-Cefic-booklet-explores-chemicals-safety/

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Oct-Dec 2014

I've scanned through the 15 Oct 2014 – 1 Dec 2014 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

15 Oct 2014: **1/** OSHA launches a national dialogue on hazardous chemical exposures and permissible exposure limits in the workplace; **2/** New Web page on protecting workers from exposure to Ebola virus; **3/** New Jersey company fined \$136,290 for wilfully exposing workers to cancer-causing chemical, other hazards; **4/** Ohio manufacturer cited for 23 violations after worker dies while clearing reactor drain after being sprayed with a chemical mixture; **5/** Judge affirms citations issued to New York chicken processing plant for chemical, mechanical hazards.

3 Nov 2014: **1/** Protecting health care and other potentially exposed workers from Ebola virus; **2/** Judge upholds citations issued to New Jersey employer who exposed workers to bloodborne pathogen and lead hazards; **3/** Court upholds inclusion of combustible grain dust hazards in revised HazCom standard; **4/** OSHA speaks at AIHA conference about safer chemical management and initiating a dialogue with stakeholders.

1 Dec 2014: **1/** OSHA publishes new fact sheet "Personal Protective Equipment Selection Matrix for Occupational Exposure to Ebola Virus," on protecting workers who may be exposed to Ebola virus; **2/** Local emphasis program will focus on Nebraska companies using highly hazardous chemicals, including [Formaldehyde](#), and [Methylene Chloride](#).

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Update: 11th Tranche IMAP Assessments

11th Tranche Inventory Multi-Tiered Assessment & Prioritisation (IMAP) Assessments became available 27 Nov. Comment is due by the 23rd Jan 2015.

Tier II—Human Health Assessments (identified by Tranche Ten in the tranche column, Assessments where you can weblink from the Spreadsheet to useful data.

Note: This spreadsheet includes all the Tranches.

Many of the 171 entries in these Tier II Human Health Assessments are already included on the HSIS. Eighteen of them don't have any amendments suggested, the remaining 153 entries all have HSIS / GHS HCIL additions or amendments suggested.

Some HSIS / GHS HCIL amendment only entries that caught my interest are:

[Methane, Dichloro-](#): CAS 75-09-2

Changed entry: May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Causes serious eye irritation. Causes skin irritation. Suspected of causing cancer.

[Chlorous Acid, Sodium Salt](#): CAS 7758-19-2

New entry: Toxic if swallowed. Fatal in contact with skin. Causes serious eye damage. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause damage to organs (kidney) through prolonged or repeated exposure.

[Chlorhexidine Compounds](#): CAS: 55-56-1; 56-95-1
CAS 3697-42-5; 18472-51-0; 16807-48-0

New entry: Causes serious eye damage. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause an allergic skin reaction.

[Hydrocarbon, Paraffin and Slack Waxes](#): CAS: 8009-03-8
CAS: 64743-01-7, 64742-61-6, 92062-09-4

Changed entry: May cause cancer. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

[Hydroxylamine and its Salts](#): CAS: 5470-11-1; 7803-49-8
CAS: 10039-54-0; 10046-00-1

Added: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure (Cat.1). Equivalent to Toxic R48/25.

[Secondary Alkane Sulfonates \(SAS\)](#): CAS 68037-49-0
CAS 75534-59-7; 93763-92-9; 106233-08-3

New entry: Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye damage. Causes skin irritation.

Tertiary Aliphatic (C8-12) Amines: CAS: 102-87-4; 1070-01-5
CAS 1116-76-3; 68814-95-9

New entry: Causes serious eye and skin irritation. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure through the oral route. Suspected of damaging fertility.

Additionally there are **88 chemicals recommended to be added to the SUSMP**. The grouped chemicals include:

Dyes that Could Release Selected Carcinogenic Amines (listed on AICS): All 74 chemicals in this group are Azo compounds that share a similar molecular structure (R-N=N-R). The chemicals in this group could contain one or more Azo linkages, in which the attached functional groups differ for each chemical.

Salts of Boric Acid: These 9 salts are currently excluded from the SUSMP S5 entry but are covered by the SUSMP S4 therapeutic use entry.

Plus a proposed change for the SUSMP I found of particular interest is: 1-Propanaminium, 3-Amino-N-(Carboxymethyl)-N,N-Dimethyl-, N-Coco Acyl Derivatives, Hydroxides, Inner Salts, CAS No. 61789-40-0. The NICNAS IMAP report will be provided to the Delegate for Poisons Scheduling for consideration as to whether the chemical should be excluded from the entry for Quarternary Ammonium Compounds based on its low skin irritation effects. Aziridines

And 3 chemicals where a Tier III assessment may be necessary to provide further information to determine whether the current exposure controls offer adequate protection to workers: Aziridines CAS No.s: 151-56-4 & 75-55-8; and Benzene, Methyl Dinitro- CAS No. 25321-14-6. Both are classified as Carcinogenic on the HSIS.

(Weblinks from the Tier II Tranche 11 Health spreadsheet):

11th Tranche Tier II Health 171 Assessments Spreadsheet:

www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-27-Nov-2014.XLS

11th Tranche Tier II Environment 12 Assessments Spreadsheet:

www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-27-Nov-2014.xlsx
(7 Lead Salts of Medium-Chain Carboxylic Acids & Ethane, 1,2-Dichloro-) all with "no further assessment required".

Nitromusks: CAS: 81-14-1; 81-15-2; 83-66-9; 116-66-5

Entry: Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Email: imap@nicnas.gov.au

Comment by 23 Jan 2015: www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-report-public-comments

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

• Prior Informed Consent: Rotterdam Convention - Australian NICNAS Regulatory Amendments

Subsequent to the domestic ratification of the listing of additional chemicals in Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention, amendments have been made to regulation 11C(1) of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Regulations 1990 (the regulations).

