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Scheduled Medicines & Poisons	7	• NICNAS & TGA Proposed Changes under IICA	
• Poisons Standard - SUSMP No.5	7	Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda proposes changes to the NICNAS and TGA registration processes.	
• Chemicals Scheduling: Public Comment Invitation	7	www.industry.gov.au/industry/Documents/IICA-Fact-Sheet-International-standards-and-risk-assessments.pdf	
• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decision Reasons	7	Submit your comments via www.cuttingredtape.gov.au	
• TGA: Internationally Controlled Drugs Regul'n	7	From: www.industry.gov.au/industry/Pages/Industry-Growth-Centres.aspx#header & www.dpmc.gov.au/publications/Industry_Innovation_and_Competitiveness_Agenda/index.cfm	
Food Chemical Issues	8	• AS1940 S&H of Flammable & Combustible Liquids	
• A1098 – Chymotrypsin Enzyme Processing Aid	8	Standards Australia ME-017 Committee had its first meeting on 8 Oct 2014 to start the update to AS1940: The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.	
• A1099 – Trypsin Enzyme Processing Aid	8	Please email suggested changes to Project Manager, Chi-nam.Si@standards.org.au . Phone: 02-9237-6108.	
Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals	8	Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:	
• Fenthion Final Review Release: 16 th Oct 2014	8	Jeff Simpson	
• Reports of Adverse Ag/Vet Experiences 2013	8	Hazardous Chemicals Consultant	
• APVMA Chemical Information for Farmers	8	Editor & Publisher	
• Confidential Commercial Inform'n: Consent Reqt's	8	My approach is to provide a short, succinct note on each hazardous chemical issue, sufficient to allow you to make a decision of whether it is relevant to you. If you need more information contact details / website / etc are provided.	
• APVMA Online Services Training	9	I encourage all readers to make comment on draft regulations, codes and standards.	
• APVMA Manual for External Scientific Reviewers	9	ISSN: 1441-5534	
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• Bulk Containers Used to Transport Solid DGs	10		
• Sulphuric Acid Leak Damages WA Storage Facility	10		
• NZ HSNO COP 24: Stationary Containers (Tanks)	10		
• IATA DGR Manual 56 th Edition 2015	10		
• IATA DGR 56 th Edition 2015: Significant Changes	10		
• Boeing 737 Cargo Hold - Lithium Batteries Fire	11		
• Li Battery Overheating in a Personal Air Purifier	12		
• Emergency Response Guides: What to do?	12		
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• Oil Refinery Safety: California Leading the USA	12		
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Hazardous Substances

• Aust GHS Hazardous Chemical Info List Updated

September 2014: Safe Work Australia has updated the Hazardous Chemical Information List has introduced an easier search function that can be used to more easily find chemicals of interest. Corrections and technical changes have also been made to a number of chemicals. There is also a change log for a complete listing of changes.

Search Function: A search function has been developed allowing users to more easily search by CAS number, Substance Name, Classification, Hazard Statement, Note or Source.

New Entries: 8 entries have been added to the Hazardous Chemical Information List.

Technical Amendments: 17 entries with incorrect classifications have been amended. The asterisk notation found (*) on some chemicals has been removed.

Note 1: To use the Search Function you will have to enable the Macro on your computer.

Note 2: You can Search the "No Search Version" XLSX file. You select the Hazardous Chemicals bottom tab part of the spreadsheet, then select Find under Home (at the top left) or Ctrl-F. This does not require you to enable a Macro to do this.

Note 3: You can Search the "No Search Version" pdf file by selecting Find or Advanced Search under the Edit tab.

[GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List \(Search Function\)](#) (1.76 Mb XLSM File)

[GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List \(No Search Version\)](#) (0.58 Mb XLSX File)

[GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List \(No Search Version\)](#) (632 pages, 1.99 Mb pdf)

[GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List Change Log](#) (3 page pdf)

Please send any feedback or report any bugs to: feedback.hsis@swa.gov.au

From: [www.hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/GHSInformation/GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List](http://www.hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/GHSInformation/GHS%20Hazardous%20Chemical%20Information%20List)

• Inorganic Lead Information Fact Sheet

Review of the Hazards and Health Effects of Inorganic Lead by Safe Work Australia, July 2014.

Exposure to Lead has the potential to cause adverse health effects to exposed workers. In the past few decades an increasing amount of research has been published on the topic of Lead toxicity.

The removal of Lead from petrol and paint within Australia has significantly reduced background levels and concerns for some workers previously exposed to Inorganic Lead at work. However, workers continue to be subject to chronic exposure to Lead in a number of industries.

To establish the latest information on health effects of lead, Safe Work Australia commissioned a report by ToxConsult Pty Ltd entitled *Review of Hazards and Health Effects of Inorganic Lead – Implications for WHS Regulatory Policy*. The report examines the health effects of exposure to lead and based on the analysis, advises on appropriate BLRLs and a WES for lead. This research report will form the evidence base for a consultation Regulation Impact Statement (RIS).

[Review of Hazards and Health Effects of Inorganic Lead Information Sheet](#) (2 pages)

Email Contact: info@swa.gov.au

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/review-of-hazards-and-health-effects-of-inorganic-lead

• Mesothelioma in Australia 2013: 3rd AMR Report

26 Aug 2014: Third annual AMR report was published.

The Australian Mesothelioma Registry (AMR) became operational in 2011 and contains information about people diagnosed with mesothelioma in Australia from 1 July 2010. The AMR also has a voluntary component that enables the collection of asbestos exposure information directly from people who have mesothelioma.

As at 31 May 2014, the AMR had received 575 notifications of people newly diagnosed with Mesothelioma between 1 January and 31 December 2013. Of these people, 465 were males and 110 were females, and the majority (80.0%) were aged 65 years or over at the time of diagnosis. The annual age-specific incidence rates of mesothelioma peaked at 7.5 per 100,000 in females 80–84 years of age and 42.3 per 100,000 in males 80–84 years of age.

For 2013 diagnoses, the most common subtype of Mesothelioma was the Epithelioid subtype (46.8%). The most common location was the pleura (93.9%).

An additional 33 people with Mesothelioma were notified to the AMR following the publication of the AMR's 2012 report. This has increased the previously reported number of diagnoses for 2012 from 619 to 652. A similar increase is likely to be seen in the reported number of patients diagnosed in 2013.

Report: www.mesothelioma-australia.com/media/11828/amr-3rd-data-report-final.pdf (39 pages)

From: www.mesothelioma-australia.com/

• NZ: Toxic Gas Leaves Workers Unconscious

26 March 2014: Workers at Tasman Tanning's Tod Street tannery were exposed to Hydrogen Sulphide gas in November 2012 after two chemicals used in the leather making process, Sulphuric Acid & Hydrosulphide, were mixed. Exposure to Hydrogen Sulphide can cause nausea, headaches, memory loss, unconsciousness, convulsions & death.

The gas knocked out two workers, Joseph Ratana and Warren Burgess, on the mezzanine floor of the tannery. A third man, Taniela Balivou, fell unconscious when he attempted to go to their aid and another worker involved in rescue efforts also passed out briefly.

The tannery was evacuated. The unconscious men were eventually pulled from the building by co-workers, who found two breathing masks that enabled them to make it up to the mezzanine.

NZ WorkSafe's General Manager of Investigations, Brett Murray, said Tasman Tanning could have taken a number of steps to avoid such an incident, including issuing employees with personal gas detectors which would have warned them about the high hydrogen sulphide levels.

"Workers at Tasman Tanning were also not given adequate training to respond to such an emergency. There was no proper safe operating procedure in place

and workers did not ensure their own safety before going to the aid of Mr Ratana and Mr Burgess. This resulted in serious harm to some of those employees.

“The company could also have had separate chemical storage tanks for each vessel used in the tanning process. Shared storage tanks meant that substances intended for one vessel could mistakenly be transferred to the wrong vessel. The remote location of the holding tank control panel also added to the possibility of an error.

From: www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/news/releases/2014/hefty-fine-and-reparations-order-after-toxic-gas-leaves-workers-unconscious

• NZ EPA: Modified Reassessment of Certain OPCs

APP202142: 22 July 2014 - The NZ EPA called for submissions on an application to review and implement appropriate non-contact periods for certain Organophosphate or Carbamate plant protection substances, in order to protect bees and other insect pollinators against adverse effects arising from post-application exposure to substances containing Acephate, Dimethoate, Methamidophos, Methomyl or Oxamyl as active ingredients.

[Summary of the Application, Documents and the Substances](http://www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/applications-details.aspx?applID=APP202142#) at: www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/applications-details.aspx?applID=APP202142#.

The Documents tab also includes 17 Submissions.

