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Hazardous Substances

• USA EPA: Final Risk Assessment for NMP

23 Mar 2015: The USA EPA released the final risk assessment for N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP), a chemical commonly used to remove paint and other coatings. The assessment identified risks to pregnant women and women of childbearing age, who have high exposure to NMP through paint or other coating removal.

The USA EPA is considering a range of possible voluntary and regulatory actions to address risks from the use of NMP-containing paint and coating removal products.

For details go to: www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/riskassess.html

[Peer Review Report](#) (68 page pdf); [Web Fact Sheet on NMP](#)

[Final Risk Assessment \(March 2015\)](#) (281 page pdf)

From: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/bd4379a92ceceecac8525735900400c27/87d434efbaf9ab2985257e1100706ea8!OpenDocument>

• EU: Some Classification & Labelling Consultations

Cadmium Nitrate CAS [10325-94-7](#), [CLH Report](#); Cadmium Hydroxide CAS [21041-95-2](#), [CLH Report](#); Cadmium Carbonate CAS [513-78-0](#), [CLH Report](#);

Nicotine (ISO); 3-[(2S)-1-Methylpyrrolidin-2-Yl] Pyridine CAS [54-11-5](#), [CLH Report](#);

Spiroxamine (ISO), 8-tert-Butyl-1,4-Dioxaspiro[4.5] Decan-2-Ylmethyl(Ethyl)(Propyl)Amine CAS [118134-30-8](#), [CLH Report](#);

2,3-Epoxypropyl Methacrylate CAS [106-91-2](#), [CLH Report](#);

3,3'-Dicyclohexyl-1,1'-Methylenebis(4,1-Phenylene) Diurea CAS [58890-25-8](#), [CLH Report](#);

Hexaflumuron (ISO), 1-(3,5-Dichloro-4-(1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethoxy) Phenyl)-3-(2,6-Difluorobenzoyl) Urea CAS [86479-06-3](#), [CLH Report](#);

Penthiopyrad (ISO), (RS)-N-[2-(1,3-Dimethylbutyl)-3-Thienyl]-1-Methyl-3-(Trifluoromethyl) Pyrazole-4-Carboxamide CAS [183675-82-3](#), [CLH Report](#)

Silver Zinc Zeolite (Zeolite, LTA Framework Type, Surface Modified with Silver and Zinc Ions) CAS [130328-20-0](#), [CLH Report](#).

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

Editor: The CLH Reports contain useful toxicity evaluations.

• CSB: Draft Caribbean Petroleum Investigation

[Draft June 2015 Report](#) (96 page pdf): The incident occurred on 23rd Oct 2009. Key issues discussed are: Tank Overfill Prevention; Community Impact; Hazard Assessment; Safety Management System; Regulation Gaps.

On the night of 23 Oct, 2009, a large explosion occurred at the Caribbean Petroleum Corporation (CAPECO) facility in Bayamón, Puerto Rico, during offloading of gasoline from a tanker ship, the *Cape Bruny*, to the CAPECO tank farm onshore. A 5-million gallon aboveground storage tank (AST) overflowed into a secondary containment dike. The gasoline spray aerosolized, forming a large vapour cloud, which ignited after reaching an ignition source in the wastewater treatment (WWT) area of the facility. The blast and fire from multiple secondary explosions resulted in significant damage to 17 of the 48 petroleum storage tanks and other equipment onsite and in neighbourhoods and businesses offsite. The fires burned for almost 60 hours. Petroleum products leaked into the soil, nearby wetlands and navigable waterways in the surrounding area.

From: www.csb.gov/public-preview-of-caribbean-investigation-report---final-product-will-be-voted-on-at-june-10th-public-meeting/

And: www.csb.gov/caribbean-petroleum-refining-tank-explosion-and-fire/

• NZ: Toxic Fumes and Confined Spaces

16 Feb 2015 WorkSafe NZ: Don't be blasé about toxic fumes and confined spaces. Waterproofing company Gunac Hawke's Bay Limited has been fined \$33,750 and ordered to pay reparation of \$2,500 after one of its employees was overcome by toxic fumes.

The worker was applying a bitumen-based product called Novaglass rapid primer to the inside of a grain silo at an egg farm near Hastings, NZ, at the time of the incident in April 2014. He was wearing a respirator, but did not have a solvent filter available and so used a dust filter. That meant he was exposed to the toxic solvent fumes.