The regulations now prohibit the introduction and export of the additional chemicals specified below without written authorisation from the Director of the NICNAS.

Commercial Octabromodiphenyl Ether (including Hexabromodiphenyl Ether and Heptabromodiphenyl Ether)	36483-60-0, 68928-80-3	Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid, Perfluorooctane Sulfonates, Perfluorooctane Sulfonamides and Perfluorooctane Sulfonyls	1691-99-2, 1763-23-1, 24448-09-7, 251099-16-8, 2795-39-3, 29081-56-9, 29457-72-5, 307-35-7, 31506-32-8, 4151-50-2, 56773-42-3, 70225-14-8
Commercial Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (including Tetrabromodiphenyl Ether and Pentabromodiphenyl Ether)	32534-81-9, 40088-47-9		

From: Nov 2014 Chemical Gazette www.nicnas.gov.au

• NICNAS Annual Report 2013-14

1 Oct 2014: Points that caught the Editor's interest:

IMAP: In 2013-14 the IMAP Framework was used to conduct 1,425 assessments for a total of 1,085 chemicals, for public comment on the NICNAS website. This included 850 Tier II assessments. (page 16)

Since its inception, NICNAS has completed 2,408 assessments for a total of 1,808 chemicals under the IMAP Framework. (page 14 note)

New Chemicals: NICNAS published 179 public reports for new chemicals during the year, in the Chemical Gazette. All reports were peer reviewed. Three hundred and twenty-seven new chemical certificate and permit assessments were completed, with 322 (98.5%) of these completed within legislated timeframes.

Register Identified Introducers: Registration renewal packages were sent to over 5,300 registrants in July 2013 with an ontime response rate of 84%. As at the end of the year, 99.87% of identified introducers were registered with NICNAS with debt recovery activities initiated for the remaining 0.13%. (page 22)

Certificate Categories: STD (Standard) 26%; LTD (Limited) 33%; PLC (Polymer of Low Concern) 30.5%; SAPLC (Self-Assessment for Polymer of Low Concern: notification) 7.5%; EXT (Extension of Assessment Certificate) 3%. (page 36)

Principal Media Topics, 2013–14 (page 44):

- chemicals such as Lead, p-Phenylenediamine (PPD), Iodopropynyl Butylcarbamate (IPBC) and Triclosan in products including household cleaners, paints and inks, tattoo inks, baby wipes and cosmetics (nail varnishes, hair dyes, teeth whiteners and soap);
- Azo Dyes, Formaldehyde, Phthalates and Flame Retardants in a variety of consumer products;
- toxic waste, Asbestos, chemicals used in association with Coal Seam Gas Extraction; and
- chemical exposure during pregnancy, the use of neurotoxicity measures in assessments, the use of data from animal testing.

Report: www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0004/13792/10868_NICNAS_Annual_Report_FINAL.pdf (80 pages)

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/annual-reporting/annual-report-2013-14

• **NICNAS Proposed Changes under IICA**

Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda (IICA) proposes changes to the NICNAS and TGA registration processes.

To reduce duplicative regulation, the Government will adopt the principle that if a system, service or product has been approved under a trusted international standard or risk assessment, then Australian regulators should not impose any additional requirements for approval in Australia, unless there is a good and demonstrable reason to do so.

It is proposed that the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) will better utilise and increase its acceptance of international risk assessment materials from trusted overseas regulators. This will be part of broader reform to introduce a graduated, risk-based approach to the regulation of industrial chemicals, that will streamline (and, in the case of low-risk chemicals, remove the need for) the pre-market assessment of chemicals already authorised for use in comparable countries.

From: www.industry.gov.au/industry/Documents/IICA-Fact-Sheet-International-standards-and-risk-assessments.pdf

Submit your comments via www.cuttingredtape.gov.au

From: www.industry.gov.au/industry/Pages/Industry-Growth-Centres.aspx & www.dpmc.gov.au/publications/Industry_Innovation_and_Competitiveness_Agenda/index.cfm

Editor: I have submitted my proposal that Australia should mirror the pragmatic New Zealand EPA approach to New Industrial Chemicals, BUT that Australia must track all chemicals that are added to this Industrial Chemicals system, so there can be an easy CAS No. & % check for possibly hazardous products.

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• **Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Oct 2014**

28 October 2014: Covers –

1.1 Lauryl Sulfates: In December 2013 NICNAS through IMAP requested the Scheduling Delegate consider amending the current Schedule 6 and Appendix E Sodium Lauryl Sulfate entries to include Ammonium Lauryl Sulphate and Potassium Lauryl Sulfate.

The proposed Schedule 6 changed entry will be LAURYL SULFATE SALTS (excluding its derivatives).

2.1 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-Octadienal Isomers (Citral, Geranial and Neral): Proposed Schedule 5 New Entry: 3,7-DIMETHYL-2,6,-OCTADIENAL and its isomers in cosmetic and household cleaning preparations **except** in preparations containing 5 per cent or less of 3,7-DIMETHYL-2,6,-OCTADIENAL isomers.

2.2 Triethanolamine: Proposal to include an entry for Triethanolamine in Schedule 4 (or Appendix C) to address the potential use of this chemical in preparations for tattoo removal. Proposed Schedule 4 New Entry: TRIETHANOLAMINE when in preparations for tattoo removal.

2.3 Zinc Lactate: Proposed Schedule 6 New Entry: ZINC LACTATE in toothpaste except in toothpaste preparations containing 2.5 per cent or less of zinc lactate and labelled with the statement 'not recommended for children under twelve years of age'.

