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### • Sixth Revised Edition of the GHS: Changes

20 Feb 2015: The 6th edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification (GHS) will be published later in 2015.

The list of amendments can be downloaded from the UN ECE website at: [www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2014/dqadn/ST-SG-AC10-42a3e.pdf](http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2014/dqadn/ST-SG-AC10-42a3e.pdf) (32 pages)

Via: [www.chcs.org.uk/email-forum.htm](http://www.chcs.org.uk/email-forum.htm) free email Q&A Forum

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Editor & Publisher

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

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

Screen

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## Hazardous Substances

### • Hazardous Azo Dyes: Limiting Consumer Exposure

24 Feb 2015: The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) has prepared a draft regulation impact statement (RIS) to consider the options to limit consumer exposure to hazardous Azo Dyes in clothing, textiles and leather articles. Some azo dyes can break down and release potentially carcinogenic Aromatic Amines.

[Draft Regulation Impact Statement: Options to limit consumer exposure to hazardous Azo Dyes in certain clothing textiles & leather goods - 24 February 2015.pdf](#), (55 page pdf)

**Preventing Exposure:** Output management may be achieved by testing finished goods or, preferably via supply chain monitoring with auditing and testing.

Other controls may include:

- Australian suppliers specifying in their contracts with overseas suppliers or intermediaries that hazardous azo dyes are not to be used in direct & prolonged contact articles
- specifically ensuring that raw materials used to manufacture finished goods meet specifications, which may require representatives from Australian suppliers visiting overseas factories and selecting raw materials from the production line to send for third party testing
- testing samples from batches of finished goods prior to the Australian supplier accepting delivery of a consignment (ideally before goods leave the o'seas manufacturing facility)

Four Policy Options are discussed in the Draft RIS:

4.1 Option 1: Status quo (continued industry self-regulation)

4.2 Option 2: Increased educat'n & on-going ACCC surveys

If unacceptably high concentrations of hazardous aromatic amines are detected, the ACCC would act to remove unsafe goods from supply.

4.3 Option 3: Regulation via a mandatory safety standard or permanent ban.

If this option were pursued, any regulation would likely be structured to effectively require adherence to the key elements of the EU standard and testing methodology. This element of overseas equivalence should both provide additional consumer protection and enhance supply options as it does not impose unique Australian requirements and the testing capability is already established.

4.4 Option 4: Provision of information to consumers

For example, clothing labels could provide a simple statement that declares that hazardous Azo Dyes may be present in the article in a similar fashion to foods carrying the 'may contain traces of nuts' statement. Alternatively, the label might carry detailed information specifying the concentrations of Aromatic Amines found in a typical analysis for the batch (it is not possible to test each article prior to supply) or declare that a typical analysis has found the batch complies with an acceptable limit.

[Information on Azo Dye hazards](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1006626) at: [www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1006626](http://www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1006626)

It is only certain Azo dyes that are problematic – The ACCC understand the majority do not result in exposure to hazardous Aromatic Amines.

Studies have shown that Aromatic Amines, like Benzidine can migrate from clothing and leather articles dyed with azo dyes. Benzidine and other Aromatic Amines may be absorbed through the skin from dyed clothing and articles where there is direct and prolonged contact. The amount of Aromatic Amines released from dyed articles can increase with body heat, sweat or saliva.

In the European Union, 22 certain Aromatic Amines derived from certain Azo Dyes are restricted in articles which may come into direct and prolonged contact with the human skin or oral cavity. The maximum total concentration for all of the aromatic amines is 30 mg/kg or 30 parts per million.

The introduction of textiles or leather articles containing Benzidine-based Dyes is proposed to be restricted in the USA. Access to these dyes for home use is not permitted in the USA.

*Preferably Submit Online by 10 April 2015 at:* <https://consultation.accc.gov.au/product-safety/azodyes/consultation/intro/view>

*Electronic submissions (MS Word preferred) can be sent to the ACCC via* [ProductSafety.regulation@acc.gov.au](mailto:ProductSafety.regulation@acc.gov.au).

*From:* <https://consultation.accc.gov.au/product-safety/azodyes/>

### • ECHA Feb 2015 Newsletter: What Not to Wear?

The main message of the Madeincolours Project is to show consumers that it is worth paying more for a product dyed with registered substances in the EU, instead of choosing a low-cost product manufactured outside the EU with no knowledge of how it is produced.

The 'Fast Fashion' Exhibition is in Hamburg 20 March to 20 Sept 2015. A special focus will be on Perfluorinated Chemicals, Nonylphenol Ethoxylates, Phthalates, Chlorophenols, Chlorobenzenes, Heavy Metals, Azo Dyes, Alkylphenol Ethoxylates and the Organotin Compounds. It will inform about their effects on textile workers, the environment and consumers. The Exhibition will also clarify finishing processes like stonewashing and sandblasting of jeans and tanning of leather. Alternatives such as Ozone bleaching, Enzymatic treatment & Plasma technology will be introduced.

One of the main aims of the Exhibition is to make clear that consumers have the power to ask for change. They can demand that the conditions in textile processing are improved and that hazardous chemicals in garment production are replaced with safer alternatives.

From: [http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/1\\_15\\_what-not-to-wear.jsessionid=11BCAED5C70AC06746C9A6A1673A437D.live2](http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/1_15_what-not-to-wear.jsessionid=11BCAED5C70AC06746C9A6A1673A437D.live2)

## • ECHA MSC Identifies DEHP as Endocrine Disrupting

12 Dec 2014: The ECHA Member State Committee (MSC) unanimously agreed to the identification of DEHP as a substance giving rise to equivalent level of concern due to its Endocrine Disrupting properties to the **environment**.

For the other three Phthalates (DBP, BBP, DiBP) Denmark decided to withdraw its proposals to identify these substances as SVHCs for the **environment** in order to further elaborate on the justifications provided in the documentation.

These four Phthalates are already listed in the ECHA Candidate List and Authorisation List due to their toxic for reproduction properties.

As regards the **human health** parts of Denmark's proposals, the MSC unanimously acknowledged that for all four substances there is scientific evidence on the Endocrine Activity and on the link between this activity and the adverse effects to human health.

An MSC opinion with majority and minority views will now need to be compiled. Then within three months of the receipt of the MSC opinion, the European Commission shall prepare a draft proposal on the identification of these substances as SVHCs because of their Endocrine Disrupting properties for human health.

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/the-member-state-committee-unanimously-agreed-to-identify-the-phthalate-dehp-as-an-svhc-because-of-its-endocrine-disrupting-properties-in-the-environm](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/the-member-state-committee-unanimously-agreed-to-identify-the-phthalate-dehp-as-an-svhc-because-of-its-endocrine-disrupting-properties-in-the-environm)

## • EU Classification & Labelling Consultations

[5-Chloro-2-\(4-Chlorophenoxy\)Phenol](#) [CLH report](#) (42p)

[Anthraquinone](#) [CLH report](#) (61p)

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

## • Some Organophosphate Insecticides & Herbicides

IARC Monographs Volume 112: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/>

20 March 2015: [www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/MonographVolume112.pdf](http://www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/pdf/MonographVolume112.pdf) (2 pages)

### The results of the Vol 112 IARC evaluations

The herbicide **Glyphosate** and the insecticides **Malathion** and **Diazinon** were classified as probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). The insecticides **Tetrachlorvinphos** and **Parathion** were classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

### The scientific basis of the IARC evaluations

The pesticides **Tetrachlorvinphos** and **Parathion** were classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B) based on convincing evidence that these agents cause cancer in laboratory animals.

For the insecticide **Malathion**, there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and prostate cancer. The evidence in humans is from studies of exposures, mostly agricultural, in the USA, Canada, and Sweden published since 2001. Malathion also caused tumours in rodent studies. Malathion caused DNA and chromosomal damage and also disrupted hormone pathways.

For the insecticide **Diazinon**, there was limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans for non-Hodgkin lymphoma and lung cancer. The evidence in humans is from studies of agricultural exposures in the USA and Canada published since 2001. The classification of Diazinon in Group 2A was also based on strong evidence that Diazinon induced DNA or chromosomal damage.

For the herbicide **Glyphosate**, there was limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans for non-Hodgkin lymphoma. The evidence in humans is from studies of exposures, mostly agricultural, in the USA, Canada, and Sweden published since 2001. In addition, there is convincing evidence that Glyphosate also can cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Also there is a free 2 page article via *The Lancet Oncology* at:

[www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lanonc/PIIS1470-2045%2815%2970134-8.pdf](http://www.thelancet.com/pdfs/journals/lanonc/PIIS1470-2045%2815%2970134-8.pdf)

## • Some IARC Monographs available in 2014 & 2015

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

The IARC Monographs that caught my attention are:

### IARC Monographs Volume 111: **Some Nanomaterials and Some Fibres**

There is a free 2 page summary of the evaluations published in *Lancet Oncology* in Dec 2014: [article](#); [PDF](#)

### IARC Monographs Volume 110: **Perfluoro-Octanoic Acid, Tetrafluoroethylene, Dichloromethane, 1,2-Dichloropropane, and 1,3-Propane Sultone.**

There is a free 2 page summary of the evaluations published in *Lancet Oncology* in August 2014: [article](#); [PDF](#)

## **IARC Monographs 108: Some Drugs and Herbal Products**

23 Dec 2014: IARC announced that the first five Monographs of Volume 108, Some Drugs and Herbal Products, are now available [online](http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol108/index.php) for: [Aloe Vera](#); [Goldenseal](#); [Ginkgo Biloba](#); [Kava](#); [Pulegone](#). The remaining Monographs will be published subsequently.

There is a free 2 page summary of the evaluations published in *Lancet Oncology in August 2013* [html](#) / [pdf](#)

IARC Monograph 107 on **Polybrominated Biphenyls** (58 pages) is now available [online](#) at:

<http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol107/index.php>

*Overall Evaluation:* Polybrominated Biphenyls are *Probably Carcinogenic to Humans (Group 2A)* on the basis of mechanistic similarities to Polychlorinated Biphenyls.