The worker spent more than six hours working by himself on the silo, and was found unconscious and unresponsive on the bottom of the silo near the end of the work day. He was taken to Hawke's Bay Hospital where he was diagnosed as suffering from the toxic effect of carbon monoxide and "other gases, fumes and vapours". He was discharged later that same day.

From: www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/news/releases/2015/dont-be-blase-about-toxic-fumes-and-confined-spaces

- **NZ: Metal Recycler Fined After Explosion reveals Health and Safety Failings**

21 May 2015 WorkSafe NZ: Metal recycler National Steel Limited has been fined NZ\$23,500 after an explosion on 17 July 2013 at their Hobill Avenue plant in Wiri, NZ, revealed a catalogue of health and safety failings.

An investigation revealed the company was not adequately managing a range of hazards. There was no effective inspection system for identifying gases or liquids in tanks, cylinders or other containers sent for shredding. An inspector also found a fuel tank in the boot of a car just as it was about to be fed into the shredder.

From: www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/news/releases/2015/metal-recycler-fined-after-explosion-reveals-health-and-safety-failings

- **Glyphosate Monograph Scheduled for July 2015**

2 June 2015: WHO IARC announced that the Monograph on Glyphosate is scheduled for online publication in July 2015. The remaining Monographs of volume 112 will be published subsequently.

From: <http://monographs.iarc.fr/>

Chemical Management

- **USA GHS Hazard Communication 1 June 2015**

Interim Enforcement Guidance for USA OSHA Hazard Communication 2012 (HCS 2012), 1 June 2015 effective date.

This memorandum is to provide additional, interim guidance on the Hazard Communication 2012, 1 June 2015 effective date. OSHA provided related guidance in its [9 February 2015 Memorandum](#) which described the Agency's enforcement position for Manufacturers, Importers, and Distributors that have not received classification and SDS information from upstream Supplier(s) on which it intends to rely for classification of its product before 1 June 2015. The February 9th memo explained that in this situation, enforcement discretion would allow for limited continued use of HCS 1994-compliant MSDSs and labels provided that the Manufacturer or Importer exercised reasonable diligence and made good faith efforts to comply with HCS 2012 prior to 1st June.

In these limited situations, Manufacturers and Importers must promptly create HCS 2012-compliant labels within six months after they develop the updated SDS. All containers shipped after the six-month period must be labelled with an HCS 2012-compliant label.

Effective Dates:

<https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/effectivedates.html>

From: https://www.osha.gov/dep/enforcement/hcs_guide_052015.html

- **EU 1 June 15: Req'ts for the Compilation of SDSs**

L 132/10 Official Journal of the European Union 29.5.2015.

New Annex II Part A sets out the requirements that the supplier shall fulfil for the compilation of a Safety Data Sheet (SDS) that is provided for a substance or a mixture.

New Annex II Part B sets out the 16 Headings and the required subheadings for an SDS to be acceptable in the EU.

From: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:JOL_2015_132_R_0004

where I selected the 24 page English pdf.

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:32015R0830&from=EN>

- **The EU CLP & USA 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 & USA process and then have a further 18 months to get our Australian change to the GHS fully in place.

We can now expect rapidly improving SDSs and Labels out of the EU USA, Asia and India, as there is now no reason to continue preparing SDS and Labels to old systems.

BUT this will mean Australian industry will need to give feedback to overseas Manufacturers / Suppliers to ensure the correct GHS classifications are used for every product, & they arrive in Australia correctly labelled to the GHS, so we don't have additional & expensive labelling costs in Australia.

- **ECHA: Reducing Animal Skin Sensitisation Tests**

27 April 2015: Advice for registrants on skin sensitisation testing helps reduce animal tests.

The 3 new non-animal test guidelines each address a specific key event in the adverse outcome pathway for skin sensitisation, describing the main biological steps in skin sensitisation. They are relevant for many registrants preparing for the 2018 REACH registration deadline and, if used correctly, can replace the need to use animal test methods.

[Information note on new skin sensitisation methods – ECHA's EU/OECD test methods](#)

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/advice-for-registrants-on-skin-sensitisation-testing-helps-reduce-animal-tests

• Assessing Read-Across – How ECHA does It

26 May 2015: Read-Across is the most commonly used alternative to testing chemicals on animals under the EU REACH. The Read-Across Assessment Framework (RAAF) is being produced by ECHA to make sure that its experts evaluate Read-Across cases consistently.

