

Hazmat & Environment Notes April - June 2014

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Editor & Publisher

My approach is to provide a short, succinct note on each hazardous material issue, sufficient to allow you to make a decision of whether it is relevant to you. If you need more information contact details / website / etc are provided.

I encourage all readers to make comment on draft regulations, codes and standards.

ISSN: 1441-5534

Hazardous Substances

• The Minamata Convention: Ratification Impacts

Australia signed the Minamata Convention on 10 Oct 2013 and is now considering ratifying the Convention to become a full Party to it. Achieving Party status will allow Australia to participate in important decision-making for the Convention by its Conference of the Parties.

A formal public consultation paper has been released by the Department of the Environment, seeking views on the impacts on Australia of meeting the obligations of the Minamata Convention on Mercury.

[Invitation to comment on the proposal for Australia to ratify the Minamata Convention on Mercury](#) (29 pages)

Comment closes 30 June 2014.

Email to MinamataRatification@environment.gov.au

More information about the Convention – including its full text – is available at www.MercuryConvention.org/

From: www.environment.gov.au/node/35683

• ACCC & Potentially Carcinogenic Azo Dyes

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) is expected to deliver a report on the use of the potentially dangerous chemicals in clothing to the Government in July.

The Australian Federal Government is considering regulating these potentially carcinogenic Azo dyes, as more retailers identify the chemicals used in clothing.

About 20 of the 300 known Azo dyes, mostly consisting of a Benzidine-based chemical, are listed as carcinogens because they are known to break down into compounds called Aromatic Amines.

While the chemicals are prohibited in Europe, Ms Delia Rickard, ACCC deputy chairwoman, says there are no laws directly prohibiting the sale of imported fabrics containing the chemicals.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2014-05-28/govt-considers-banning-carcinogenic-dyes-more-found-in-clothing/5482040

The ACCC recently tested common clothing and textile goods for specific dyes used in the manufacturing process. They found a small number (3% of tested products) contained unacceptable concentrations of certain Azo dyes, which are known to break down to carcinogenic compounds called Aromatic Amines.

The articles affected by the recalls are all manufactured overseas and the issue seems to have arisen from the unauthorised substitution of dyes early in the manufacturing process overseas. Consumers are not able to tell which articles contain certain chemicals and there are effective alternative dyes available to manufacturers. The Australian retailers have generally advised that their purchasing specifications do not allow for the use these dyes and that they either work to the European Union limits or lower. While the European Union has regulations, other countries, such as Canada, have chosen not to regulate these chemicals.

And From: www.accc.gov.au/consumers/consumer-protection/buying-safe-products/textiles-recalled-after-tests-for-azo-dyes

• Survey on Chemicals of Security Concern

Australian businesses directly managing Chemicals of Security Concern, are invited to have their say on the chemicals of security concern work program implemented by Australian governments.

The government is now exploring whether to introduce controls for the remaining 84 Chemicals of Security Concern and other changes. PricewaterhouseCoopers has been engaged to help determine the best way of reducing the risk of dangerous chemicals being used in terrorist attacks.

This survey is for importers, distributors, transporters, universities, hospitals, local councils, farmers, pest controllers, hardware stores and any other business that manufactures, handles or uses any of the 84 toxic chemicals of security concern.

The PwC survey closes on 20 June 2014.

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

Also: The online survey is available at: <http://tinyurl.com/PwC-Chemical-Security>

Editor: To participate in this survey you need to be directly managing at least one of the chemicals, so that you can share your experience.

• Publication of the EU CLP 6th ATP

Commission Regulation (EU) No 605/2014 of 5 June 2014 amending, for the purposes of introducing hazard and precautionary statements in the Croatian language **and its adaptation to technical and scientific progress**, Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council **on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures**. (14 pages)

The changes involve 1 deletion [(1-Methylethylidene) Di-4,1-Phenylene-tetraphenyl Diphosphate], 9 updated classifications including Formaldehyde, and 14 new entries.

From: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?jsessionid=JRVKtWgZzcnPtvJXQ9WpSdrpmyMx3QD1hspG0whqLYg9b8hwXFvM!-1766374606?uri=uriserv:OJ.L_.2014.167.01.0036.01.ENG

Alerted by the UK CHCS email forum at www.chcs.org.uk.

• Triclosan May be Banned in Some EU Products

20 March 2014, Europe, Denmark:

EU Biocides Authorities have voted to ban the use of Triclosan in three product groups.

- disinfectants and algaecides (product type two);
- film preservatives (product-type seven); and
- fibre, leather, rubber and polymerised materials preservatives (product-type nine).

After no company came forward to support Triclosan's re-approval, under the review program for the above uses, the European Commission proposed that the substance be phased out in these product-types. Last week, the Standing Committee on Biocidal Products supported this decision.

There have been concerns for a long time over Triclosan's health and environmental impacts, and its effects on antibacterial resistance.

From: <http://chemicalwatch.com/18783/eu-authorities-back-triclosan-ban-in-various-products>

• ECHA RAC Scientific Opinions for C&L

At its 29th meeting, 2-6 June 2014, the ECHA Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) adopted seven opinions for Harmonised Classification and Labelling (CLH).

Editor: The 3 common chemicals caught my attention.

1-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone: removed the Specific Concentration Limit (SCL) relating to the classification as presumed reproductive toxicant (Repr. 1B; H360) so that the Generic Concentration Limit (GCL) of 0.3% applies.

Propylene Oxide: changed part of its classification to toxic in contact with skin and if inhaled; removed the skin irritant classification.

1,5-Pentanedial (Glutaraldehyde): Several changes made.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/rac-concludes-on-scientific-opinions-for-clh

• Nordic Per & Polyfluorinated Substances Report

Per and Polyfluorinated Substances in the Nordic Countries: Use, Occurrence and Toxicology, June 2013.

New publication from the Nordic Council of Ministers

This Tema Nord Report presents a study based on open information and custom market research to review the most common Perfluorinated Substances (PFC) with less focus on PFOS and PFOA. 35 categories of PFCs were identified in the "net list" exercise

Report: www.norden.org/en/publications/publikationer/2013-542/at_download/publicationfile (4.4 Mb, 228 pages)

From: www.norden.org/en/publications/publikationer/2013-542/

• Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals: Letter of Concern

31 March 2014: [Joint Letter of Concern Regarding WHO-UNEP State of the Science on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals - 2012](http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs20140301/)

This is joint letter from International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) and CropLife International, to the Executive Director of the UN Environment Programme and the Director-General of the WHO. It highlights a review of the WHO-UNEP State of the Science on Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals 2012 Report, by ACCI, Cefic, ECIC, CropLife America-Canada-International & ECPA, **which concludes the 2012 WHO-UNEP Report does NOT provide an objective assessment of the science on Endocrine Disruption.**

From: www.icca-chem.org/

• Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Renovation: USEPA

USA EPA Framework for Identifying and Evaluating Lead-Based Paint Hazards from Renovation, Repair, and Painting Activities in Public and Commercial Buildings.

The USA EPA is currently in the process of determining whether or not lead-based paint hazards are created by renovation, repair and painting (RRP) activities in public and commercial buildings (P&CBs), under the USA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). For those renovation activities in P&CBs that create lead-based paint hazards, TSCA directs EPA to address the hazards through regulation.

http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-05/documents/lead_pncb_framework_document.pdf

(May 2014 23 pages)

From: www2.epa.gov/lead/framework-identifying-and-evaluating-lead-based-paint-hazards-renovation-repair-and-painting

• Fate of Manufactured Nanomaterials: Guidelines

OECD: Ecotoxicology and Environmental Fate of Manufactured Nanomaterials: Test Guidelines (No. 40)

The latest publication from the **OECD Safety of Manufactured Nanomaterials Publications Series:**

No. 40 - [ENV/JM/MONO\(2014\)1 ENV/JM/MONO\(2014\)1/ADD](http://www.oecd.org/science/nanosafety/publicationsintheriesonthesafetyofmanufacturednanomaterials.htm)

From: www.oecd.org/science/nanosafety/publicationsintheriesonthesafetyofmanufacturednanomaterials.htm

• Substituting Fuels/Oils for Decorative Lamps

ECHA 3 June 2014: Call for evidence to identify the opportunities in substituting fuels/oils for decorative lamps and grill lighter fluids labelled R65 or H304. [Background Doc.](#)

Please make input by: 30 Aug 2014, via the [questionnaire](#).

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/restriction/call-for-evidence-consultation/-/substance/6121/search/+term>

• Proposal: Banning Import of Illicit Drug Mimics

The Attorney-General's Department (AGD) is developing a measure to ban the importation of substances which mimic the effects of illicit drugs. These substances are also known as New Psychoactive Substances (NPS). This Regulation Impact Statement details the anticipated impacts of the ban.