Comment has now closed.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Modified-reassessment-of-certain-OPC-substances_APP202142.aspx

• CSB Warning re: Combustion Demonstrations

The USA Chemical Safety Board called on all schools, museums, and science educators to discontinue any use of Bulk (e.g. 4L) Methanol* – or other similar flammables – in lab demonstrations that involve combustion, open flames, or ignition sources. There are safer alternative ways to demonstrate the same scientific phenomena, and many teachers are already using them. Any use of Methanol or other flammables should be either avoided completely or restricted to minimal amounts, which have been safely dispensed at remote locations. Bulk containers of flammable liquids (e.g. 4L bottles) must never be positioned or handled near viewing audiences, especially when there are potential ignition sources present.

* *Editor:* In Australia we would use “Methylated Spirits”, which is denatured Ethanol (which is no longer denatured using Methanol and instead uses Denatonium Benzoate).

This Warning follows a flash fire on the 3 Sept 2014 at the Discovery Museum in Reno, Nevada, USA.

The incident happened during a “fire tornado” demonstration where salts of different elements were combusted in a dish in the presence of alcohol-soaked cotton balls, while spinning on a lazy Susan-type rotating tray.

Boric Acid was to be burned in the presence of a Methanol-soaked cotton ball. When the cotton failed to ignite it was realized that it had not been adequately wetted with methanol. More Methanol was added to the cotton from a four-litre (one US gallon) plastic bottle.

Unknown to personnel, the cotton ball was likely continuing to smoulder, and it ignited the freshly added Methanol and flashed back to the bottle. Burning

Methanol then sprayed from the bottle toward the nearby audience of adults and children visiting the museum.

From: www.csb.gov/statement-of-csb-chairperson-rafael-moure-eraso-warning-against-use-of-methanol-during-laboratory-and-classroom-combustion-demonstrations-in-the-wake-of-reno-nevada-museum-fire/

• USA EPA: Dental Surgery Mercury Discharges

25 Sept 2014: The USA EPA Proposes Standards to Reduce Mercury Discharges as Dental Amalgam from Dental Offices. Amalgam is a mixture of Mercury and other metals that dentists use to fill cavities. Mercury is discharged when dentists remove old fillings or remove excess amalgam when placing a new filling.

Studies show about half the Mercury that enters Publicly Owned Treatment Works in USA, comes from dental offices. Mercury from amalgam can then make its way into the environment in a number of ways, including through discharge to water bodies. Contact with some microorganisms can help create Methylmercury, a highly toxic form of mercury that builds up in fish, shellfish and fish-eating animals. Fish and shellfish are the main sources of human exposure to Methylmercury.

The proposed USA EPA rule would require all affected dentists to control mercury discharges to a level achievable through the use of the best available technology (amalgam separators); and the use of other Best Management Practices.

Dental Amalgam Effluent Guidelines
<http://water.epa.gov/scitech/wastetech/guide/dental/>

Comment closes 23 Nov 2014

From: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/advpress.nsf/bd4379a92ceceac8525735900400c27/a0b992d4ba5c5c2e85257d5e0065cc11!opendocument>

• USA EPA Dichloromethane Health Concern

28 Aug 2014: The USA EPA risk assessment for Dichloromethane (DCM), which is widely used in paint stripping products, indicates health risks to both workers and consumers who use these products, and to bystanders in workplaces and residences where DCM is used. USA EPA estimates that more than 230,000 workers nationwide are directly exposed to DCM from DCM-containing paint strippers.

The USA EPA is also currently evaluating risks of another chemical in paint strippers called N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP). USA EPA released a draft risk assessment for NMP which identified risks associated with use of NMP-containing paint strippers. EPA does not expect the final risk assessment to significantly change this conclusion, and therefore recommends that those using NMP-containing paint strippers also take measures to minimize exposure.

Assessments for USA TSCA Work Plan Chemicals:
www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/riskassess.html

From: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/advpress.nsf/eef922a687433c85257359003f5340/9b8c8609521a27bc85257d420059da44!OpenDocument>

• UK Pilot Project RR1100: Exposure to Wood Dust

RR1011: Pilot project to research the need to update UK HSE on the occupational health risks in the woodworking industry. The report finds there to be:

Limited understanding of exposure risk to wood dust in construction; A lack of reliable, current intelligence on exposure risk to wood dust; Limited understanding of the changing patterns of wood usage; Lack of clarity on the changing profile of the woodworking industry.

Further research is now planned by UK HSE to establish a baseline occupational exposure dataset characterising good controls practice.

Full Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rpdf/rr1011.pdf (42p)

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr1011.htm

• ECHA PACT-RMOA Hazardous Substances

This Public Activities Coordination Tool (PACT) lists the 80 substances (so far) for which a Risk Management Option Analysis (RMOA) is either under development or has been completed since the implementation of the SVHC Roadmap commenced in February 2013.

The SVHC Roadmap to 2020 anticipates the use of screening methods and risk management option (RMO) analysis to identify the relevant substances of concern using information from the ECHA registration database, other REACH and CLP databases and additional relevant data. The SVHC Roadmap to 2020 lists certain groups of substances to be covered by the implementation plan:

- Carcinogens, mutagens, reprotoxicants (cat 1A/1B),
- Sensitisers,
- Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBTs) or very persistent, very bioaccumulative (vPvBs)
- Endocrine disruptors (EDs), and
- Petroleum/coal stream substances that are CMRs or PBTs.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/substances-of-potential-concern/svhc-roadmap-implementation-plan/pact> and

From: <http://www.echa.europa.eu/web/guest/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/substances-of-potential-concern/svhc-roadmap-implementation-plan>

• ECHA: Uses of Substances of Very High Concern

17 Sept 2014: ECHA's Committees for Risk Assessment (RAC) and Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC) have issued draft opinions in support of authorising the use of substances of very high concern (SVHCs).

Draft opinions on the 16 uses will be sent to the applicants for their comments before they are finalised by the Committees.

The 16 uses cover: Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP); Bis(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP) (in Recyclate); Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP); and Diarsenic Trioxide.

RAC also adopted its opinion on a proposal to restrict the use of cadmium and its compounds in paints. SEAC reached agreement on that same proposal to restrict the use of cadmium as well as a proposal to restrict the use of 1-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP). SEAC also adopted an opinion on the restriction proposal on Nonylphenol and Nonylphenol Ethoxylates.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/echa-committees-support-16-uses-of-substances-of-very-high-concern

• ECHA: Trade Data on Hazardous Chemicals

25 Sept 2014: This publicly available ECHA database contains detailed information on the import and export of certain hazardous chemicals and pesticides subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation as well as details on the importing and exporting countries.

It enables users to find detailed information on their PIC chemicals and to also see the details of their chemicals in a wider context in relation to their relevant uses under the REACH, CLP and Biocides Regulations, as applicable.

Database:

<http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/pic/chemicals>

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/pic/chemicals>

Editor: A search with all fields blank lists 1004 substances. The list you generate is then exportable in XML or CSV format. A quick look at various entries alerted me to whether the substance was banned, severely restricted etc and the scope of uses these covered.

• ECHA Proposal: New Authorisation Substances

1 Sept 2014: Based on an assessment of the data from the Registration Dossiers and other available information, and the initial consultation of the Member State Committee, ECHA considers recommending the following priority substances:

- Two substances obtained from coal tar: Anthracene Oil; Pitch, Coal Tar, High Temp.
- Seven Lead Substances: Orange Lead (Lead Tetroxide); Lead Monoxide (Lead Oxide); Tetralead Trioxide Sulphate; Pentalead Tetraoxide Sulphate; Silicic Acid, Lead Salt; Pyrochlore, Antimony Lead Yellow; Acetic Acid, Lead Salt, Basic.
- Four Boron Substances: Boric Acid; Disodium Tetraborate, Anhydrous; Diboron Trioxide; Tetraboron Disodium Heptaoxide, Hydrate.
- Seven Phthalates: Diisopentylphthalate; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, Di-C6-8-Branched Alkyl Esters, C7-Rich; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, Di-C7-11-Branched And Linear Alkyl Esters; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, Dipentylester, Branched and Linear; Bis(2-Methoxyethyl) Phthalate; N-Pentyl-Isopentylphthalate; Dipentyl Phthalate.
- 4-Nonylphenol, Branched and Linear, Ethoxylated. [1]
- 1-Bromopropane (N-Propyl Bromide).

Submit Comments by 30 Nov 2014 via the website below. There is a Draft Background Document on each chemical.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/echas-proposal-to-add-new-substances-to-the-authorisation-list-is-now-in-public-consultation

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/addressing-chemicals-of-concern/authorisation/recommendation-for-inclusion-in-the-authorisation-list> (which has details on 22 of the chemicals)

• Cleaning & Decontaminat'n of Ebola on Surfaces

USA OSHA's Fact Sheet, [Cleaning and Decontamination of Ebola on Surfaces](#) (3 pages), provides guidance on protecting workers in non-healthcare/non-laboratory settings from exposure to Ebola Virus, and from harmful levels of chemicals used for cleaning and disinfection.