“This is the first time that we are explaining how we evaluate read-across cases.” “Given the scientific complexity of the issue, this is not easy reading, but the scientists preparing read-across justifications will find it invaluable,” says Geert Dancet, ECHA’s Executive Director.

Read-Across can help to avoid unnecessary testing on vertebrate animals. It works by using test results of a particular property of a substance from analogous substances to predict that property for the target substance.

[Read-across Assessment Framework](#) [38 page pdf]

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/assessing-read-across-how-echa-does-it

• Ban on Waste Tyre Exports to China & Vietnam

3 June 2015: New Zealand tyre exporters are being advised that China and Vietnam have classified waste tyres as a hazardous waste and have banned their importation.

The Basel Convention controls the movement of hazardous waste between countries, and the disposal or recycling of hazardous waste.

Information Sheet: www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Information_sheet-Ban_on_waste_tyre_exports_to_China_and_Vietnam.pdf

If the tyre has no operational life left, then we would regard it as a waste tyre. It’s possible that other Basel signatories may prohibit the importation of waste tyres in the future.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Ban-on-waste-tyre-exports-to-China-and-Vietnam.aspx

• Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry

26 May 2015: The Andrews Labor Government today reopened the [Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry](#) to get to the bottom of community health concerns following the 2014 fire and consider rehabilitation at the Latrobe Valley’s coal mines.

The Terms of Reference address concerns of a spike in deaths following the fire, as well as the option of mine rehabilitation at all three coal mines in the Latrobe Valley - Hazelwood, Yallourn and Loy Yang.

Separate Terms of Reference will focus on recommendations to minimise the risk of fire at Alcoa’s Anglesea coal mine, which closes at the end of August 2015.

Terms of Reference: <http://hazelwoodinquiry.vic.gov.au/read-the-terms-of-reference/>

Public Submissions: <http://hazelwoodinquiry.vic.gov.au/public-submissions/>

From: <http://hazelwoodinquiry.vic.gov.au/> and www.vic.gov.au/news/hazelwood-mine-fire-inquiry-a.html

Editor’s Comment: I intend to make input from the perspective that the loss of specialist technical knowledge at the Hazelwood Mine (in this case the low level knowledge that sprinklers are required to be in place and running at all times to keep the brown coal wet), has caused the fire.

Also, that the tertiary education system in Australia no longer maintain courses in such technical specialist areas as hazardous chemicals management at the senior scientist or engineer level, which makes it difficult for the Hazelwood Mine to source such knowledge. The ongoing numbers per specialist course unit are not sustainable under the current funding model, and thus need alternative funding.

• REACH: A New Consumer Exposure Example

11 May 2015: Under the EU REACH, registrants have to assess exposure and risk from a substance which becomes part of an article (so-called article service life) ; this applies to a substance which fulfils the specified criteria. They also have to report the conditions of safe use in the exposure scenario. ECHA has published the example, as registrants have often not addressed this assessment in their registration dossiers.

The example illustrates the level of knowledge and expertise required to make sure that exposure estimation tools are correctly used. It also demonstrates how the limitations within the models can be addressed and how they can be reflected in the exposure scenarios for the Chemical Safety Report (CSR).

– [An Example of Consumer Exposure to Substances in Articles](#) (34 page pdf). ECHA has developed a series of examples of Exposure Scenarios that cover industrial, professional and consumer use and an illustrative example of a Chemical Safety Report (CSR). *Semi-volatile substance (hereafter called Substance A) used in adhesives or binders to produce wooden panels or boards.*

– [Guidance on Information Requirements and Chemical Safety Assessment. Chapter R.15: Consumer Exposure Estimation](#) (Note: This Oct 2012 Chapter R.15 is currently undergoing a review) (61 page pdf)

– [Chesar - Chemical Safety Assessment and Reporting Tool](#) (website - Chesar is an application developed by ECHA to help companies carry out their Chemical Safety Assessments (CSAs) and prepare their Chemical Safety Reports (CSRs) and Exposure Scenarios (ES) for communication in the supply chain.)

– [Practical Examples of a Chemicals Safety Report and Exposure Scenarios](#) (website)

– [Evaluation Report](#) (50 page pdf - This is ECHA's sixth annual report on evaluation, covering the experience of evaluating dossiers in 2013 and providing recommendations to current and future registrants. It shows how the Agency can improve the quality of Europe's chemical knowledge and safety information, and how registrants can help in this cause.)