These substances are potentially very dangerous. They are unknown chemical compounds which masquerade as illicit drugs (such as Cannabinoids, Ecstasy or LSD), but that are presented as being legal analogues of those drugs.

This marketing of NPS as 'legal highs' is particularly concerning. When manufacturers and retailers assert that they are 'legal' it may suggest to potential users that the substances have been tested and authorised for sale. It can create the impression that NPS are safe or somehow less harmful than the illicit drugs whose effects they are supposed to replicate. This is not the case.

AGD's preferred approach is to implement the option with the highest net benefit, by introducing legislation banning the importation of otherwise unregulated psychoactive substances. This will have a direct impact on the ability of retailers to source and supply NPS.

Comment closed on the 16th May 2014.

From: www.ag.gov.au/Publications/Pages/Plannedregulatorychanges.aspx

• Haz Subs Info System (HSIS) Updated – May 2014

Safe Work Australia has updated the Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) database in May 2014 to incorporate hazard information published after assessments conducted by NICNAS.

This update adds 112 new chemicals to the HSIS database and amends the existing entries of 4 chemicals. As part of this update the consolidated lists available on the HSIS website have also been updated to reflect the data currently in HSIS.

Part A – Amendments (2 Pages) 4 chemicals. E.g. Arginine, N2-(1-Oxododecyl)-, Ethyl Ester, Hydrochloride (1:1)

Part B - Insertions (12 pages) 112 new chemicals. E.g. Glycine, N-Coco Acyl Derivs., Potassium Salts; Glycols, 1,2-, C12-16, Ethoxylated Propoxylated; Propenoic Acid, Octyl Ester; Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 2-Methyl-; Amines, di-C11-14-Isoalkyl, C13-Rich.

From: www.hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/DataHistory/HSI_S_Database_Updated_May_2014

• Safety Alert: Cleaning Asbestos Cement Roofs

April 2014: Worksafe Victoria Guidance for employers about the risks associated with cleaning asbestos cement roofs with high-pressure water blasters. [PDF version](#).

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/forms-and-publications/forms-and-publications/cleaning-asbestos-cement-roofs

• NIOSH: Chemical Flowback in Oil & Gas Extraction

USA NIOSH Science Blog: 19 May 2014: Although worker safety hazards in the oil and gas extraction industry are well known, there is very little published data regarding occupational health hazards (e.g., types and magnitude of risks for chemical exposures) during oil and gas extraction operations. To address the lack of information, USA NIOSH requests assistance from oil and gas stakeholders in further characterizing risks for chemical exposures during flowback operations and, as needed, develop and implement exposure controls. This blog briefly describes flowback operations and addresses reports made known to NIOSH of recent worker fatalities related to or located at flowback operations.

From: <http://blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/2014/05/19/flowback/>

• USA NIOSH Science Blog – Chemical Issues

Another source of alerts to keep you aware of chemical issues. Some recent blogs that caught my attention are:

[Nickel Nanoparticles: A Case of Sensitization Associated with Occupational Exposure](#) (28 May 2014)

[Safe Handling of Hazardous Drugs](#) (28 May 2014)

[Reports of Worker Fatalities during Flowback Operations](#) (28 May 2014)

[Do We Need to Challenge Respirator Filters With Biological Aerosols?](#) (2 April 2014)

[Silica Hazards from Engineered Stone Countertops](#) (11 Mar 2014)

[World Cancer Day – Cancer Detectives in the Workplace](#) (4 Feb 2014)

[Controlling Exposures to Workers Who Make or Use Nanomaterials](#) (9 Dec 2013)

From: <http://blogs.cdc.gov/niosh-science-blog/>

• Ozone: Health Hazards & Control Measures

This UK HSE Guidance (EH38 (3rd Edition 03/14)), is aimed at employers and managers of people exposed to ozone in the course of their work. It draws attention to the potential ill health which exposure to ozone can cause and indicates potential sources of ozone at work as well as offering advice on the precautions you may need to take to prevent or control exposure.

Guidance: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/eh38.pdf (10 pages)

From: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/eh38.htm and www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/latest.htm

• Isocyanate Paint Spraying: UK HSE Guidance

[INDG388 \(rev2\) – Safety in Isocyanate Paint Spraying](#)

This Guidance is aimed at owners, managers and supervisors of vehicle bodyshops. It outlines the risks in using Isocyanate paints (also known as 2K, two-pack or Polyurethane paints) in motor vehicle repair and how you can minimise them by taking the right precautions. (Feb 2014, 8 pages)

Guidance: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg388.htm

[INDG473 – SMART Paint Spraying: How To Control Health and Safety Risks](#)

This Guidance is aimed at SMART (small and medium area repair technique) repair sprayers using Isocyanate-based and other paints and who generally operate as a mobile unit. (Feb 2014, 9 pages)

Guidance: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg473.htm

[HSG276 – Isocyanate Paint Spraying: Safely Managing Spray Booths and Rooms](#)

This Guidance is aimed at vehicle bodyshop owners, managers & supervisors, their employees (particularly paint sprayers) & suppliers. It will also be useful to industries other than motor vehicle repair where there is spraying of Isocyanate-containing paints & lacquers. (Feb 2014, 23 pages)

Guidance: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg276.htm

From: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/latest.htm

• UK HSE Research Report - Flammable Mists

RR1001 - Flammable Mists from Accidental Hydrocarbon Releases Offshore (2014, 142 pages)

The RR1001 Report investigates offshore Hydrocarbon releases in an attempt to identify whether mists of hydrocarbon droplets were formed, and if these presented a flammability hazard. Scientific literature has been searched for the present state of knowledge of the physics of two-phase mist generation. An empirical correlation has been used to model the reported hydrocarbon releases for a five year period and estimate whether flammable mists could have been generated.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr1001.htm

Chemical Management

• NZ Hazardous Substances May 2014 Presentations

NZ Hazardous Substances Conference with NZ EPA & WorkSafe NZ, in, Wellington, 8th & 9th May 2014.

I've included weblinks to presentations that specifically highlight hazardous substances situations and management.

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Rob_Forlong_HSConference_Speech.pdf (The NZ EPA's role moving forward). Which includes a domestic situation where a water based paint actually was actually a solvent based paint.

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Susan_Collier_HSConference_Presentation.pdf (SDS Audit & Findings). There were no fully compliant SDSs out of 70 Agricultural sector, and 130 Industrial and Manufacturing sector SDSs audited against the NZ Group Standard and GHS Criteria.

Editor: The audit did not take into account that there are various options to use overseas SDSs in NZ.

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Sharon_Oxley_HSConference_Presentation.pdf (Public awareness of Hazardous Substances campaign).

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Sarah_Luxenburger_HSCoference_Presentation.pdf (The Hazardous Substances Toolbox: measuring success).

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Dick_Thornton-Grimes_HSConference_Presentation.pdf (Emergency Response Plans).

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Sam_Keer_HSConference_Presentation.pdf (Solvent Neurotoxicity)

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Ona_Day2_HSConference_Presentation.pdf (Collision Repair NZ Worksafe Assessments)

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Phil_Parkes_HSConference_Presentation.pdf (NZ HSNO's future & what the NZ EPA will look like).

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/events/Pages/Hazardous_substances_conference.aspx

• NZ Health & Safety Reform Bill Presentation

Myles Brennan, NZ MBIE, gave a presentation on the 8 May 2014 at the NZ Hazardous Substances Conference on "Working safer: Building a new (NZ) Regulatory Regime".

The Bill (if passed) will create the Health and Safety at Work Act to replace the HSE Act. It will also amend the HSNO Act and ACC Act to give effect to the *Working Safer* reforms

Presentation: www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Myles_Brennan_HSConference_Presentation.pdf

For information on key concepts go to: www.mbie.govt.nz/what-we-do/workplace-health-and-safety-reform I've included the haz substances documents.

e.g. [Improving Health and Safety at Work: Occupational Health and Management of Hazardous Substances](#) (NZ Cabinet Economic Growth & Infrastructure Committee)

e.g. [Improving Health and Safety at Work: Occupational Health and Management of Hazardous Substances - cabinet minute](#) (NZ Cabinet – Minute of Decision 13 July 2013)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/events/Pages/Hazardous_substances_conference.aspx

• NZ Hazardous Substances Update Newsletter

[Hazardous Substances Update: April 2014](#) 1/ Consultation on proposed Code of Practice for locations with Class 3.1; 2/ Submissions sought for new Insecticide for onions and potatoes; 3/ NZ Health and Safety Reform update.