There is a free 2 page summary of the evaluations published in *Lancet Oncology in April 2013* [html](#) / [pdf](#)

## **IARC Monographs Volume 106: Trichloroethylene, Tetrachloroethylene, & Some Other Chlorinated Agents**

In October, 2012, 18 experts from seven countries reassessed the carcinogenicity of several chlorinated solvents & some of their metabolites at IARC, Lyon, France.

5 June 2014: Volume 106 of the *IARC Monographs* is now available in its entirety.

There is a free 2 page summary of the evaluations originally published in *Lancet Oncology in Dec 2012*: [article](#); [PDF](#).

From:

<http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol106/index.php>

### • **USA Dept of HHS 13th Report on Carcinogens**

Oct 2014: Four substances have been added in the USA Dept of Health and Human Services (HHS) 13th Report on Carcinogens (RoC), a science-based document that identifies chemical, biological, and physical agents that are considered cancer hazards for people living in the USA. The 13<sup>th</sup> RoC report includes 243 listings. For example:

**1-Bromopropane:** Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen. Used as a cleaning solvent and in spray adhesives.

**Cumene:** Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen. Used to make phenol and acetone, and found in fuel products and tobacco smoke.

**Pentachlorophenol and By-Products of Its Synthesis:** Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen. A complex mixture used as a wood preservative to treat utility poles.

**ortho-Toluidine:** Known to be a Human Carcinogen\*

Used to make rubber chemicals, pesticides, dyes, and medical and consumer products, and found in tobacco smoke

\*ortho-Toluidine was re-evaluated and reclassified for the 13th Report on Carcinogens. It was previously listed as Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen.

*The Report on Carcinogens (RoC), Thirteenth Edition, is prepared by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) at:* <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/pubhealth/roc/roc13/>.

From: [www.niehs.nih.gov/news/newsroom/releases/2014/october2/index.cfm](http://www.niehs.nih.gov/news/newsroom/releases/2014/october2/index.cfm)

### • **Hazard Alert: Worker Exposure to Silica**

#### **Worker Exposure to Silica during Countertop Manufacturing, Finishing and Installation**

The USA OSHA and NIOSH have identified exposure to Silica as a health hazard to workers involved in manufacturing, finishing and installing natural and manufactured stone countertop products, both in fabrication shops and during in-home finishing/installation. This hazard can be mitigated with simple and effective dust controls in most countertop operations.

The Hazard Alert follows reports of 46 workers in Spain and 25 workers in Israel who developed Silicosis - an incurable, progressively disabling and sometimes fatal lung disease - as a result of exposure to Crystalline Silica in their work manufacturing stone countertops. Ten of the workers in Israel required lung transplants as a result of their condition.

<https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3768.pdf> (8 pages)

From: <https://www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/qt021815.html>

And: <https://www.osha.gov/newsrelease/trade-20150218.html>

### • **USA EPA: TDI Chemicals in Homes & Schools**

8 Jan 2015: The USA EPA Proposed a Significant New Use Rule (SNUR) to Protect Consumers from Harmful Chemicals (new uses and imports of the harmful chemicals Toluene Diisocyanates) Found in Homes and Schools.

These TDI chemicals are currently widely used in residual amounts in the production of Polyurethanes and consumer products, such as coatings, elastomers, adhesives, and sealants and can be found in products. Diisocyanates are well known dermal and inhalation sensitizers in the workplace and can cause asthma, lung damage, and in severe cases, death.

The proposed decision would give the USA EPA the opportunity to evaluate the use of, and if necessary, to take action to prohibit or limit all products containing over 0.1% of the chemical including imported products that make their way into the United States.

*Comment closed on 16 March 2015.*

From: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/bd4379a92ceceaac8525735900400c27/c03cfb99d832d39885257dc700701365!opendocument>

And: [www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/actionplans/tdi.html](http://www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/actionplans/tdi.html)

And SNUR: TDI & Related Cpds: [www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OPPT-2011-0976-0001](http://www.regulations.gov/#!documentDetail;D=EPA-HQ-OPPT-2011-0976-0001)

- **CSB Safety Video: “Behind the Curve”  
Tesoro Refinery Fatal Explosion and Fire**

A USA Chemical Safety Board (CSDB) safety video about the fatal 2 April 2010, explosion and fire at the Tesoro Refinery in Anacortes, Washington. A nearly 40-year-old heat exchanger violently ruptured, causing an explosion and fire that fatally injured seven workers – the largest loss of life at a USA refinery since 2005.

“The industry developed Carbon Steel Nelson curve is inaccurate and cannot be relied on to prevent HTHA equipment failures or to predict High Temperature Hydrogen Attack (HTHA) equipment damage.”

Safety Video: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player\\_embedded&v=OCfNau54h6I](https://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=OCfNau54h6I)

Final Investigation Report: [www.csb.gov/assets/1/7/Tesoro\\_Anacortes\\_2014-May-01.pdf](http://www.csb.gov/assets/1/7/Tesoro_Anacortes_2014-May-01.pdf) (160 pages)

From: [www.csb.gov/videos/behind-the-curve/](http://www.csb.gov/videos/behind-the-curve/)

And: [www.csb.gov/tesoro-refinery-fatal-explosion-and-fire/](http://www.csb.gov/tesoro-refinery-fatal-explosion-and-fire/)

Editor: An important video emphasizing the importance that materials are carefully matched to the process taking place in equipment and that procedures and standards are regularly reviewed and updated.

- **CSB: Combustible Dust Flash Fire**

15 Jan 2015: The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) names Poor Design and Failure to Test Dust Collection System among causes of USA Ink New Jersey Flash Fire, that burned seven workers, one seriously, in 2012; USA OSHA again were urged to issue new Combustible Dust Regulations.

The flash fire resulted from the accumulation of combustible dust inside a poorly designed dust collection system that had been put into operation only four days before the accident, an investigation by the USA CSB has found.

From: [www.csb.gov/csb-names-poor-design-and-failure-to-test-dust-collection-system-among-causes-of-us-ink-new-jersey-flash-fire-that-burned-seven-workers-in-2012-osha-again-urged-to-issue-new-combustible-dust-regulations/](http://www.csb.gov/csb-names-poor-design-and-failure-to-test-dust-collection-system-among-causes-of-us-ink-new-jersey-flash-fire-that-burned-seven-workers-in-2012-osha-again-urged-to-issue-new-combustible-dust-regulations/)

- **CSB Safety Bulletin: Hydraulic Shock & NH<sub>3</sub>**

15 January 2015. The USA Chemical Safety Board released a [Safety Bulletin](#) intended to inform industries that utilize **Anhydrous Ammonia (NH<sub>3</sub>)** in bulk refrigeration operations on how to avoid a hazard referred to as Hydraulic Shock. The safety lessons were derived from an investigation into a 2010 anhydrous ammonia release that occurred at Millard Refrigerated Services Inc., located in Theodore, Alabama.

Safety Bulletin: [www.csb.gov/assets/1/19/final\\_CSB\\_CaseStudy\\_Millard\\_0114\\_0543PM.pdf](http://www.csb.gov/assets/1/19/final_CSB_CaseStudy_Millard_0114_0543PM.pdf) (15 pages)

From: [www.csb.gov/csb-releases-safety-bulletin-on-anhydrous-ammonia-incident-near-mobile-alabama-safety-bulletin-notes-five-key-lessons-to-prevent-hydraulic-shock/](http://www.csb.gov/csb-releases-safety-bulletin-on-anhydrous-ammonia-incident-near-mobile-alabama-safety-bulletin-notes-five-key-lessons-to-prevent-hydraulic-shock/)

## Chemical Management

- **Sustainable Chemistry in Europe: SIRA**

16 March 2015 - The European Technology Platform (ETP) for Sustainable Chemistry ([SusChem](#))-of which Cefic participates—has published its new [Strategic Innovation and Research Agenda \(SIRA\)](#).

The SIRA document is primarily organised around five of the seven key societal challenges (SC) in [Horizon 2020](#) at <http://ec.europa.eu/programmes/horizon2020/>

The five challenges are: Climate action, resource efficiency and raw materials (SC5); Food security, sustainable agriculture and the bioeconomy (SC2); Secure, clean and efficient energy (SC3); Health, demographic change and wellbeing (SC1); Smart, green and integrated transport (SC4).

Report: [www.suschem.org/cust/documentrequest.aspx?UID=88376cb9-2fc9-4592-816d-cf74408a8f86](http://www.suschem.org/cust/documentrequest.aspx?UID=88376cb9-2fc9-4592-816d-cf74408a8f86) (47 pages)

<http://suschem.blogspot.be/2015/03/suschem-sira-published-2015-stakeholder.html>

From: <http://www.suschem.org/>

And: [www.cefic.org/newsroom/top-story/20121/SusChem-strategic-agenda-released/](http://www.cefic.org/newsroom/top-story/20121/SusChem-strategic-agenda-released/)

Editor: This report is also highly relevant to Australia.

## • The EU CLP GHS: 1 June 2015 Deadline

*Editor: This is relevant to Australian Companies as it allows us to experience the transition to the GHS through the EU process and then have a further 18 months to get out Australian change to the GHS in place.*

All hazardous chemicals must be labelled and packaged to comply with the CLP Regulation by 1 June 2015. However, there is a transitional period of two years for those mixtures that have already been classified, labelled and packaged under the Dangerous Preparations Directive (DPD), and which are on the market before June 2016. Such mixtures will only have to be labelled and packaged in accordance with CLP by 1 June 2017.

For example, the mixture may still be in the formulator's warehouse, but provided they have a proof of sale dated before 1 June 2015 to prove that they no longer are the owner, then they can benefit from the two year transition.

**SDSs:** From 1 June 2015, the SDS no longer needs to contain the DPD classification, unless you still have mixtures already on the market as mentioned earlier. The contents of the SDS must match the information given on the label of your mixture.

You may already have the new GHS classification together with the old DPD classification in your SDS. After the deadline for the CLP classification has passed, you should update your SDS and remove the old classification. You do not need to remove it straight away, but you can do it when the SDS is due for an update for other reasons. However, if the old DPD classification affects the safe use of the product or its risk management measures, the SDS updating right away.