Sheet: https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA_FS-3756.pdf

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

Chemical Management

• ECHA eGuide on SDSs & Exposure Scenarios

18 Aug 2014: The ECHA eGuide on SDSs & Exposure Scenarios is an interactive online publication that aims to provide information on Safety Data Sheets and Exposure Scenarios in a user friendly way. Its simple structure makes it suitable as both a training tool and reference tool to help employees use chemicals safely. (56 main pages)
[ECHA eGuide for Safety Data Sheets & Exposure Scenarios](#)

For example the ECHA eGuide includes:

- short informative video tutorials;
- examples of Safety Data Sheets and Exposure Scenarios;
- clear descriptions of what information is contained in each section of the safety data sheet and exposure scenario;

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/new-eguide-on-safety-data-sheets-and-exposure-scenarios-available-on-echas-website

• ECHA Newsletter August 2014

Some items in the August 2014 newsletter are:

1/ [Looming Deadline \(in the EU\) is the Classification and Labelling deadline for mixtures in June 2015.](#)

The reclassification might not be as simple as you imagine, so please, take action now. The deadline means that a lot of products must be re-classified and re-labelled, including both consumer products and industrial mixtures.

2/ [Finding Potential Substances of Concern – how it happens.](#)

3/ [Classify & Label your mixtures in time](#) (with more details).

4/ [Make sense of Safety Data Sheets and Exposure Scenarios – a new eGuide](#)

5/ [Building consumer awareness on chemical safety](#)

6/ [A global response to a global chemical challenge](#)

Through the OECD, countries have learned to speak the same language when it comes to chemicals management. Questions related to, for example, hazard & risk assessment, or the methodologies that can be used in this work, should be answered the same way, no matter who is asked.

The cornerstone of the OECD activities is the system of mutual acceptance of data, which means that test results generated using OECD test guidelines & OECD principles of good laboratory practices are accepted for assessment in any OECD country, or other countries that have joined the system.

7/ [Animal Welfare Organisations – ECHA's critical friends](#)

From: <http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/>

• Risk of ill Health due to Chemical Exposure

UK HSE Research Report RR 1013 - Research to determine the incidence, prevalence and relative risk of ill health due to chemical exposure in the chemical and downstream oil industry sector.

The aim of this project was to determine the incidence (new cases of ill health or disease), prevalence (current numbers of ill health or disease cases) and relative risk of ill health in workers due to, or attributed to, exposure to chemicals in the chemical and downstream oil industry sector.

In order to achieve this aim, a number of specific objectives were identified; these were:

(1) to define the scope of the term "Chemical Sector",

(2) to review and critically appraise the data sources of reported ill health and related exposure data in order to better understand these relationships in the chemical sector;

(3) to undertake a scoping review of the peer reviewed published literature to establish the range and type of reported industry sector causes of occupational ill health due to exposure to chemicals.

Full Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rpdf/rr1013.pdf (74p)

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr1013.htm

• UK HSE INDG 163 (rev4): Risk Assessment A Brief Guide to Controlling Risks in the Workplace

The new Guidance makes clear that only significant findings need to be recorded and emphasises the importance of controlling the risks identified. However, the Guidance still suggests that you should identify the hazards, think about who might be harmed, evaluate the risks, record your significant findings and review your risk assessment.

Guide: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg163.pdf> (5 pages)

From: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg163.htm

• Worksafe NZ Haz Subs Functions – FAQs

The NZ Govt's current intention is for the proposed new Health and Safety at Work Act and Hazardous Substances Regulations to come into force on 1 April 2015. The FAQs below cover the period from 1 Sept 2014 through to then.

The FAQs are grouped under the following headings:

- [FAQs for test certifiers](#), including questions on approvals, technical support to test certifiers and use of the test certificate register
- [FAQs for regulatory change to the test certification regime](#)
- [FAQs on compliance applications](#)
- [FAQs on controlled substance licences](#)
- [FAQs for hazardous substance users.](#)

From: www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/about/what-we-do/hsno-functions/faqs

• OSHA: Hazardous Chemical Exposures & PELs

9 Oct 2014: The first stage of this USA OSHA national dialogue with stakeholders on ways to prevent work-related illness caused by exposure to hazardous substances, is a request for information on the management of hazardous chemical exposures in the workplace and strategies for updating [permissible exposure limits](#).

USA OSHA's PELs, which are regulatory limits on the amount or concentration of a substance in the air, are intended to protect workers against the adverse health effects of exposure to hazardous substances. Ninety-five percent of USA OSHA's current PELs, which cover fewer than 500 chemicals, have not been updated since their adoption in 1971. The agency's current PELs cover only a small fraction of the tens of thousands of chemicals used in commerce, many of which are suspected of being harmful. Substantial resources are required to issue new exposure limits or update existing workplace exposure limits, as courts have required complex analyses for each proposed PEL.

Information: www.osha.gov/chemicalmanagement/index.html

Streamlining PEL Rulemaking

1/ How can OSHA use developments in science and technology to improve and streamline the risk assessment and feasibility analyses?

Alternative Approaches to Chemical Management

- 1/ What non-PEL based chemical management approaches could serve as models for OSHA?
- 2/ How could OSHA use these or similar approaches in both regulatory and non-regulatory contexts?
- 3/ What are the benefits & limitations of these approaches?

USA Federal Register: Chemical Management and Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs). A Proposed Rule by the [Occupational Safety and Health Administration](http://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/10/10/2014-24009/chemical-management-and-permissible-exposure-limits-pels) on [10/10/2014](http://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/10/10/2014-24009/chemical-management-and-permissible-exposure-limits-pels)

From: <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/10/10/2014-24009/chemical-management-and-permissible-exposure-limits-pels> (Please comment by 8 April 2015).

www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/osha/OSHA20141913.htm

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

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

15 Aug 2014: 1/ Rust-Oleum Corp. cited for exposing permanent and temporary workers to Crystalline Silica dust, amputation and electrical hazards.

2 Sept 2014: 1/ Contractor at Washington state nuclear facility ordered to reinstate worker fired for raising environmental safety concerns; 2/ USA OSHA has renewed its [Global Cold Chain Alliance \(GCCA\)](http://www.osha-slc.gov/) to protect workers from exposure to Ammonia hazards.

The [GCCA](http://www.osha-slc.gov/) works to address the reduction and prevention of exposure to hazards related to chemical releases from ammonia refrigeration systems and improving the Process Safety Management (PSM) programs for these systems.

15 Sept 2014: 1/ Pride Plating Inc. of Oklahoma cited with 38 violations for exposing workers to cancer-causing health hazards by inhaling, absorbing and ingesting Hexavalent Chromium.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Update: 10th Tranche IMAP Assessments

10th Tranche Inventory Multi-Tiered Assessment & Prioritisation (IMAP) Assessments became available 19 Sept. Comment is due by the 31st Oct 2014.

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

Note: This spreadsheet includes all the Tranches.

33 Individual or Group Assessments of the 110 Chemicals in Tier II Tranche 10 Health Assessments caught the Editor's attention as they recommended new HSIS change or entry; recommended to be added to the SUSMP or recommended a Tier III assessment.

(Weblinks from the Tier II Tranche 10 Health spreadsheet):

SUSMP Scheduling Recommended:

2-Propenoic Acid, 2-Methyl-, 2-Hydroxyethyl Ester [868-77-9](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

TIER III Only Recommended:

Aluminium Zirconium Chloride Hydroxides [3 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

TIER III & HSIS Amendment Recommended:

Carbonic Acid, Cobalt(2+) Salt (1:1) [513-79-1](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Cobalt [7440-48-4](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Cobalt(II) hydroxide (Co(OH)₂) [21041-93-0](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

HSIS Amendment Only Recommended:

Methane, Iodo- [74-88-4](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Benzenamine, 2-Methyl- [95-53-4](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Benzenamine, 2-Methyl-4-[(2-Methylphenyl)Azo]- [97-56-3](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Benzaldehyde [100-52-7](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Benzenamine, 4,4'-oxybis- [101-80-4](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

1,2-Ethanediol [107-21-1](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Ethanedial [107-22-2](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Benzene, 1-Methyl-2,4-Dinitro- [121-14-2](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

2-Propenoic Acid, Butyl Ester [141-32-2](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Antimony oxide (Sb₂O₃) [1309-64-4](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Acetic Acid, Mercapto-, Methyl Ester [2365-48-2](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Lead [7439-92-1](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Diphosphoric Acid, Barium Cadmium Salt (1:1:1) [37131-86-5](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Benzoic Acid, 2-Methyl-, Cadmium Salt [52337-78-7](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Naphthenic Acids, Cadmium Salts [61789-34-2](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Rosin, Reaction Products with Acrylic Acid [83137-13-7](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Alkyl Mercaptoacetates [7659-86-1 & 25103-09-7](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Aluminium Zirconium Chloride Hydroxides [3 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Auramine [7 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Beryllium Metal & Beryllium Oxide [1304-56-9 & 7440-41-7](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Heavy Fuel Oils [39 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Lead Dialkyl Naphthalene Sulfonates [2 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Liquefied Petroleum Gases [68476-85-7 & 68476-86-8](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Oxalate Esters (C1-C4) [3 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Oxalic Acid [144-62-7 & 6153-56-6](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Oxalic Acid Soluble Salts [11 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Perchlorates [5 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

Soluble Zinc Salts [6 CAS No.s](http://www.osha-slc.gov/)

10th Tranche Tier II Health 110 Assessments Spreadsheet: www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-19-Sep-2014.xlsx

10th Tranche Tier II Environment xx Assessments Spreadsheet: www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-19-Sep-2014.xlsx

(10 Lead Salts of Long-Chain Carboxylic Acids, and Ethene, Chloro-, and Ethane, 1,2-Dibromo-) all with "no further assessment required".