NZ Test Certifiers to [check the secure site](#), for new updates.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/publications-resources/publications/Newsletters/hs-update/Pages/default.aspx

• Chinese Catalog of Priority Hazardous Chemicals

10 April 2014, The Chinese Ministry of Environment Protection has issued the official Catalog of Priority Hazardous Chemicals (PHCs) for Environment Management. The catalog includes 84 hazardous chemical substances, that are:

Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic chemicals; manufactured in a large quantity and areas and those substances which may pose risks to human health or the environment; plus other Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals that need to be managed for environmental protection(those substances listed in Stockholm Convention and Minamata convention on Mercury).

Chinese manufacturers of PHCs and companies who use PHCs to manufacture products in China shall submit an Environmental Administration Registration to Environmental Protection Authorities at Provincial level and obtain a registration certificate.

In addition to Registrations, companies shall fulfil the following two obligations:

1. Entrust qualified institutions to prepare an Environmental Risk Assessment Report and submit this report to authorities;
2. Submit Pollutant Release & Transfer Register (PRTR) form and Environmental Risk Management Plans to Environmental Protection Authorities at County level before 31 Jan of each calendar year, and carry out environment monitoring of hazardous chemicals & waste;

The Catalog of PHCs can be downloaded [here](#) or at: www.mep.gov.cn/qkml/hbb/bgt/201404/W020140409515213059460.pdf

• CIRS News and Events Website

Editor: The Chemical Inspection and Regulation Service (CIRS) run a very useful News and Events website that will help to keep you current for Chemical Regulations in China. Items that caught my attention in April, May and June 2014 are:

28 Mar 2014: [Presentation on GHS Labeling Considerations for Small Containers in the US, EU and China Available for Download](#) or <http://schc.memberclicks.net/assets/meetings/spring2014/shi%20presentation.pdf>

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

• Chemicals & Mixtures Used in Hydraulic Fracturing

9 May 2014: The USA EPA is seeking Public Comment on Enhancing Transparency for Chemicals and Mixtures Used in Hydraulic Fracturing.

A public process through an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking (ANPR) will help inform USA EPA's efforts to promote the transparency and safety of unconventional oil and gas activities while strengthening protection of our air, water, land and communities.

The USA EPA's ANPR includes a list of questions for stakeholders and the public to consider as they develop their comments. Following the 90-day comment period, the USA EPA will evaluate the submitted comments as it considers appropriate next steps.

Read the USA EPA's ANPR: www.epa.gov/oppt/chemtest/pubs/prepub_hf_anpr_14t-0069_2014-05-09.pdf (25 pages)

USA EPA information on Hydraulic Fracturing: www2.epa.gov/hydraulicfracturing

From: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/0/EA058B80944B150D85257CD30050C710>

• ECOSOC Sub-C'tee of Experts on T.D.Goods

ECOSOC Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods (TDG). AC.10/C.3 Working documents year 2014 & Informal documents 45th session.

Editor: Some of the Working documents that caught my attention are:

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/61 - ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2014/8 - (Secretariat) Use of the Manual of Tests and Criteria in the context of the GHS. [PDF](#)

The text of the Manual of Tests and Criteria has never been entirely reviewed to take account of the GHS developments, and many paragraphs are still referring back only to provisions of the Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, or to the transport context, when they should be now taking account of the wider GHS context. The secretariat has identified parts of the text which in its view, would require updating, and is suggesting amendments.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/54 - ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2014/5 - (United States of America) Proposal to include pyrophoric gas as a hazard category in the flammable gases hazard class of the GHS. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/50 - (United States of America) Provisions for insulation of packages containing dry ice. [PDF](#)
Report: <http://apps.trb.org/cmsfeed/TRBNetProjectDisplay.asp?ProjectID=2661>

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/44 - (United Kingdom) Articles containing small quantities of Dangerous Goods. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/40 - (Fertilizers Europe) Classification of Ammonia solutions. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/38 - (IPPIC) Assignment of flammable liquids in packing group II to packing group III according to their viscosity. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/32 - (DGAC) Polyester resin kigs containing Division 4.1 substances. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/31 - (DGAC) Classification of polymerizing (stabilized) substances. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/30 - ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2014/4 - (France) Use of cellulose in UN Test 0.2 (Test for oxidizing liquids) and UN Test 0.3 (Test for oxidizing solids). [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/25 - ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2014/3 - (Netherlands) Update on the work of the intersessional informal working group on corrosivity criteria. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/23 - (CEFIC) Classification inconsistencies (application of criteria versus Dangerous Goods list). [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2014/18 - (United Kingdom) Lithium batteries - appropriate hazard communication. [PDF](#)

Editor: Some of the Informal documents that caught my attention are:

UN/SCETDG/45/INF.14 - UN/SCEGHS/27/INF.6 (CEFIC) Dust explosion hazards. [PDF](#)

UN/SCETDG/45/INF.13 - (CEFIC) Classification under UN 2211 (Polymeric Beads, Expandable) and UN 3314 (Plastics Moulding Compound). [PDF](#)

UN/SCETDG/45/INF.7 - UN/SCEGHS/27/INF.4 (USA) Proposal to include pyrophoric gas as a hazard category in the flammable gases hazard class of the GHS (track-changes) [PDF](#)

UN/SCETDG/45/INF.3 - UN/SCEGHS/27/INF.3 - (Netherlands) Addendum to the update on the work of the intersessional informal joint working group on corrosivity criteria. [PDF](#)

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc3/c32014.html

Alerted by Asa.Masterman@infrastructure.gov.au who prepares a paragraph summary of these documents by email to those who would like a copy.

• ECOSOC Sub-C'tee of Experts on the GHS

ECOSOC Sub-Committee of Experts on the GHS. AC.10/C.4 Working documents - Year 2014.

Editor: Some additional Working documents that caught my attention are:

ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2014/10 - (USA) Proposals to address issues from the programme of work for the practical classification issues correspondence group. It discusses issues around respiratory irritation, narcotic effects and aspiration hazard. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2014/7 - (FEA, CSPA, IPPIC, AISE) Minor variations in "hazard" and "precautionary" statements. [PDF](#)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2014/6 - (CEFIC) Labelling of (very) small packagings. [PDF](#)

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c42014.html

• CHCS Safety Data Sheet User Guide - 2nd Edition

The SDS User Guide (Feb 2014) is available, free-of-charge, on the UK Chemical Hazard Communication Society (CHCS) website, at: www.chcs.org.uk/sds-user-guide.html. 163 pages.

The UK CHCS SDS User Guide has been thoroughly updated throughout to take account of all the changes that have been introduced by the REACH & CLP Regulations up to Feb 2014.

Alerted by the UK CHCS email forum at www.chcs.org.uk.

Editor: A useful SDS User Guide, with clear explanations, plus it has web references to chemical information throughout it.

• Focus: Substitution of Hazardous Chemicals

The April 2014 issue of the ECHA Newsletter focuses on substitution of hazardous chemicals and innovation. ECHA has included case studies, interviews and guest columns that show how industry, authorities and organisations are working for safer chemicals and greener innovation.

They have 16 articles about Substitution and Innovation.

Please send them your feedback about Substitution at: ECHAnewsletter@echa.europa.eu.

http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/echa-newsletter-highlights-substitution

• Aviation & Hazardous Chemicals Authorization

REACH Authorisation is a new process which introduces a number of issues, especially due to the need for interaction and cooperation between the many levels and competitors in the supply chain, in order to achieve both continued supply as well as the Authorisation itself.

Thus far, the guidance documents published by European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) have been fairly general. Therefore, ECHA and (European Aviation Safety Agency) EASA agreed to work together with the ultimate aim of

exploring and explaining how the current guidance can be interpreted in the context of the Aviation Sector, and to provide a better understanding of the implications for Authorisation of some of the key characteristics of the aviation sector. In addition, it was hoped to provide better understanding to ECHA, its scientific committees as well as Member State Competent Authorities of the interplay between airworthiness requirements and the REACH regulation. Finally, given that other sectors might also have distinct characteristics (e.g. the space and defence industries), ECHA had the more general goal of understanding how the Authorisation mechanisms can be effectively implemented in these general circumstances.