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/new-consumer-exposure-example-helps-companies-to-comply-with-reach

• REACH: Reproductive Toxicity Tests Changes

The European Commission has recently replaced the two-generation reproduction toxicity test with the extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (EOGRTS).

EOGRTS allows companies you to gather rich toxicological information. It is capable of detecting effects which may be due to certain endocrine disrupting modes of action. It also offers the possibility to examine developmental neurotoxicity and developmental immunotoxicity in the same study.

In addition, the method has the potential to reduce the number of animals needed.

From: [ECHA Newsletter. April 2015](#)

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

• NZ: Classific'n, Labelling, SDSs, etc Submissions

80 submissions were received by the end of Feb 2015.

Editor: I've scanned through 11 of these submissions. They consistently want NZ to harmonised with Australia and the EU.

Links to some Submissions that caught my attention:

[Submission No.10 - NZ Institute HS Management](#)

[Submission No.17 - Haztech Environmental](#)

[Submission No.20 - DanGoods Training & Consultancy Ltd](#)

[Submission No.24 - Greencap NAA](#)

[Submission No.32 - 3M New Zealand Ltd](#)

[Submission No.38 - Plastics & Chemicals Industries Assoc'n](#)

[Submission No.42 - IMCD Australia Limited](#)

[Submission No.60 - Australia NZ Industrial Gas Assoc'n](#)

[Submission No.69 - Ecolab Pty Ltd](#)

[Submission No.71 - Accord Australasia](#)

[Submission No.77 - Unilever Australasia](#)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/hsno-reform/get_involved/Pages/Classification-labelling-safety-data-sheets-packaging-submissions.aspx

• NZ: Importer & Manufacturer Info: Submissions

The NZ EPA had received 39 submissions on their proposal to require certain contact information from those who import or manufacture hazardous substances, when comment closed in early May 2015.

From the May 2015 NZ EPA "The Bulletin" at:

<http://email.shoutpoint.co.nz/campaigns/reports/viewCampaign.aspx?d=r&c=B73A8E59887924CE&ID=FAF8A5ACE72FAD562540EF23F30FEDED&temp=False>

[Consultation Document](#) (pdf 430 kb) at:

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/Proposal_for_an_EPA%20Notice_for_Importers_and_Manufacturers.pdf

40/ 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.

51/ Under the proposed amended NZ EPA (Information) Notice all (non-exempt) 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 EPA considers represent high risk substances.

53/ The NZ EPA has a risk-based approach to compliance management, which means that it seeks to focus its compliance effort where the greatest risks exist.

54/ To implement that strategy for its proposed new hazardous substances responsibilities, the EPA needs to understand the potential risk associated with each individual HS importer and manufacturer, and that means knowing (amongst other things) the hazardous substances that each business imports or manufactures.

Submissions that raised cost issues (particularly for Question 7 with the proposed additional information) were:

[Sub. No.10 - Cosmetic Toiletry & Fragrance Association of NZ](#)

[Sub. No.11 – Exec. Officer Manufacturing & Industry Groups](#)

[Sub. No.12 - Direct Selling Association of New Zealand](#)

[Sub. No.18 - 3M New Zealand](#)

[Sub. No.28 - Plastics & Chemicals Industries Assoc'n \(PACIA\)](#)

[Sub. No.30 - Accord Australasia](#)

[Sub. No.31 - New Zealand Paint Manufacturers Association](#)

[Sub. No.32 - Reckitt Benckiser \(Australia\) Pty Limited](#)

[Sub. No.38 - Aqcam](#)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/hsno-reform/get_involved/Pages/Info_subs.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". It is good to see the above comment on this "Additional Information".

• Labelling "Hazardous" Domestic Products That are not Scheduled Poisons.

There is no written advice from any Australian Authority, Industry or Professional Association of how to best manage labelling of "Hazardous" domestic products that are not Schedule Poisons.

You can take a Common Law approach, that if you know you have a GHS Hazardous Chemical to the Australian criteria or to the full UN GHS criteria or you have a Hazard that needs to be alerted, that you label with these hazards.

To decide for equivocal situations you will need to carry out a Risk Assessment for each product.

There are some domestic products that we don't label the containers with hazards/risks, such as alcoholic beverages, for example the Flammable Liquid hazard and the possible Eye Irritation hazard from a splash, from high % Ethanol containing Brandies and Whiskies.

