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• Code: Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals

Endorsed Draft Code: [Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals](#).
See: [www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au](#) Model WHS Legislation.

• USA GHS starts 19 May 2012

The USA GHS, called the Hazard Communication Standard 2012 (HCS 2012) covers Physical and Health Hazards according to the United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), Rev 3. It starts on 19 May 2012. It includes Combustible Liquids >60°C-93°C Flash Point.

HCS / GHS Final Rule & Appendices:

<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/ghs-final-rule.html>

Final Rule pdf: [www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/GHSfinal-rule.pdf](#). 858 pages 2.3Mb which includes the Appendices.

The Criteria Appendices may be separately downloaded.

Appendix A – [Health Hazards](#); Appendix B – [Physical Hazards](#); Appendix C – [Label Elements](#); Appendix D – [Safety Data Sheets](#); Appendix E – [Carcinogenicity Guidance](#)

This Note continues on [Page 3](#)

• Proposed Removal of Substances from AICS

ATTENTION: The Director, NICNAS intends to remove certain substances that are believed to be wrongly included in the AICS under section 20AA of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 (the Act).

The guidelines at the time of nomination (in the late 1980s to early 1990s), are restated in the March 2012 NICNAS Chemical Gazette. The **Inventory would be a list of chemical substances and defined chemical substances** as “any chemical element and its compounds or complexes, including any chemical element and its compounds or complexes contained in a mixture, any UVCB substance and any naturally occurring chemical substance, but excluding any article, radioactive substance or mixture.”

And also in the restated guidelines, “**substances ineligible for inclusion in the Inventory** included homogeneous and heterogeneous alloys, other than intermetallic compounds of well-defined stoichiometry, should be nominated. Instead, the individual metals should be nominated to the AICS.”

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Hazardous Substances

• eChemPortal – Haz Info on Chemical Substances

The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances

eChemPortal provides free public access to information on chemical properties and direct links to collections of information prepared for government chemical review programmes at national, regional, and international levels. Access to information on existing chemicals, new industrial chemicals, pesticides and biocides is provided.

eChemPortal also makes available national/regional classification results according to national / regional hazard classification schemes or according to [the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals \(GHS\)](#). In addition, eChemPortal also provides exposure and use information on chemicals.

Twenty-four data sources participate under Chemical Substance Search. Four databases participate under Chemical Property Data Search. The [list of data sources participating](#) in eChemPortal is continuously expanding.

Databases that have submitted property data that can be queried in eChemPortal:

- [CCR](#)
- [ECHA CHEM](#)
- [J-CHECK](#)
- [OECD SIDS IUCLID](#)

<http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/participant/page.action?pageID=0>

Editor: I find eChemPortal particularly useful where I just select databases with GHS or Haz Subs Classification information such as ECHA CHEM, & NZ HSNO CCID plus Aust HSIS, EU ESIS; and Canadian CCR, & OECD SIDS IUCLID for Tox and Ecotox information.

If I am after ECHA CHEM GHS Classification and supporting Data I just select this alone. However you need to practice how to drill down to the Tox and Ecotox data. Plus you get many entries and variations in both Classification outcomes and Tox / Ecotox data. These will need time to be sorted out, to agreed classifications with cut-off concentrations, as we currently have on HSIS and ESIS.

At this stage you need to apply the classification principles in the 3rd Revised Edition of the UN GHS Purple Book to decide how to classify a mixture. Some Hazards have cut-off concentrations, such as corrosive, irritant, serious health effects, however acute toxicity has LD50 and LC50 cut-offs which must be then determined for your mixture.

• ECHA Classification & Labelling Inventory

13 Feb 2012: This database contains classification and labelling information on notified and registered substances received from manufacturers and importers. It also includes the list of harmonised classifications (Table 3.1 of Annex VI to the CLP Regulation).

Companies have provided this information in their C&L notifications or registration dossiers. ECHA maintains the Inventory, but does not verify the accuracy of the information. It has not filtered or quality checked the information provided.

The number of notifications and substances in the database will increase over time as companies submit more C&L notifications and registration dossiers. As such, the data in the public inventory itself will be refreshed on a regular basis.

For technical reasons, the first version of the inventory will contain all notifications for substances classified with certain

hazard classes or categories set out in Article 119(1)(a) of REACH, while other EINECS substances will be added later.

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

Editor: It is interesting to search on Ethanol CAS 64-17-5, find Flam Liquid Category 2 for the CLP00 transferred classification from ESIS, but additional Eye Irritation Category 2 for >50% concentrations from some manufacturers.

• ECHA Potential Substances of Very High Concern

ECHA has published new proposals to identify an additional thirteen chemicals as Substances of Very High Concern.

TEGDME or Triglyme CAS: 112-49-2; EGDME CAS: 110-71-4; Diboron Trioxide CAS: 1303-86-2; Formamide CAS: 75-12-7; Lead(II) bis(Methanesulfonate) CAS: 17570-76-2; TGIC CAS: 2451-62-9; β-TGIC CAS: 59653-74-6; Michler's Ketone CAS: 90-94-8; Michler's Base CAS: 101-61-1; C.I. Basic Violet 3 CAS: 548-62-9; C.I. Basic Blue 26 CAS: 2580-56-5; C.I. Solvent Blue 4 CAS: 6786-83-0; 4,4'-bis(Dimethylamino)-4''-(Methylamino) Trityl Alcohol CAS: 561-41-1.

Comment closes 12 April 2012

Data & Dossiers: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/proposals-to-identify-substances-of-very-high-concern>

From: http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/view-article/-/journal_content/69ec4c10-bd37-4ec9-ba3e-ad5b1bee766a

• Nanomaterial Dust: Carries High Explosion Risk

Dust from industrial-scale processing of nanomaterials carries a high explosion risk.

Scientists are reporting indications that dust generated during processing of nanomaterials may explode more easily than dust from wheat flour, cornstarch and most other common dust explosion hazards. Their article in ACS' journal Industrial & Engineering Chemistry Research, indicates that nanomaterial dust could explode due to a spark with only 1/30th the energy needed to ignite sugar dust.

From: [American Chemical Society news 15 Feb 2012](#) at:

http://portal.acs.org/portal/acs/corg/content?nfpb=true&pageLabel=PP_ARTICLEMAIN&node_id=223&content_id=CNBP_029293&use_sec=true&sec_url_var=region1&uuid=2235c9db-9d46-4b24-b5f3-b976d1cb0071

• IARC List of Classifications by Cancer Sites

WHO IARC List of Classifications by cancer sites with *sufficient* or *limited* evidence in humans, Vol. 1 to 104. Mar 2012.