[An Elaboration of Key Aspects of the Authorisation Processing the Context of Aviation Industry](#) (31 pages)

http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/a-new-echa-easa-report-highlights-the-key-aspects-of-the-authorisation-process-for-the-aviation-industry

• Alternatives to Hexabromocyclododecane

14 May 2014: ECHA public consultation on alternatives to hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)

ECHA would like contributions on feasible alternatives to the uses (following) applied for Authorisation as soon as possible. This Alternatives consultation closes on 9 July 2014

Uses applied for:

- Formulation of flame retarded Expanded PolyStyrene (EPS) to solid unexpanded pellets using HexaBromoCycloDoDecane (HBCDD) as the flame retardant additive (for onward use in building applications) (Consultation No. 0013-01)

- Manufacture of flame retarded Expanded PolyStyrene (EPS) articles for use in building applications (Consultation No. 0013-02)

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

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/echa-opens-public-consultation-on-alternatives-to-hexabromocyclododecane-hbcd

• Progress in Use of Alternatives to Animal Testing

2 June 2014: Testing on vertebrate animals is only allowed as a last resort under REACH and ECHA's objective, which is to promote non-animal testing methods and other alternatives. Every three years, ECHA reports to the Commission on how the alternative methods have been used to generate information on intrinsic properties of chemical substances and for the risk assessment. The next report is due in 2017.

The 2nd Report's analysis is based on over 38000 Registration Dossiers submitted for the 2010 and 2013 registration deadlines. According to the Report, most Registrants do conform with the data sharing obligation under REACH to fulfil the information requirements & to avoid unnecessary animal testing.

[ECHA's Second Report on the Use of Alternatives to Testing On Animals](#) (131 pages)

http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/reach-report-on-alternatives-to-animal-testing-press-release

• OECD Guidance on Grouping of Chemicals

The OECD has published the second edition of the guidance on grouping of chemicals. This edition has been augmented with experience and examples encountered in the OECD Cooperative Chemicals Assessment Programme. It also introduces new or revised guidance on elaborating the analogue and category approach, quantitative and qualitative read-across, justifying read-across, and using bioprofiling results for grouping chemicals.

Guidance: [www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono\(2014\)4&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono(2014)4&doclanguage=en)

From: www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-assessment/groupingofchemicalschemicalcategoriesandreac-across.htm

• OECD: Characterizing Oleochemical Substances

27 Mar 2014: The OECD has published a Guidance No. 193 for Characterising Oleochemical Substances. The method presented gives guidance on how these complex substances can be characterised in a way that their composition is accurately and consistently reflected to ensure that substances with the same chemical composition, manufactured in different countries, can be characterised with the same description for hazard assessment purposes.

Guidance: [www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono\(2014\)6&doclanguage=en](http://www.oecd.org/officialdocuments/displaydocument/?cote=env/jm/mono(2014)6&doclanguage=en)

From: www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/testing/seriesontestingandassessmentpublicationsbynumber.htm

• CIRS Monthly Regulatory Update Newsletter

Some chemical regulatory topics in the May 2014 Chemical Inspection and Regulation Service (CIRS) Newsletter:

[Taiwan's Second Supplementary ECN starts on 1 June 2014](#)

[CIRS Workshop on Registration of Imported Hazardous Chemicals in China](#)

The [English Edition of the Catalog of Priority Hazardous Chemicals for Environment Management](#) (PHCs) has been incorporated into CIRS's well-known Chinese chemical inventory search system (CCISS).

[The Future of Export-only Pesticides Registration in China.](#)

From: <http://myemail.constantcontact.com/CIRS-Newsletter-Vol-38--The-4th-Shanghai-Chem-Summit--15-16-Oct-2014--Shanghai--An-Annual-Gathering-for-Chemical-Regulatory-Af.html?soid=1105173317776&aid=4-wAptdQuJE>

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Apr-Jun 2014

I've scanned through the 1 April 2014 – 2 June 2014 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

1 April 2014: **1/** Informal public hearings on proposed Silica rule continue to engage stakeholders; **2/** Atlantic Coast Asphalt of Florida cited after worker trapped in Hot Liquid Asphalt.

15 April 2014: **1/** Olivet Management fined more than \$2.3M for knowingly exposing workers to Asbestos and Lead at NY work site; **2/** Silica rulemaking hearings conclude, OSHA extends post-hearing comment period.

1 May 2014: **1/** OSHA memorializes fallen workers in events around the country; Assistant Secretary Michaels to call for a discussion on better worker protection from chemical hazards; **2/** MSHA issues final rule on lowering

miners' exposure to Respirable Coal Dust; **3/** Florida manufacturer cited for exposing permanent and temporary workers to Hexavalent Chromium; **4/** Employer cited for combustible dust, engulfment, and other hazards at Montana grain-handling facilities; **5/** Alliance with Georgia organizations formed to reduce worker exposure to silica in construction industry.

[15 May 2014](#): No Hazardous Substances / Chemicals articles.

[2 June 2014](#): **1/** NIOSH seeks help to characterize risks during chemical flowback in oil and gas extraction; **2/** "Deadly Dust" video wins award for getting out the message on Silicosis.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• PEC 38 - Di(Methoxyethyl) Phthalate

As no requests for correction or variation of the report were received in either comment period ending the 29 April 2014, NICNAS published in May the final report [DMEP \(PEC Report No. 38\)](#) (42 pages). An approx. 5 web page [fact sheet](#) is also available.

The purpose and scope of this PEC No. 38 assessment is to determine the health risks to adults and children from the use of DMEP in consumer products such as cosmetics, children's toys and childcare articles, particularly from repeated or prolonged exposure.

It is recommended that DMEP be considered for listing in **Appendix C** of the Poisons Standard (SUSMP) to limit the potential exposure of the public, including young children, to DMEP from possible use in cosmetics.

SUSMP Appendix C covers: Substances of such danger to health as to warrant prohibition of sale, supply and use.

From the May 2014 NICNAS Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Review of IMAP Existing Chemicals on the AICS

NICNAS is now in the second year of implementing a new framework for the assessment and prioritisation of previously unassessed chemicals that are listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

The new Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) framework is producing information about the hazards and risks associated with the use of industrial chemicals and identifies chemicals which may require further risk mitigation to ensure safe use.

For 2014-2015 chemicals include (but are not limited to):

- compounds of Mercury and Boron;
- Perfluorinated chemicals;
- Petroleum stream chemicals;
- Parabens;
- Nonylphenol Ethoxylates; and
- a subset of hair-dyes restricted overseas.

To gain further efficiencies, NICNAS is including additional chemicals for assessment during Stage One, which are chemicals that can be rapidly assessed for either (or both) human health and environmental risks because they are included in a group of chemicals already being assessed in Stage One.

Therefore chemicals related to the remaining priority chemicals may also be assessed in 2014–15. An updated [Stage One chemicals](#) list, including 249 additional

chemicals identified to date for assessment during Stage One, is now available.

NICNAS welcomes information by introducers and users of the Stage One chemicals. A [template](#) for the provision of exposure information is available on the NICNAS website. Please provide your information by 7 July 2014.

From the June 2014 NICNAS Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au & www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments

• We Should Take the Time to Input into IMAP

There are likely to be Schedule Poison outcomes for hazardous chemicals used in domestic products, not currently in the SUSMP list, which will mean your product labelling will need to change, with limited time to comply.

Thus if you have test data to show your product does not have health hazards at the concentration you use, this will help allow for the standard GHS cut-off concentration (e.g. 1% for skin sensitising) to be adjusted to reflect your product which does not have the hazard.

From: Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental, Editor

• PIC Hazardous Chemicals & Pesticides: Amdmt

Australia is a signatory to the *Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade*.

An Amendment (Amdmt) is being developed to the ICNA Regulations to prohibit the introduction and export of the 16 chemicals specified below without written authorisation from the Director of the NICNAS.

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

From the June 2014 NICNAS Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au & www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-June-2014/special-notice/rotterdam-convention-on-the-prior-informed-consent-procedure-for-certain-hazardous-chemicals-and-pesticides-in-international-trade

• ≤1% Cosmetic New Chemicals: Compliance Req'ts

The chemical is not a hazardous chemical; not Dangerous Goods; prescribed criteria relating to the environmental effect of the chemical have been met; introduction of the chemical is consistent with the reasonable protection of occupational health and safety, public health and the environment.

Introducers must keep in writing for five years after the introduction, all information available to the person about occupational health and safety, public health matters and the environmental effects of the chemical. The Introducer of a chemical is responsible for demonstrating that the chemical meets the criteria associated with its introduction.

From the May 2014 NICNAS Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

• NICNAS Notifiers Workshops: August 2014

Sydney (Surrey Hills): 5 August; Melbourne (Attwood which is near Melb Airport) 12 August. Cost: Free

Morning 9.30-12.30: an overview of new chemical notification categories and NICNAS's approach to risk assessment; and in the **Afternoon 1.30-4.30:** a more detailed look at the new chemical submissions process, including common issues, use of analogues and environmental assessments.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-June-2014/special-notices/nicnas-notifiers-workshop

• NICNAS Fees and Charges for 2014-15

The Fee for Level A is a handling only fee. For Levels B and above a further levy is imposed on commercial introducers of industrial chemicals to fund NICNAS activities including compliance, education and awareness initiatives.