I'm not aware of any Code of Practice that has been prepared by any Australian organisation. Maybe the ACCC should have a Code for this "hazardous" product labelling scenario?

From: *Jeff Simpson, Editor*

• ACTRA e-Newsletter 2015 Autumn Edition

Items include: 1/ ACTRA Workshop on Air Pollution – TBA July 2015; 2/ Cancer Cluster Investigations; 3/ So you thought Endocrine Disruption in fish was irreversible! 4/ Another Reason to Put Down those Cigarettes! 5/ Reflections on the Annual Meeting of the U.S Society of Toxicology; 6/ IARC Classification of Outdoor Air Pollution; 7/ Specific Toxicant News; 8/ Annual Scientific Meeting; 9/ Student Prize 2015 – submissions close 1 Sept 2015.

Newsletter: <http://actra.org.au/images/ACTRA%20eNewsletter%20-%20Autumn%202015.pdf> (12 pages)

From: <http://actra.org.au/news.html>

• Haztech Environmental - new website

Editor: I have created a simple website which is designed to enhance networking, include key websites, and to cover information & issues I am concerned about. There are 2010-2013 back copies of this newsletter available, which once downloaded, are searchable. In early 2016 I will add the 2014 editions. Please have a look and suggest issues worth including. Website: www.haztech.com.au

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Apr-June 15

I've scanned through the 2 April 2015 – 2 June 2015 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

[2 April 2015:](#) 1/ USA OSHA finds violations in investigation of explosion at Alabama-based US Steel Corp. that killed two workers, severely burned another. USA OSHA inspectors determined that the explosion was caused by opening and closing a high-pressure valve containing Oxygen and Hydrated Lime.

[4 May 2015:](#) 1/ USA OSHA issues final rule to protect construction workers in confined spaces; 2/ Pennsylvania environmental services company fined USA\$490K for exposing 3 workers to asbestos hazards; 3/ New York-based A. Hyatt Ball Co. Inc. cited for exposing workers to fire, explosion and chemical hazards.

[15 May 2015:](#) 1/ Four DuPont workers killed by Methyl Mercaptan gas could have been saved with proper protections

[2 June 2015](#): 1/ USA OSHA's revised Hazard Communication requirements in effect as of 1 June; 2/ USA OSHA renews alliance to protect workers in automotive repair industry.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS Reforms

26 May 2015: Reforms to NICNAS were announced that streamline the assessment process for industrial chemicals to reduce the regulatory burden on the sector, while also ensuring Australia's robust safety standards are maintained. The reforms are intended to ensure that the level of assessment of industrial chemicals is proportionate to the potential risks they pose.

The reforms involve:

- rebalancing pre- and post-market regulatory requirements to match the indicative risk profile of a new chemical
- streamlining the existing risk assessment process for new and existing chemicals
- greater utilisation of international assessment materials
- more appropriate compliance tools

The reforms will be implemented by the Office of Chemical Safety within the Department of Health. Work on the reforms will commence immediately and be fully implemented by 1 September 2018.

The Australian Government has decided that the cost of implementation of reforms will be recovered from industry in line with the Commonwealth's cost recovery guidelines (July 2014). Costs will be recovered over a seven year period. The majority of the costs will be recovered after the reforms have delivered a significantly reduced regulatory cost environment.

[Discussion Paper](#) (8 pages) on options to recover the costs of implementing the reforms through increases in the NICNAS registration charge.

The reforms will achieve a significant reduction in regulatory costs to the Australian industrial chemicals industry and also implement elements of the Prime Minister's Industry Innovation and Competitiveness Agenda, specifically the increased use of trusted international assessment materials.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/nicnas-reforms

• NICNAS Reform Discussion Paper: Details

The primary objective of the Reforms is to refocus the efforts of NICNAS on higher risk chemicals.

There will be easier entry for lower risk chemicals that are new to the Australian market, which will reduce costs to industry and encourage the use of safer chemicals. This will be balanced by a more focused regulatory effort on chemicals that are expected to have a greater risk to human health and the environment.

For new chemicals with an expected **very low risk (Class 1)**, there will be immediate entry. Pre-defined categories of **low risk (Class 2)** chemicals will be allowed immediate entry following industry self-assessment and pre-market notification to NICNAS. New chemicals that are considered to be of **medium or high possible risk (Class 3)** will still need to be notified and assessed by NICNAS before being available for use in Australia. An Assessment Certificate will still be necessary before the introduction of Class 3 chemicals.