3.1 Fluralaner 3.2 Oclacitinib Maleate 3.3 Pyriofenone

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/reasons-scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-october-2014-chemicals>

• **Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decision Reasons and Invitation for Further Comment (now closed)**

14 Nov 2014: Scheduling Proposals referred to the July 2014 meeting of the ACCS covers 20 chemicals:

The chemicals need to be accessed by the website below, then via the website links to each chemical:

- 1.1 Fosthiazate (S7 new entry)
- 1.2 Metofluthrin (S6 amendment & S5 new entry)
- 1.3 2-Hydroxypropyl Methacrylate (S5 new entry)

- 1.4 3-Isothiazolone, 2-Methyl- or Methylisothiazolone (deferred)
- 1.5 Diethylene Glycol Monomethyl Ether Or Ethanol, 2(2-Methoxyethoxy) (S6 new entry)
- 1.6 Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonates (C10-C16) (no entry)
- 1.7 Nickel, Soluble Salts (no entry)
- 1.8 N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (no changes)
- 1.9 Phenol, 2-Amino or O-Aminophenol (no entry)
- 1.10 Phenylenediamines (S6 amendment)
- 1.11 Rosin or Colophony (S5 new entry)
- 1.12 Toluenediamine (S6 amendment)
- 1.13 1-Propanaminium Compounds (separate listing not required as this chemical is covered by Quaternary Ammonium Compounds)
- 1.14 2-Butenedioic acid (2E)-, di-C12-15-alkyl esters (no entry)
- 1.15 2-Pentyl Cyclopentanol (no entry)
- 1.16 2-Propyl Heptanenitrile (no entry)
- 1.17 2,4,7-Decatrienoic Acid, Ethyl Ester (no entry)
- 1.18 3-Hexanone, 2-Methyl-, Oxime (no entry)
- 1.19 N-Hydroxy Octanamide (no clear ACCS recommendation so no entry at this time)
- 1.20 Tetrahydro-4-Methyl-2-Phenyl 2H-Pyran (no entry)

Consultation closed on 28 Nov 2014.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/reasons-scheduling-delegates-interim-decision-and-invitation-further-comment-accs-november-2014-chemicals

• ACMS & ACCS Contact Details

Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling (ACMS)

Em: Medicines.Scheduling@tga.gov.au, Ph: 1800-020-653

Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS)

Em: Chemicals.Scheduling@health.gov.au, Ph: 02 6289 2659

You can subscribe to receive information about both Medicines Scheduling and Chemical Scheduling by signing up to the [Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons Email Alert Service](#).

From: www.tga.gov.au/committee/advisory-committees-medicines-chemicals-scheduling-acms-accs

• Poisons Standard - SUSMP No.5 + Hard Copy

SUSMP No.5, Oct 2014, has been registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI) as Poisons Standard 2014. There is still a hard copy option where CanPrint Communications will print a bound A4 copy and post it to you for \$28.13. You access this via the ecopy link and then select the "Buy Print Copy" tab. (Alerted by Stefan Grieser)

ecopy link at: www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2014L01343

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

Food Chemical Issues

• Is It a Food or a Therapeutic Good Medicine?

An interactive [Food-Medicine Interface Guidance Tool](#) is available on the TGA website to help work out whether a product is a Food or Therapeutic Good. It is designed to take the user through the relevant definitions in the Therapeutic Goods Act.

Consumers can also want to check if the products they are using or buying are Medicines, and therefore regulated by the TGA and subject to requirements in the [therapeutic goods legislation](#), or Food, which is regulated by state and territory food regulatory bodies and subject to requirements in the [Food Standards Code](#).

The fact that health claims are made about a product does not automatically make it a Therapeutic Good. Nor does the fact that the product comes in capsules or powders, or is labelled as a 'dietary supplement'.

The FMIG Tool does not enable a determination to be made about whether the product would meet all the requirements of the relevant legislation. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer or importer to ensure that their products comply with all relevant requirements under the applicable regulatory scheme.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/industry/food-medicine-regulation/Pages/default.aspx and

www.tga.gov.au/community-ga/food-and-medicine-regulation

• **A1103 – Citric & Lactic Acids as Food Additives in Beer**

The purpose of this Application is to permit the extension of use of Citric and Lactic Acids as food additives to facilitate the production of lower-strength and flavoured beers.

[Executive Summary \(1 page pdf\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1103CitricandLacticAcidsFAinBeer.aspx

• **A1102 – L-Carnitine in Food**

The purpose of this Application is to permit the sale of L-Carnitine in a variety of food categories including dairy products (excluding butter and butter fat), confectionery, cereal and cereal products, food intended for particular nutritional uses, non-alcoholic beverages and gels.

The purpose of using L-Carnitine as an ingredient in foods is to maintain the normal Carnitine status of the body, particularly in those individuals consuming foods with minimal L-Carnitine content and/or inadequate supply of micronutrients caused by certain forms of nutrition or changed eating habits.

[Executive Summary \(1 page pdf\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1102-L-carnitineInFood.aspx

• **P1034 – Chemical Migration from Packaging into Food
- 12 Nov 2014 Call for Submissions**

The purpose of Proposal 1034 is to assess the public health and safety risk of chemicals which may migrate from packaging materials into food, and to identify and manage any risks.

[Call for submissions - 12 Nov 2014 \(37 page pdf\)](#) which has 23 Questions FSANZ would like answered.