NICNAS will post Registration renewal packs to all NICNAS registrants in mid-July 2014.

Registration Fees for 2014-2015: Level A (<\$100K) \$138; Level B 1 (to \$100K-S499K) \$405; Level C (\$500K to <\$5M): \$1980; Level D (\$5M or more): \$19,800.

Some examples of Assessment Application / Permit Fees: Standard \$18,000; Limited \$12,800; Polymer of Low Concern \$6,000; Extension of an Assessment Certificate: \$5,500; Self-Assessment Non-Hazardous Chemical \$11,200; Self-Assessment Polymer of Low Concern \$4,100; Commercial Evaluation Permit \$4,100; Early Introduction Permit \$2,500. Application for Exempt Information \$1,100.

From June 2014 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au and from: www.nicnas.gov.au/regulation-and-compliance/fees-and-charges

• Update: 8th Tranche IMAP Assessments

8th Tranche IMAP Assessments are now available. Comment was due by the 30th May 2014.

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

Note: This spreadsheet includes all the Tranches.

Some of the 192 Chemicals in Tier II Tranche 8 that caught the Editor's attention [due to probable additions / changes to both SUSMP & the HSIS], (with weblinks from the spreadsheet):

1,4-Butanediol	CAS	110-63-4
3-Isothiazolone, 2-Methyl-	CAS	2682-20-4
1,3-Benzenediamine, Aromatic Methyl-	CAS	25376-45-8
Benzenesulfonic Acid, Dodecyl-	CAS	27176-87-0
Benzenesulfonic Acid, C10-16-Alkyl Derivatives	CAS	68584-22-5
Selected Benzidine-Congener-based dyes		Various CAS

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

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

8th Tranche Tier II Health 192 Assessments Spreadsheet:
www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-11-April-2014.xlsx

8th Tranche Tier II Environment 8 Assessments Spreadsheet:
www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-11-Apr-2014.xlsx (Seven Tetra Alkyl Lead compounds, & Phenol, 2,4,6-tris(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-)

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• The Poisons Standard (the SUSMP No. 4 & 5)

Hardcopy for SUSMP 4 will be the last edition available as a hardcopy, costing \$88. The next edition of the Poisons Standard (SUSMP No. 5) and all future editions of the Poisons Standard will ONLY be available online.

The next edition of the Poisons Standard (SUSMP No. 5), expected to be available in Aug-Sept 2014, will be a consolidation of SUSMP No. 4 and its Amendments.

SUSMP electronic versions are free from the Com Law website via: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-poisons-standard.htm#electronic

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

• Sodium 4-Hydroxybutyrate: Interim Reasons

Reasons for the Scheduling Delegate's interim decision and invitation for further comment for the ACMS until 12 June 2014.

Sodium Oxybate (Xyrem) is the Sodium Salt of Gamma Hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and is a central nervous system depressant that reduces daytime sleepiness and cataplexy in patients with narcolepsy. The chemical name for sodium oxybate is Sodium 4-Hydroxybutyrate. The molecular formula is C₄H₇O₃.Na, MW 126.09, CAS 150-83-4.

Sodium 4-Hydroxybutyrate is a derivate of the Schedule 9 entry for 4-Hydroxybutanoic Acid and its salts.

The Delegate's Interim Decision is that Sodium Oxybate for human therapeutic use be included in Schedule 8 and in Appendix D, Item 1, with the Schedule 9 GHB entry amended accordingly. The interim decision is to have an implementation date of 1 October 2014.

Print version: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1405-interim-01.pdf

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1405-interim.htm

• Scheduling Final Decisions 8 May 2014: Ethanol

The Medicines Scheduling Delegate considered a proposal to re-schedule Ethyl Alcohol from Appendix B to Schedule 3 for human therapeutic and cosmetic use.

Ethyl Alcohol is currently listed in Appendix B - Substances Considered Not to Require Control by Scheduling - of the SUSMP. This exemption is for any use.

The Delegate has considered this matter as a Delegate-Only decision. The Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling was not consulted.

The Delegate made a final decision that the current scheduling exemption for Ethyl Alcohol Through listing in Appendix B remains appropriate.

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-1405-final-02-not-referred.htm

Editor: It was interesting to read the Delegates Reasons.

• Scheduling Chemicals: Proposals / Amendm'ts

The proposed amendments to the current Poisons Standard contained in this notice will be referred for scheduling advice to relevant expert advisory committees (ACCS & ACMS).

Editor: I've focussed on the chemicals proposed from NICNAS Notifications and NICNAS IMAP Reports:

ACCS: 20 chemicals including for example another Oxime chemical (as 3-Hexanone, 2-Methyl Oxime); & an Isothiazolinone chemical (as 3-Isothiazolone, 2-Methyl-(Methylisothiazolone)). Other examples are: Linear Alkylbenzene Sulfonates (C10-C16); N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone; Rosin (various) & Resin Acids and Resin Acids, various salts.

ACMS: chemicals include: CITRAL, Geranial and Neral; Triethanolamine; Zinc Lactate (which were all previously considered at the Nov 2013 ACCS meeting).

Submissions in Word or unsecured PDF format to SMP@health.gov.au by 26 June 2014.

From: www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-scheduling-accs-1407.htm

Editor: It is very important industry and its associations make submissions where we have test data to show at what concentration the hazardous ingredient creates a hazardous formulation. Otherwise the default GHS cut-off concentrations will be used. Then this will start a lengthy Reconsideration submission, as has occurred for Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime.

• NICNAS IMAP & Schedule Poisons Process Alert

The recent classification of MEK Oxime as a Schedule 6 Poison when >1% in a domestic product, has raised the need for us all to more closely follow the IMAP process.

If we don't make input into IMAP in the first place for a Hazardous Chemical used in domestic products, which are not currently in the SUSMP List, and we don't make input into the Scheduling Committee requests for information, as occurred for MEK Oxime, then by default these chemicals are likely to become Schedule Poisons using the GHS cut-off concentrations.

Where companies have information that a product does not have a hazardous health effect in their product, as is the case for free MEK Oxime concentrations over 1%, in viscous Silicone Adhesives and Sealants, where the Silicone polymer reduces the skin sensitising health hazard, then this means a Reconsideration package of information will need to be submitted, which is putting the effort in after the problem has occurred.

It would be better if information about an IMAP Hazardous Chemical in a domestic product had been provided to the IMAP process in the first place, as this would have affected the NICNAS submission to the Scheduling Secretary, and would have been taken into account.

As businesses don't have staff to keep checking these Authorities websites and understand the implications, it would be very useful if NICNAS could alert companies that the IMAP process could lead to an outcome at the Scheduling Committee for hazardous chemicals in domestic products. Thus businesses could modify the outcome by pro-actively taking part in the IMAP process in a more detailed way, and not assuming someone else will be making input.

From: *Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental, Editor*

Food Chemical Issues

• AUSNUT 2011-13 Food Nutrient Database

The Food Nutrient Database contains information on the nutrient content of the 5,644 foods for which nutrient data were prepared for the Australian Food, Supplement and Nutrient Database (AUSNUT) 2011–13.

[AUSNUT 2011–13 Food Nutrient Database file](#) (1.9 Mb Excel)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/monitoringnutrients/ausnut/ausnutdatafiles/Pages/foodnutrient.aspx

• Raw Apricot Kernels a Cyanide Risk

17 April 2014: FSANZ released findings showing that eating raw apricot kernels could pose a public health and safety risk to consumers.

FSANZ and the NZ Ministry for Primary Industries had looked at a range of foods that naturally contain a chemical that can be broken down after eating to release Cyanide.

Cyanogenic Glycosides are found in a range of foods including cassava root, linseed, bamboo shoots and apricot kernels.

After testing these foods and conducting a risk assessment, FSANZ found only raw apricot kernels can pose a health and safety risk and may require further action.

Adults should **eat no more than three raw apricot kernels per day** and children should not eat any.

No other apricot products, including those made with apricot kernels, present a risk.

FSANZ is also working on a Proposal looking at how to manage the risk of Cyanogenic Glycosides in raw apricot kernels. A call for submissions on the Proposal is expected to be released mid-2014.

[Survey of Cyanogenic Glycosides](#). Almost 300 samples of plant-based foods were collected and analysed.

[Consumer warning about raw apricot kernels](#)

[Information about preparing cassava and bamboo shoots](#)

[Cancer Council Australia](#). "Unfortunately, taking Laetrile, or eating apricot kernels in large amounts, is not only ineffective at treating cancer but could also be very dangerous."