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

Email: imap@nicnas.gov.au

Comment by 31 Oct 2014: www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-report-public-comments

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

• Updated Stage One IMAP Chemical List

The updated list includes:

- assessment status for each of 3001 Stage One chemicals;
- 283 additional chemicals being assessed during Stage One (updated 15 Aug 2014).

[Excel Spreadsheet as at 19 Sept 2014](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-report-public-comments): 3001 chemicals plus 283 additional chemicals.

The Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) framework is being implemented in a staged

manner. From July 2012, NICNAS started a process of assessing, over four years, around 3,000 existing chemicals (Stage one chemicals) on the AICS.

To gain further efficiencies in the implementation of IMAP, NICNAS is including additional chemicals for assessment during Stage One. These 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. These 283 chemicals are listed in the tab "Additional Chemicals".

* The additional chemicals were primarily identified for the purpose of the Human Health Assessment

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

• Cosmetic Ingredients included on the AICS

On 5 June 2012, the Director NICNAS gave notice in the Chemical Gazette of a decision to list 18 chemicals on the AICS for cosmetic use only, along with associated conditions of use. Those chemicals were previously regulated by the TGA and transferred to NICNAS under the cosmetic reforms in 2007. On 2 July 2012, an Application for Review of the Director's decision was lodged with the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) by Accord Australasia Limited in relation to 11 of those chemicals.

The Tribunal (AAT) varies the decision under review by removing the additional conditions as to amount per annum per introducer imposed by the Respondent in respect of chemicals 1 to 4, but otherwise affirms the decision.

Not to be introduced in an amount exceeding one tonne per annum per introducer. (or 100kg as applicable) REMOVED.

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

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-september-2014

Administrative Appeals Tribunal of Australia: Accord Australasia Limited and Director, Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme [2014] AATA 504 (24 July 2014)

<http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/cases/cth/aat/2014/504.html>

Editor: It is interesting to follow the arguments used in this AAT case about the classifications of these 11 chemicals and the conditions imposed.

There also is a very interesting discussion about two of the 11 chemicals that can be metabolised to 2-Ethyl Hexanoic Acid. "There are genuine health concerns about this metabolite and the experts agreed that there is good evidence to demonstrate the risk associated with the use of this chemical."

The Tribunal recommended that Chemical 11 "Cetearyl Octanoate" be referred to the Australian Chemical Scheduling System (ACSS) along with other chemicals that can be metabolised to 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid.

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Poisons Standard - SUSMP No.5

SUSMP No.5, Oct 2014, has been registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments (FRLI) as Poisons Standard 2014. There is no longer a hard copy.

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

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

• Chemicals Scheduling: Public Comment Invitation

25 September 2014:

Some Proposed Amendments that caught my attention:

- Alkoxyethanols and their Acetates

The current proposals relate to developing separate entries for 2-Methoxyethanol; 2-Ethoxyethanol; 2-(1-Methylethoxy) Ethanol; 2-Butoxyethanol; 2-Propoxyethanol; & their Acetates.

- The Scheduling Proposal is to include the specified seven Formaldehyde donor chemicals in the index of the SUSMP with a cross-reference to the Formaldehyde schedule entries or to develop separate entries.

- Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime - Proposal to amend the current Schedule 6 Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime entry to exempt from scheduling for silicone adhesive and sealant preparations containing 2.5% or less of Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime.

- 1-Butanol & 1-Propanol - the Delegate has asked that further advice be sought on the specific range of products containing 1-Butanol & 1-Propanol that would warrant scheduling to protect against eye damage.

- Lemongrass Oil - Since Lemongrass Oil can contain up to 90% Citral, there is a need to review the current Appendix B entry for Lemongrass Oil.

Example Question: Is there a potential ambiguity with the current listing of Geranium Oil and Lemongrass Oil in Appendix B or any other schedule entries for essential oils, including those not specifically scheduled?

Consultation closes on 23 Oct 2014.

Email: medicines.scheduling@tga.gov.au Medicines Scheduling Secretariat Therapeutic Goods Administration

From: www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/consult-scheduling-accs-1411.htm

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decision Reasons

30 Sept 2014: Scheduling proposals referred to the July 2014 joint meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling & Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling.

- 1.1 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-Octadienal Isomers (Citral, Geranial and Neral) Proposal for a new Schedule 5 entry with a yet to be determined low concentration cut-off level.

- 1.2 Triethanolamine Proposal to include an entry for Triethanolamine in Schedule 4 (or Appendix C) to address the potential use of this chemical in preparations for tattoo removal by being injected intra-dermally.

- 1.3 Zinc Lactate Proposal for new a Schedule 6 entry for zinc lactate except in toothpastes containing 2.5 per cent or less of Zinc Lactate.

Consultation closed on 14 Oct 2014.

From: www.tga.gov.au/industry/scheduling-decisions-accms-1409-interim-02-part1.htm#dimet

• TGA: Internationally Controlled Drugs Regul'n

11 Sept 2014: Responsibility for administering the Regulations on internationally controlled drugs has moved to the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA), part of the Department of Health.

The Drug Control Section, which is responsible for this function, was previously part of the Office of Chemical Safety (OCS). It is now part of the Office of Scientific Evaluation.

The Drug Control Section is responsible for granting permits and licenses that authorise the import and export of certain:

- narcotic drugs
- psychotropic substances
- precursor chemicals
- antibiotics
- androgenic/anabolic substances

that are controlled under the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regul'ns 1956 and Customs (Prohibited Exports) Regs 1958.

For general inquiries, including permit applications, contact:

Email: DCS@tga.gov.au, Phone: 02-6232-8740

From: www.tga.gov.au/newsroom/articles-regulation-internationally-controlled-drugs-move-140911.htm

Food Chemical Issues

• A1098 – Chymotrypsin Enzyme Processing Aid Chymotrypsin from Bacillus Licheniformis

The purpose of Application A1098 is to seek approval of a new enzyme, Serine Protease (Chymotrypsin), sourced from a genetically modified strain of *Bacillus Licheniformis* as a processing aid in the production of Protein Hydrolysates.

[Executive Summary](#) (2 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1098SerineProtease-ChymotrypsinPA.aspx

• A1099 – Trypsin Enzyme Processing Aid Trypsin from Bacillus Licheniformis

The purpose of Application A1099 is to seek approval of a new enzyme, Serine Protease (Trypsin), sourced from a genetically modified strain of *Bacillus Licheniformis* as a processing aid in the production of Protein Hydrolysates.

[Executive Summary](#) (2 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1099SerineProtease-TrypsinPA.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Fenthion Final Review Release: 16th Oct 2014

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

Consultation closed on 22 Aug 2014.

See: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11521>

[Preliminary Review Findings Report \(pdf\)](#) | [\(doc\)](#) (44 pages)

Part 2: Food producing uses & revised OHS recommend'ns for Part 1: non-food producing uses, May 2014.

Assessment of available data by the APVMA concluded that the use of products containing Fenthion may, in most situations, pose undue risks to human health (via dietary and occupational exposure) and the environment.

Information: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/1140>

From: APVMA Regulatory Update 10 Oct 2014

Click on [Regulatory Update](#) to subscribe to this newsletter.

• Reports of Adverse AgVet Experiences 2013

3 Sept 2014: The APVMA has released the 2013 Annual Report of its Adverse Experience Reporting Program (AERP).

The AERP is the main mechanism for the APVMA for stakeholder feedback on adverse experiences relating to the use of registered Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals. It provides a post-registration monitoring loop that helps facilitate responsible marketing and management of registered Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals throughout their lifecycle.

The APVMA assessed and classified 50 adverse experiences involving agricultural chemical products. Of these, 54 per cent involved effects on crops or animals, 36 per cent involved human health issues, and 10 per cent involved effects on the environment.

The APVMA assessed 135 reports relating to adverse experiences from registered veterinary medicines and agricultural chemicals involving effects on human health. Of these, 21 were classified as *probable*

[Adverse Experiences for Veterinary Medicines & Agricultural Chemicals – 2013 \(pdf, 1.1Mb\)](#) | [\(doc, 457kb\)](#) (129 pages)

FreeCall: 1800 700 583 (within Australia),

Email: AERP@apvma.gov.au

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11791>

• APVMA Chemical Information for Farmers

To make it easier, [Information for Farmers](#), is now grouped together in one place on the APVMA website and accessed with a link from the home page.