List: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Classification/Table4.pdf>

From: www.iarc.fr/

• IARC Carcinogenic Risk Monographs 100C (2012)

A Review of Human Carcinogens: Arsenic, Metals, Fibres, and Dusts. It includes: Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium Nickel, Asbestos, Erionite (a natural fibrous Zeolite), Leather Dust, Crystalline Silica Dust and Wood Dust.

This Review represents the views and expert opinion of the IARC Working Group 17-24 March 2009 meeting in Lyon. 534 page 7.2Mb pdf.

Review: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100C/mono100C.pdf>

From: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol100C/index.php>

• USA NTP Report on Carcinogens (12th ROC)

The 12th ROC report from the USA National Toxicology Program identifies agents, substances, mixtures, and exposure circumstances that are *known or reasonably anticipated* to cause cancer in humans. 507 page 5.5 Mb pdf.

Industry examples of Newly Reviewed Substances include: Certain inhalable Glass Wool Fibres; Cobalt-Tungsten Carbide Powders; Formaldehyde; o-Nitrotoluene; Styrene.

Report: <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/twelfth/roc12.pdf>

From: <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/?objectid=03C9AF75-E1BF-FF40-DBA9EC0928DF8B15>

• Mists - Compressed Airlines - Metalworking Fluids

RR904 HSE Research Report (48 pages): Mists created by the use of compressed airlines for the removal of metalworking fluids. Assessment of the possible exposure health risks. *Published Dec 2011.*

Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr904.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr904.htm

• Colophony & Rosin based Solder Fume Exposure

RR900 HSE Research Report (46 pages): Visualisation and Control of Solder Fume Exposure - A Quantitative Assessment of LEV Effectiveness. *Published Dec 2011.*

It was found that even a moderate amount of soldering when uncontrolled caused exposures over 50 times greater than the 8-hr UK Workplace Exposure Limit of 0.05 mg/m³ and over 30 times greater than the 15-minute UK Short Term Exposure Limit of 0.15 mg/m³.

Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr900.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr900.htm

• Beryllium Review: Health Effects & Screening

RR873 HSE Research Report (38 pages): Beryllium: A Review of the Health Effects and the Evidence for Screening or Surveillance in workers exposed to Beryllium. *Published June 2011*

Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr873.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr873.htm

• A Small Dose of Toxicology, 2nd Edition

This 280 page introductory toxicology textbook examines the health effects of common chemical agents and places toxicology within the framework of our daily lives.

The purpose of "A Small Dose of Toxicology" is to build upon our intuitive understanding of toxicology, applying the principles of toxicology with knowledge and comfort. This book is not about the thousands of commercial chemicals that are in use, but rather about the principles that guide decisions about their use and distribution.

Free in various formats (EPUB, Kindle MOBI, PDF).

A donation via a PayPal link is requested, but not required.

From: www.toxipedia.org/display/hwt/A+Small+Dose+of+Toxicology%2C+2nd+Edition and

<http://toxipedia.org/display/dose/A+Small+Dose+of+Toxicology> where this each chapter has a PowerPoint presentation also available for use in teaching or chapter review

• Toxipedia: Toxicology Encyclopedia

A free Toxicology Encyclopedia and resource center that anyone can edit. Toxipedia provides comprehensive,

accurate, and scientifically based information on the hazards and risks of chemical and physical agents, with the goal of advancing human and environmental health.

Toxipedia was launched in June 2006 and now offers information on [toxic chemicals](#), [ethical considerations](#), [laws and regulation](#), [the history of toxicology](#), [green chemistry](#), and [many other issues](#).

Toxipedia's goal is "to provide scientific information in the context of history, society, and culture so that the public has the information needed to make sound choices that protect both human and environmental health".

From: www.toxipedia.org and the Toxic Chemicals List is at: www.toxipedia.org/display/toxipedia/Chemicals+List

• SIAM 32 April 2011 Chemical Assessment Profiles

Contains 10 new profiles (search "SIAM 32" to find them). These assessments are from the OECD 32nd SIDS Initial Assessment Meeting (SIAM). Pages 420-470 of the pdf.

2-(2-Methylprooxy) Naphthalene CAS 2173-57-1;

Trisiloxane, 1,1,1,5,5,5-Hexamethyl-3,3-bis[(trimethylsilyl)oxy]- CAS 3555-47-3;

4-[(4-Amino-2,3-Dichlorophenyl)methyl]-2,3-Dichloroaniline CAS 42240-73-3;

Isobornyl Methacrylate (IBOMA) CAS 7534-94-3;

Tetramethylsilane CAS 75-76-3;

Magnesium Chloride CAS 7786-30-3;

2-Hydroxybenzaldehyde CAS 90-02-8;

Trifluoromethylbenzene CAS 98-08-8;

C1 -13 Primary Amines 11 CAS No.s;

Quartz CAS 14808-60-7 & Cristobalite CAS 14464-46-1.

Go to: www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocumentpdf/?cote=env/jm/mono%282012%294/part6&doclanguage=en

Note: For all the OECD SIDS profiles from 1993 to 2011 go to No. 166 at: www.oecd.org/document/24/0,3746,en_2649_37465_47858904_1_1_1_37465,00.html & select Parts 1 to 6.

Chemical Management

• USA GHS starts 19 May 2012

** This Note continues from on the Front Page **

Time Lines:

1 Dec 2013 Employers: To train employees on the new Label Elements and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) format.

1 June 2015* Chemical manufacturers, importers, distributors and employers: Compliance with all modified provisions of this final rule, and from 1 Dec 2015 the Distributor shall not ship containers labelled by the chemical manufacturer or importer unless it is a GHS label

* The 1 June 2015 date coincides with the EU implementation date for classification of mixtures.

1 June 2016 Employers: Update alternative workplace labeling and hazard communication program as necessary, and provide additional employee training for newly identified physical or health hazards.

Transition Period: May use the current standard, the new standard, or both.

Alternative Labelling Systems: such as the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 704 Hazard Rating and the Hazardous Material Information System (HMIS) are

permitted for workplace containers. However, the information supplied on these labels must be consistent with the revised HCS, e.g., no conflicting hazard warnings or pictograms.

Pictograms with Red Borders: Under the revised USA Federal; Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), pictograms must have red borders. OSHA believes that the use of the red frame will increase recognition and comprehensibility. Therefore, the red frame is required regardless of whether the shipment is domestic or international. Blank Red Border pictograms will not be allowed.

Hazards not Otherwise Classified: In the revised Hazard Communication Standard (HCS), OSHA has added Pyrophoric Gases, Simple Asphyxiants and Combustible Dust to the definition of "hazardous chemical".

Carcinogenicity: WHO IARC and USA NTP are explicitly references as resources for determining carcinogenicity.