**Classification:** Based on the CLP Regulation, the harmonised GHS classification and labelling is legally binding and all the included hazard classes need to be applied to your classification. However, the supplier is responsible for evaluating all the relevant hazard classes and, if necessary, for adding a self-classification for any additional relevant hazard classes not covered by a harmonised classification and labelling.

From: [http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/6\\_14\\_top-tips-for-the-clp-2015-deadline](http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/6_14_top-tips-for-the-clp-2015-deadline)

*Editor: Note that in Australia we have Classification Lists from Safe Work Australia that aids to classification and unlike the EU CLP List are not legally binding, which means that the correct GHS classification that you determine must be used.*

## • Profiled: Serious Health Hazard Pictogram



The Serious Health Hazard pictogram has several nicknames – some call it a 'Radiant Man', others a 'Crumbling' or 'Exploding' Man. *Editor: Disintegrating Torso.* This pictogram can be found for example, on turpentine, petrol or lamp oils. Its label includes the relevant hazard statements, one or several precautionary statements and the pictogram itself – a red framed diamond with a dark looming figure against a white background, its heart irradiating, exploding or, *the body disintegrating.*

The Serious Health Hazard Pictogram reflects serious longer term health hazards such as Carcinogenicity and Respiratory Sensitisation. If not used properly, the substance may provoke the damage described on the label.

From: [http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/6\\_14\\_introducing-one-of-the-new-clp-pictograms-serious-health-hazard](http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/6_14_introducing-one-of-the-new-clp-pictograms-serious-health-hazard)

## • ECHA: Prior Informed Consent Guidance

15 Dec 2014: The re-cast EU Regulation that governs the export and import of Prior Informed Consent Regulation hazardous chemicals and pesticides under the Rotterdam Convention, has been in force since 1 March 2014. This first version Guidance document assists duty holders in applying the specific provisions for the export and import of certain hazardous chemicals under the Regulation.

To achieve a higher level of protection of human health and the environment, a number of additional provisions that go beyond the Convention requirements were included in the EU PIC Regulation.

The scope of the EU PIC Regulation extends, for example, to requirements for export notification and for explicit consent to ALL countries rather than applying only to those countries that are party to the Rotterdam Convention.

The chemicals covered by the Rotterdam Convention are pesticides and industrial chemicals that have been banned or severely restricted for health or environmental reasons by Parties.

EU PIC Guidance Webpage: <http://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-PIC>

Guidance (v1) : [http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/21784135/guidance\\_pic\\_en.pdf](http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/21784135/guidance_pic_en.pdf) (83 pages Dec 2014)

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/first-echa-guidance-on-the-pic-regulation](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/first-echa-guidance-on-the-pic-regulation)

## • Flame Retardants in Discarded Foam Products

Environmental Health Perspectives: Vol. 123, No. 3, Mar 15:

Furniture industry experts expect flame-retardant-free furnishings to become increasingly popular with consumers who can afford them, and people who purchase these items may reduce their exposures to certain flame retardants. But what happens to older furniture that enters the waste stream?

By Kellyn S. Betts, who writes about environmental contaminants, hazards, and technology for solving environmental problems for publications including *EHP* and *Environmental Science & Technology*.

Pdf: <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/wp-content/uploads/123/3/ehp.123-A56.alt.pdf> (8 pages)

Overall Newsletter: <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/march-2015/>

From: <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/123-A56/>

Editor: A very interesting article, which highlights how POPs are still relevant to us in our homes and industry, even though we have or are phasing them out of products.

Previous issues of *Environmental Health Perspectives (EHP)* are at: <http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/journal-archive/> which is published by the USA National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS).

## • CoRAP: New Substances Evaluation 2015-2017

ECHA 30 Oct 2014: ECHA has prepared a proposal to update the Community Rolling Action Plan (CoRAP). The draft plan contains 134 substances that are proposed to be evaluated in 2015-2017 by the Member States under the REACH Regulation.

The draft update list contains 65 newly selected substances and 69 substances from the plan adopted and published on 26 March 2014.

Draft CoRAP List: [http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13628/corap\\_2015\\_2017\\_en.pdf](http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13628/corap_2015_2017_en.pdf) (24 pages)

The Initial Grounds of Concern are listed for each chemical.

From: [http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal\\_content/title/draft-corap-update-with-new-substances-for-evaluation-in-2015-2017-published](http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/draft-corap-update-with-new-substances-for-evaluation-in-2015-2017-published)

Editor: A useful list so that we are aware of what chemicals will be reviewed. Some chemicals that caught my attention include: Acetone Oxime; Allyl Alcohol; Aluminium Sulphate; Benzyl Alcohol; Cerium Dioxide; Disodium Metasilicate; Methyl Salicylate; Phenol; Propyl 4-Hydroxybenzoate; Resorcinol; Titanium Dioxide; o,m,p-Xylenes; Zinc Oxide

## • USA OSHA Reconsiders Exposure Standards

9 Oct 2014: USA OSHA launches national dialogue on hazardous chemical exposures and the Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) in the USA workplace.

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.

The USA OSHA is seeking public comment regarding current practices and future methods for updating PELs, as well as new strategies for better protecting workers from hazardous chemical exposures. Specifically, OSHA requests suggestions on:

- possible streamlined approaches for risk assessment and feasibility analyses and
- alternative approaches for managing chemical exposures, including control banding, task-based approaches & informed substitution.

Comment now closes on Friday 9<sup>th</sup> October 2015.

From: [https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=NEWS\\_RELEASES&p\\_id=26841](https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=26841) and

17 March 2014: USA OSHA extends comment period for managing hazardous chemical exposures in workplace at: <https://www.osha.gov/newsrelease/trade-20150317A.html>

## • Canada: GHS Hazardous Products Regulations

11 Feb 2015: The Government of Canada published in the Canada Gazette, Part II the Hazardous Products Regulations (HPR), which, in addition to the amendments made to the Hazardous Products Act under the Economic Action Plan 2014 Act, No.1, modified the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System (WHMIS) 1988 to incorporate the **Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)** for workplace chemicals. This modified WHMIS is referred to as WHMIS 2015. The Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the Ingredient Disclosure List have been repealed. To be in place for Manufacturers or Importers of Hazardous Chemicals by 1 June 2017 and to be fully in place for everyone (including employers) by 1 Dec 2018.

For information on transition phases, please refer to [WHMIS Transition](#) at: <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/occup-travail/whmis-simdut/transition/index-eng.php>

From: [www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/occup-travail/whmis-simdut/ghs-sgh/classification/hazardous-products-produits-dangereux/index-eng.php](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/occup-travail/whmis-simdut/ghs-sgh/classification/hazardous-products-produits-dangereux/index-eng.php)

And: [www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/occup-travail/whmis-simdut/ghs-sgh/index-eng.php](http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/occup-travail/whmis-simdut/ghs-sgh/index-eng.php)

Editor: The GHS becomes mandatory on 1 June 2015 in the USA, under USA OSHA HCS 2012 and in the EU, under CLP.

## • Canada: Polymer Approach Document

As a part of the [Canadian Chemicals Management Plan](#), the Government of Canada has developed a Polymer approach to address these substances and solicited comments on the proposed approach between March 19, 2012 and May 18, 2012. A summary of the comments received and of the Government's responses can be found in the [Summary of Public Comments received on the Proposed Polymer Approach Document for Domestic Substances List Polymers](#).

The document has since been revised and a final version entitled [Approach under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 to address polymers on the Domestic Substances List that were identified as priorities during categorization](#) was released in December 2014. Details of the approach as well as a list of candidate polymers falling within the scope can be found in the document.

Approach including the Polymer List: [www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=42550DBF-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=42550DBF-1)

From: [www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/approach-proche/polymer-eng.php](http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/approach-proche/polymer-eng.php)

And: [www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/index-eng.php](http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/index-eng.php)  
(for access to the Canadian Chemicals Management Plan)

Editor: A very interesting "Polymer List" that includes many chemicals that I had not considered to be Polymers.

## • Canada: Substances Rapid Screening – Phase 2

[Results of the Draft Screening Assessment](#): Environment Canada / Health Canada, February 2015 (62 page pdf).

The 869 substances included in this report were candidates for rapid screening because they were identified as being in Commerce across Canada at a total of less than or equal to 1000 kg/year.

In total, 257 substances were identified as requiring further assessment (40 identified for both ecological and human health considerations, 199 identified for human health considerations only, and 18 identified for ecological considerations only). For the remaining 612 substances, this rapid screening approach indicated that current use patterns and quantities in commerce are unlikely to result in concerns for organisms or the broader integrity of the environment, or for human health in Canada.

See Appendix B (p30) for the 257 Substances meeting the Criteria as requiring further assessment and the basis for concern. See Appendix C (p38) for the 612 Substances identified as not meeting the criteria.

From:

[www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=20725ACC-1](http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=20725ACC-1)

## • NZ EPA Draft Rules for Importers / Manufacturers

17 March 2015: Draft new rules that would require everyone who makes or imports a hazardous substance to supply certain information to the NZ EPA.

Changes to the NZ Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act, will make the NZ EPA responsible for ensuring the compliance of Importers and Manufacturers with:

- controls relating to labelling, safety data sheets, packaging and product content
- the prohibitions on persistent organic pollutants
- the requirement that each hazardous substance is covered by a HSNO approval.

To support the EPA's new role, the EPA will be able to require Importers and Manufacturers of hazardous substances to provide certain information.

The rationale for capturing all business Importers or Manufacturers of hazardous substances (irrespective of size) is to enable the NZ EPA to commence monitoring and communicating with Importers and Manufacturers at the earliest opportunity. It means that the initial scale of an operation will not detract from the NZ EPA's ability to educate or recognise some important risk.

### Initial Information Required:

- business trading name;
- New Zealand Business Number (NZBN), where legally permissible and available;
- name, email address and telephone number of the contact person for the business;
- main telephone number for the business;
- business website address, if applicable.

With 30 days allowed to provide the information or changes.