Information for Farmers: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11636>

From: APVMA Regulatory Update 10 Oct 2014

• Confidential Commercial Inform'n: Consent Reqts Requirements for Consent to Rely on Confidential Commercial Information for Reference Products.

26 Sept 2014: The APVMA has received a number of requests to further explain the requirements for obtaining consent for Confidential Commercial Information (CCI) for reference products.

This webnote provides more background to the requirement and outlines alternatives for applicants if they don't have consent to use CCI material.

Examples of information that is generally considered to be CCI are:

- The formulation, composition, specifications and manufacturing process of a product
- Manufacturing details of the active constituent and its composition
- Details of the site of manufacture of a product.

For some application types, applicants are relying on saying their product is 'closely similar' to a product that is already registered (known as a reference product) in order to satisfy the safety, efficacy and trade criteria by which the APVMA must assess each application. Some applications rely on a comparison of the formulation for the product to be registered against a nominated reference product, with no other information provided.

If you are yet to submit an application, look at the information on the APVMA website or contact the APVMA using the [Pre-application Assistance](#) scheme. Until 12 Dec 2014, the APVMA will remit the initial \$350 fee for applications for pre-application assistance relating to looking at alternatives to providing consent.

The APVMA has prepared guidance material on its [approach to managing CCI](#) (18 pages).

<http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/approach-managing-cci.pdf>

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11961>

- **APVMA Online Services Training**

eLearning [Pre-application assistance \(text only version\)](#)

Handouts from APVMA Training Workshops

Application Processes

– [Handout \(PDF, 1.14MB\)](#)

– [Slide presentation \(PDF, 1.29MB\)](#)

Evaluation and Determination

– [Handout \(PDF, 902Kb\)](#)

– [Slide presentation \(PDF, 758Kb\)](#)

Fees and Charges

– [Slide presentation \(PDF, 5928Kb\)](#)

Adverse Experience Reporting

– [Slide presentation \(PDF, 774Kb\)](#)

APVMA Compliance

– [Handout \(PDF, 1MB\)](#)

– [Slide presentation \(PDF, 3.46MB\)](#)

Permits

– [Handout \(PDF, 985Kb\)](#)

– [Slide presentation \(PDF, 860Kb\)](#)

Using the APVMA Portal

– [Handout \(PDF, 837Kb\)](#)

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/10986>

- **APVMA Manual for External Scientific Reviewers**

Version 5, July 2014: Some of the APVMA Assessments or Reviews of active constituents, pesticides and veterinary medicines are outsourced to external reviewers. The APVMA uses external reviewers to provide the APVMA with scientific assessments of data so we can make informed recommendations based on information in existing assessments.

This Manual is designed to assist external reviewers in providing such assessments, peer reviews (including of draft assessment reports) or recommendations.

This Manual applies to external reviewers who are acting as private individuals or who are employed by an organisation other than the APVMA.

http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/manual_scientific_reviewers_v5_final_for_website.pdf (20 pages)

From: *The Manual* & <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11016>

- **APVMA Manual for Efficacy & Safety Reviewers**

Version 11, July 2014: Many APVMA efficacy and target animal/crop safety assessments are outsourced to State and external reviewers. The APVMA uses these reviewers to provide the APVMA with scientific assessments of the data presented with an application, and to make informed recommendations regarding the efficacy & target animal/crop safety of a product.

This Manual is designed to assist reviewers in providing such assessments and recommendations.

This Manual applies to state department reviewers and to private individuals or reviewers from other organisations.

http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/manual_efficiency_reviewers_v11_final_for_website.pdf (49 pages)

From: *The Manual* & <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11016>

Dangerous Goods

- **ADG Code 7.3 is Still Not In Place in Victoria**

As at 13 Oct 2014 the ADG Code 7.3 and associated Regulations are still NOT enacted in Victoria.

Editor: I have been informally advised that Victorian Workcover will not prosecute anyone working to the requirements of ADG Code 7.3 and associated Regulations. However this creates uncertainty for industry.

From a discussion at the DGAG meeting 8 Oct 2014.

- **Dangerous Goods CAP Guide for Applicants**

Transport of Dangerous Goods Competent Authorities Panel Guide for Applicants (Sept 2014, 7 pages).

The Guide provides an overview of the role and functions of the CAP, the applications process, and the available review mechanisms for CAP decisions. The intent of the guide is to help clarify and explain the CAP's processes. E.g. it includes: What is an approval? What is an exemption? What is a determination? What matters should be referred to the CAP for information? What is an interpretation? It includes Timeframes: The CAP normally meets twice a year around May and November.

Download: https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/australia/dangerous/files/CAP_user_guide_09-2014.pdf

Maintained by Asa Masterman, Road Safety Policy, Department of Infrastructure and Regional Development, Email Asa.Masterman@infrastructure.gov.au

From: https://www.infrastructure.gov.au/transport/australia/dangerous/competent_authorities.aspx

- **WA: Transport of Dangerous Goods Amend'ts**

DGS Information Sheet, 18 Aug 2014:

The National Transport of Dangerous Goods Amendment Package No. 2 from the National Transport Commission (NTC) took effect in Western Australia on 1 July 2014 with the gazettal of amendments to the Dangerous Goods Safety (Road and Rail Transport of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007 (the Transport Regulations).

The single-most significant initiative of the Amendment Package is the implementation of an updated version of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail (called edition 7.3, ADG7.3), which replaces the seventh edition (ADG7). The amendments contained in ADG7.3 must be fully complied with by 1 July 2015.

This Information Sheet summarises the Amendment Package, highlighting: • those issues most relevant to industry • enforcement issues relevant to the safety regulator • improvements that clarify the intent of the code and Transport Regulations.

[Transport of Dangerous Goods - National Amendment Package No. 2 - Information Sheet \(pdf 312 kb\)](#) (11 pages)

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

• WA Self-Audit Guide for DG Prime Contractors

WA "Dangerous Goods Safety Matters: Self-Audit Guide for Prime Contractors, Sept 2014". Prepared by the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum.

Prime Contractors have multiple responsibilities to ensure that Dangerous Goods are transported safely. This self-audit tool is a good starting point to evaluate your transport system. Ensuring occupational safety within your consignment and transport operations for Dangerous Goods is a primary responsibility of Prime Contractors.

The sections of this self-audit align with WA Department of Mines and Petroleum's Six Pillars of Dangerous Goods Transport strategy. They address a selection of regulations concerning Prime Contractors.

Where deficiencies are identified by a Prime Contractor, it is recommended that they are rectified internally in your Quality Management System.

Email: ResourcesSafety@dmp.wa.gov.au

Website: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/ResourcesSafety

[Dangerous Goods Safety Matters - Self-Audit Guide For Prime Contractors – Guide \(pdf 1319 kb\)](#) (12 pages)

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

• Bulk Containers Used to Transport Solid DGs

WA DG Transport Regulations 2007 cover the design approvals of bulk containers. There are three types of bulk containers but only flexible bulk containers require design approval.

Chapter 6.8 of the ADG Code 7.3 deals with the requirements for the design, construction, inspection, testing and approval of bulk containers.

[Design approval requirements for bulk containers used to transport solid dangerous goods – Information Sheet \(pdf 150 kb\)](#) (2 pages, 14 Aug 2014)

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

• Sulphuric Acid Leak Damages WA Storage Facility

Dangerous Goods Safety Significant Incident Report No. 01-14, 22 Aug 2014.

Direct Causes:

- Sulphuric Acid was kept in long-term storage when not required for on-site use.
- The integrity of the storage facility was compromised.

Contributory Causes:

- The tank and valve design lives were exceeded, and the inspection, testing and maintenance regimes were inadequate to manage the asset's integrity.
- The material used to construct the secondary containment bund was not fit-for-purpose.
- There was no system to detect leaks.

[Sulphuric Acid Leak Damages Storage Facility \(SIR 0114\) \(pdf 155 kb\)](#) (2 page Significant Incident Report)

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

• NZ HSNO COP 24: Stationary Containers (Tanks)

NZ EPA HSNO COP 24 (Version 2.0, July 2014): Above Ground Stationary Tanks with Integral Secondary Containment has been updated on the NZ EPA's [completed Codes of Practice page](#) under [Equipment](#).

COP 24: www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/COP24_Above_Ground_Stationary_Tanks-Integral_Secondary_Containment.pdf

This Code of Practice's purpose is to ensure that bulk liquids with a 3.1 Flammable Liquid classification stored in above ground stationary tanks with integral secondary containment are securely contained. It provides a practical means of installing tanks of this type without the need to make an application under clause 3 of Schedule 9 of the Hazardous Substances (Dangerous Goods and Scheduled Toxic Substances) Transfer Notice.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/publications-resources/publications/codes-of-practice/Pages/Completed-codes-of-practice.aspx

• IATA DGR Manual 56th Edition 2015

Order on-line via IATA: Regular Bound Manual USA\$309; Spiral Bound Manual USA\$319 + Shipping USA\$43.