<http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/hazcom-faq.html#3>

Side-By-Side-CHS1994-

CHS2012: www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/side-by-side.html

FAQ: www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/hazcom-faq.html#2

• OSHA Respiratory Protection Videos

Nine OSHA Respiratory Protection Videos were released in Jan 2012. They are available as Low-Resolution (25Mb-71Mb); High-Resolution (196Mb-529Mb); or Viewable on YouTube; and have Transcripts for each video available.

From: www.osha.gov/video/respiratory_protection/index.html

• Oil Contaminated Overalls: Fire Risk after Cleaning

RR883 HSE Research Report (22 pages): Vulnerability of oil contaminated fire retardant overalls. Published 2011.

There is evidence that frequent washing reduces the fire retardant properties of some materials, thereby increasing personal risk to persons and compromising their safety in a fire. The presence of unclean, possibly flammable, oil-contaminated overalls with potential for self-heating exacerbates this fire hazard problem.

A test procedure was established to allow the comparison of new fire retardant material with laundered material, both stained and clean.

Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr883.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr883.htm

• UK EH40 Workplace Exposure Limits 2011

EH40 contains the list of Workplace Exposure Limits for use with the UK Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations. This 2nd Edition replaces the 2005 Edition. 74 page 3.1Mb.

<http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/eh40.htm>

• RIS: Chemical Security – 11 Precursors

In February 2012 the Attorney-General's Department (AGD) invited submissions on the Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) on precursor chemicals to homemade explosives. Their RIS analyses a number of options to treat the security risks posed by precursor chemicals to homemade explosives. The AGD sought input on the perceived effectiveness of the proposed measures and their respective costs to industry. Comment on the RIS closed 30 March 2012.

The 11 Chemicals of Security Concern for this RIS are:

Hydrogen Peroxide (H ₂ O ₂)	≥15% sol'n
Ammonium Perchlorate (NH ₄ ClO ₄)	≥65%, ≥10% aq sol'n
Sodium Chlorate (NaClO ₃)	≥65%, ≥10% aq sol'n
Sodium Nitrate (NaNO ₃)	≥65%, ≥10% aq sol'n
Nitric Acid (HNO ₃)	≥30%
Potassium Nitrate (KNO ₃)	≥65%, ≥10% aq sol'n
Potassium Chlorate (KClO ₃)	≥65%, 10% aq sol'n
Nitromethane (CH ₃ NO ₂)	≥10%
Sodium Perchlorate (NaClO ₄)	≥65%, ≥10% aq sol'n
Sodium Azide (NaN ₃)	≥95%
Potassium Perchlorate (KClO ₄)	≥65%, ≥10% aq sol'n

Four Options were proposed:

Option 1 – A targeted awareness campaign.

Total Costs over 10 yrs: \$68M

Option 2 – Six or seven Industry led Codes

Total Costs over 10 yrs: \$69M

Option 3 – A single government code of practice

Total Costs over 10 yrs: \$78M

Option 4 – Full Regulation and a new criminal offense relating to negligent possession or supply of precursor chemicals.

Total Costs over 10 yrs: \$5123M *

* Note: Transport/Logistics Consignment Control contributes \$4228M, & End-User Inventory Control contributes \$637M to this.

For information: AGD ph: 02-6141-2925 or 02-6141-3012.

[Background Information on the 11 Precursor Chemicals](#) (11 pages) may be downloaded.

The [Consultation RIS including Appendix F Measures](#) (215 pages) may be downloaded.

The [Draft Risk Treatment Measures](#) (45 pages) may be separately downloaded.

From: www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/RIS

Editor: Option 3 was preferred in the RIS but is subject to changes based on the submissions. A report will be prepared from the consultation submission. The AGD will also present, and have an exhibition booth, at HazMat 2012 on the 9&10 May 2012 in Melbourne, to further discuss this.

Editor: I made a submission to the AGD for Option 3 but with minor regulation to ensure all businesses are regulated to follow the Gov't Code for Chemicals of Security Concern.

I now suggest not regulating high cost Transport / Logistics Consignment Controls & End-User Inventory Control aspects, but regulating the other Measures at a total cost of \$258M.

• Workplace Chemicals under the WHS Regs

Workplace Health & Safety Regulations went into place in NSW, Qld, ACT, NT and Commonwealth Depts on 1 Jan 2012. See your local Authorities in these areas to download the Regulations and any variations you are to work to. The other States are all expected to come into line on 1 Jan 2013.

Workplace chemicals will not need to be re-classified or re-labelled immediately. During the 5 year transition period, manufacturers may use either the GHS for classification, labelling and SDS, or the previous hazardous substances and dangerous goods classification systems. After 31 December 2016, at the end of the 5 year period, all workplace chemicals must be classified according to the GHS and labels and SDS must be updated. This is illustrated in the following Table on this

website which includes the relevant documents to use for classification, labelling and SDS.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/SafetyInYourWorkplace/HazardousSubstancesAndDangerousGoods/Pages/HazardousSubstancesAndDangerousGoods.aspx

Editor: It is not clear for States that commence later than 1 Jan 2012, whether the transition times will still remain as in the Model Act & Regulations. It could be that those States that commence on 1 Jan 2013 will have only 4 years for transition to the GHS classification, labelling and SDS.

• SDS & Labelling Codes: Errors in pdf Versions

The pdf versions SDS & Labelling Codes have been found to contain errors and have been withdrawn from the Safe Work Australia website. Only the "doc" versions are now available.

If like me you prefer the pdf versions as they print correctly. You now need to DESTROY these pdfs, and hardcopies of these pdfs, to ensure you don't accidentally use them.

Alerted by Adrian Thomas, Chemicalia, who is speaking on GHS Labelling Issues at HazMat 2012 Conference in May 12.

• Chemical Hazard Networking Forums

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

Dangerous Goods - Hazmat Yahoo Group run by Don Johnston at: <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods/>

Editor: Both forums are very good to ask questions in, as they have very knowledgeable specialists as members.

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Review of NICNAS – Submissions & Discussion

The Commonwealth Dept of Health and Ageing and the Dept of Finance and Deregulation are undertaking a review of NICNAS that will investigate how the regulatory settings may be improved to enhance both the competitiveness of the Australian chemical industry and public health and environmental outcomes.

The review will have particular regard to the recommendations of the *Productivity Commission Research Report: Chemicals and Plastics Regulation, July 2008* and relevant commitments made under the Council of Australian Governments' Seamless National Economy National Partnership Agreement, 2009.

A **Discussion Paper** outlining options for reform will be released for public consultation in the coming weeks (*Editor:* Expected by the end of April 2012). Further information about the Discussion Paper and the consultation period will be available on this website.