- [Supporting document 1 - Current Regulations \(2 page pdf\)](#)
- [Supporting document 2 - International Regulations \(7p pdf\)](#)
- [Supporting document 3 – Intern’l Responses \(4 page pdf\)](#)
- [Supporting doc 4 - Risk Assessment Approaches \(3p pdf\)](#)
- [Supporting document 5 - Packaging Supply Chain \(2p pdf\)](#)
- [Supporting document 6 - Industry Surveys \(4 page pdf\)](#)
- [Supporting doc 7 - Industry Stds, Codes, Guidelines \(2p pdf\)](#)

Submissions by 24 Dec 2014 to: standards.Management@foodstandards.gov.au.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1034ChemicalMigrationfromPackagingintoFood.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• **Carbaryl, Chlorpyrifos & Diazinon Reassessment
for Veterinary Medicines & other Pesticide uses**

The NZ EPA is reassessing substances containing Carbaryl, Chlorpyrifos and Diazinon used as active ingredients in Veterinary Medicines, and other Pesticide uses which were not included in the our previous Organophosphate and Carbamate reassessment, which was concluded in June 2013. The previous reassessment considered substances which were used as Plant Protection Insecticides only.

The focus of the new reassessment is on the other approved substances containing Carbaryl, Chlorpyrifos or Diazinon as the active ingredient. A full list of approvals to be reassessed is contained in the attached document. In order to conduct a full evaluation of the risks, costs and benefits associated with these substances NZ EPA are seeking information on a number of factors including whether the substances are still in use in New Zealand, how they are used and the benefits of using them.

The NZ EPA have put together a list of questions for you to answer. Please complete the questions as comprehensively as possible & provide additional comments where appropriate.

Carbaryl Chlorpyrifos Diazinon Reassessment Call for Information_Final.pdf (Dec 2014, 10 pages) which will become available on the NZ EPA website at:

www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/reassessments-reviews/Pages/Current-reassessments.aspx

Call for Info: [www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Carbaryl Chlorpyrifos Diazinon reassessment Information.pdf](http://www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Carbaryl_Chlorpyrifos_Diazinon_reassessment_Information.pdf) (10 pages)

Responses to the information requests in this document can be emailed to: Reassessments@epa.govt.nz
CCD Reassessment, Hazardous Substances Team, NZ EPA

Please provide feedback to the NZ EPA by 22 Dec 2014.

• Dichlorvos Insecticide: NZ EPA Reassessment

Application Code: APP202097

NZ EPA is calling for submissions on its reassessment of Dichlorvos and its formulations. Dichlorvos is an Organophosphate Insecticide used to control a wide range of insect pests across the agricultural, horticultural, biosecurity and public health industries, & in domestic or home settings.

[Application Summary](#) (7 page pdf)

[Application Form](#) (111 page pdf)

[Supplementary Report A: Human Toxicity of Dichlorvos](#) (126 page pdf)

[Supplementary Report B: Human Health Risk Assessment](#) (103 page pdf)

[Supplementary Report C: Ecotoxicity and Environmental Risk Assessment](#) (59 page pdf)

[Supplementary Report D: Dichlorvos and Trichlorfon use in New Zealand Horticulture](#) (39 page pdf)

Submissions closed Wed 10 Dec 2014, with public hearings likely in early 2015.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/November-2014-Hazardous-Substances-Update.aspx and

From: www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/applications-details.aspx?appID=APP202097

• APVMA Annual Report 2013-2014

Excerpt: The APVMA *Operational Plan 2013–14* identified eight strategies to achieve the corporate plan objectives and the APVMA's outcome (Figure 2):

Strategy 1: Integrate government reforms into core business

Strategy 2: Conduct robust, risk-based, scientific evaluations to support sound regulatory decisions

Strategy 3: Identify and reconsider existing chemicals of regulatory concern

Strategy 4: Identify and resolve noncompliance

Strategy 5: Identify and manage emerging regulatory issues

Strategy 6: Engage stakeholders and regulatory partners to add value to our work

Strategy 7: Conduct our business efficiently and effectively

Strategy 8: Enhance performance through our people.

Strategies 1–5 are our core business strategies, while Strategies 6–8 are supportive enabling strategies.

This 2013-2014 Annual Report assesses the APVMA performance against the eight strategies. Under each strategy are listed the initiatives and activities that are designed to achieve the strategy, and the performance measures for each.

A Summary of the APVMA Performance Against these Strategies is on pages 15 & 16.

From: http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/apvma_ar_2013-14_acc.pdf

Editor's Comment: One concern I have, is that the APVMA does not appear to review the various excipient's hazards in its approved products and alert the group of manufacturers using them. For example, several years ago the excipient N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone gained a Toxic Reproductive Hazard. In this way the manufacturers then have a level playing field, where all their APVMA approved labels need to be altered, at the same time, to reflect this additional serious hazard.

• Fenthion Reconsiderations: 16th Oct 2014

The APVMA release the final review findings and regulatory decision for the reconsideration of Fenthion on Thurs 16 Oct 2014.

The APVMA was NOT satisfied under paragraph 34(1)(a) of the Agvet Code that the continued use of Fenthion products in accordance with instructions for their use:

- would not be an undue hazard to the safety of people exposed to them during their handling or people using anything containing its residues
- would not be likely to have an unintended effect that is harmful to human beings; and
- would not be likely to have an unintended effect that is harmful to animals, plants or to things or to the environment.

The cancelled products are:

33520 *Tiguvon Spot-on Cattle Lice Insecticide*

42202 *Control-A-Bird Agent*

50244 *Avigrease Pest Bird Eradication Compound*

51627 *David Grays Mosquito & Spider Spray Insecticide*

52075 *Avigel Pest Bird Control Agent*

61308 *Lebaycid Fruit Fly & Insect Killer.*

However the APVMA was satisfied that the instructions for use included on the labels for the products 32996 *Lebaycid Insecticide Spray* and 41138 *Amalgamated Pest Control 1% Fenthion*

- could be varied so that the use of these two products would meet these legislative requirements above.

From: APVMA Special Gazette 16 Oct 2014
<http://apvma.gov.au/node/12276> (pdf (528.6 kb)) (16 pages)

Also, in the 21 Oct 2014 APVMA Gazette, at the request of the Approval Holder, BAYER CROPS SCIENCE PTY LTD, the APVMA has cancelled the approval of the active constituent: Fenthion, Active No. 44383, Date of Effect: 3 Nov 2014.