[Proposal P1016 - Hydrocyanic Acid in Apricot Kernels & Other Foods. Administrative Assessment Report - 16 February 2012 \(pdf 24 kb\) | \(word 77 kb\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/media/Pages/Release-of-cyanogenic-glycosides-survey.aspx

• A1088: Sodium Hydrosulphite as a Food Additive

This Application seeks to include sodium hydrosulphite (sodium dithionite) as a food additive to be used in the processing of canned abalone.

During the processing of canned abalone, Sodium Hydrosulphite undergoes chemical decomposition to produce the same chemical species that result from use of the other approved Sulphites, namely Hydrogen Sulphite (HSO₃⁻), Sulphite (SO₃²⁻), Hydrogen Sulphate (HSO₄⁻), Sulphate (SO₄²⁻) and Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂).

No residual Sodium Hydrosulphite is detectable in the final canned product. Therefore, the use of Sodium Hydrosulphite in the production of canned abalone will not result in dietary exposure to a new food additive nor additional dietary exposure to Sulphites.

[Call for submissions - 16 May 2014. Closes 27 June.](#)

[Supporting document 1 - Risk and technical assessment report \(pdf 292 kb\)](#)

[Executive Summary \(pdf 9 kb\); Application \(zip file 1.46 Mb\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Page/A1088.aspx

• **P1031 – Allergen Labelling Exemptions**

The purpose of this Proposal is to allow for specific exemptions from allergen declarations for Glucose Syrups from wheat starch, fully refined soy oil, soy derivatives (Tocopherols and Phytosterols), and Distilled Alcohol from wheat or whey.

[Administrative Assessment Report - 2 May 2014 \(pdf 154 kb\)](#)

Being de-regulatory in nature the proposal is likely to not require a Regulation Impact Statement (RIS) or only require a short and straightforward largely qualitative RIS.

Public Comment will be Late July–mid-Sept 2014

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1031Allergenlabellingexemptions.aspx

• **Application A1095 Natamycin - Extension of Use**

The purpose of this Application is to extend the use of Natamycin as a preservative to improve the quality and shelf life of fermented milk products.

[Executive Summary \(pdf 64 kb\)](#)

Natamycin is a natural yeast and mould inhibitor produced by submerged aerobic fermentation of *Streptomyces natalensis*. It has a broad spectrum activity against all moulds and yeasts known as contaminants of food products and is active at very low concentrations. Natamycin is extensively used worldwide, especially in the cheese and sausage industries. It is active only against yeasts and moulds, therefore will not interact with viable bacteria and will improve the quality and shelf life of (non-pasteurized) fermented milk products

Public Comment will be Late Feb – early April 2015.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1095natamycinuseinyoghurt.aspx

• **A1096 – Xylanase from B.L. as a Processing Aid**

The purpose of this Application is to approve a genetically modified strain of *Bacillus Licheniformis* as a source for the Enzyme Xylanase for use in the bread-making industry.

[Executive Summary \(pdf 109 kb\)](#)

Public Comment will be Mid Aug–Late Sept 2014

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1096XylanaseasaPA.aspx

• **Aluminium: Restricted / Forbidden in Food in China**

Food additives containing Aluminium will be restricted and forbidden in China. Sodium Aluminium Phosphate-Acidic, Sodium Aluminosilicate and Starch Aluminium Octenylsuccinate are forbidden to be produced, sold or used as food additives after 1 July 2014.

The usage in China scopes and allowed dosages of Aluminium Potassium Sulfate and Aluminium Ammonium Sulfate in wheat flour and its products are significantly narrower than before.

From: http://www.cirs-reach.com/news/Food_additives_containing_aluminum_will_be_restricted_and_forbidden_in_China.html

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• **APVMA Reform - Industry Training Materials**

4 June 2014: Handouts and Slide presentations from the APVMA Legislative Reform Training for Industry held on 3-4 June 2014 and 12-13 June 2014. They are designed to accompany the face-to-face workshops as a training aid rather than be a comprehensive guide and are provided for reference.

In the coming weeks the APVMA will be adding eLearning modules as an additional education tool. The first of these will include Pre-Application Assistance and Permits.

Handouts and slide presentations currently cover:

- 1/ Application processes;
- 2/ Evaluation and determination;
- 3/ Fees and charges;
- 4/ Adverse experience reporting;
- 5/ APVMA compliance;
- 6/ Permits;
- 7/ Using the portal.

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

• **New APVMA Regulations from 1 July 2014**

Regulatory Update #189 (12 June 2014) provides Frequently Asked Questions with Answers of what you will need to do.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/newsletters/reg_update/2014/reg_update_189.php

• **Fenthion Review: Final Phase Consultation**

22 May 2014: Fenthion: PRELIMINARY REVIEW FINDINGS for PART 2: Food producing uses and revised OHS recommendations for PART 1: non-food producing uses. 44 page report.

Fenthion is a broad spectrum Organophosphorus (OP) insecticide used in horticulture and for veterinary (cattle), domestic and industrial pest control - including pest birds.

[The Preliminary Review Findings Report \(PDF, 354kb\)](#) | [\(DOC, 90kb\)](#) published by the APVMA, recommends further restriction to the use of Fenthion. This report brings together all risk assessments done to date, including toxicology, worker exposure and environmental effects.

Submissions are invited until 22 August 2014 to:

Director, Chemical Review & AERP, APVMA, ChemicalReview@apvma.gov.au; ph: +61-2-6210-4749

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/2014/mr2014-05.php

• **Neonicotinoids and Other Insecticides**

Research & Stewardship Symposium, Wed 9 April 2014, organised by Plant Health Australia.

Symposium report: [Neonicotinoids & Other Insecticides: Research & Stewardship Symposium](#) (37 pages)

11 Presentations may be downloaded as pdf documents. E.g.

Bee Health in the USA & the Debate About Neonicotinoids: [Dr Thomas Steeger](#), Senior Science Advisor, USA EPA

APVMA Bee Health & Neonicotinoid Review: [Dr Les Davies](#) Chief Regulatory Scientist, Pesticides, APVMA

From: www.planthealthaustralia.com.au/about-us/events/neonicotinoids-and-other-insecticides/

• Zinc Borate 2335: Proposed Active Constituent

Proposed approval of Zinc Borate 2335 to the list of Active Constituents Not Requiring Evaluation. Zinc Borate 2335 has been evaluated by the APVMA and has met the criteria under Section 14 of the Agvet Code.

Dodecaborontetrazinc Docosaoxide Heptahydrate

$2ZnO \cdot 3B_2O_3 \cdot 3.5H_2O$, MW 434.66, CAS 138265-88-0

The grounds for comment included: chemistry and manufacture, and toxicity. Comment has now closed.

http://www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/2014/zinc_borate.php

Editor: It will at least classify as "Very toxic to aquatic life".

• Draft APVMA Legislative Instruments

There are a number of APVMA legislative instruments under the Agvet Code that were made prior to the Agvet Reforms. As part of the legislative reform package, these legislative instruments are being remade or, in a number of cases where they are no longer relevant, repealed. In addition, there are a number of new legislative instruments that have been created as a consequence of the Agvet Reforms.

Comment closed 21 May 2014. These draft legislative instruments will be in force after 1 July 2014.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/2014/legislative_instrument.php

Editor: Two of the Draft Instruments caught my interest:

Efficacy Criteria - The instrument sets out a class of chemical products that meet the efficacy criteria without further investigation of efficacy being required. (5 pages)

Manufacturing Principles - This instrument sets out the written principles to be observed in the manufacture of veterinary chemical products, unless the products are exempt from licensing under the Agvet Regulations. (9 pages)

• Suspension of Certain 2,4-D Active Con. Approvals

The APVMA has conducted independent testing of certain 2,4-D products for the presence of **Dioxins**. Based on this analysis the APVMA was satisfied that it was appropriate to look more closely at the question of **Dioxin impurities** in the course of the reconsideration of the approvals of the active constituent 2, 4-D and products containing that active constituent.

On 23 Sept 2013, the APVMA issued a notice in accordance with s.33 of the Agvet Codes, requiring all 2,4-D active constituent approval holders to conduct, or cause to be conducted, trials or laboratory experiments in relation to the active constituent and the potential levels of **Dioxins** contained in that active constituent. The notice required these results to be provided to the APVMA by 29 Nov 2013.

The APVMA did not receive the required data for those Active Constituents listed in Table below. Nor did the Approval Holders below respond by the 7 Feb 2014.