The faster introduction of lower risk chemicals provides an incentive to introduce safer new industrial chemicals to replace more hazardous existing chemicals.

Although very low and low risk chemicals will be subject to fewer pre-market requirements, the current level of human health and environmental protection will be maintained by an increase in post-market audits.

The different classes of chemicals will be determined by the amount of risk a chemical is predicted to carry. The **predicted risk** is a combination of the **inherent hazard properties** of the chemical (such as whether it causes skin irritation or has long term effects) **and** the **level and type of expected exposure** it has (for example, for how long and at what concentration people or the environment may be exposed to the chemical).

The approach to determining the criteria for hazard and exposure bands for the risk matrix is outlined in the Regulatory Impact Statement, but the details will be subject to stakeholder consultation during the implementation of the reforms.

There will also be improvements to the process of assessing chemicals already on the market in Australia (existing chemicals). The prescriptive Priority Existing Chemicals (PEC) assessment process will be replaced with a more concise assessment process, focused on particular concerns about a chemical.

Cost Recovery: The NICNAS registration charge will increase to recover the costs of implementing the reforms. Stakeholders will be consulted on the way in which changes to the NICNAS registration charge will be implemented. Please see the consultation pages on the NICNAS website for details.

There are two scenarios proposed in addition to standard NICNAS fees. **Option 1:** An additional charge for levels B, C & D of \$100, \$500 and \$5000 OR **Option 2:** An additional equal charge for levels B, C & D of \$939.

Editor: As ALL businesses will have a much easier ability to bring in new chemicals, such as a Self Assessed Polymer of Low Concern that currently costs \$4100, my suggestion is:

Option 3: (a hybrid) with A+\$62=\$200, B +\$195=\$600, C+\$1020=\$3000, D+\$2900=\$22700) which seems to me a fair approach for Level A businesses, fairer to Level B businesses than Option 2, and fairer to Level D businesses than Option 1. Level C businesses then have the same approx. 50% increase in costs as for A & B businesses.

Note: Comment on the fee structure closes at noon, 12 June 2015. Email: nicnas.consultations@nicnas.gov.au.

Implementation Dates: Some of the proposed changes are anticipated to take effect from 1 Sept 2016, with full implementation by 1 Sept 2018.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/word_doc/0016/16018/NICNAS-Reforms-CR-Discussion-Paper.docx (8 pages)

And: www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/nicnas-reforms/nicnas-reform-announcement-questions-and-answers

• PACIA Concern about Regulatory Reform Costs

PACIA cautiously welcomes the Government's finalisation of the review of the scheme for regulating industrial chemicals, NICNAS, -but remains concerned that additional costs will be imposed on industry before any reductions in regulatory burden are achieved.

"Members welcome the Minister's announcement of potential savings of \$23 million each year but are concerned at potential regulatory cost increases," PACIA CEO, Ms Samantha Read said.

"However, we note that most of these costs will be recovered once substantial savings have been achieved."

"The burdens currently imposed by the NICNAS scheme operate as a significant disincentive for companies seeking to introduce new often safer and more environmentally friendly chemical technologies," Ms Read said.

"Our members are hopeful that these reforms will reduce the cost of the regulatory scheme, precluding the need for additional costs to be recovered from industry" said Ms Read.

From: www.pacia.org.au/mediacentre/additional_costs_of_regulatory_reform_concern_australian_chemistry_industry_-_27_may_2015

• Accord Media Statement on NICNAS Reform

27 May 2015: The Cosmetic, Hygiene and Specialty Products Industry welcomes the Government's industrial chemicals reform announcement, but expresses some reservations about the proposed costs.

"It is encouraging that the Government is laying down plans to streamline chemical assessment. Such a move has been long overdue as the current framework throws a substantial barrier in the way of innovation, new technologies and a smooth pathway to market," Accord Executive Director Bronwyn Capanna said.

"Everyday products have been the losers under the current regulatory system which is poorly targeted and treats chemical ingredients of low hazard in much the same manner as those of high hazard."

"Assistant Minister Nash's announcement of a 'move to a more proportionate risk-based framework' for assessment of chemicals is strongly welcomed by industry."