Plus the Product Registrations, 32996 and 41138 were also cancelled, Date of Effect: 3 Nov 2014.

http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette_20141104.pdf

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/12301>

• APVMA Nanotechnology Reg Symposium 2014

Canberra: 9am-5pm Tues 28th Oct 2014

This APVMA regulatory framework is now being extended to agvet chemical products containing nanomaterials.

On the 28 Oct 2014 the APVMA held a Nanotechnology Regulation Symposium. More than 120 people attended and contributed to discussion on the properties of nanomaterials, manufacturing, human health and environmental considerations.

A draft nanotechnology report, *Regulatory Considerations for Nanopesticides & Veterinary Nanomedicines—a draft APVMA Report* (see next Note), provided a basis for discussion at the Symposium.

The APVMA is expecting to release the final document by the end of January 2015.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11191>

• APVMA Draft Nanopesticides Report Oct 2014

From the Draft Nanopesticides Report Executive Summary:

Advances in Nanoscale science, engineering and technology have paved the way for developing novel applications, devices and systems in agriculture and animal husbandry. Currently, the use of Nanotechnology in these sectors is not widespread but is expected to change rapidly since more than 3000 patent applications have been lodged in the past decade for Nanopesticides alone.

The interest in Nanopesticides appears to focus predominantly on three formulation types: Polymer-Based Nanoformulations, Inorganic Nanoparticles such as Silica & Titanium Dioxide, and Nanoemulsions. The benefits of these formulations compared to existing formulations include the release of active ingredients in a slow and targeted manner, protecting active ingredients against degradation and increasing the apparent solubility of active ingredients that are poorly water-soluble.

Other benefits such as a network of wireless sensors able to detect and locate pest-infested portions of a crop and communicate the information via satellite to a laptop computer, & Nanoclay devices installed in drip irrigation lines that release agrochemicals on demand, are also envisioned. Deploying such technologies will reduce the environmental footprint and off-site impacts of chemicals through the use of smaller quantities and more targeted application.

The APVMA Draft Nanopesticides Report is available at:

<http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/report-draft-regulatory-considerations-nanopesticides-veterinary-nanomedicines.pdf>
 (290 pages)

Dangerous Goods

• IMDG Code 2014 (incl. Amdt 37-14)

The IMDG Code, 2014 Edition will come into force on 1 Jan 2016 for two years and may be applied voluntarily as from 1 Jan 2015.

Hardcopy \$287.50, Windows \$450 (single user), Web \$230, and e-Reader \$262.50 versions are available from:

Boatbooks Australia, ph: 02-9439-1133 (Sydney), 03-9525-3444 (Melbourne), email: BoatBook@boatbooks-aust.com.au. Website: www.boatbooks-aust.com.au/

You may also Order directly from IMO Publishing for the IMDG Code for Windows:

[http://www.imo.org/Publications/Documents/IMDG%20Code/IMDG%20Code%20\(inc%20Amdt%2037-14\)/IMDG%20Code%20V12.doc](http://www.imo.org/Publications/Documents/IMDG%20Code/IMDG%20Code%20(inc%20Amdt%2037-14)/IMDG%20Code%20V12.doc) 1 user £210, 2 users £340, etc

The IMO has a 1 page **Summary of Significant Changes**

[www.imo.org/Publications/Documents/IMDG%20Code/IMDG%20Code%20\(inc%20Amdt%2037-14\)/IMDG_37-14%20changes.pdf](http://www.imo.org/Publications/Documents/IMDG%20Code/IMDG%20Code%20(inc%20Amdt%2037-14)/IMDG_37-14%20changes.pdf). Two of these changes follow:

1/ The format of the Dangerous Goods List (DGL) has been modified with two new columns: 16a and 16b (replacing Column 16, "Stowage and Segregation"). Instead of descriptive text, these columns now contain codes that are defined in Chapter 7.

Column 16a, "Stowage and Handling", contains (in addition to Stowage Category codes) new "SW" stowage codes and "H" handling codes as defined in sections 7.1.5 and 7.1.6. Column 16b, "Segregation", contains the "SG" segregation codes that are defined in section 7.2.8.

2/ There are significant changes in Chapter 7.2, including more stringent segregation and stowage requirements for Class 4.3 and other water-reactive materials.

What's Amended in the IMDG Code Amendment 37-14:

[www.imo.org/Publications/Documents/IMDG%20Code/IMDG%20Code%20\(inc%20Amdt%2037-14\)/Amdt%2037-14.pdf](http://www.imo.org/Publications/Documents/IMDG%20Code/IMDG%20Code%20(inc%20Amdt%2037-14)/Amdt%2037-14.pdf) (217 page pdf – adopted 22 May 2014)

Amendments that caught my attention:

1.2.1 Definitions

GHS: in the reference for GHS, replace Rev.4 with "Rev.5"

2.3.2.2 (as in IMDG Code 2012) has been removed and the requirements added to the current 2.3.2.3.

Editor: This clearly limits this concession only to substances which are packed in receptacles of not more than 30-litre capacity, (whereas in IMDG Code 2012 2.3.2.2 there is no mention of a size limitation).

Marine Pollutants:

2.10.2.4 Column 4 of the Dangerous Goods List also provides information on marine pollutants using the symbol P for single entries. The absence of the symbol P or the presence of a "-" in that column does not preclude the application of 2.10.3.

2.10.2.7 Marine pollutants packaged in single or combination packagings containing a net quantity per single or inner packaging of 5 L or less for liquids or having a net mass per single or inner packaging of 5 kg or less for solids are not subject to any other provisions of this Code relevant to marine pollutants provided the packagings meet the general provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8. In the case of marine pollutants also meeting the criteria for inclusion in another hazard class all provisions of this Code relevant to any additional hazards continue to apply.