## Potentially Proposed Additional Information:

At a future date that will be determined following a review by the NZ EPA of all HSNO approvals and further public consultation, it is proposed that the NZ EPA consult on, and potentially issue, an amendment to the proposed initial EPA (Information) Notice:

That Importers or Manufacturers of hazardous substances would be required to provide the NZ EPA with:

- the HSNO approval numbers that cover all the hazardous substances that they import or manufacture; and
- the annual quantity of the substances that they import or manufacture under each HSNO approval number, or possibly under certain HSNO approval numbers that the NZ EPA considers represent high risk substances.

The timing of any requirement to provide HSNO approval numbers and quantity information as proposed under the amended NZ EPA (Information) Notice would be determined by the outcome and completion date of the HSNO approvals review.

Consultation document: [Read the consultation document](#)

at: [www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Proposal\\_for\\_an\\_EPA%20\\_Note\\_for\\_Importers\\_and\\_Manufacturers.pdf](http://www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Proposal_for_an_EPA%20_Note_for_Importers_and_Manufacturers.pdf) (19 pages)

There are 7 questions on the NZ EPA [Submission Form For New Rules For Importers And Manufacturers](#).

Make submissions by Tuesday 28 April 2015 to: [HSnotices@epa.govt.nz](mailto:HSnotices@epa.govt.nz) (in Word document format)

Questions: [HSnotices@epa.govt.nz](mailto:HSnotices@epa.govt.nz)

From: [www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/New\\_rules\\_importers\\_manufacturers.aspx](http://www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/New_rules_importers_manufacturers.aspx)

And: <http://www.epa.govt.nz/news/epa-media-releases/Pages/Rules-for-importers-and-manufacturers.aspx>

Editor: This "Potentially Proposed Additional Information" goes a LOT further than the information that is required by NICNAS in Australia. Particularly the second part: "the annual quantity of the substances that they import or manufacture under each HSNO approval number". We should all comment on this "Additional Information" in addition to commenting on the "Initial Information Required".

## • CFA Fiskville Inquiry: Submissions were sought

30 Jan 2015: Submissions were sought by the 27<sup>th</sup> March 2015 for the Parliamentary inquiry into the Country Fire Authority's training college at Fiskville.

Terms of Reference:

1. a comprehensive historical study of pollution, contamination and unsafe activities at Fiskville between 1970 and the present day;
2. a study of the health impacts on employees, residents and visitors between 1970 and the present day;
3. a study of the role of past and present executive management at Fiskville;
4. an assessment of the feasibility of decontamination / rectification of the training site; and
5. recommendations as necessary to mitigate ongoing harm and to provide justice to victims and their families.

An interim report is due by 30 June 2015, with a final report to be presented no later than 1 December 2015.

From: [www.parliament.vic.gov.au/about/news/2427-fiskville-inquiry-call-for-submissions](http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/about/news/2427-fiskville-inquiry-call-for-submissions)

## • CFA Fiskville Operations Suspended \*

2 March 2015: All operations at CFA's Fiskville training facility were suspended as a precaution until further notice after chemical residues were detected in large tanks used to store mains water for firefighter training.

From: <http://news.cfa.vic.gov.au/news/fiskville-operations-suspended.html> (\* [Closed: Herald-Sun 27 March 2015](#) )

## • Coal Mine Fires: A Briefing Video

Emergency Management Victoria teamed up with the Latrobe Valley Coal Mine operators to produce a short (6m 37s) video for Emergency Services Personnel to introduce them to the very specific challenges faced when fighting fires in a coal mine.

From: <http://news.cfa.vic.gov.au/news/new-coal-mine-fire-briefing-video.html>

Editor: Considering what happened a year ago at the Hazelwood Coal Open Cut Mine fire, I thought it relevant for readers to understand how this hazardous chemical is needed to be managed to avoid or control fires.

## • Submissions on the WA Structural Reform of Mining, Petroleum and Major Hazard Facilities Safety Legislation

Marsden Jacob Associates is finalising a consultation on behalf of the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) in Western Australia. Comment closed 19 Dec 2014.

The consultation considers five proposed options to structure the safety aspects of mining, petroleum and Major Hazard Facilities (MHF) legislation including options to:

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

There are 19 downloadable Submissions plus additional confidential submissions:

The Submission from the [Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association \(PACIA\)](#) makes an important comment:

“Separating regulation between different regulators responsible for different aspects of safety will ensure that each department remains focused on its core responsibility of either OHS or process safety. Consolidation of a regulator role has potential to skew resourcing based on departmental changes in focus and priorities, potentially reducing services in either OH&S or Process Safety.”

From: [www.marsdenjacob.com.au/structural-reform-resources-safety-legislation-wa/](http://www.marsdenjacob.com.au/structural-reform-resources-safety-legislation-wa/)

## • USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Dec 14-Mar 15

I've scanned through the 15 Dec 2014 – 16 Mar 2015 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

**15 Dec 2014:** **1/** Assistant Secretary of Labor for USA Occupational Safety and Health testified at a Senate hearing on chemical facility safety and security. For details, see [Dr. Michaels' testimony](#). **2/** DuPont cited for serious violations after failing to protect workers from hazardous chemicals at New Jersey plant.

**15 Jan 2015:** **1/** CS Metals fined \$378k for wilfully exposing workers to dangerous levels of [lead](#), [arsenic](#), [iron oxide](#) and [copper](#) particles and fumes while torch-cutting steel at their St. Marys, Ohio, facility; **2/** Four Mississippi companies fined more than \$187,000 after blast kills one temporary worker, critically injures another where a storage tank contained explosive [Methane](#) and [Hydrogen Sulfide](#) gases.

**2 Feb 2015:** **1/** OSHA investigation finds management ignores hazards after worker falls into acid-filled tank (of corrosive Phosphoric and Sulfuric Acid) at Pell City, Alabama, auto parts manufacturer; **2/** USA OSHA signs alliance with USA EPA and Fertilizer Safety and Health Partners to protect workers, first responders from hazardous chemicals. The alliance will focus on the safe storage and handling of fertilizers such as ammonium nitrate and anhydrous ammonia.

**18 Feb 2015:** **1/** Illinois contractor faces more than \$287,000 in fines for exposing workers to lead paint; **2/** Dallas plating shop faces more than \$110,000 for wilfully exposing workers to cancer risk; **3/** USA OSHA and NIOSH issue hazard alert to protect workers from silica exposure during countertop manufacture and installation; **4/** Safety and Health Information Bulletin warns of hazards from exposure to grain fumigants.

**2 Mar 2015:** **1/** A&D Wood Products in Ohio fined more than \$133,000 for wilfully exposing workers to machine, combustible dust hazards.

**16 Mar 2015:** **1/** Lawsuit filed against New York hair salon for firing worker who warned co-workers of formaldehyde hazards; **2/** New study shows workers may fear talking to doctor about job-related asthma

From: [www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/](http://www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/)

## NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

### • Update: 12<sup>th</sup> Tranche IMAP Assessments

12<sup>th</sup> Tranche Inventory Multi-Tiered Assessment & Prioritisation (IMAP) Assessments became available 13 Feb. Comment is due by the 10<sup>th</sup> April 2015. Note: As these spreadsheets include all the Tranches select 12 in each. Some amendment entries that caught my interest are below.

**Tier II—Human Health Assessments.** Assessments where you can weblink from the Spreadsheet to useful data.

Many of the 249 entries in these Tier II Human Health Assessments are already included on the HSIS. Eighteen of them don't have any amendments suggested; the remaining 231 entries all have HSIS / GHS HCIL / SUSMP additions or amendments suggested.

**Recommended for SUSMP Addition entries** and their suggested SUSMP Schedule No.s:

<a href="#">1,5-Naphthalenediol</a>	CAS 83-56-7	S6
<a href="#">Phenol, 4-Amino-</a>	CAS 123-30-8	S6
<a href="#">Acetamide, N-[4-(2-Hydroxy-5-Methylphenyl)Azo]Phenyl]-</a>	CAS 2832-40-8	S6
<a href="#">C.I. Direct Orange 1</a>	CAS 54579-28-1	S7
<a href="#">Chrysoidine Base and its Salts</a>	6 CAS No.s	S6
<a href="#">Crystal Violet and Related Dyes</a>	6 CAS No.s	S4
<a href="#">Dyes that Could Release Selected Carcinogenic Amines (Not Listed on the AICS)</a>	4 CAS No.s	S7

**Recommended for Tier III Assessment:**

<a href="#">Phenol, 4-Amino-</a>	CAS 123-30-8	S6
<a href="#">Xylidines</a>	6 CAS No.s	S?
<a href="#">Acetamide, N-[4-(2-Hydroxy-5-Methylphenyl)Azo]Phenyl]-</a>	CAS 2832-40-8	S6
<a href="#">Butanamide, 2-[(2-methoxy-4-nitrophenyl)azo]-N-(2-methoxyphenyl)-3-oxo-</a>	CAS 6358-31-2	S?
<a href="#">Azo Dyes that Cleave to Aromatic Amines of Potential Toxicological Concern</a>	11 CAS No.s	S?
<a href="#">Chrysoidine Base and its Salts</a>	6 CAS No.s	S6
<a href="#">Miscellaneous Reactive Inorganic Compounds (with Chrome 6; Cobalt; Mercury)</a>	3 CAS No.s	-

**Tier II—Environment Assessments.** Assessments where you can weblink from the Spreadsheet to useful data.

**Regulatory Measures to Restrict Proposed:**

[Perfluorooctane Sulfonate and its Direct Precursors](#)

6 CAS No.s

12<sup>th</sup> Tranche Tier II Health 249 Assessments Spreadsheet:

[www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/excel\\_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-13-Feb-2015.xlsx](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-13-Feb-2015.xlsx)

12<sup>th</sup> Tranche Tier II Environment 24 Assessments Spreadsheet:

[www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/excel\\_doc/0003/8481/IMAP\\_Environment\\_Tier\\_II\\_Summary\\_all-tranches-published-13-Feb-2015.xlsx](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-13-Feb-2015.xlsx)

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

Email: [imap@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:imap@nicnas.gov.au)

Comment by 10 April 2015: [www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-report-public-comments](http://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](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessments/public-comment)

• **NICNAS: Protection of Commercial Information**

Updated Dec 2014: Detailed information regarding applications for confidential listing and exemption from publication can be found in: [Guidelines - Applying for certain information to be exempt from publication by NICNAS and Establishing a case for confidential listing of chemicals on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.](#)

[www.nicnas.gov.au/\\_data/assets/word\\_doc/0004/7375/Confidential-AICS-and-Exempt-Info-Guidelines-Dec2014.docx](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0004/7375/Confidential-AICS-and-Exempt-Info-Guidelines-Dec2014.docx) (30 pages, Dec 2014)

The applicant may provide whatever reasoned argument and available data or other evidence that they feel addresses the commercial and public interest elements of the statutory test supporting their exempt information application or confidential listing application. The types of information that may help the Director to make a decision are discussed in the Guidelines.