"Reduced complexity, red tape and streamlined pathways to the market for low-risk everyday products can go hand in hand with essential health, safety and environment protection. There is no doubt about this."

"Accord has previously strongly endorsed the Government's policy of accepting trusted international standards."

"Industry should not be expected to bear all of the costs for improving the system."

Excerpts from the Accord Media Release:

http://accord.asn.au/index.php?aam_media=3694

• Structural Change: Chemical Assessment Functions

Tender Closed 2 March 2015: ATM ID PRI-00003282

Chemicals and plastics regulation is a key area of regulatory reform because of concern about inconsistency, complexity and fragmentation of regulation leading to inefficient assessment and management of chemical risks.

Despite previous efforts, chemicals and chemical products are still regulated in five broad categories at a national level, depending on their use in industrial, agricultural and veterinary, therapeutic, cosmetic or food applications. These different regulatory requirements are administered by various agencies.

The tenderer will undertake a 24 week consultancy to:

- identify the costs and benefits of structural change to Commonwealth chemical assessment functions and any subsequent impacts on the chemicals regulatory framework;
- investigate how to improve responsiveness of agencies at all levels of government in setting appropriate controls on the use, transport and storage of chemicals following their assessment;

- c) explore opportunities to improve interactions between regulators across jurisdictions; and
- d) identify opportunities for greater efficiency and cost savings in the operation of the framework.

From: <https://www.tenders.gov.au/?event=public.atm.showClosed&ATMUUID=3885B8DB-9E36-8EEF-E2C0B040EE1E881D>

Editor: The company that won this tender is: Pegasus Economics, ACT, at www.pegasus-economics.com.au.
 Contact: Roger Fisher RFisher@pegasus-economics.com.au

• **Update: 13th Tranche IMAP Assessments**

13th Tranche Inventory Multi-Tiered Assessment & Prioritisation (IMAP) Assessments became available on the 24th April.

Comment is due by the 19th June 2015. Note: As these spreadsheets include all the Tranches select 13 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 247 entries in these Tier II Human Health Assessments are already included on the HSIS. Twenty Three of them don't have any amendments suggested; the remaining 224 entries all have HSIS / GHS HCIL / SUSMP additions or amendments suggested.

Recommended for 9 Additional SUSMP entries and their suggested SUSMP Schedule No.s or Prohibition (X):

Benzene, 1-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-2-Methoxy-4-Methyl-3,5-Dinitro-	CAS 83-66-9	X
1-Naphthalenol	CAS 90-15-3	S6
2,7-Naphthalenediol	CAS 582-17-2	S6
1,3-Benzenediol, 2-Methyl-	CAS 608-25-3	S6
Phenol, 4-Amino-3-Nitro-	CAS 610-81-1	S6
Ethanol, 2-[(4-Amino-2-Chloro-5-Nitrophenyl)Amino]-	CAS 50610-28-1	S?
3,5-Pyridinediamine, 2,6-Dimethoxy-, Dihydrochloride	CAS 56216-28-5	S?
1,3-Benzenediamine, 4-Ethoxy-6-Methyl-, Dihydrochloride	CAS 113715-25-6	S?

Recommended for Tier III Assessment:

9,10-Anthracenedione	CAS 84065-1
2-Propenoic Acid, Ethyl Ester	CAS 140-88-5

[Anionic Surfactants with Limited Data Availability](#)

CAS No.s: 1462054-0; 25167-32-2; 28519-02-0; 66161-62-4; 68298-17-9; 68630-97-7

[Anthraquinone-Based Dyes with Limited Data Availability](#)

CAS No.s: 1220-94-6; 116-85-8; 82-28-0; 1594-08-7; 2475-44-7; 2475-46-9; 4395-65-7; 13556-29-1; 17354-14-2; 17869-07-7; 20241-76-3; 22366-99-0; 56524-77-7; 67905-56-0; 114565-66-1; 86722-66-9

[By-Products from Distillation Residues](#)

CAS No.s: 202148-88-7; 202148-89-8; 202148-90-1; 202148-91-2; 203588-70-9; 203588-71-0

[Chemicals with Limited Data Availability that may be Used in Hair Dyes in Australia](#) CAS No.s: 477-73-6; 632-99-5; 95-85-2; 6373-74-6; 59320-13-7; 69825-83-8; 95576-89-9; 95576-92-4; 100418-33-5; 104333-00-8

[Chemicals with Limited Data Availability that may be Used in Hair Dyes Overseas](#)