60840 2,4-D-2-Ethylhexyl Ester
Agrogill Chemicals Pty Ltd

52405 2,4-D
Halley International Enterprise (Australia) Pty Ltd

59392 2,4-D Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd

60565 2,4-D Ethyl Hexyl Ester, Runge Agrichems Pty Ltd

Contact Officer: Chemical Review Pesticides Program
Ph: +61 2 6210 4749, Email: chemicalreview@apvma.gov.au

From: 22 April 2014 APVMA Gazette at:
www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/index.php

• EU BPC Biocidal Active Substances Approval

[Biocidal Products Committee \(BPC\) opinions on active substance approval](#)

[BPC opinions on other requests under the Biocidal Products Regulation](#)

[Biocidal Active Substances](#). As at 12 May 2014 the List contains 64 approved active substances.

[Transitional \("Old" Directive to "New" Regulation\) Guidance for Biocidal Products](#) for efficacy and mixture toxicity.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/regulations/biocidal-products-regulation/approval-of-active-substances>

Editor: Some very interesting Products & Opinions

• NZ Vertebrate Toxic Agents (VTAs)

Vertebrate Toxic Agents (VTAs) can harm humans and the environment if not used correctly. The rules for handling, using and storing them to protect yourself, other people, and the environment, need to be followed.

[Working safely in animal pest control](#) (36 pages)

This Guideline gives users advice on what they need to do to manage VTAs safely.

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

• NZ Reassessment: Organophosphate & Carbamate

To determine whether grounds exist to undertake a modified reassessment to determine appropriate non-contact periods for plant protection products containing Dimethoate, Acephate, Methomyl or Oxamyl.

In June 2013, the NZ EPA released its decision regarding the reassessment of Organophosphate and Carbamate plant protection substances.

Since the completion of this reassessment, the NZ EPA has received correspondence from the National Beekeepers Association (NBA), expressing concern that controls intended to protect bees from contact exposure to Dimethoate-containing pesticides had been removed (specifically the non-contact periods). The NBA considers that Dimethoate-containing substances also present risks to bees for significant periods of time after application.

If grounds for reassessment are established, the NZ EPA wishes to undertake a modified reassessment of the specified approvals to determine appropriate non-contact periods in order to protect bees from exposure to the pesticide substance post-application.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/applications-details.aspx?appId=APP202033#

• Managing Pesticide Risk to Insect Pollinators

24 April 2014: New OECD website to find information about the regulatory approaches adopted by OECD member countries to mitigate pesticide risks to insect pollinators.

Risk mitigation options used by many stakeholders generally fall into three categories:

- [Pesticide Labelling](#) - [Non-label Mitigation](#)
- [Education and Training](#)

This OECD website provides links to OECD member country laws, policies and guidance relating to pesticides and risk management tools for insect pollinators, including precautionary labelling, use restrictions, technologies, training materials, Best Management Practices (BMP) and Integrated Pest Management (IPM) practices currently used by OECD countries.

From: www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/risk-mitigation-pollinators/

• Pesticides: Ag Worker Protection Std Revisions

19 Mar 2014: The USA EPA is proposing to strengthen the protections provided to agricultural workers and handlers under the worker protection standard by improving elements of the existing regulation, such as training, notification, communication materials, use of personal protective equipment, and decontamination supplies. The USA EPA expects the revisions, once final, to prevent unreasonable adverse effects from exposure to pesticides among agricultural workers and pesticide handlers; vulnerable groups, such as minority and low-income populations, child farmworkers, and farmworker families; and the general public. Comments closed 17 June 2014.

From: www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OPP-2011-0184-0119

Dangerous Goods

• Aust Dangerous Goods Code 7.3 Soon Available

The Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code version 7.3 will be available to download in June 2014 on the National Transport Commission (NTC) website.

Available from: <http://www.ntc.gov.au> then "Safety & Compliance" then "[Australian Dangerous Goods Code](#)"

• HB 76 Initial Emergency Response Guide?

Editor: It is not clear when SAA/SNZ HB 76 Initial Emergency Response Guide will be updated to match ADG Code Version 7.3.

For the previous ADG 7 addition of UN No.s we were fortunate to have NZ Standards help, who had already done their update. But this has not occurred this time. Could we use <https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/canotec/guide-ergo-221.htm>?

Interim Action is Needed: If you wish to transport one of the new UN No. Dangerous Goods you will need to determine which Emergency Response Guide Number in HB 76 is applicable, and then make this clear on all your documentation and SDSs. Another Option is to prepare a standalone Emergency Response Guide for provision to the driver(s) and ensure it stays with your Dangerous Goods.

• Cabin Incidents involving Lithium Batteries

A very interesting ICAO Working Paper DGP/24-WP/38 for an update to Procedures for Aircraft Cabin Crew to address Cabin Incidents involving Lithium Batteries.

This proposed amendment to "Fires Involving Batteries / Portable Electronic Device (PED)" gives us detailed run-down of what needs to be done and all the issues and actions that need to be considered.

From: www.icao.int/safety/DangerousGoods/DGP%2024%20Working%20Papers/DGP.24.WP.038.4.AddCorr2.en.pdf

• CSB: Deepwater Horizon Blowout Animation

5 June 2014: The USA Chemical Safety Board released a narrated computer animation recreating the Deepwater Horizon blowout on April 20, 2010.

From: www.csb.gov/videos/deepwater-horizon-blowout-animation/

• CSB: The Blowout Preventer Failed due to Buckling

5 June 2014: The blowout preventer (BOP) that was intended to shut off the flow of high-pressure oil and gas from the Macondo well in the Gulf of Mexico during the disaster on the Deepwater Horizon drilling rig on April 20, 2010, failed to seal the well because drill pipe buckled for reasons the offshore drilling industry remains largely unaware of, according to a new two-volume draft investigation report released today by the U.S. Chemical Safety Board (CSB).

From: www.csb.gov/csb-board-approves-final-report-finding-deepwater-horizon-blowout-preventer-failed-due-to-unrecognized-pipe-buckling-phenomenon-during-emergency-well-control-efforts-on-april-20-2010-leading-to-environmental-disaster-in-gulf-of-mexico/

• WA Dangerous Goods Safety Act Review

A March 2014 information paper on the Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 review is now available. (6 pages)

A range of industry associations, government agencies and other stakeholders were consulted up to the end of May. The review will be completed by July 2014.

Two options are being considered for the future structure of the regulations to:

- consolidate all the regulations into one set as per the Model Work Health & Safety (WHS) Regulations; or to;
- consolidate all licensing elements into the general regulations and leave the technical regulations (dealing with Dangerous Goods, Explosives and Transport) separate.

[Dangerous Goods Safety Act Review - Information Paper](#)

In addition to this, a separate Explosives Legislative Reform Project, sponsored by Safe Work Australia, commenced in mid-2013. The aim of this project is to develop Model Explosives Legislation consistent with the model WHS legislation. This project is not expected to be concluded for about three years.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/6626.aspx#19806

• WA Dangerous Goods Safety – Recent Docs

WA Dept of Minerals and Petroleum, Resources Safety.

[Marking of Dangerous Goods Packaging - Guidance Note](#) - May 2014 (9 pages)

[Manifest and Site Plan Requirements for Dangerous Goods Sites](#), May 2014 (10 pages)

[Dangerous Goods Transport Documents - Guidance Note](#) April 2014 (6 pages)

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/12367.aspx

• WA D.Goods Reportable Situations & Incidents 2013

[Overview of Dangerous Goods Reportable Situations and Incidents 2013](#) (March 2014, 15 pages)

"The quantity of Dangerous Goods being stored, handled and transported across the State continues to increase with economic activity. Looking at 20 years of data, the

total number of reported incidents, excluding Major Hazard Facility (MHF) incident reports, has remained relatively constant over the period." Simon Ridge Chief Dangerous Goods Officer.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/12367.aspx

Editor: This continues to be a very useful Report. It would be great if other States & Territories also prepared such Reports.

• ICAO Lithium Battery Meeting – DGAC Report

Dangerous Goods Advisory Council (DGAC) Website: 14 April 2014: by Neil McCulloch, Labelmaster, Head of DGAC Delegation to ICAO Dangerous Goods Panel (DGP).

The ICAO DGP agreed to adopt a prohibition of Lithium Metal Batteries carried as cargo on passenger aircraft, but this does not include:

- those packed with or contained in equipment, or
- those carried by passengers in the cabin of the aircraft.