Submissions:

1. [ACCORD \(14 December 2011\); ACCORD Supplementary submission \(11 January 2012\).](#)
2. [Aldous, Graham](#)
3. [Australian Competition and Consumer Commission \(ACCC\)](#)
4. [Australian Institute of Petroleum](#)
5. [Cancer Council Australia](#)
6. [DuPont](#)

7. [Global Industry Council for FluoroTechnology \(FluoroCouncil\)](#)
8. [Friends of the Earth](#)
9. [Haztech Environmental](#)
10. [Joint ACTU/VTHC/QCU/AMWU](#)
11. [Laurel Consulting](#)
12. [National Farmers Federation](#)
13. [National Chemicals Environmental Management Working Group on behalf of the Senior Officials Committee to the COAG Standing Council on Environment and Water](#)
14. [National Toxics Network Inc](#)
15. [NICNAS Community Engagement Forum \(Community members\)](#)
16. [Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association \(PACIA\)](#)
17. [ROAM Inc](#)
18. [Roberts, Michael](#)
19. [Schinkel, Maurice](#)
20. [Shell Australia](#)
21. [Tall Bennett Group of Companies](#)

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

Editor: These submissions contain some very interesting issues and discussions about how we all want NICNAS to change and be more effective, but from various perspectives.

For Example: The ACCC investigates potentially hazardous consumer goods and can take a number of actions to mitigate risk or prevent the supply of hazardous goods.

There have been an increasing number of emerging chemical issues requiring assessment by the ACCC. In 2010, the Chemical Assessment and Information Standards Section was established within the Product Safety Branch to deal with chemical issues & a pilot research program was initiated. (14 domestic product examples are listed in their submission.)

NICNAS are not well adapted to providing rapid interim risk assessment advice that can be used by agencies such as the ACCC to inform decisions that may involve immediate interventions such as product recalls. The ACCC would benefit if NICNAS developed the capacity to provide interim risk assessment advice on industrial chemicals within short timeframes to better inform decisions relating to consumer product safety.

• Survey: Lead Compounds in Coatings and Inks

A voluntary survey for information on the impacts of restrictions on lead compounds in industrial surface coatings and inks. Closing date is **Friday 27 April 2012**.

The aim is to collect Post Implementation data on the impacts on industry, workers and the public of restricting the concentration of lead in industrial surface coatings and inks.

Complete & submit at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations.asp.

Information: Stephen Zaluzny ph: 02 8577 8883, freecall 1800 638 528, e-mail: Stephen.Zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au.

From: *Chemical Gazette Feb & Mar 12* at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Cosmetic Ingredients: Proposed Transfer to AICS

Listing these chemicals on the AICS will fulfil the intent of the cosmetic reforms to recognise certain chemicals in cosmetic products previously regulated by the TGA as industrial chemicals (for cosmetic use only);

The chemicals listed fulfil the eligibility criteria specific to the cosmetics reforms and legislated criteria for listing.

The NICNAS Director considers that, when used in cosmetic products only and in accordance with the proposed conditions of use, these chemicals do not pose an unreasonable risk to occupational health and safety, public health and the environment.

There are 4 groups of these “cosmetic use only” chemicals:

Group 1: 14 chemicals for which existing TGA controls are adequate when applied to any cosmetic product.

Group 2: 6 chemicals which may pose an unreasonable risk to the environment only. The additional control specified is to restrict these chemicals to the product class in which they were nominated so that the risk is mitigated to being reasonable. In all cases this is a secondary sunscreen with an SPF up to 15.

Group 3: 4 chemicals which may pose an unreasonable risk to both health and the environment. The additional condition of use specified is to restrict these chemicals to the product class in which they were nominated. In all cases this is a secondary sunscreen with an SPF up to 15.

Group 4: 1 chemical which may pose an unreasonable risk to health. The additional control is to restrict the concentration in any cosmetic product to 5%.

These chemicals are listed in the [Feb 2012 Chemical Gazette](#).

From: Chemical Gazette Feb & Mar 12 at www.nicnas.gov.au

• NICNAS & Secondary Notification Info on AICS

NICNAS is proposing to provide information on the AICS records of previously assessed chemicals to aid potential introducers in fulfilling their obligations under the Act by improving access to information about the original chemical assessment with regard to secondary notification. This public [consultation document](#) is still available at www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations.asp.

Submissions closed on 29 Feb 2012 and they will be published on the NICNAS website, but are not there yet.

Information: Dr Bill.Diver@nicnas.gov.au, ph: 02-8577-8862.

From: Chemical Gazette Feb 2012 at www.nicnas.gov.au

• GHS Criteria and NICNAS Assessments

From 1 January 2012 all New Chemicals will be assessed by NICNAS primarily against the criteria for classification under the GHS as adopted in the Model Work Health and Safety Regulations and appropriate recommendations made for classification to the introducer and provided to Safe Work Australia. Recommendations for classifications under the *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* will continue to be provided during the 5 year transition period. As is the current practice, new chemicals assessments will include environmental GHS classifications for information purposes.

The February 2012 Chemical Gazette identifies that if only GHS information is available to the introducer, NICNAS will consider a chemical as a hazardous chemical if it satisfies the criteria for a hazard class in the GHS (3rd edition), with the same exceptions as identified in the Work Health & Safety Legislation.

For New Chemical permit categories Specific Hazard Classes in the GHS are identified and compared to the existing Risk Phrases used.

Assessments of Existing Chemicals will continue to include recommendations under both the GHS, as adopted in the Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, and *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* until the end of the 5 year transition period.

For Information: Sarah.Rumble@nicnas.gov.au

From: Chemical Gazette Feb 2012 at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Proposed Removal of Substances from AICS

** This Note continues from on the Front Page **

NICNAS has identified chemicals in at least two categories that appear not to conform to the eligibility criteria for nomination to the AICS, and therefore proposes their removal:

- individual ions (as opposed to ions paired with a counter-ion), which are not isolable chemicals and do not meet the definition of a chemical substance. A list of 11 ions proposed for removal is at Table 1 (in the March 2012 Gazette)

- alloys which are not intermetallic compounds of well-defined stoichiometry with a list of 19 alloys at Table 2. (in the March 2012 Gazette). Note that the individual metals comprising these alloys are already on the AICS.

Request to Interested or Affected persons: Within 3 months of the date of publication of this notice a person may give a statement to the Director, NICNAS giving reasons why any chemical in the lists at Attachments 1 or 2 should not be removed from the AICS under subparagraph 20AA(2)(e) of the Act. **Statements should be received by 5.30 pm, 6 June 2012.**

Information: Dr Bill.Diver@nicnas.gov.au, ph: 02-8577-8862.

Editor: The key for removal is what is in the ACT, rather than what the original guidelines were, considering that the listed substances will have been used in good faith over many years by companies using the AICS.