The NICNAS Director must not grant an Exempt Information Application in relation to 'basic information' about a chemical. The definition of 'basic information' is in the ICNA Act and Regulations.

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/confidentiality](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/confidentiality)

Editor: *The most common Application is for Exempt Information. Fees are required when making an Application.*

• **Draft PEC Report on Phthalates: DIDP & DnOP**

NICNAS Draft PEC Report — Diisodecyl Phthalate (DIDP) and Di-n-Octyl Phthalate (DnOP) was out for comment until 31 March 2015.

The Report focuses on assessment of risks for the public associated with potential exposure to DIDP and DnOP through the use of children's toys and child care articles. The findings of this assessment do not indicate a need for any additional recommendations to the existing controls in place for the use of DIDP and DnOP in toys and child care articles.

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-no.-c-03-tuesday.-03-march-2015/special-notices/priority-existing-chemicals-release-of-draft-report-on-diisodecyl-phthalate-and-di-n-octyl-phthalate-for-public-comment](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-no.-c-03-tuesday.-03-march-2015/special-notices/priority-existing-chemicals-release-of-draft-report-on-diisodecyl-phthalate-and-di-n-octyl-phthalate-for-public-comment)

## Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• **Poisons Standard (SUSMP) 6 - with an Index!**

2 Mar 2015: SUSMP No.6 is the current edition. It incorporates a number of new changes to the Poisons Standard 2014. These amendments principally involve changes to existing entries, & the inclusion of a small number of specified substances in the Poisons Standard for the first time. With an Index which is essential for the Hard Copy!

The SUSMP No.6 also includes a small number of editorial amendments in accordance with the recommendations of the Australian Health Ministers' Advisory Council (AHMAC). These amendments are:

- renaming Part 2 from 'Labels and Containers' to 'Controls on Medicines and Poisons';
- incorporating Appendix I ('Uniform Paint Standard') into Part 2;
- renaming Appendix C as Schedule 10; and
- restructuring Parts 2 and 3 into sections.

Editor: *Schedule 10 (Appendix C) covers: SUBSTANCES OF SUCH DANGER TO HEALTH AS TO WARRANT PROHIBITION OF SALE, SUPPLY AND USE*

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/publication/poisons-standard-susmp>

Editor: There is still a hard copy option where CanPrint Communications will print a bound A4 copy and post it to you for \$31.77. You access this via the ecopy link and then select the "Buy Print Copy" tab.

## • Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Dec 2014

24 December 2014: Covers –

[1.10 Phenylenediamines](#): Amend current Schedule 6 entry to specify Arylated Derivatives are included. Create new Appendix C entries:

1,2-BENZENEDIAMINE or 1,3-BENZENEDIAMINE in preparations for cosmetic use and skin colouration (including tattooing).

[1.11 Rosin](#): New Schedule 5 entry: "ROSIN when packaged for use as a soldering flux or in flux-cored solder". Delete current Appendix B entry for Colophony.

[1.12 Toluenediamine](#): Amend current Schedule 6 entry to include: "(c) in nail polish preparations containing 2,5-Toluenediamine except when labelled *avoid contact with skin*"

Create a new Appendix C entry: 2,4-TOLUENEDIAMINE in preparations for skin colouration (including tattooing) and dyeing of hair, eyelashes or eyebrows.

**Appendix B:** Substances NOT considered to require control by Scheduling.

**Appendix C:** Substances of such Danger to health as to warrant prohibition of sale, supply and use.

*Editor: There is a detailed discussion for each of these chemicals about how the Delegate made the final decisions.*

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/book/final-decisions-matters-referred-expert-advisory-committee-0#summary>

## • Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decision Reasons

**(ACCS).** Further Comment has closed

5 February 2015: Scheduling Proposals referred to the September 2014 meeting of the ACCS covers 10 chemicals:

The chemicals need to be accessed by the website below, and via the website hyperlinks to each chemical:

– [1.1 1,2-Benzendicarboxylic Acid, bis\(2-Methoxyethyl\) Ester \(DMEP\) and 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, bis\(2-Methylpropyl\) Ester \(DiBP\)](#)

– [1.2 1,4-Benzenediamine, 2-Nitro](#)

– [1.3 Alkoxyethanols \(C1-C2\) And Their Acetates](#)

– [1.4 Benzidine-congener based dyes](#)

Schedule 7 - New entry: "BENZIDINE-CONGENER (3,3'-Disubstituted) AZO DYES".

The Delegate notes that the NICNAS IMAP report lists 66 substances that fit the generic description listing. Implementation date: 1 June 2015.

– [1.5 C. I. Acid Black 29](#)

Schedule 7 – Amendment: BENZIDINE-BASED AZO DYES being: .... C. I. Acid Black CAS 12217-14-0 ....

The Delegate noted the listed dyes warrant stringent controls because of their carcinogenic potential via conversion to Benzidine (a known human carcinogen). Implementation date: 1 June 2015.

– [1.6 Fenpyrazamine](#)

– [1.7 Fluopyram](#)

– [1.8 Formaldehyde Donors](#)

Schedule entry: Part 1, Interpretation - "Free Formaldehyde" includes all Hydrated and Non-Hydrated Formaldehyde present in aqueous solution, including Methylene Glycol and Formaldehyde released from Formaldehyde Donors" and thereby present sensitisation and/or irritancy risks. Implementation date: 1 February 2016.

– [1.9 Methylated Spirit\(s\)](#)

New Schedule 5 Entry: "METHYLATED SPIRIT(S) when packed and labelled as a 'biofuel' suitable for use in 'spirit burners'". Plus a Warning Statement in Appendix F: "107. WARNING: Do not attempt to refill burner while it is in use or still warm; it could lead to serious burn injury."

– [1.10 Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime or 2-Butanone, Oxime](#)

Delegate's interim decision is to accept the advice from the ACCS and agrees to add the proposed exemption clause to the current Schedule 6 entry for Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime. The additional information provided by a sponsor of Silicone Sealant products containing Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime shows that the risks or skin irritancy/sensitization are sufficiently ameliorated at concentrations up to 2.5%.

*Consultation closed on 19 Feb 2015.*

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/reasons-scheduling-delegates-interim-decision-and-invitation-further-comment-accs-february-2015>

## • Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decision Reasons (ACCS-ACMS). Further Comment has closed

5 February 2015: Scheduling Proposals referred to the Nov 2014 meeting of the ACCS-ACMS covers 7 chemicals:

The chemicals need to be accessed by the website below, and via the website hyperlinks to each chemical:

- [1.1 1-Butanol](#). To create new Schedules 5 and/or 6 entries with concentration cut-offs and warning statements.
- [1.2 1-Propanol](#). To create new Schedules 5 and/or 6 entries with concentration cut-offs and warning statements.
- [1.3 2-Cyclohexylphenol](#). To create a new Schedule 6 entry for 2-Cyclohexylphenol with exemption cut-offs for some specific uses, and to amend, as necessary, the current entry in Schedule 9 for CYCLOHEXYLPHENOLS,
- [1.4 Gamma Butyrolactone](#). To consider whether a separate entry for Gamma Butyrolactone is required in either Appendix C/Schedule 10 or Schedule 9 to restrict its use in cosmetics or other types of products.
- [1.5 Lemongrass Oil](#). To delete the lemongrass oil entry from Appendix B and to develop a listing in Schedule 5 to complement the entry for 3,7-dimethyl-2-6,-octadienal and its isomers.
- [1.6 Oxalic Acid \(Soluble Oxalates\)](#). At the March 2014 meeting of the ACCS, an issue was raised regarding whether soluble Oxalate salts used in therapeutic goods such as mouthwashes would be captured by the current Schedule 6 entry OXALIC ACID **except** its derivatives and insoluble salts.
- [1.7 Polihexanide](#). To delete the current Schedule 5 Polihexanide entry and create a new Schedule 6 entry.

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/reasons-scheduling-delegates-interim-decision-and-invitation-further-comment-joint-accs-acms-february-2015>

## • GHS Labelling & Schedule Poisons Labelling

*Editor:* GHS Hazardous Chemicals labels do NOT exempt your dispensary, industrial, laboratory or manufacturing labelled poison products from labelling as Schedule Poisons.

Poisons Standard 2015 Part 2 1.5.4 (1)(b) page 18, only covers Schedule Poisons not applying to poisons IF “labelled in accordance with Safe Work Australia’s National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC: 2012(1994)]”.

The Schedule Poisons Committee has overlooked problem since January 2012. It has now become significant issue as there is an increasing number of GHS labelled poison products per Part 2 1.5.4 that have incorrectly assumed they are exempt from the Schedule Poisons labelling requirements.

On the 25 March 2015, I sent an email to alert the Scheduling Committee to this problem, which needs to be fixed ASAP.

## Food Chemical Issues

### • A1098&99: Enzyme Processing Aid Applications

16 Jan 2015: Both Enzymes are sourced from genetically modified strains of Bacteria, and each can perform various functions to produce Protein ingredients for food and beverages. FSANZ undertook a safety assessment on the Enzymes and concluded there are no public health and safety risks associated with the proposed use. Comment closed 27 Feb 2015.

[A1098 – Serine Protease \(Chymotrypsin\) as a Processing Aid \(Enzyme\).](#)

[A1099 – Serine Protease \(Trypsin\) as a Processing Aid \(Enzyme\).](#)

For both applications the Applicant claims the purpose of using these Enzymes is the hydrolysis of Peptide Bonds in Proteins to produce smaller Proteins and Peptides of smaller length with various functionalities. Enzyme treatment is an alternative approach to Acid and Alkaline Hydrolysis and heat treatment to produce Protein Hydrolysates.