New IMDG Code Entries in Alphabetical Order:

ADSORBED GAS, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	Class 2.1	UN 3510
ADSORBED GAS, N.O.S.	Class 2.2	UN 3511
ADSORBED GAS, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	Class 2.2	UN 3513
ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	Class 2.3	UN 3516
ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	Class 2.3	UN 3517
ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S.	Class 2.3	UN 3514
ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, N.O.S.	Class 2.3	UN 3512
ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.	Class 2.3	UN 3518
ADSORBED GAS, TOXIC, OXIDIZING, N.O.S.	Class 2.3	UN 3515
Amphibole asbestos, see	Class 9	UN 2212
ARSINE, ADSORBED	Class 2.3	UN 3522
ASBESTOS, AMPHIBOLE	Class 9	UN 2212
ASBESTOS, CHRYSOTILE	Class 9	UN 2590
BORON TRIFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	Class 2.3	UN 3519
CAPACITOR, ASYMMETRIC, (with an energy storage capacity greater than 0.3Wh)	Class 9	UN 3508
CHLORINE, ADSORBED	Class 2.3	UN 3520
Chrysotile, see	Class 9	UN 2590
GERMANE, ADSORBED	Class 2.3	UN 3523
HYDROGEN SELENIDE, ADSORBED	Class 2.3	UN 3526
Mercurous chloride, see	Class 6.1	UN 2025
PACKAGING DISCARDED, EMPTY, UNCLEARED	Class 9	UN 3509
(has been added but cannot be used for sea transport)		
PHOSPHINE, ADSORBED	Class 2.3	UN 3525
PHOSPHORUS PENTAFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	Class 2.3	UN 3524

SAFETY DEVICES, electrically initiated	Class 9	UN 3268
SAFETY DEVICES, PYROTECHNIC	Class 1.4G	UN 0503
SILICON TETRAFLUORIDE, ADSORBED	Class 2.3	UN 3521
URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE, RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL, EXCEPTED PACKAGE, less than 0.1 kg per package, nonfissile or fissile-excepted	Class 8	UN 3507
Talcum with Tremolite and/or Actinolite, see	Class 9	UN 2212

SP 367 For the purposes of documentation and package marking: The proper shipping names "Paint related material"; "Paint related material, corrosive, flammable"; "Paint related material, flammable, corrosive" and "Printing ink related material" may be used to cover "related material" in the same package.

SP 376 Lithium ion cells or batteries and lithium metal cells or batteries identified as being damaged or defective such that they do not conform to the type tested according to the applicable provisions of the Manual of Tests and Criteria shall comply with the requirements of this special provision.

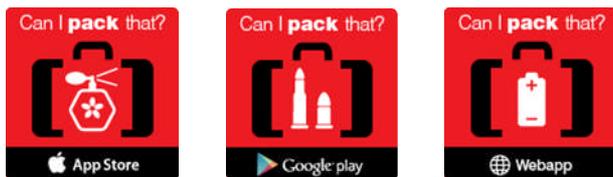
From: www.imo.org/Publications/IMDGCode/Pages/Default.aspx

• Can I Pack That? – Air Dangerous Goods App

Civil Aviation Safety Authority D.Goods Mobile App

The *Can I Pack That?* Air Dangerous Goods App is designed to help inform airline passengers about what they can and can't pack in their luggage. And, if the item can be brought aboard, guide them on how to do it safely.

The Air Dangerous Goods App can be accessed from:



Apple App

Google App

Web App

If you can't find the item you're looking for, you can submit the search query to the CASA team of Dangerous Goods Inspectors for classification.

Remember - if you are still unsure about any item and whether it may pose a safety risk, always check with your airline or airport staff.

Further information can be found on the [CASA Dangerous Goods Homepage](http://www.casa.gov.au/scripts/nc.dll?WCMS:STANDARD::pc=PC_102111).

From: www.casa.gov.au/scripts/nc.dll?WCMS:STANDARD::pc=PC_102111

• ADG Code 7.3 is now Finally in Place in Victoria

As at 30 Oct 2014 the ADG Code 7.3 is now finally in place in Victoria.

Victoria's Dangerous Goods Act 1985 was amended to adopt the national framework and introduce new regulations for the safe transport of dangerous goods. The law now references edition 7.3 of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG 7.3) instead of the 7th edition (ADG7). All businesses must comply with ADG 7.3.

Note: The Regulations are also expected to have been updated by February 2015.

Download a free copy of ADG7.3 from the National Transport Commission's website at:

www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/

From: www.vwa.vic.gov.au/safety-and-prevention/health-and-safety-topics/dangerous-goods/your-legal-duties/new-requirements-for-dangerous-goods-transport

• Previous ADG Codes 7th Edition 2007 & 2011

Downloads of previous ADG Code editions and the amendment packages for these, are **available again** on the National Transport Commission website below.

From: www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/past-australian-dangerous-goods-code-model-laws-amendments-and-packages/

• **Limited Quantities & Retail Distribution Loads - NTC Issues Scoping Paper: October 2014**

As part of the review of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code, NTC are reviewing the policies for transport of limited quantities (LQs) and retail distribution loads (RDLs). The paper asks a number of questions that the NTC would like stakeholders to answer based on their perspective and experience with transporting, managing and regulating these goods. Your responses will help the NTC to develop different options for regulating LQs and RDLs. The NTC plans to assess these options in a Regulatory Impact Statement released for public comment by early 2015.

Scoping Paper: [www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/\(95E04C59-1554-4632-8E37-74E93E9212FE\).pdf](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(95E04C59-1554-4632-8E37-74E93E9212FE).pdf) (8 pages)

Submissions closed 28 Nov 2014 (extended 5 Dec 2014).