Industrial Chemicals (Notification & Assessment) Act 1989 (at: www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2011C00204/Html/Text#_Toc290454943) **Section 6 Meaning of Chemical:** Chemical includes: (a) a chemical element, including a chemical element contained in a mixture; or (b) a compound or complex of a chemical element, including such a compound or complex contained in a mixture; or (c) a UVCB substance; or (d) a naturally-occurring chemical; but does not include: (e) an article; or (f) a radioactive chemical; or (g) a mixture.

1/ As I see it no-one would be expected to use the list of ions as this would not give a complete description of their chemical. But as I read the ACT what do we really mean by “Chemical Element”? These ions contain several Chemical Elements, so could be considered “a compound or complex of a chemical element”. So is “Sulfate ion” really different from “Sodium Sulfate” under the ACT definition?

2/ For the Alloys, I would expect many, if not all of the 19 Alloys to be in use, as they are likely to be used to chemically describe a company's product. These could be argued as coming within the Meaning of Chemical in the Act (see above), as “a compound or complex of a chemical element”.

e.g. Ferrosilicon CAS 8049-17-0; Chromium alloy, base, Cr,C,Fe,N,Si (Ferrochromium) CAS 11114-46-8; Silicon alloy, base, Si, Ca, Mn CAS 11125-27-2; Iron alloy, base,(Fe,Ni)(Feronickel) CAS 11133-76-9; Nickel alloy, base, Ni,Al CAS 12635-29-9.

We must be careful with these Alloys. Even if the “the individual metals comprising these alloys are already on the AICS”, the listed alloys may allow for compositions and properties, that otherwise, NICNAS could in the future, regard

as not covered, due to significantly changed properties (a bit like the difficulty with Surface Treated Substances that can be considered as new chemicals rather than mixtures due to significantly changed properties and also not being able to be separated into their constituents).

• PEC on HexaBromoCycloDodecane: Changes

NICNAS has made various changes to the draft HBCD PEC based on comment they received, such as correcting their MSDS & adding references for elimination and substitution. The key change is the removal of the 5 year phase out for EPS resin, since there are no replacement fire retardants for EPS available as yet. This raised significant industry concern.

The decisions regarding requests to vary the draft PEC were advised in a [Special – HBCF Chemical Gazette 30 Jan 2012](#) (48 pages) available at:

www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Existing_Chemicals/PEC_Declarations/Special_Gazette_Hexabromocyclododecane_PDF.pdf

The HBCD PEC draft assessment report, was *originally released to the Public on the 24th November*. It focusses on its risks associated with its use as a fire retardant in Expanded Polystyrene Resins and in finished plastic articles. About 80% of HBCD is in EPS resin and beads at 0.5-1% and about 20% of HBCD is in Extruded Polystyrene articles at <3% (from p24 of the PEC). Comment closed on 22 Dec 2011.

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) CAS No. 25637-99-4 was declared a Priority Existing Chemical (PEC) for a full risk assessment on the 7 June 2005. HBCD is one of a number of PolyBrominated Flame Retardants (PBFRs). Overall, the available evidence reviewed in the PEC indicates that HBCD is persistent and very bioaccumulative in the environment.

The Draft PEC and Overview are still available from: www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations/HBCD_draft_for_public_comment_PDF.pdf (323 pages)

http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations/Draft_Overview_Recommendations_HBCD_PDF.pdf (9 pages Overview)

• Hydraulic Fracturing Chemicals & NICNAS

The chemicals currently identified as being used in hydraulic fracturing are all listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances. To date, NICNAS has not assessed any chemicals for their use in hydraulic fracturing although four of the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing have been assessed for other uses.

NICNAS is considering options for adopting a systematic approach to the assessment of chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing in collaboration with other Commonwealth agencies, so that any recommended regulatory measures regarding the chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing (to extract coal seam gas) are informed by sound science, high quality data and that appropriate risk management is implemented.

From *NICNAS Matters*, March 2012: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_MAR12_PDF.pdf

• NICNAS Registration: Unknown Importers, etc

The Australian Customs Service provides NICNAS with regular data leading to NICNAS contacting 250 previously unknown importers of industrial chemicals, with a further 250 to be contacted in 2012. Additionally, data obtained from the Australian Tax Office (ATO) enables NICNAS's access to information about individual businesses including the identification of potential chemical manufacturers. In February 2012, NICNAS commenced contacting over 100

unregistered businesses that may be manufacturing industrial chemicals (based on ATO and other data).

From *NICNAS Matters*, March 2012: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_MAR12_PDF.pdf

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Synthetic Cannabinoids: Decision Confirmed

The delegate considered the submissions received in response to the interim decision (in July 2011) and noted that they reiterated many points previously raised in pre-meeting submissions.

The delegate confirmed the decision to create a group entry for all Synthetic Cannabinomimetics except when separately specified. The delegate also confirmed that the following groups of Synthetic Cannabinoids be specifically included in Schedule 9 and capture any individual substances within that group which are not separately specifically scheduled.

From Feb 2012 Final Scheduling Decisions & Reasons: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1202-final.pdf pages 126-147

• SUSMP Chemical Decisions: February 2012

Matters Initially Referred to ACCS#3 – October 2011

- Ametoctradin: Created an Appendix B entry.
- Deltamethrin: Decided that Deltamethrin, impregnated in plastic resin strip material containing 4 per cent or less of Deltamethrin, be rescheduled from Schedule 7 to Schedule 5.
- Fluxapyroxad: Created a Schedule 5 entry.
- Indaziflam: Created a Schedule 6 entry.
- Prosulfuron: Created a Schedule 6 entry.
- Dicamba: Decided that the current scheduling of Dicamba remained appropriate.

Final Decisions on Matters Not Referred to an Advisory Committee: Chemicals

- Penthiopyrad: Decided to list Penthiopyrad in Schedule 5 with an exemption cut-off at 20%.

From Feb 2012 Final Scheduling Decisions & Reasons: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1202-final.pdf

Food Chemical Issues

• Carbendazim in Orange Juice

Food Standards Fact Webpage: January 2012

Carbendazim is a fungicide used in many countries to control fungal diseases in some crops including fruit trees.

Concerns have been raised in Australia after reports from the United States (US) that authorities had suspended some imports after trace amounts of Carbendazim had been found in orange juice imported from Brazil.

Even though the levels detected to date are very low and considered safe, the US is testing for Carbendazim as the chemical isn't allowed to be used on orange crops in the US.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/factsheets/factsheets/carbendaziminorangej5414.cfm

• Nutritive Substances & Novel Foods: New Approach

Nutritive substances are foods that are not normally consumed as food on their own or used as an ingredient, e.g. an Amino Acid. Novel foods are foods or substances that don't have a history of human consumption.