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/media/Pages/Call-for-submissions-on-two-processing-aid-applications.aspx](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/media/Pages/Call-for-submissions-on-two-processing-aid-applications.aspx)

### • A1108: Rebaudioside M as an Intense Sweetener

The purpose of Application A1108 is to include Rebaudioside M in the list of permitted Steviol Glycoside products used as intense sweeteners.

Steviol Glycosides are permitted for use as intense sweeteners and are considered safe for inclusion in food provided they are used at levels at or below that outlined in the regulation.

Rebaudioside M, also known as Rebaudioside X, has been identified as a minor Steviol Glycoside within the Stevia Rebaudiana Bertoni (S. Rebaudiana) plant. Notably, Rebaudioside M is presently not listed as one of the Steviol Glycosides that may be included with other Steviol Glycosides to make up the set assay limit of at least 95% total Steviol Glycosides.

In comparison to existing Steviol Glycosides, Rebaudioside M-containing preparation provide greater sweetness potency and better taste properties.

[A1108 Executive Summary](#) (6 page pdf)

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1108-RebaudiosideM-SteviolGlycosideIntenseSweetener.aspx](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1108-RebaudiosideM-SteviolGlycosideIntenseSweetener.aspx)

- **P1016: Hydrocyanic Acid in Apricot Kernels & other Foods**

16 Dec 2014: This Proposal considered an amendment to the Food Standards Code for Hydrocyanic Acid in raw Apricot Kernels, foods derived from them and potentially other foods. Comment closed 10 Feb 2015.

FSANZ's risk assessment indicated that consumption of raw Apricot Kernels, both unhulled (with skin) and hulled (without skin), poses an acute public health and safety risk for consumers.

There have been reports of poisoning in Australia, New Zealand and other countries (Canada, United Kingdom and Europe) following consumption of raw Apricot Kernels. In May 2011 and July 2014, single consumers, in Queensland and Western Australia, respectively, were hospitalised after consuming raw Apricot Kernels with high levels of HCN.

The draft food regulatory measure prohibits the sale of raw Apricot Kernels, both unhulled (with skin) & hulled (without skin), under Standard 1.4.4 – Prohibited & Restricted Plants and Fungi. This prohibition would also apply to any substance derived from raw Apricot Kernels, with some exceptions, but does not prevent apricots containing Raw Apricot Kernels from being added to food or offered for sale as a food.

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/proposalp1016hydrocy5438.aspx](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/proposalp1016hydrocy5438.aspx)

- **Rejected: A1039 - Low THC Hemp as a Food**

16 Dec 2014: The Review of this Application sought to approve the use of Cannabis sativa with low levels of Tetrahydrocannabinol, in both seed and seed oil, as a food.

The Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation (Forum) requested that FSANZ review its decision to approve the draft variation arising from Application A1039 on the grounds that the Draft Standard: **A/** did not protect public health and safety; and, **B/** was difficult to enforce or comply with in both practical or resource terms.

The Forum has rejected the draft variation approved by FSANZ arising from the following Application.

The reasons for the rejection have been published on the Forum's website at:

[www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/foodsecretariat-communicues.htm](http://www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/foodsecretariat-communicues.htm).

Several concerns were raised by some Forum Members, including law enforcement issues, particularly from a policing perspective in relation to roadside drug testing as well as that the marketing of Hemp in food may send a confused message to consumers about the acceptability and safety of Cannabis.

A number of Forum Members were concerned about information still required on a number of issues, including Cannabidiol levels, in order to make a fully informed decision.

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/applicationa1039lowt4708.aspx](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/applicationa1039lowt4708.aspx)

- **P1027: Managing Low-level Ag & Vet Chemicals without Maximum Residue Limits**

16 Dec 2014: The food is not listed in Schedule 1 of Food Standard 1.4.2 (Maximum Residue Limits), but the chemical is. Comment closed 10 Feb 2015.

Under certain circumstances, for example, due to spray drift or in some rotational crop situations, 'inadvertent' or 'adventitious' residues may be found in food commodities following legitimate use of an agvet chemical. Foods containing low levels of residues with no MRL are illegal for sale; even if the residue poses a very low or no risk to public health. The zero tolerance approach places a significant burden on industry and jurisdictions.

This Proposal has been prepared to consider an approach that sets MRLs for 'all other foods' to address the inadvertent presence of low level chemical residues in food commodities that were not treated with a specific agvet chemical product.

The zero tolerance approach would still apply to chemicals not already listed in Schedule 1 of Standard 1.4.2 as well as veterinary medicines, niche products and/or highly toxic chemicals with low health-based guidance values.

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1027.aspx](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1027.aspx)

- **Food Packaging: Updates on Bisphenol A (BPA)**

The USA Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) current perspective, based on its most recent safety assessment, is that BPA is safe at the current levels occurring in foods. Based on FDA's ongoing safety review of scientific evidence, the available information continues to support the safety of BPA for the currently approved uses in food containers and packaging.

From: [www.fda.gov/Food/IngredientsPackagingLabeling/FoodAdditivesIngredients/ucm064437.htm](http://www.fda.gov/Food/IngredientsPackagingLabeling/FoodAdditivesIngredients/ucm064437.htm)

- **Bisphenol A Exposure – No Consumer Risk**

European Food Safety Authority's (EFSA's) comprehensive re-evaluation of Bisphenol A (BPA) exposure and toxicity concludes that BPA poses no health risk to consumers of any age group (including unborn children, infants and adolescents) at current exposure levels.

From: [www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/150121.htm](http://www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/150121.htm)

## Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

### • Changes to Stockfeed and Petfood Regulation

A number of changes to the Agvet Code Regulations commenced on 5 March 2015 to exclude certain types of animal feed for both stock and companion animals from the scope of the APVMA's regulation.

To be excluded from registration with the APVMA, an animal feed product must be one that is fed to, and voluntarily consumed by, an animal and meet specified requirements in relation to ingredients, manufacturing, labelling and claims. These products are referred to as excluded nutritional or digestive (END) products.

To be excluded, products must pass [four separate tests](#) –

[http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/stockfood\\_decision\\_flowchart.pdf](http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/stockfood_decision_flowchart.pdf)

1. ingredients: the product must not contain certain ingredients, such as antibiotics; and all ingredients must be on at least one of the specified list of substances that are generally recognised as safe (the 'GRAS' lists);
2. manufacturing systems: the product must be made to one of a number of specified quality assurance (QA) systems;
3. labelling: the label must contain specified information about the product; and
4. claims: any claim that the product treats a disease, condition or injury must be backed up by high quality scientific evidence, accessible to the supplier.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/13021>

### • Simple Changes to Product Details is Now Easier

1 Jan 2015: People can make minor changes to details of an APVMA registered product without having to register a new product.

The following information for an existing APVMA registered product can be varied:

- name of manufacturer of an active constituent
- distinguishing name (name in the register)
- label name (marketing name)
- net contents within the approved range—for example where 250 ml and 750 ml products are approved, a 500 mL
- removal of a use
- name and site address of each manufacturer (agricultural only)
- label as a result of either varying the net contents statement or removal of a use

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/12846>

### • Proposal: Clove Oil Active to Not Require Eval'n

24 March 2015: The APVMA is proposing to add Clove oil to the list of Active Constituents Not Requiring Evaluation.

Clove Bud Oil CAS 8000-34-8; Clove Leaf Oil CAS 8015-97-2; Clove Stem Oil CAS 8015-98-3; Eugenol CAS 97-53-0.

Comment until 28 April 2015 to [chemistry@apvma.gov.au](mailto:chemistry@apvma.gov.au).  
Chemistry and Manufacture Section, ph: 02-6210-4936

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/13556> & APVMA Gazette  
[http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette\\_24032015.pdf](http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette_24032015.pdf)

### • APVMA Active Constituent: Halauxifen-Methyl

Halauxifen-Methyl is a novel Picolinic Acid herbicide belonging to a member of the Pyridine Carboxylic Acid family and possesses auxin-like properties, where the herbicide binds to Protein receptor sites that normally regulate plant processes.

It will be used in products to control broadleaf weed in cereal crops such as wheat, barley, triticale and oats.

Common Name: Halauxifen-Methyl; CAS Name: methyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-2-pyridinecarboxylate; CAS No: 943831-98-9; Minimum Purity: 930 g/kg; Formula: C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>11</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>; MW: 347.17 g/mol; Chemical Family: Pyridine Carboxylic Acid; Mode of Action: Synthetic Auxin.

Halauxifen-Methyl is not currently in the SUSMP. The Delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Health has made a delegate only decision, that Halauxifen Methyl does not require Scheduling and therefore should be included in Appendix B of the SUSMP, along with an implementation date of 1 October 2014.

Appendix B: Substances considered NOT to require control by Scheduling.

Enquiries: Director, Chemistry & Manufacture Section, Scientific Assessment & Chemical Review Program, APVMA. Phone: 02 6210 4936, Email: [enquiries@apvma.gov.au](mailto:enquiries@apvma.gov.au)

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 16 Dec 2014 p18.  
<http://apvma.gov.au/node/12831>

## Dangerous Goods

- **NTC: Submissions on the UN18 Amendments**

4 Feb 2015: The Australian National Transport Commission (NTC) invited stakeholder feedback by 28 Feb 2015, on proposed changes to dangerous goods law to incorporate:

**a/ UN18 Amendments**, and **b/ Clarifications & Corrections** identified by competent authorities.

The proposed changes incorporate Amendments from the 18<sup>th</sup> edition of UN Model Regulations and other minor issues raised by State and Territory competent authorities. The proposed Amendments are expected to improve consistency with air and sea transportation and to improve the clarity of existing legislative requirements.

The *Transport of Dangerous Goods Laws Amendment Package No. 3* amends the Transport of Dangerous Goods Laws. **Schedule 1:** amends the *Model Subordinate Law on the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road or Rail*. **Schedule 2:** makes miscellaneous amendments to ADG Code 7.3. **Schedule 3:** amends ADG7 to give effect to amendments made by the 18<sup>th</sup> edition of the UN Model Regulations.