From: www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/

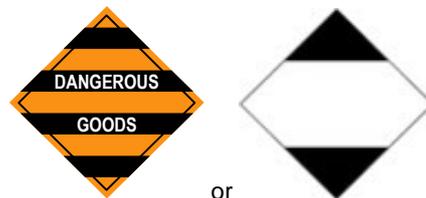
• **Editor’s Comments on LQ & RDL D.Goods Loads**

Editor: I made a simple submission due to my time constraint:

1/ Both Limited Quantities Diamonds must be able to be legally used on ADG Code Packages.

2/ A truck with only LQ marked Dangerous Goods packages over the ADG Code 5.3.1.1.1. Table 5.3 placard quantity of 1000kg, is required to be placarded, but it is not clear obviously what the placard diamond label on the truck should be. Currently the DG documentation must be used to calculate the applicable D.Goods Diamonds that must be placarded on the vehicle. Where D.Goods have been received as part of a D.Goods Retail Distribution Load that this is not possible as the documentation does not have such information.

Suggested Solution: Rather than having to calculate all the applicable Dangerous Goods Diamonds placards, allow the use of the Mixed Class Label placard, as is currently allowed for Retail Distribution DG Loads, **OR** allow the use of the Limited Quantities Diamond for Road and Rail.



Reason: I regard that it is appropriate to manage Limited Quantity D.Goods the same as Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Substances, where there are reduced requirements but we are still aware that

there are Limited Quantity D.Goods present above the Placard Limit (which I suggest is increased from 1000 kg to 2000 kg).

For up to 2000 kg, experience around the world has demonstrated there have NOT been any issues for transporting this quantity of Limited Quantities D.Goods.

For greater than 2000 kg, I regard it is important to transport these as Dangerous Goods, since we can now import entire Freight Containers full of Limited Quantity D.Goods (e.g. Methylated Spirits) which e.g. if involved in a Tunnel fire the Emergency Services need to know there are some sort of Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantity packages, rather than have no information at all, if Limited Quantity D.Goods become no longer transported or stored as Dangerous Goods.

3/ IF we follow the above approach there will no longer need to be a Retail Distribution Load complication in the ADG Code.

The Comment above is from Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental. Email: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

Comments are being published on the NTC website, which can be found by searching the NTC website at: www.ntc.gov.au/topics/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/ using the phrase “**Limited Quantities**”. As at the 8 Dec 2014, there are 3 submissions: PACIA, Haztech Environmental, and the Direct Selling Association.

• **PACIA Comments on LQ & RDL D.Goods Loads**

From the PACI Comment conclusion:

Australian businesses face regulatory burdens that are far too high and they place us at a competitive disadvantage. The cost and burden associated with meeting the obligations of low risk goods is excessive in Australia and it carries similar imposts and controls as higher risk Dangerous Goods. The regulatory burden with Limited Quantities is significantly higher than it needs to be and requires a policy change that is proportionate to the risk.

The risk is low with Limited Quantities and it is recognised internationally. The quantity of Dangerous Goods permitted within these packages is strictly limited to minimise the inherent risk presented should an incident occur. Therefore PACIA recommends that Limited Quantities should be exempted from the Dangerous Goods provisions to support a balanced regulatory framework.

From: [www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/\(3CF4B176-7F4B-45A2-993D-698AB7FADA94\).pdf](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(3CF4B176-7F4B-45A2-993D-698AB7FADA94).pdf) (5 page pdf)

Editor’s Comment: PACIA makes a reasonable case for removing LQ Dangerous Goods from being transported as D.Goods by Road and Rail in Australia. Worth the time to read. However I do not feel comfortable to remove the requirement to transport these products as Dangerous Goods, where substantial amounts (such as >2000kg or L) are transported by Road and Rail in a single load.

• **Ammonium Nitrate Truck Explodes, Qld 5 Sept 14**

A truck transporting more than 50 tonnes of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) has rolled over and exploded in South West Queensland, just south of Charleville, late on Friday night, 5 Sept 2014, destroying bridges, sections of the road, and two firefighting trucks.

The truck initially caught fire, and firefighters were attempting to extinguish the blaze, when it exploded, injuring eight people, including four firefighters, a police officer, two passers-by and the truck driver.

The blast was so powerful, police officers had not yet been able to find any "specific" remnants of the truck.

It is understood that the blast itself was caused after fuel leaked into the Ammonium Nitrate load.

"We've had a primary and a secondary explosion out there - it's quite a devastating scene," Assistant Fire Commissioner for the south west region Tom Dawson told the ABC.

From: www.miningaustralia.com.au/news/ammonium-nitrate-truck-explodes and

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2014-09-06/ammonium-nitrate-truck-explodes-in-charleville-queensland-8-hurt/5724512

• NSW EPA: Toll North Dangerous Goods Breaches

30 Oct 2014: The freight transport company Toll North Pty Ltd has been fined a total of \$9,680 and ordered to pay \$10,000 in costs after pleading guilty to two dangerous goods offences in the Downing Centre Local Court last week.

In March 2012, Toll North was engaged to provide transport for a consignment of 21,000L of Toluene Diisocyanate. Toluene Diisocyanate is a toxic chemical which can cause severe injury or death, and is listed as Dangerous Goods in the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code). Toll North subcontracted the transportation to another company, which was not licenced to transport Dangerous Goods.

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia14103001.htm

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Vic EPA: Groundwater Pollution – Searchable Map

You can now easily search a map of Victoria to find where a 'groundwater quality restricted use zone' is. These are areas where there has been historic groundwater pollution as a result of previous industrial activity.

These zones have been subject to cleanup in line with the relevant environmental standards. However, restrictions remain on what the water can be used for if you use a bore to extract it.