The prohibitions on the addition of nutritive substances to foods and the sale of novel foods are based on the concern that the safety of human consumption of these products is not well established or well understood. In order to establish or determine that these products are safe for human consumption, a regulatory pre-market assessment is considered necessary.

The current definitions for nutritive substances & novel foods are proposed to be replaced with criteria for eligible foods.

Foods that don't meet the criteria would be deemed non-eligible and would need to be assessed. If considered safe to eat, they would be listed as permitted in the Code.

This approach will apply only to new foods and is not intended to be retrospectively applied to existing foods.

Consultation Paper: 26 March 2012 [doc](#) & [pdf](#) (49 pages)

Closing date for submissions: 21 May 2012

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/mediacentre/mediareleases/mediareleases2012/26march2012fsanzcons5467.cfm or *FSANZ Consultations*

• A1062: Dimethyl Ether as a Processing Aid For Non-Dairy Foods – Approval Report Feb 2012

Dimethyl Ether is a colourless gas at room temperature and pressure, which can be readily liquefied when compressed to produce a powerful extraction solvent. Liquefied dimethyl ether has advantages as an extraction solvent over a number of other currently permitted extraction solvents. It is proposed to extract both polar and non-polar lipids from liquid and dry foods.

[Approval Report for Application A1062, 28 Feb 2012](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/applications/

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Responses to the Exposure Draft Ag&Vet Bill 2011

Responses to the proposed Better Regulation reforms to Agricultural and Veterinary chemicals legislation. As of 31 March 2012 there were 74 organisations or individual responses listed.

An extract from the Accord submission: "It is therefore essential that the Draft Exposure Bill includes a mandatory requirement that within the APVMA's risk management framework in coming to a decision, it must choose the regulatory option which has the **least regulatory burden and cost impact on industry.**

It has been estimated that these reforms will significantly increase the cost to agricultural chemical producers by as much as 30% each year."

An Extract from Choice: "looks forward to the release of the risk-based framework. Of particular interest to us is the criteria for assigning a registration period and the criteria for scheduling the complete chemical portfolio review.

On the latter Choice supports a matrix approach that is underpinned by the principles we have set out above and

therefore considers both the hazard inherent in the chemical and other factors such as: Volume of use (sales data could be a proxy for volume of use); Amount of off-label use and time since last review; and Overseas deregistration, especially for products that were deregistered in Europe after failing to provide requested data."

An Extract from Friends of the Earth: "Friends of the Earth (FoE) regard that the Bill is a positive 'little' step concerning legislation regarding Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals. However there remain a number of concerns regarding the legislation that remain unresolved at this time and it is apparent that the proposed changes will in no way alleviate all of our concerns regarding current pesticide regulation in this country. These concerns include the fact that unless the amendments are based on a system that has The Precautionary Principle at its core and that there are also corresponding amendments to environmental and health legislation, then a truly wide-ranging opportunity could be lost."

An Extract from CropLife: "CropLife is disappointed that the apparent efficiency measures contained within the *Better Regulation* package of reforms seek to merely reduce the risk of the APVMA not providing decisions on applications within the required timeframe by increasing the risk that registrants will not be able to provide applications that meet all APVMA requirements. This does not increase the efficiency of the system, but merely seeks to transfer responsibility for the APVMA's performance from the regulator to applicants. Genuine improvements in efficiency would see reductions in the burden of regulatory compliance across the entire registration process."

http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/ag-vet-chemicals/better-regulation-of-ag-vet-chemicals/submissions_received_2011

[Draft Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Legislation Amendment Bill 2011 \(216 page pdf\)](#)

[Explanatory guide to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Legislation Amendment Bill 2011 \(56 page pdf\)](#)

[Better regulation of agricultural and veterinary chemicals Regulation Impact Statement \(48 page pdf\)](#)

Frequently asked questions at: www.daff.gov.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0004/2045857/agvet-faqs.pdf (6 page pdf)

For Details: www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/ag-vet-chemicals/better-regulation-of-ag-vet-chemicals

• Export Prohibited Except with Written Permission

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

An amendment is being developed to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Regulations 1995 to prohibit any export of the chemicals specified below without written authorisation from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

Alachlor: IUPAC: 2-chloro-2',6'-diethyl-N-methoxymethylacetanilide; CAS: 15972-60-8

Aldicarb: IUPAC: 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)propionaldehyde-O-methylcarbamoyl-oxime; CAS 116-06-3

Endosulfan: IUPAC: (1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro-8,9,10-trinorborn-5-en-2,3-yl)enebismethylene) sulphite; CAS 115-29-7

Mercury: CAS 7439-97-6

Methylmercury Nitrite CAS 2591-97-9

Parathion-Methyl: IUPAC: O,O-Dimethyl O-4-Nitrophenyl Phosphorothioate; CAS 298-00-0

None are Prescribed Active Constituents / Chemical Products.

From APVMA Gazette 20 Dec 2011:

www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2011/25/gazette/2011-12-20_page_28.pdf

and From APVMA Gazette 13 Mar 2012:

www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/05/gazette/20120313_page_25.pdf

• 2,4-D Ethyl, Butyl & Isobutyl Esters: Suspend Cont'd

Continued suspension of products containing 2,4-D Ethyl, Butyl & Isobutyl Esters and all associated label approvals

From 1 February 2012 a person may only possess, have custody of, use or otherwise deal with the products identified above in accordance with any permit issued by the APVMA and the instructions set out at the end of this Notice.

From APVMA Gazette 31 Jan 2012:

www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/02/gazette/2012-01-31_page_19.pdf

• Carbendazim: Renewed Suspension of Labels

These product labels were included in a suspension of Carbendazim products on 25 Jan 2010. These labels do not include the new instructions issued as part of that suspension.

From APVMA Gazette 28 Feb 2012:

www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/04/gazette/20120228_page_26.pdf

• Diuron: Extension of Suspension

The APVMA has extended the suspension of the listed registrations and label approvals of products containing Diuron: The suspensions are in effect from 23 November 2011 until 30 November 2012.

The APVMA has decided that the continued use of, or other dealings with products containing Diuron may have an unintended harmful effect on the environment. In addition, the APVMA has decided that the instructions on approved labels associated with products affected by this finding may no longer be adequate.

From APVMA Gazette 27 Mar 2012:

www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/06/gazette/20120327_page_20.pdf

• New Agricultural Active Constituents (2)

APVMA, Chemistry Manager, Pesticide Program, John Hughes ph: 02-6210-4936, fax: 02-6210-4830, email: John.Hughes@apvma.gov.au or Pesticides@apvma.gov.au.

Prosulfuron

Prosulfuron is for use in the control of post-emergent broadleaf weeds in established turfs.