[www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/\(D678810D-FCAA-42F7-A62A-439C5DCB293D\).pdf](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(D678810D-FCAA-42F7-A62A-439C5DCB293D).pdf) (42 pages)

[Australian Dangerous Goods Code Edition 7.4 \(Draft\)](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/%289C5BCA57-EFE2-45BF-9413-DA176CAD3A52%29.pdf) (814 pages, with marked up changes. **Blue Text:** NTC Editorial process;

**Red Text:** UN Amendments

[www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/%289C5BCA57-EFE2-45BF-9413-DA176CAD3A52%29.pdf](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/%289C5BCA57-EFE2-45BF-9413-DA176CAD3A52%29.pdf)

There are 3 submissions you can download at: [www.ntc.gov.au/submissions/history/?rid=73972&pid=1163](http://www.ntc.gov.au/submissions/history/?rid=73972&pid=1163). 1/ [PACIA](#), by Nick Zovko (3 pages), 2/ [Accord](#), by Catherine Oh (3 pages), & 3/ [Toll Group](#), by Debra Kirk (2 pages).

The Package was considered by the Transport and Infrastructure Senior Officials Committee (TISOC) on 27 March 2015.

Enquiries: ph: 03 9236 5000; email: [enquiries@ntc.gov.au](mailto:enquiries@ntc.gov.au); website: [www.ntc.gov.au](http://www.ntc.gov.au)

From: [www.ntc.gov.au/submissions/](http://www.ntc.gov.au/submissions/)

- **19th Revised Ed. UN Orange Book: Changes**

4 Mar 2015: Amendments to the Eighteenth Revised Edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations. These changes will create the 19th Revised edition of the UN Orange Book:

<http://www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2014/dgadm/ST-SG-AC10-42a1e.pdf> (37 pages)

The 19th Edition will be available later in 2015 as hard copy and free to access electronic file.

Via: [www.chcs.org.uk/email-forum.htm](http://www.chcs.org.uk/email-forum.htm) free email Q&A Forum

- **WA Guidance - Ammonium Nitrate on the Road  
Minimising the Explosion Risk**

Each year, about 2.5 million tonnes of Ammonium Nitrate is transported by road from Australian manufacturing plants and ports to mine sites for conversion into bulk explosives. This type of ammonium nitrate is classified as UN 1942 – AMMONIUM NITRATE. It is mostly produced as a low-density porous prill for conversion into Ammonium Nitrate fuel oil explosive (ANFO). However, some product is a granulated high-density material for conversion into UN 3375 – AMMONIUM NITRATE EMULSION or SUSPENSION or GEL, intermediate for blasting explosives.

From WA Resource Safety Matters Feb 2015 magazine at: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/16917.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/16917.aspx) then select the: [Safety Alerts and Guidance Section](#) (17 pages)

- **WA Guidance: Sodium Cyanide on the Road**

The annual world production of Sodium Cyanide is about 500,000 tonnes, of which Australia contributes about 160,000 tonnes from two plants — one in Gladstone, Queensland, and a local plant in Kwinana. In Australia, nearly all Sodium Cyanide is used by the gold-mining industry. The Sodium Cyanide is transported as either a solid or in a 30% solution.

This WA Guidance provides an overview that discusses: Understanding Cyanide; Australia's Safety Record; Mandated Safety Measures To Prevent Toxic Exposures; Emergency Response Considerations; Voluntary Safety Measures; Australian Loss-Of-Containment Incidents Involving Sodium Cyanide; Containment Systems For Sodium Cyanide.

Plus has photos of Composite Intermediate Bulk Containers (CIBCs) for UN 1689 SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID; Portable Tanks or Isotainers for UN 3414 SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION; and Sparge Tanks for UN 1689 SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID.

From WA Resource Safety Matters Feb 2015 magazine at: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/16917.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/16917.aspx) then select the: [Safety Alerts and Guidance Section](#) (17 pages)

- **Lightning Storms Can Light Up Dangerous Goods**

4 Feb 2015: Severe lightning storms present risks to operators of flammable Dangerous Goods and Explosives.

The WA Department of Mines and Petroleum recommends operators suspend loading and unloading of flammable Dangerous Goods (for example petrol) when severe lightning storms are in the vicinity. And all tank openings are closed during a lightning storm if it is safe to do so.



Information on Dangerous Goods can be found at:

[www.dmp.wa.gov.au/6628.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/6628.aspx).

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105\\_21288.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105_21288.aspx)

## • NSW: Dangerous Goods Annual Notifications

From 2015, Dangerous Goods fall under the Work Health and Safety (WHS) laws, Schedule 11 of the WHS Regulation and be known as 'Hazardous Chemicals' notifications.

Businesses now only have to notify WorkCover NSW once, and only make further notifications IF there are any significant changes to Dangerous Goods stored or handled. Preparation of the mandatory on-site WHS manifest, which lists quantities and locations of Dangerous Goods is also simplified.

A new Guide providing information about "Notifications for Schedule 11 Hazardous Chemicals and Abandoned Tanks" is available at: [www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/19247/notification-hazardous-chemicals-guide-1610.pdf](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0005/19247/notification-hazardous-chemicals-guide-1610.pdf)

From: [www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/news/media-release/squiz-test-4](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/news/media-release/squiz-test-4) (News 18 Dec 2014)

And: [www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/licences-and-registrations/notifications-and-permits/dangerous-goods-notifications](http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/licences-and-registrations/notifications-and-permits/dangerous-goods-notifications)

## • Monash Freeway Chemical Spill, 12 Nov 2014

Specialist Hazardous Materials Firefighters in fully enclosed gas suits stabilised a chemical spill which closed the Monash Freeway at the Heatherton Road overpass.

A drum of highly flammable Aviation Fuel which was leaking, was made safe. The fuel was being transported in a truck also carrying other highly dangerous chemicals.

Firefighters in fully enclosed gas suits worked successfully for several hours to prevent the chemicals mixing or igniting. The leaking fuel was decanted, while the other chemicals were secured and transported later in the day.

A passing car had alerted the truck driver to the chemical leak who then pulled over and alerted emergency services.

From: <http://news.cfa.vic.gov.au/news/monash-freeway-chemical-spill.html>

## • ACT Change to Dangerous Substances Laws

1 Jan 2015: The ACT Government has made changes and updates to the legislation, now in force. A copy of the amended legislation is available at: [www.legislation.act.gov.au/si/2004-56/current/pdf/2004-56.pdf](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au/si/2004-56/current/pdf/2004-56.pdf). (209 pages)

From: AIDGC Dec 2014 [www.aidgc.org.au/news-and-events](http://www.aidgc.org.au/news-and-events)

## Environmental Notes on Chemicals

### • Stockholm Convention: HBCD Amendments

The HBCD amendment entered into force for most Parties on **26 November 2014**, except for the European Union on the 21 Aug 2015 and those Parties which might opt out, or for those Parties which had submitted the declaration for opting-in to any amendments, at the time they submitted their instruments of ratification of the Convention. For a listing of each participant go to:

From: <http://chm.pops.int/Countries/StatusofRatifications/Amendmentstoannexes/tabid/3486/Default.aspx>

### • WA EPA Bulletin on Hydraulic Fracturing

19 Dec 2014: This WA EPA Bulletin Discusses Hydraulic Fracturing for onshore natural gas from shale and tight rocks and clarifies the regulatory framework and potential environmental impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing activities.

This Bulletin focusses on those activities and potential environmental impacts specifically related to Hydraulic Fracturing, which have not routinely been assessed by the WA EPA. It replaces advice issued in 2011 (EPB 15) and reflects how the regulation around the industry has evolved over the past few years.

Hydraulic Fracturing, commonly known as Fracking, is a process that uses fluids and other materials that are pumped under high pressure into gas bearing rock formations in order to open fractures or cracks to create a path for the gas to flow.

The majority of onshore petroleum exploration activity interest in WA is for shale and tight gas.

The WA EPA Environmental Protection Bulletin No. 22 Hydraulic fracturing for onshore natural gas from shale and tight rocks is available at: [www.epa.wa.gov.au/Policies\\_guidelines/envprotectbulltn/Pages/default.aspx](http://www.epa.wa.gov.au/Policies_guidelines/envprotectbulltn/Pages/default.aspx)

<http://edit.epa.wa.gov.au/EPADocLib/EPB22-Fracking-171214.pdf> (11 pages)

From: [www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105\\_21182.aspx](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105_21182.aspx)

### • NSW EPA: Open Cut Coal Mine Blast Fumes

24 Feb 2015: NSW Environment Protection Licences held by open cut coal mines in NSW will all be amended by July 2015, to include a new condition prohibiting the emission of blast fumes that are likely to cause offence to members of the public.

NSW EPA Chief Environmental Regulator Mark Gifford said: “Blast fumes occur when small variations in blast conditions, blasting products and geological factors combine to cause incomplete combustion and produce gases including Nitrogen Oxides which often have a distinctive orange colour.”

“The NSW EPA has worked with the mining and explosives industries to reduce the incidence of blast fume emissions. This included working with them to produce a Code of Practice for Blasting to guide mining operators.” “Despite this, offensive blast fumes that impact on the community continue to occur,” Mr Gifford said.

The new licence condition states: ‘offensive blast fume must not be emitted from the premises’.

The condition allows mines to continue managing challenging blast situations by temporarily blocking public access to the blast fume area, including adjoining roads.

From: [www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia15022401.htm](http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia15022401.htm)

## • Risks from Herbicide Drift: \$1M Crop Damage

9 Dec 2014: The NSW EPA urged local landholders to be aware of the risks and potential impact of herbicide drift and to use herbicides carefully, after a Tenterfield farmer’s million dollar tomato crop was damaged.

At: [www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia14120901.htm](http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia14120901.htm)

## • Draft Prescribed Industrial Waste Classifications

19 Jan 2015: The draft EPA Victoria Prescribed Industrial Waste (PIW) classifications propose to classify two materials as a non-PIW when they present low risk to human health and the environment. Comment closed 27 Feb 2015.