[Map of Groundwater Quality Restricted Use Zones in Victoria](#)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/your-environment/land-and-groundwater/groundwater-pollution and

Also see: www.depi.vic.gov.au/water/groundwater

• Vic EPA Annual Report 2013-2014

Vic EPA's 2013–14 Annual Report highlights their key achievements against the commitments made in their annual plan as they strive to realise our vision of 'a healthy environment that supports a liveable and prosperous Victoria'.

www.epa.vic.gov.au/~media/Publications/1573.pdf (114p)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2014/september/1573

• Dept of the Environment Annual Report 2013-14

The Australian Government Department of the Environment Annual Report 2013–2014. Chemical management is covered in the Sustainable Population and Communities Section of the Annual Report. Outcome 2, p36-42.

[Executive Summary \(15 pages\)](#)

[Outcome 2: Sustainable Population and Communities](#)

[Dept of the Environment Annual Report 2013-14 \(469 pages\)](#)

From: www.environment.gov.au/about-us/publications/annual-report-2013-14-environment

Standards & Codes

• Stds – www.saiglobal.com.au/shop

ISO 11268-3:2014: Soil Quality - Effects of Pollutants on Earthworms - Part 3: Guidance on the determination of effects in field situations. Published 15 Oct 2014, 13 pages, pdf (personal use) \$100.41, hardcopy \$111.57.

BS EN 14432:2014: Tanks for the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Tank Equipment for the Transport of Liquid Chemicals and Liquefied Gases - Product Discharge and Air Inlet Valves. Published 31 Oct 2014, 12 pages, pdf (personal use) \$317.82, hardcopy \$94.35.

BS EN 14433:2014: Tanks for the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Tank Equipment for the Transport of Liquid Chemicals & Liquefied Gases - Foot Valves. Published 31 Oct 2014, 14 pages, pdf (personal) \$384.34, hardcopy \$114.10.

ISO 16000-20:2014: Indoor Air - Part 20: Detection and Enumeration of Moulds - Determination of Total Spore Count. Published 20 Nov 2014, 13 pages, pdf (personal use) \$100.41, hardcopy \$111.57.

ASTM D6177-14: Standard Practice for Determining Emission Profiles of Volatile Organic Chemicals Emitted from Bedding Sets. Published 15 Oct 2014, 4 pages, pdf (personal use) \$52.67, hardcopy \$52.67.

ASTM D6178-14: Standard Practice for Estimation of Short-term Inhalation Exposure to Volatile Organic Chemicals Emitted from Bedding Sets. Published 15 Oct 2014, 5 pages, pdf (personal use) \$59.60, hardcopy \$59.60.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com.au/shop**

DR AS 5714:2014: Load Restraint for LP Gas Cylinder Distribution: Published 5 Dec 2014, 17 pages, pdf (any use) Free, hardcopy \$23.81. Comment Closes 20 Feb 2015.

<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)**

NFPA 32: Standard for Drycleaning Plants

NFPA 35: Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings

NFPA 36: Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants

NFPA 350: Guide for Safe Confined Space Entry and Work

NFPA 56: Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems

NFPA 67: Guide on Explosion Protection for Gaseous Mixtures

NFPA 269: Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling

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

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

9-11 Feb 2014: CSIRO, Bayview Avenue, Clayton, VIC

For info: Dr Neale.Jackson@rmit.edu.au, cost \$1725.

From: www.shortcourses.rmit.edu.au/course_page.php?course=S135001&cbs=355dd21191c18ed6800ff9745031d9c4

- **Chemical Hazard Communication Network, 11 Feb**

The CHCN will next meet in Melbourne on Wed 11th Feb 2015, at Greencap (NAA), at their East Kew meeting rooms, to discuss the NZ EPA proposed changes to their GHS classification, SDS, Labelling and Packaging.

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

- **HAZOP Study for Team Leaders & Members - Brisbane**

IChemE Course 24-26 Feb 2015. An integrated course that uses examples drawn from a range of operations, including the petroleum, petrochemicals, fine chemicals and pharmaceutical industries, providing effective training for both team leaders and team members in the HAZOP technique.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$3990 incl GST

From: <https://www.icheme.org/shop/events/courses/2015/australia%20and%20nz%202015/hazop%20study%20for%20team%20leaders%20and%20team%20members%20-%20brisbane.aspx>

- **Hazardous Areas WA Conference, 4-5 Mar 2015**

The conference will have a local WA focus and will provide participants with an understanding and knowledge of the hazards involved in using electrical equipment in potentially explosive atmospheres. Cost \$1795 (incl. GST). Ph: 1300 138 522, fdc@fdc-online.com, www.fdc-online.com.

Brochure: www.fdc-online.com/sites/default/files/HazardousAreasWAConferencePerthAustralia.pdf (4 pages)

From: www.fdc-online.com/content/hazardous-areas-wa-conference-perth-australia

- **HazMat 2015, Sydney, 16-17th June 2015**
“Information, Understanding, means Safety”

HazMat 2015 will be held in Sydney (at the Australian Technology Park), on 16&17th June 2015. The HazMat 2015 Conference Exhibition Booth & Sponsorship brochure is available at: www.fpaa.com.au/events/hazmat.aspx or www.fpaa.com.au/media/119018/hz15_-_e_s_brochure.pdf

HazMat Conference Program becomes available in Feb 2015.

Please contact Events Department, FPAA,

ph: 03-9892-3131 Email: Events@fpaa.com.au.

- **ChemCon – Asia 2015: 15-18th June, Hong Kong**

A key International Conference on Chemical Control Legislation & Trade. €2350, + €300 for symposiums on the 19th June 15.

ChemCon Asia 2015's Registration Form at:

www.chemcon.net/download_form.php?id=registration_2015hk

From: www.chemcon.net/upcoming_asia.shtml