The report of the ICAO DGP meeting (4-6 Feb 2014) is available on the ICAO website:

www.icao.int/safety/DangerousGoods/DGP/ICAO.LB.COORDINATION.Meeting.Report.pdf (34 pages)

From: www.dgac.org/news/2014/04/14/icao-lithium-battery-meeting-report

www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/1138.htm

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Review of the Australian Ozone Acts

The *Ozone Protection and Synthetic Greenhouse Gas Management Act 1989* and related Acts (the Ozone Acts) protect the environment by reducing emissions of ozone depleting substances (ODS) & synthetic greenhouse gases (SGGs). The Ozone Acts have not been reviewed since 2001.

The objectives of this Review are to:

- Identify opportunities to improve and streamline the operation of the Ozone Acts including reducing regulatory compliance costs for business and the community
- Identify opportunities to increase ozone depleting substance and synthetic greenhouse gas emission abatement.

The [Terms of Reference for the Ozone Acts review](#) (4 pages)

Terms of Reference - Public submissions due 18 July 2014

From: www.environment.gov.au/protection/ozone/legislation

• Proposed NSW POEO (Waste) Regulation 2014

Following an extensive review of the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005 (Waste Regulation), the NSW EPA is proposing a number of amendments to the Waste Regulation and Schedule 1 of the Protection of the Environment Operations (POEO) Act 1997. Some amendments are also proposed for the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.

Read the [Consultation Regulatory Impact Statement and draft Protection of the Environment Operations \(Waste\) Regulation 2014](#) (137 pages). The new NSW Waste Regulation will come into force on 1 Sept 2014. Comments closed 6 June 2014.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/waste/wasteregconsultation.htm

And: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/waste/140368WasteRISReq.htm

• Nat'l Pollutant Inventory Emission Data 2012-13

National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) data for 2012/13, which details emissions from over 4,300 industry facilities, is now available. This data represents the 15th year of NPI publication of emissions from industry.

The NPI also includes emissions data from non-industry (or diffuse) sources, such as non-reporting facilities and everyday household activities, including motor vehicle emissions, wood heaters and lawn mowers. This diffuse data is published less frequently than the annual industry data, and has not been updated in 2012/13.

- [Search the NPI database](#) for latest emissions and transfers for 2012-2013

From: www.npi.gov.au/npi-data/latest-data

• New Vic DEPI Website

As the Victorian Department of Environment and Primary Industries (DEPI) grows, their new website (from 1 July 2014) will feature more new information along with information from the former DPI, DSE and Water websites.

The new website informs the DEPI is focused on protecting our environment, boosting productivity in Victoria's world-class food & fibre sector, & the management of our natural resources, strongly influenced by decision-making at a local level.

e.g. Waste management is a key to Victoria's sustainability at www.depi.vic.gov.au/environment-and-wildlife/sustainability

e.g. The Victorian Government acknowledges there is risk posed by climate change and a need to support national and global action to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Go to:

www.depi.vic.gov.au/environment-and-wildlife/climate-change

From: www.depi.vic.gov.au/

Standards & Codes

• Stds – www.saiglobal.com/shop

[AS/NZS 1596:2014](#) The Storage and Handling of LP Gas. Published 19 May 2014, 175 pages, pdf (copy & paste) \$398.45, hardcopy \$285.63

[AS/NZS 60079.31:2014](#) Explosive Atmospheres - Equipment Dust Ignition Protection by Enclosure. Published 16 May 2014, 9 pages, pdf (copy & paste) \$98.33, hardcopy \$70.49

• Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop

<https://www.hub.standards.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)

20 May 14, NFPA Journal: the **Importance of Hydrogen Safety**. Nick Barilo, a project manager at the USA Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, has an article "**The H Factor**" in the May/June issue of *NFPA Journal*. The proper methods of handling, storage, and transportation of Hydrogen are often not well understood by those who are affected by its use.

From: http://nfpatoday.blog.nfpa.org/2014/05/nfpa-journal-discusses-the-importance-of-hydrogen-safety.html?utm_source=feedburner&utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=Feed%3A+nfpa+blog+%28NFPA+Today+BLOG%29

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

• Chemical Management Training Courses

1/ Dangerous Goods & Hazardous Chemicals Foundation Courses 2/ Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS); 3/ GHS, Safety Data Sheet & Label Training for Users & Authors; 4/ Chemical Risk Assessments.

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

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

• Hazardous Chemicals & Dangerous Goods

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

The course comprises 4 x ½ day sessions:

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

Participants can undertake the complete program or individual relevant modules.

Sydney: 24-25 June, 16-17 Sept, 11-12 Nov; Perth: 5-6 Aug; Adelaide: 12-13 Aug; Melb: 2-3 Sept, 25-26 Nov; Brisbane: 21-22 Oct.

[Training Calendar](#); [Information Brochure](#); [Registration Form](#): 1 Module \$385; 4 Modules \$935.

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

• Dangerous Goods Advisory Group, 6 Aug, Melb

DGAG next meets in Melbourne on Wed 6th August 2014, at the MFB Training College in Burnley. 5.30pm for 6-8.30pm.

DGAG is a group of Dangerous Goods specialists who discuss current incidents, what is going on in Regulations and sharing their experience. We normally go for a meal after.

Please email your interest in attending the DGAG meeting: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

• Chemical Liability Issues, 12 Aug, Melb

Organised by the RACI HS&E Group in conjunction with the Risk Engineering Society. Cost: Non RACI Member \$80, RACI /EngAust Member \$55, RES Member \$25, Non-member Students \$30.

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

From: www.raci.org.au/events

• Chemical Hazard Communication Network, 3 Sept

The CHCN will next meet in Melbourne on Wed 3rd Sept 2014, at Noel Arnold & Associates, at their East Kew meeting rooms, to discuss Classification, SDS and Labelling issues.

Please email your interest in attending this 3rd Sept meeting or organizing a CHCN meeting in another State to: Richard.Greenwood@noel-arnold.com.au and Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

• ChemicalWatch Regulatory Summit: Asia, 3 Sept

3 Sept 2014, Singapore: Covers guidance surrounding the emerging chemical regulatory challenges across China, Taiwan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore and Japan together with India, the U.S. and the EU. Cost: US\$800 by 31 July.

From: <http://chemicalwatch.com/regulatory-summit-asia>

• SETAC Asia Pacific 14-17 Sept, Adelaide

Advancing Science for a Sustainable Environment by the Society for Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry.

Registration \$970 (early bird to 21 July)

Themes: www.setac2014.com.au/themes.html

• PACIA National Conference 16-18 Sept 2014 Melb

Aimed at Chief Executives & Senior Managers of Chemicals & Plastics companies. Held at the Langham Hotel, Southgate.

From: www.tmm.com.au/whats-coming-up/details/87-PACIA2014.html

• Chemeca 2014, 28 Sept-1 Oct, Perth

Platform for chemical engineers and industrial chemists to share their latest research and to highlight new technologies.

<http://www.icheme.org/chemeca2014>

• Chemical Regulations in China, Korea & Japan

(SMCR 2014) 4th Summit Meeting on Chemical Regul'ns, will take place on 15-16 Oct 2014 in Shanghai and focus on chemical regulations and chemical safety management in Asia Pacific. The presentations are in English. Cost USA\$520 by 1st Oct.

For information contact: Ms. Yixin.Zhang@circs-reach.com, Hangzhou, China, ph: +86-571-8720-6574

<http://smcr.circs-group.com/2014/en/>

• HAZOP Study for Teams – Perth, 21-23 Oct 14

An integrated IChemE course provides effective HAZOP training for both team leaders and team members. Presentations cover all essential aspects of the method, plus there are workshops on HAZOP's for continuous processes, sequential operations, & computer controlled plant. \$3990.

Phone: 03-9642-4494; Email: austcourses@icheme.org

From: www.icheme.org/hazopperth

• ChemCon: The Americas, 2014, 28-30 Oct

Chicago: Will focus in the field of international chemical legislation all over the world, like REACH, GHS and country specific information on inventories, labelling requirements, etc.

From: http://chemcon.net/upcoming_americas.shtml

• Ecoforum Conference, 29-31 Oct 2014, Gold Coast

16 Proposed Session Themes: www.ecoforum.net.au/pdf/Ecoforum%202014%20Session%20Themes.pdf.

Cost \$1080 by 31 Aug 2014

From: www.ecoforum.net.au/

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. SDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Control & Safety Regulatory Compliance: checked for NICNAS, TGA, FSANZ, TGA; prepared & reviewed for Dangerous Goods & Combustible Liquids, Workplace Hazardous Chemicals / Hazardous Substances, Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Scheduled Poisons, and other Chemical and Physical Hazards.

I can come and work in your office, which provides better access to data with improved security, plus good technical contact with relevant personnel. This allows the work to be done more quickly and comprehensively. I also work from my home office, in Ashburton, Victoria, where I maintain an extensive reference library, developed over 23 years whilst preparing these Notes.

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

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