– The [Draft Tallow and Used Cooking Oil Classification](#) proposes to classify tallow and used cooking oil as non-PIW for the purpose of re-use, recycling and biodiesel production, provided appropriate measures are in place to prevent pollution to the environment.

– The [Draft Drilling Mud Classification](#) recognises uncontaminated drilling mud as non-PIW, provided the requirements and management options outlined in the document are followed.

From: [www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/january/19/epa-seeks-views-on-draft-classifications](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/january/19/epa-seeks-views-on-draft-classifications)

## • NEPM (Ambient Air Quality): Submissions

23 Dec 2014: A variation to the Ambient Air Quality National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) is being proposed to update the air quality standards in relation to particles. This reflects the latest scientific understanding and will allow for an adequate level of health protection against the impacts of particle air pollution for the Australian community.

141 non confidential individual Submissions can now be downloaded from the website below. Examples of a Form Letter (approx. 420 received) and of the Environmental Justice Australia postcard (approx. 40 received) can also be downloaded. Submissions closed 10 Oct 2014.

From: [www.environment.gov.au/protection/nepc/nepms/ambient-air-quality/variation-2014](http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/nepc/nepms/ambient-air-quality/variation-2014)

And: [www.nepc.gov.au/news/2014/12/23/proposed-variation-ambient-air-quality-nepm-submissions](http://www.nepc.gov.au/news/2014/12/23/proposed-variation-ambient-air-quality-nepm-submissions)

## • Proposed National Clean Air Agreement

March 2015: Australian Environment Ministers have agreed to work towards establishing a National Clean Air Agreement by 1 July 2016 to ensure that the community continues to enjoy clean air and to address impacts on human health and the environment.

March 2015 Discussion Paper: [Working Towards a National Clean Air Agreement - Discussion Paper](#) (19 pages)

Recent events, such as the Hazelwood coal mine fire near Morwell in Victoria’s Latrobe Valley, have further highlighted the impact and extent of community concern relating to air pollution. Furthermore there are specific areas of concern to local communities including Sulfur Dioxide emissions from the Anglesea power station in Victoria and emissions of Particulate Matter (PM) and other pollutants in the Hunter Valley in New South Wales. .

There are multiple drivers that run the risk of accelerating air pollution in Australia, including population growth, urbanisation and increasing demands for transportation and energy consumption.

### Questions:

- 1/ Do you agree with the proposed goal, purpose, principles and scope as a basis for the National Clean Air Agreement?
- 2/ What, in your view, do you consider as a high priority air quality issue(s) that could be considered under the National Clean Air Agreement?
- 3/ Can you provide suggestions for cooperation/partnerships and/or knowledge, education and awareness for the purpose of assisting governments to manage air quality?

Submissions close on 17 April 2015.

Email to: [Airquality@environment.gov.au](mailto:Airquality@environment.gov.au)

From: [www.environment.gov.au/protection/air-quality/national-clean-air-agreement](http://www.environment.gov.au/protection/air-quality/national-clean-air-agreement)

## Standards & Codes

- **Stds – [www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/](http://www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/)**

**AS 3786:2015: Smoke Alarms Using Scattered Light, Transmitted Light or Ionization.** Specifies requirements, test methods and functional criteria for smoke alarms that operate using scattered light, transmitted light or ionization, intended for household or similar residential applications. Published 16 Feb 2015, 59 pages, pdf (personal use) \$159.08, hardcopy \$176.76.

**BS EN 374-2:2014: Protective Gloves Against Dangerous Chemicals and Micro-Organisms - Part 2: Determination of Resistance to Penetration.** Published 31 Jan 2015, 14 pages, pdf (personal use) \$181.44, hardcopy \$107.73.

**PD ISO/TS 14072:2014: Environmental Management - Life Cycle Assessment - Requirements and Guidelines for Organizational Life Cycle Assessment.** Published 31 Jan 2015, 38 pages, pdf (personal use) \$350.79, hardcopy \$208.28.

**PD CEN ISO/TS 80004-1:2014: Nanotechnologies - Vocabulary - Part 1: Core Terms.** Published 31 Jan 2015, 16 pages, pdf (personal use) \$217.73, hardcopy \$129.28.

- **Drafts – [www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/](http://www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/)**

**DR AS 2809.3:2015: Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods - Road Tank Vehicles for Compressed Liquefied Gas** (Revision of AS 2809.3—2008). Published 19 Mar 2015, 18 pages, pdf (personal use) free, hardcopy \$23.81. Comment closes 21 May 2015.

**DR AS 2809.4:2015: Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods - Tankers for Toxic and Corrosive Cargoes** (Revision of AS 2809.4—2001). Published 18 Mar 2015, 18 pages, pdf (personal use) free, hardcopy \$20.24. Comment closes 20 May 2015.

**ISO/DIS 14004: Environmental Management Systems - General Guidelines on Principles, Systems and Support Techniques.** Published 19 Feb 2015, 59 pages, pdf (personal use) \$80.70, hardcopy \$89.66.

**ISO/DIS 16975-1.2: Respiratory Protective Devices - Selection, Use and Maintenance - Part 1: Establishing and Implementing a Respiratory Protective Device Programme.** Published 21 Jan 2015, 67 pages, pdf (personal use) \$80.70, hardcopy \$89.66.

**ISO/DIS 18158: Workplace Air – Terminology.** Published 20 Jan 2015, 38 pages, pdf (personal use) \$80.70, hardcopy \$89.66.

**ISO/FDIS 16961: Petroleum, Petrochemical and Natural Gas Industries - Internal Coating and Lining of Steel Storage Tanks.** Published 19 Feb 2015, 50 pages, pdf (personal use) \$52.87, hardcopy \$58.75.

**ISO/FDIS 765: Pesticides Considered Not to Require Common Names.** Published 11 Feb 2015, 94 pages, pdf (personal use) \$275.49, hardcopy \$306.10.

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

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

- **NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)**

**NFPA 58:** Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code

**NFPA 400:** Hazardous Materials Code.

**New FAQ for NFPA 704.** The NFPA 704 “Diamond” provides a method for warning emergency responders of the hazards they could encounter during a spill or fire involving a hazardous material in the USA.

<http://nfpatoday.blog.nfpa.org/2015/02/new-faq-for-nfpa-704-available-for-download.html>

How USA OSHA's HazCom 2012 hazard classification numbers may impact NFPA 704 ratings can be viewed as a comparison of the two systems on an NFPA / USA OSHA [Quick Card](#) available for download.

The list of NFPA documents open for public comment are at:

[www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/list\\_of\\_codes\\_and\\_standards.asp?list=publicinput](http://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](http://www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/nfpa-news)

Continued

## Seminars, Conferences, Courses

- **Fundamentals of Process Safety: 13 April, Perth**

ICHEME Course 13-17 April 2015. Will benefit staff at all levels in an organisation keen to develop or improve their knowledge of process safety, hazards, risk and their management.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$3990 incl GST

From: <https://www.icheme.org/shop/events/courses/2015/australia%20and%20nz%202015/fundamentals%20of%20process%20safety%20-%20perth.aspx>

- **Know Cancer Risks at Work: 18 May, Sydney**

A national forum in Sydney 18 May 2015, highlighting prevention and elimination of Occupational Cancer Risks in Australia. Cost Early Bird \$120, from 28 April \$150.

From: [www.sia.org.au/calendar/event.asp?ContentID=know\\_cancer\\_risks\\_at\\_work\\_event](http://www.sia.org.au/calendar/event.asp?ContentID=know_cancer_risks_at_work_event)

And: [www.cancerwa.asn.au/prevention/childcare-schools-workplaces/know-cancer-risks-at-work/](http://www.cancerwa.asn.au/prevention/childcare-schools-workplaces/know-cancer-risks-at-work/)

- **Hazards Australasia 2015: 26-27<sup>th</sup> May, Qld**

Process Safety Conference, Brisbane. Cost \$1370.

From: [www.icheme.org/hazardsaus2015](http://www.icheme.org/hazardsaus2015)

- **HazMat 2015: 16-17<sup>th</sup> June 2015, Sydney**  
**“Information, Understanding, means Safety”**

HazMat 2015 will be held in Sydney (at the Australian Technology Park), on 16&17<sup>th</sup> June 2015. The HazMat 2015 Conference Brochures are available at: [www.fpaa.com.au/events/hazmat.aspx](http://www.fpaa.com.au/events/hazmat.aspx) or

Please contact Events Department, FPAA,

ph: 03-9892-3131 Email: [Events@fpaa.com.au](mailto:Events@fpaa.com.au).

- **ChemCon: Asia 2015: 15-18<sup>th</sup> June, Hong Kong**

A key International Conference on Chemical Control Legislation & Trade. €2350, + €300 for symposiums on the 19<sup>th</sup> June 15. ChemCon Asia 2015's Registration Form at:

[www.chemcon.net/download\\_form.php?id=registration\\_2015hk](http://www.chemcon.net/download_form.php?id=registration_2015hk)

From: [www.chemcon.net/upcoming\\_asia.shtml](http://www.chemcon.net/upcoming_asia.shtml)

- **HAZOP Study for Team Leaders & Team Members**  
**Melbourne 7-9<sup>th</sup> July 2015**

A course using examples from a range of operations, including the petroleum, petrochemicals, fine chemicals and pharmaceutical industries, providing effective training for both team leaders and team members in the HAZOP technique.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$3990 incl GST

From: <https://www.icheme.org/shop/> and select Categories – “Courses” & Keyword – “Melbourne”.

- **AIDGC 2015 Conference: 4 Sept 2015, Sydney**

“Safety in Design” [www.aidgc.org.au/news-and-events](http://www.aidgc.org.au/news-and-events)

- **PACIA 2015 National Conference: 27-29 Oct, Melb**

The October 2015 PACIA National Conference, in Melbourne, will tackle issues and ideas to strengthen the industry's competitiveness and build a strong future for Australia.

From: [www.pacia.org.au/events/nationalconference](http://www.pacia.org.au/events/nationalconference)

**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](mailto:Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au)

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