From: www.iata.org/publications/dgr/Pages/manuals.aspx

In Australia order via Marair Freight for AU\$370: www.marair.com.au, email: Admin@marair.com.au
Melbourne ph: 1800-677-721 or 03-9335-2699.

• IATA DGR 56th Edition 2015: Significant Changes

Significant Changes and Amendments to the 56th Edition (2015) of the IATA *Dangerous Goods Regulations* can be downloaded from:

www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dgr/Documents/significant-changes-DGR-56-en.pdf (4 pages)

Some points that caught these Notes Editor's attention are:

2.2—Hidden Dangerous Goods

A note has been added under paragraph 2.2.2 to bring to the attention of freight forwarders, ground handling agents and operators that the presence of diamond-shaped pictograms on packages may indicate the presence of dangerous goods. These diamond-shaped pictograms are required by the *Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* (GHS) and form part of the hazard communication system for supply and use.

2.3—Dangerous Goods Carried by Passengers or Crew

The provisions applicable to portable electronic devices, including medical devices containing Lithium Batteries and spare batteries have been restructured to set the requirements out in three parts:

1. Spare Lithium Batteries above a specified size, which are permitted only with the approval of the operator, and that must be in carry-on baggage;
2. Lithium battery powered electronic devices containing batteries above a specified size, which are permitted only with the approval of the operator; and
3. Portable Electronic Devices (PED) and spare batteries for such devices where the batteries are at or below the specified size which are permitted without operator approval. PED may be in checked or carryon baggage. All spare batteries must be in carry-on baggage.

4.2—List of Dangerous Goods

Amendments to the List of Dangerous Goods include:

- addition of 17 new entries for adsorbed gases, UN 3510—UN 3526; 9 of the entries are general, N.O.S. entries and the remainder are named substances;
- removal of the packing group from all of the entries for articles that had been assigned a packing group, e.g. batteries, containing sodium, lithium batteries; mercury in manufactured articles;

- the proper shipping names “blue asbestos” and “brown asbestos” assigned to UN 2212 and “white asbestos” assigned to UN 2590 have been deleted and replaced by “**Asbestos, Amphibole**, (Amosite, Tremolite, Actinolite, Anthophyllite, Crocidolite)” for UN 2212, and “**Asbestos, Chrysotile**” for UN 2590;

- the entry UN 3090, **Lithium Metal Batteries** has been amended to show “forbidden” across columns I/J to identify that these batteries are now restricted to Cargo Aircraft Only. There is no change to the entries for UN 3091, Lithium Metal Batteries packed with equipment or Lithium Metal Batteries contained in equipment;

4.4—Special Provisions

A192—is a new special provision that is assigned to **Paint, Paint related material, Paint, corrosive, flammable, Paint related material, corrosive, flammable, Paint, flammable, corrosive, Paint related material, flammable, corrosive, Printing ink and Printing ink related material**. The special provision allows the shipper to just use the “related material” proper shipping name on the Shipper’s Declaration and the package marking when substances assigned to the standard entry & to the “related material” entry in the same package.

A197—is a new special provision assigned to **environmentally hazardous substances**, UN 3077 and UN 3082 that allows these substances to be shipped as “not restricted” provided that the net quantity in any receptacle does not exceed 5 kg or 5 L and the packaging used meets defined standards.

A199—is a new special provision assigned against the entry for **Batteries, Nickel-Metal Hydride**. The special provision identifies that UN 3496 only applies in sea transport and that provided that Nickel-Metal Hydride Batteries are prepared in accordance with the special provision they are “not restricted” in air transport.

A200—is assigned against the new entry UN 3509 **Packaging discarded, empty, uncleaned**. The special provision identifies that the entry, and these packagings are forbidden in air transport. Packagings that still contain a residue of dangerous goods are addressed in 5.0.2.13.5.1.

A201—is a new special provision assigned against UN 3090 **Lithium metal batteries** to identify that Lithium Metal Batteries may be carried on a passenger aircraft subject to specific limitations on the size and quantity of Lithium Metal Batteries in a package and per consignment. The detail of these limitations are set out in the Supplement to the ICAO Technical Instructions.

5-Packing Instructions

PI 966 and PI 969—These packing instructions apply to Lithium Ion & Lithium Metal Batteries packed with equipment respectively. The provisions have been revised to clarify that the number of Lithium Batteries in a package must not exceed the number for the equipment’s operation plus two spares.

PI 968—In accordance with the change in Table 4.2 to limit UN 3090, **Lithium Metal Batteries** to cargo aircraft only, the provisions of PI 968 have been revised to identify that these batteries are not permitted on passenger aircraft. This includes a requirement that packages prepared in accordance with Section II must bear a Cargo Aircraft Only label in addition to the Lithium Battery handling label, and also that packages in Section II are subject to the conditions for consolidations and removes the allowance for these packages to be placed in a unit load device, except by the operator.

7—Marking & Labelling

The size and dimensions for all hazard and handling labels has been more clearly specified.

7.1.7—A new provision mandating the minimum size of the lettering of the “overpack” marking has been added. The provision becomes mandatory from 1 January 2016.

8—Documentation

8.1.6.11.6—A new paragraph has been added to identify that when viscous flammable liquids are assigned to Packing Group III in accordance with 3.3.3.1.1 that a statement to effect must be added to the Shipper’s Declaration.

www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dgr/Pages/download.aspx

• **Boeing 737 Cargo Hold - Lithium Batteries Fire**
3 Sept 2014 Report: Cargo hold smoke event involving a Boeing 737, DQ-FJH, Melbourne Airport, Vic, 26 April 2014.

On 26 April 2014, a passenger checked in four bags for a Fiji Airways flight from Melbourne, Victoria, to Nadi, Fiji, on a Boeing 737 aircraft, registered DQ-FJH. The passenger was a certified remotely piloted aircraft (RPA) operator in Australia. The passenger stated during check-in that there were no batteries in the checked bags, but declared 8 lithium batteries being carried as hand luggage.

A ground engineer observed smoke emanating from the aft cargo hold, alerted the captain and notified the aerodrome rescue and firefighting (ARFF) service. The first officer observed that the aft cargo fire warning light was illuminated. The captain directed the first officer to activate the aft cargo hold fire suppression system, shut down the auxiliary power unit and order an evacuation of the aircraft. The first officer advised air traffic control and declared ‘Mayday’.

The Aerodrome Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) service arrived and a smouldering hard-plastic case was removed to a safe location and cooled with a fine water spray. The passenger who had checked in the case was located and was asked whether any batteries were in it, to which the passenger responded there were none. The ARFF and Australian Federal Police inspected all four of the bags checked in by the passenger and found 19 batteries intact and additional 6-8 batteries that had been destroyed by fire.

An initial investigation revealed that several Lithium-Ion Polymer batteries and an RPA controller were contained in the case. An electrical short circuit involving the batteries resulted in the initiation of a fire, destroying the contents and damaging the case (Figures 1, 2 and 3). An RPA controller containing other, similar, Lithium-Ion Polymer batteries was found in one of the passenger’s other checked-in bags. The fire-damaged case had been screened through the oversized luggage point at Melbourne Airport.

An analysis conducted by Fiji Airways found that the post-incident images indicated a Lithium-ion Polymer battery fire involving high capacity – high discharge batteries. The battery balancers, are used for charging heavy duty batteries.

Safety Message: It is important for safety that all batteries be individually protected so as to prevent short circuits. This can be achieved by placement of the batteries in the original retail packaging or by otherwise insulating the terminals, wires or fittings, e.g. by taping over exposed terminals with an electrical insulating tape or placing each battery in a separate plastic bag or protective pouch. When batteries are contained in personal electronic devices, measures must be taken to prevent unintentional activation.

Information regarding carriage of batteries and battery-powered equipment may be requested from CASA by e-mail to: DG@casa.gov.au or from the CASA website:

www.casa.gov.au/dg

cont.

From: www.atsb.gov.au/media/5092912/ao-2014-082_final.pdf
(6 pages, 3 Sept 2014)

From: www.atsb.gov.au/publications/investigation_reports/2014/aair/ao-2014-082.aspx

• Li Battery Overheating in a Personal Air Purifier

28 July 2014 Report: Personal electronic device battery overheating event, aboard a Qantas Airbus A380 aircraft from Melbourne to Los Angeles, near Honolulu International Airport, Hawaii, USA on 23 May 2014

While overflying Hawaii, USA, the battery within a passenger's personal air purifier (worn around their neck on a lanyard) began to overheat and produce smoke. The crew followed documented emergency procedures and immersed the device in water; effectively dissipating the heat from the battery and suppressing any further smoke evolution. The passenger received minor superficial burns which did not require first aid treatment.