Chemical Name: 1-(4-methoxy-6-methyl-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)-3-[2-(3,3,3-trifluoropropyl)phenylsulfonyl]urea; CAS Number: 94125-34-5; Minimum Purity: 950 g/kg; Formula: C₁₅H₁₆F₃N₅O₄S; MW: 419.4; Chemical Family: Sulfonylurea; Mode of Action: Not Stated.

The Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) of the Department of Health and Ageing has considered the toxicological aspects

of Prosulfuron, and advised that there are no objections on human health grounds to the approval of Prosulfuron.

Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS) recommended to include Prosulfuron as a new Schedule 6 entry of the SUSMP.

The APVMA accepts the findings and recommendations of its advisors on these criteria.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/01/gazette/2012-01-17_page_19.pdf

Editor's Note: There is no comment made by the APVMA that it is satisfied that there is no undue environmental hazard.

Fluxapyroxad

Fluxapyroxad, to be used as a fungicide in barley.

Chemical Name: 3-(Difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-(3',4',5'-trifluoro[1,1'-biphenyl]-2-yl)-1H-pyrazole-4-carboxamide; CAS Number: 907204-31-3; Minimum Purity: 970 g/kg; Formula: C₁₈H₁₂F₅N₃; MW: 381.31; Chemical Family: Pyrazolecarboxamide; Mode of Action: Not Stated.

The Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) of the Department of Health and Ageing has considered the toxicological aspects of Prosulfuron, and advised that there are no objections on human health grounds to the approval of Fluxapyroxad.

Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS) recommended to include Fluxapyroxad as a new Schedule 5 entry of the SUSMP.

The APVMA accepts the findings and recommendations of its advisors on these criteria.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2012/01/gazette/2012-01-17_page_19.pdf

Editor's Note: There is no comment made by the APVMA that it is satisfied that there is no undue environmental hazard.

Dangerous Goods

• Combustible Liquids & Environmental Hazards

Editor: Queensland, NSW, NT, ACT and Commonwealth Depts, now allow storage and handling of Hazardous Chemicals to be done under the new Workplace Health & Safety Regulations (Note: ACT has a slight variation of how they have enacted these Regulations).

Once you move over to the new WHS regulations, this means that you are no longer regulated to store and handle Combustible Liquids >93-150°C; nor Environmentally Hazardous Substances even if they are labelled for transport as Dangerous Goods.

Note: You still need to carry out a Risk Assessment of these chemicals under the WHS Regs to manage them to meet general OH&S requirements and under Environmental Regulations to meet general Environmental requirements.

However the products that fall into these two groups are no longer included on the Dangerous Goods Manifest you must maintain.

For details see your local State/Territory WHS Regulations.

• Vapour Cloud Formation

RR908 *HSE Research Report (122 pages):* Vapour Cloud Formation: Experiments and Modelling. The objective is that UK HSE, and industries responsible for filling tanks, will be in a position to agree on a reliable method to

determine the character of the vapour cloud generated in the event of an overflow. *Published Feb 2012.*

Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr908.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr908.htm

• Vapour Cloud Explosion Risk: Aerosol Storages

RR916 HSE Research Report (54 pages): Risk Assessment for a VCE Scenario in an Aerosol Warehouse. The original Atkinson 2007 report led to considerable discussion between HSE and the British Aerosol Manufacturers' Association (BAMA) about whether the proposed VCE scenario is realistic, which is evaluated in this Report. *Published March 2012.*

Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr916.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr916.htm

• Management of Ageing Chemical Facilities

RR912 HSE Research Report (132 pages): Management of Ageing: A Framework for Nuclear Chemical Facilities.

Managing ageing plant effectively requires a paradigm shift in the way that asset condition is regarded, assessed and maintained. This report provides a framework of the competencies and processes required to proactively manage ageing of nuclear chemical facilities within the context of asset and safety management.

To effectively manage ageing and ensure that assets operate efficiently and safely requires a proactive approach with a thorough understanding of asset ageing mechanisms and condition and the ways in which assets interact. Competency and organisation of the people responsible for asset management and knowledge management are the keys to ensuring that this understanding of current and predicted asset condition is used when making asset management decisions. *Feb Published 2012.*

Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr912.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr912.htm

• Magnablend Inc. Texas Fire – Serious Violations

USA Dept of Labor's OSHA cited Magnablend for serious violations following a chemical fire at Waxahachie, Texas, facility in Oct 2011. The company failed to protect workers from fire hazards; OSHA proposed fines total US\$45,000.

"Magnablend exposed its workers to fire hazards by failing to provide adequate ventilation that would have removed flammable hydrogen and other vapours," said Jack Rector, OSHA's area director in Fort Worth.

From USA OSHA News Release at:

http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=22083

This Incident will mentioned at HazMat 2012.

• Orica: How Not to Deal with a Toxic Leak

The ABC Radio Background Briefing program on 12th Feb 2012 discussed the Orica incidents of 2011 and the community concern.

A chemical spill at the Orica plant near Newcastle in NSW put the company in the spotlight and raised serious questions about its safety procedures and what it told the neighbouring residents. The Orica leak also highlights major health and safety issues around hazardous industries

located on the doorstep of residential suburbs like Stockton, and whether there are adequate laws in place.

Listen to the Audio at: www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/backgroundbriefing/orica/3817916.

Editor: All industry and authorities should listen to these concerns, as we all need to improve our management.

• NZS 5433: Land Transport of Dangerous Goods

Standards New Zealand has revised New Zealand's Standard for the Transport of Dangerous Goods on land (NZS 5433), which brings the NZ Standard up to date with the latest United Nations 16th Revised Edition recommendations; and changes to New Zealand Rules and NZ Regulations since 2007.

NZS 5433.1:2012 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land Part 1: Technical Information. It covers technical requirements, including classification criteria and packaging performance standards.

NZS 5433.2:2012 Transport of Dangerous goods on Land Part 2: List of Dangerous Goods. It contains the United Nations list of Dangerous Goods and any Special Provisions that apply to particular Dangerous Goods.

Parts 1 & 2 Set \$384.30 pdf, \$427.00 hardcopy. 777 pages.

Go to: www.standards.co.nz/web-shop/?action=viewSearchProduct&pid=5433.1|2%3A2012%28NZS%29SET&mod=catalog

<http://www.standards.co.nz/touchstone/Issue+36/Transportati on/Safe+transport+of+dangerous+goods+NZS+5433+update d+with+latest+requirements.htm?print=true>

Alerted by Will Ray email: Will@p-eHandley-Walker.net.au

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• National Pollutant Inventory, 30 March 2012

Data on emissions & transfers for [2010-2011](#) are available.

The latest data provide estimates for the emissions of 93 substances that are released into the environment from over 4,200 sources.