A preliminary investigation conducted by the ATSB identified that the device contained a small Non-Rechargeable Lithium battery; the size of which conformed with the limitations specified for carry-on items. The ATSB also found that the crew acted in an appropriate manner to manage the overheating battery and control the associated risks.

The ATSB continues to monitor and record incidents involving Lithium batteries and reminds passengers to consult the [Dangerous Goods Brochure](#) published by the Civil Aviation Safety Authority when bringing devices containing lithium batteries aboard aircraft.

From: www.atsb.gov.au/publications/investigation_reports/2014/aair/ao-2014-101.aspx

• Emergency Response Guides: What to do?

SAA/SNZ HB 76 Initial Emergency Response Code has NOT been updated to match ADG Code Version 7.3.

There is a suggestion we could easily modify and use the Canutec Emergency Response Guidebook and have a free downloadable pdf version. You may view ERG2012 at: www.tc.gc.ca/eng/canutec/guide-menu-227.htm. This was the document from which HB 76 was originally cloned for the ADG Code 6th Edition in 1998.

The HB76 is not used by the WA Fire Service. They instead use ERG2012 because it is up-to-date, less expensive and also has metric units.

Editor: Please email your comments so I can pass them on.

• USA CSB re: Emergency Response Guidebook

8 Oct 2014 - The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) is recommending critical safety improvements to the widely-used Emergency Response Guidebook published by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) for emergency responders to use when confronting chemical fires, explosions and releases of hazardous materials.

The CSB noted that while the manual is provided for responders to use in transportation incidents, CSB investigators have found over the years that the guidebook is often used by emergency responders – firefighters, medical technicians and police officers – dealing with chemical accidents at fixed facilities. However, the CSB found some of the directions given in the manual are vague. The CSB document specifically cited guidebook changes needed for handling Ammonium Nitrate fires such as the one that led to

a massive explosion at a fertilizer storage facility in West, Texas last year.

The CSB recommendations are contained in a [seven-page response to a formal Request for Information \(RFI\)](#) the transportation department issued on 29 Aug 2014, an edition scheduled for public release in 2016.

The current guidebook was released in 2012. The guidebook – jointly produced with Canada and Mexico and in use in those countries as well – is used across the country by emergency responders who can quickly look up correct responses to a myriad of chemical accidents.

CSB Recommendations:

www.csb.gov/assets/1/7/DOT_ERG_RFI10_1_14.pdf

From: www.csb.gov/csb-recommends-safety-improvements-to-us-department-of-transportation-emergency-response-guidebook-widely-used-by-firefighters/

• Oil Refinery Safety: California Leading the USA

The proposed Californian Regulations (released 9 Sept 2014 by the Dept of Industrial Relations) would completely revamp and modernize the Code for what is called “process safety management” in refineries. They require employers to prevent and eliminate to the greatest extent feasible health and safety risks to employees. As our CSB board has repeatedly noted, most of the current rules tend to encourage paperwork, but don't actually reduce risk.

According to business insurer Allianz, oil and gas industry losses are the highest of any industrial sector. Swiss Re, a business re-insurer, has determined that the USA has three to four times the accident rate of the better-regulated European refinery industry. California has a particular stake in the safety of its aging refineries, where accidents cause gasoline prices – already among the highest in the nation – to spike.

Viewpoint of Rafael Moure-Eraso who is Chairman of the USA Chemical Safety Board at: www.sacbee.com/2014/10/09/6770755/viewpoints-california-is-leading.html

• New UK Regulations for Storing Petrol Safely

[The UK Petroleum \(Consolidation\) Regulations 2014 \(PCR\)](#) which came into force on 1 October 2014 apply to:

- workplaces that store petrol where petrol is dispensed, i.e. retail and non retail petrol filling stations; and
- non-workplace premises storing petrol, for example at private homes, or at clubs/associations (or similar).

The safe storage and use of petrol in workplaces is also covered by the [UK Dangerous Substances and Explosive Atmospheres Regulations 2002 \(DSEAR\)](#).

From: www.hse.gov.uk/fireandexplosion/petroleum.htm

• New UK Explosives Regulations 2014

The new [UK Explosives Regulations 2014 \(ER 2014\)](#) came into force on 1 October 2014. One of the key aims of that review was to consolidate, modernise, and, where practicable, simplify the legislative arrangements.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/explosives/new-regulations.htm

Guidance on the Explosive Regulations – Safety Provisions

Guidance L150: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l150.pdf (114p)

From: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/l150.htm

• HSE INDG 327: Working Safely with Acetylene

This 5 page leaflet provides guidance on the fire and explosion hazards of Acetylene. It is for people who use Acetylene for welding, cutting and similar processes.

The leaflet does not cover fixed installations where Acetylene is used (see www.hse.gov.uk/fireandexplosion/acetylene.htm for more information on these).

From: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/indg327.htm

• Polymerizing (Stabilized) Substances: Classif'n

Proposed Classification of Polymerizing (Stabilized) Substances.

The main issue raised by Sub-Committee members in relation to the prior TDG Sub-Committee documents was the Class or Division to which Polymerizing Substances NOT meeting the criteria for any existing hazard class or division should be assigned. Germany and DGAC continue to believe that Class 9 is the most appropriate classification, and the proposals in this document maintain that classification. While some Sub-Committee members expressed the view that it would be a simple matter to revise the current proposals to instead classify these substances in Division 4.1, Germany and DGAC disagree and continue to believe that Class 9 is most appropriate.

Two of the 4 reasons given are:

(a) Dangerous polymerization in and of itself is a "miscellaneous" hazard not specifically included in the definitions of any other hazard class;

(c) The main purpose of regulating Polymerizing Substances not meeting the definition of any existing Hazard Class is to provide for their identification in transport so that appropriate operational controls can be applied to ensure they are transported in such a manner as to prevent occurrence of a Dangerous Polymerization, and classification in Class 9 effectively achieves this objective;

Proposal: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2014/dgac10c3/ST-SG-AC.10-C.3-2014-82e.pdf (7 pages)

Background: For Polymerizing Substances not meeting the definition of any Class the risk to be considered is limited to the overpressure risk associated with the loss of stabilization, and the associated evolution of heat. The uncontrolled build up of heat and pressure can cause a fire or an explosion, or can rupture closed containers in severe cases. Depending on the material, temperature increases from climatic exposure such as sunlight or stowage adjacent to heat sources can deplete the inhibitor and trigger such reactions. To control this risk it is important to ensure the containment system is adequately vented so as to avoid over-pressurization in the event of a loss of stabilization.

Background from: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2013/dgac10c3/ST-SG-AC.10-C.3-2014-31e.pdf

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

• Proposal: Revision of 2.8 Corrosive Substances

Proposal for Revision of Chapter 2.8 CORROSIVE SUBSTANCES of the UN Model Regulations. Prepared by the Netherlands, which has pointed nine issues.

Two of which are:

(a) The GHS criteria are integrally reproduced in Chapter 2.8 in the same way that the GHS criteria for environmentally hazardous substances are integrally reproduced in Ch. 2.9.

(b) Concerns were expressed about the introduction of the sub-classification 8A, 8B and 8C. The Netherlands is of the opinion that the sub-classification is a step to achieve harmonisation of hazard identification while respecting the transport specific assignment of transport conditions. Editorial changes have been made to clarify that sub-classification does not represent subdivisions within Class 8.

Proposal: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2014/dgac10c3/ST-SG-AC10-C3-2014-69_ST-SG-AC10-C4-2014-12e.pdf (14 pages)

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

• Env. Haz. Viscous Flammable Liquids: Classif'n

Proposed classification of small quantities of Environmentally Hazardous Substances that are also Viscous Flammable Liquids.

There is a Proposal to address the anomaly whereby substances that are only viscous flammable liquids can be excepted from most requirements, and those that are only environmentally hazardous substances can also be excepted when packed in small quantities, but viscous flammable liquids that are also environmentally hazardous in small quantities must comply with the full requirements of the Model Regulations.

Proposal: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2014/dgac10c3/ST-SG-AC.10-C.3-2014-87e.pdf

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

• UK HSE RR 1015: Plastic Fuel Container Spouts

RR1015 - Assessment of the Safety Features of Adapted Plastic Fuel Container Spouts.

Four commercially available fuel container anti-spill spout adapter devices were tested for their ability to prevent spillage by overfilling and if the fuel container was knocked onto its side. The devices were also tested for their ability to resist flashback and prevent internal explosions in petrol containers.

Full Report: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr1015.pdf (25p)

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr1015.htm

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NZ EPA Notices

NZ EPA Notices are the first step to set and simplify some key requirements that apply across the board, regardless of where the substance is used.

The NZ EPA Notices will enable the NZ EPA to move and update many requirements currently in Regulations, transfer Notices, individual Approvals & Group Standards into one place.

The NZ EPA Board will approve the Notices rather than approval by Cabinet as is the case with Regulations. This allows for more timely changes as technical knowledge evolves. The NZ EPA will publicly announce proposed NZ EPA Notices and consult with stakeholders.

NZ EPA propose to develop NZ EPA Notices in 2015 for:

- the hazard classification system, including minimum degrees of hazard (by adopting the Globally Harmonised System of Classification & Labelling of Chemicals (the GHS))
- labelling, packaging and safety data sheets
- qualifications for enforcement officers.

NZ EPA expect to issue further NZ EPA Notices for:

- hazard property controls for environmental and non-workplace risks (these controls need to align with hazard property controls for workplace risks set under HSW Regs)
- the information importers and manufacturers will be required to provide to us to help with our new compliance role
- disposal requirements (these are minimum standards and need to interface with Resource Management Act (RMA) provisions and other legislation managing waste).

From: www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/hsno-reform/Changes-HSNO-HS/HSNO-changes/Pages/EPA-notices.aspx

• Report: Coal Seam Gas Activities in NSW

Final Report of the Independent Review of Coal Seam Gas Activities in NSW

“The Review studied the risks associated with the CSG industry in depth and concludes that – provided drilling is allowed only in areas where the geology and hydrogeology can be characterised adequately, and provided that appropriate engineering and scientific solutions are in place to manage the storage, transport, reuse or disposal of produced water and salts – the risks associated with CSG exploration and production can be managed. That said, current risk management needs improvement to reach best practice. (p10)

Editor: This Final Report clearly states we need to have the information to define the risks, which is certainly not yet the case for characterising the hydrology nor for managing the produced water and salt associated with CSG, so until then, the report demonstrates that CSG is not safe to implement.

Final Report: www.chiefscientist.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/56912/140930-CSG-Final-Report.pdf (23 pages)

Managing Environmental & Human Health Risks Report: www.chiefscientist.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0006/56922/140930-Final-Managing-Environmental-and-Human-Health-Risks.pdf (54 pages)

From: www.chiefscientist.nsw.gov.au/latest-news/chief-scientist-and-engineer-releases-final-report-from-independent-csg-review

• Ambient Air Quality NEPM: Proposed Variation

An impact statement and draft varied measure is has been open for public comment and provided stakeholders with an opportunity to provide their views on the information and options presented.

In 2003 the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (AAQ NEPM) was varied to include monitoring and reporting protocols and advisory reporting standards for particles with an aerodynamic diameter of less than 2.5 µm, known as PM2.5 (NEPC 2002).

An initial review of the AAQ NEPM was completed in 2011 (NEPC 2011). In 2012 COAG agreed that the review of the AAQ NEPM particle standards would be prioritised for the following reasons:

- There is strong evidence that exposure to PM has adverse effects on human health, and a lack of evidence for a concentration threshold below which health effects do not occur. This means that there are likely to be adverse health effects at the concentrations currently experienced in Australian cities, even where these are below the current standards and goals.

- PM10 standards are at times exceeded in nearly all regions of Australia (DSEWPC 2011); however, such exceedances can occur as a result of uncontrollable natural events.
- The potential health benefits of reducing population exposure to PM – and the associated monetary savings for society – are larger than those for other air pollutants.
- The range of cost-effective abatement policies and actions available for PM is larger than that for other pollutants.

The preferred options for revising the AAQ NEPM are:

PM ₁₀ - annual mean	No standard, with consideration of 20 µg/m ³
PM ₁₀ - 24-hour mean	40 - 50 µg/m ³
PM _{2.5} - annual mean	8 µg/m ³
PM _{2.5} - 24-hour mean	25 µg/m ³

Impact Statement: [Draft Variation to the National Environment Protection \(Ambient Air Quality\) Measure – Impact Statement \(pdf - 2.35 Mb\)](#) (173 pages, July 2014)

At: www.environment.gov.au/system/files/pages/dfe7ed5d-1eaf-4ff2-bfe7-dbb7ebaf21a9/files/aaq-nepm-draft-variation-impact-statement.pdf

Further information regarding the proposal to vary the Ambient Air Quality NEPM is available as a [Question and Answer Fact Sheet](#).

Submissions closed 10 Oct 2014.
Email: nepc@environment.gov.au

From: www.environment.gov.au/protection/nepc/nepms/ambient-air-quality/variation-2014

Standards & Codes

• Stds – www.saiglobal.com.au/shop

ASTM E2693-14: Standard Practice for Prevention of Dermatitis in the Wet Metal Removal Fluid Environment. Published 1 Sept 2014, 10 pages, pdf (person use) \$55.09, hardcopy \$55.09.

• Drafts – www.saiglobal.com.au/shop

<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.

ISO/DIS 14001: Environmental Management Systems - Requirements with Guidance for Use. Published: 28 Aug 2014, 38 pages, pdf (personal use) \$82.84, hardcopy \$92.04.

• NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)

NFPA 34: Standard for Dipping, Coating, and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids

NFPA 59A: Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

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

NFPA 385: Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

NFPA 475: Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents/Weapons of Mass Destruction

NFPA 655: Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions

NFPA 1072: Standard for Hazardous Materials / Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications. Proposed Standard due in 2017.

NFPA 1150: Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels.

NFPA 1991: Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies

NFPA 1994: Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents

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

• NFPA Today Blog: Combustible Dust Incidents

27 Aug 2014 - NFPA Standards - a Viable Solution to Reduce Combustible Dust Accidents. NFPA Today blog: Jim Pauley.

From: <http://nfpatoday.blog.nfpa.org/2014/08/nfpa-standards-a-viable-solution-to-reduce-combustible-dust-accidents.html>

• NFPA Journal September / October 2014

2013 Catastrophic Fires: The Yarnell Hill wildfire in Arizona and the Ammonium Nitrate fire and explosion in West, Texas, top the list of deadliest fire events from last year.

Outreach Column: A botched furnace repair highlights the need for Carbon Monoxide detectors.

From: www.nfpa.org/newsandpublications/nfpa-journal/2014/september-october-2014

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

• Contaminated Site Assessment, Remed'n, Mgmt

Remediation Principles & Closure: 5-7 Nov 2014, Sydney. University of Technology Sydney, Ultimo. Cost \$1400.

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

• APVMA Nanotechnology Reg Symposium 2014

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

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

A draft nanotechnology report, *Regulatory Considerations for Nanopesticides & Veterinary Nanomedicines—a draft APVMA Report*, provides a basis for discussion at the Symposium & will be available to registrants in early Oct.

[Online registrations](#) are now open.

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

• 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, Qld

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/

• Lab Mgmt Conference 11-12 Nov 14, Sydney

This conference will introduce you to new ways of thinking and give you the opportunity to hear what other laboratories have done to increase their efficiency, productivity and visibility.

Optional **Workshops** on 10 Nov 14 e.g. including: **Workplace Safety - Never Compromise. 2 Lab Tours** on 10 Nov 14.

Brochure and Registration: Non-members: \$1180 Early Bird, After 10 Oct \$1395. Each Workshop: \$735 Early Bird, After 10 Oct \$850. Lab Tours – no charge

From: www.labmanagers.org.au/

• Chemical Eng for Non-Chemical Engineers

Melbourne, 18-20 Nov 2013. An introduction to some of the main subject areas involved in Chemical Engineering disciplines, to broaden the technology base of participants, with a view to promote improved communication with chemical engineers.

Cost: Non-Members \$2940, IChemE Members \$2415.

Email: austcourses@icheme.org, ph: 03-9642-4494

[Download the course flyer](#)

From: <https://www.icheme.org/shop/events.aspx> and search on "Chemical Engineering for Non-Chemical Engineers"

• AIOH Basic Principles in Occ. Hygiene, Nov 14

Melbourne, 26-30 Nov 2014. Cost \$2180.

From: <http://www.aioh.org.au/events.aspx>

• AIOH 2014 Melbourne, 29th Nov-3rd Dec 2014

The Theme is "Exploring the Boundaries". Plus ½ and full day workshops on the Saturday and Sunday before.

From: www.cvent.com/events/aioh2014c-exploring-the-boundaries/event-summary-1d87a272f9db4a108b851e6e0528aab4.aspx

• Safety in Laboratories – 4-5 Dec 2014, Adelaide

The RACI Health, Safety and Environment Division is holding a two day Seminar entitled "Safety in Laboratories" on 4 - 5 December 2014. Non Member \$550. *Event Program:* www.raci.org.au/document/item/1757

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

• RACI National Congress 7-12 Dec 2014, Adelaide

This Congress will emphasise the cross disciplinary nature of chemistry and many of the symposia will explore exciting new areas of chemistry, discuss upcoming challenges to the industry, explore the boundaries of the traditional types of chemistry and examine future trends in chemistry and the related sciences.

One of the Symposiums will be "Chemical Health and Safety: covering a/ Remediation; b/ OHS Practices; c/ Chemical Laboratory Safety, and d/ Handling of Hazardous Chemicals.

Non Member Full Registration: \$1404 + \$50 Congress Dinner.

From: www.raci.org.au/events-awards/raci-national-congress-2014 and www.racicongress.com/

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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