The NPI data reveal the top five pollutants emitted in 2010-11 were Sulfur Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Oxides of Nitrogen, Particulates less than 10 micrometres, and total Volatile Organic Compounds, which include Benzene, Toluene, Ethyl Benzene and Xylene.

From: www.npi.gov.au/index.html

• Managing Pesticide Rinsate & Spray Drift

Rinsate: The inappropriate disposal of pesticide rinsate can harm people and the environment. The NSW EPA has prepared Guidelines on acceptable practices and disposal options for pesticide rinsate.

Guidelines: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/pesticides/120100PestRinsate.pdf (4 pages)

Spray Drift Management: The NSW EPA, in collaboration with the NSW Farmers Association, APVMA and Cotton Australia, has prepared an education campaign to inform farmers on how to avoid spray drift and about the technical and regulatory requirements when using 2,4-D.

Factsheet: www.nswfarmers.org.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0018/61443/Spray_Drift_fact_sheet_v1_4.pdf (2 pages)

NSW Farmers – Spray Drift Management:
www.nswfarmers.org.au/policy_committees/ag_chemicals/priority_issue_3

From: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/20120100_rinsateguide.htm

• Electroplating Chemical Nasties: Vic EPA

EPA Vic has focussed attention on the electroplating industry's use of Chromium and Cadmium, due to the inherently dangerous nature of the heavy metals, to the environment and human health. They found three sites at risk to the waterway after officers observed waste stored in plastic or fabric bags close to storm water drains.

EPA Officers issued six notices requiring chemicals and liquid wastes to be stored and handled so there was no risk of run-off to the creek.

EPA is working with the Australasian Institute of Surface Finishing (AISF) through a sustainability covenant to understand barriers to compliance and support electroplaters to comply with environmental legislation.

From: <http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/media.nsf/ad5006bdf5dcd5c84a256695000c4619/e0d5288bcfa446abca25799d000c54da?OpenDocument>

Standards & Codes

• Standards – www.saiglobal.com/shop

AS/NZS 1716:2012: Respiratory Protective Devices. Published 13 Feb 2012. ISBN 978-1-74342-024-9, 116 pages. \$177.34 pdf, \$197.05 hardcopy.

AS/NZS 5026:2012: The Storage and Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods. Published 22 Feb 2012. ISBN 978-1-74342-023-2, 112 pages, \$177.34 pdf, \$197.05 hardcopy.

This Class 4 Standard will follow a risk assessment protocol in order to manage the large range of different reactive hazard Dangerous Goods, covered under Division 4.1 Flammable Solids; Division 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible and Self Heating Solids; and Division 4.3 Dangerous When Wet.

Due to the diverse range of properties and reactivity of substances, it is not possible in this Standard to prescribe detailed requirements for every situation involving storage and handling of any substance within Class 4. Hence, for safe management of Class 4 substances, a hazard identification and risk assessment specific to the substance/s and activities should be undertaken. However, where a prescriptive requirement is provided in this Standard, it should be implemented in addition to any requirements arising from a hazard identification and risk assessment.

ISO 16000-28:2012: Indoor air - Part 28: Determination of Odour Emissions from Building Products using Test Chambers. Published 15 Mar 2012. 37 pages. \$151.83 pdf, \$169.70 hardcopy.

DIN EN 16192 (2012-02): Characterization of Waste - Analysis of Eluates. Published 01 Feb 2012. 36 pages \$159.25 pdf, \$176.95 hardcopy

ISO 9223:2012: Corrosion of Metals and Alloys - Corrosivity of Atmospheres - Classification, Determination and Estimation. Published 27 Jan 2012. 15 pages \$93.27 pdf, \$103.63 hardcopy.

• Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop

Note: The method for submission of comment on draft documents is to register & fill in an online form via Standards Hub Website. Instructions and examples of comment submission are available on the website. Use the link

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

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

Draft ISO/FDIS 14045: Environmental Management - Eco-Efficiency Assessment of Product Systems - Principles, Requirements and Guidelines. Published 2 Feb 2012. 38 pages \$136.65 pdf, \$151.83 hardcopy

Seminars, Conferences

• Safety In Action, 17-19 April 2012, Melbourne

From: www.safetyinaction.net.au/safety-in-action-melbourne

• Cancer in the Workplace Forum, 3 May 12, Melb

For information & costs contact Education@cancerwa.asn.au.

From: www.sia.org.au/downloads/Events/VIC/20120201_-_Save_the_date_1.pdf

• HazMat 2012, Melbourne, 9-10 May 2012, Melb

HazMat 2012 will be held in Melbourne (at the Darebin Arts Centre), on 9&10th May 2012. The HazMat 2012 Conference Exhibition Booth & Sponsorship brochure is available at: www.fpaa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat.

The HazMat Program will be available late January 2012.

Please contact Events Department, FPAA, ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: Events@fpaa.com.au.

• Dust Explosions 2012, 29&30 May 12, Penrith

Safeguarding from the dangers of combustible dust. Examining industrial hazards, the means to control or eliminate dust & analyze the latest technology for maximum protection & safety of your organization. Cost \$2525.

Details: www.informa.com.au/conferences/energy-utilities/engineering/dust-explosions

• Workshop: Dust Explosion in Industry, 31 May 2012

Discusses the hazards involved in different industry processes and highlight the possible solutions to protect and evaluate when to use which protection measure. Cost \$875.

Details: www.informa.com.au/conferences/energy-utilities/engineering/dust-explosions/workshop

• Course: Control of Hazardous Substances

W505: 28th May - 1st June 2012. At: Robson Environmental Training Facilities, 140 Gladstone Street, Fyshwick ACT 2905. Lead Presenter: Mr John Henderson (FAIOH). An intermediate level course. Cost \$1800.

Details: <https://promo-manager.server-secure.com/ch/3024/r9mk5c/485939/87834whh0.pdf>

• PACIA Conference 2012, 12-14 June, Sydney

Theme: **Under Pressure**, and ways to work with this.

Non-Members: \$1625. Meetings Manager ph: 02-9810-7322

Details: www.pacia.org.au/content/nationalconference.aspx

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. MSDSs 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 Substances, Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Scheduled Poisons, and other Chemical and Physical Hazards.

I can come and work in your office, which provides better access to data with improved security, plus good technical contact with relevant personnel. This allows the work to be done more quickly and comprehensively. I also work from my home office, in Ashburton, Victoria, where I maintain an extensive reference library, developed over 22+ years whilst preparing these Notes.

Contact: Jeff Simpson, Hazardous Materials & Regulatory Affairs Consultant, Haztech Environmental, 18 Laurel St, Ashburton 3147, Australia, 61-(0)3-9885-1269, 61-(0)403-072-092, Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

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