CAS No.s: 92-44-4; 99-98-9; 537-65-5; 108-73-6; 119-34-6; 93-05-0; 95-83-0; 81-88-9; 2610-11-9; 2870-32-8; 2973-21-9; 5131-58-8; 6065-27-6; 6219-73-4; 10228-03-2; 12221-69-1; 14268-66-7; 17672-22-9; 29785-47-5; 37279-54-2; 50982-74-6; 57524-53-5; 68015-98-5; 83803-98-9; 83803-99-0; 89959-98-8; 102767-27-1; 104333-03-1; 117907-42-3; 122252-11-3; 135043-65-1

[Nitromusks](#) CAS No.s: 145-39-1; 116-66-5; 81-14-1; 81-15-2

Recommended to Restricted to Only Essential Uses:

[Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonates \(PFAS\) \(>C8\) and Their Direct Precursors](#) CAS No.s: 17202-41-4; 67906-42-7; 68391-09-3

Currently, it is recommended that the chemicals in this group be restricted to only essential uses for which no suitable or less hazardous alternatives are available; Further risk management will be determined as part of IMAP Tier II Environment assessment report

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

Regulatory Measures to Restrict Proposed:

[Indirect Precursors to Perfluorooctanesulfonate \(PFOS\)](#) 59 CAS No.s:
 Strategies considered, plus encourage use safer chemistry.

[Short-Chain Perfluorocarboxylic Acids and their Direct Precursors](#) CAS No.s: 307-24-4, 21615-47-4, 2706-90-3, 68259-11-0, 375-22-4, 336-59-4.

No specific Australian use, import, or manufacturing information was identified for the chemicals in this group.

13th Tranche Tier II Health 247 Assessments Spreadsheet:

www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-19-May-2015.xlsx

13th Tranche Tier II Environment 65 Assessments Spreadsheet:

www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-24-Apr-2015.xlsx

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

Email: imap@nicnas.gov.au

Comment by 19 June 2015 via: 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

• Draft PEC Report on Butyl Benzyl Phthalate

NICNAS Draft PEC Report — Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP) is out for comment until 30 June 2015.

The chemical BBP is a member of the group of chemicals commonly known as phthalates, used ubiquitously as plasticisers (which make other substances more pliable) worldwide. The chemical is not manufactured in Australia. It is introduced into Australia both in finished products (or articles) and in mixtures for local formulation and processing.

While there is no current indication of BBP being used in cosmetics in Australia, BBP can be considered as a possible substitute for other Phthalates that are subject to regulation (e.g. Diethylhexyl Phthalate (DEHP) and Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP)), based on its properties, functions and uses. In this case, exposure to BBP, which is currently low, could increase. Possible substitution of BBP for hazardous Phthalates should be prevented by imposing a similar regulatory measure on all Phthalates classified as toxic to reproduction (e.g. DEHP, DBP and BBP).

Based on the assessment findings, NICNAS is recommending that BBP be considered for listing in Schedule 10/Appendix C of the Poisons Standard (SUSMP) to limit potential public exposure, including young children, to BBP from its possible use in cosmetics.

Queries: Ms Lorna Gutierrez ph: 02-8577-8863

email: imap@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-no.-c-06-tuesday,-02-june-2015/special-notice/draft-PEC-report-butyl-benzyl-phthalate

• NICNAS: Two Secondary Notifications Drafts

Secondary Notification Assessment Report on **Fluorosurfactant FC-4430** for Public Comment to 30 June.

The chemical was declared as requiring Secondary Notification in the Nov 2013 Chemical Gazette, based on proposed increases in import volume and new uses. The chemical was originally assessed for use as a surfactant in applications such as corrosion-resistant coatings, and will now also be used in trade and consumer paints and adhesives, formulated ink products for industrial applications, and for export only, insulation foam manufacturing.

Draft Report (59 page docx):

www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0014/16016/Draft-SNA-report-Fluorosurfactant-FC-4430.docx

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-no.-c-06-tuesday,-02-june-2015/special-notice/publication-of-secondary-notification-assessment-report-on-fluorosurfactant-fc-4430-for-public-comment

Secondary Notification Assessment Report on **Carbamic Acid, N-[(Butylthio)Thioxomethyl]-, Butyl Ester** (Chemical in Reagent S-10104 Promoter). Public Comment to 30 June.

The chemical was declared as requiring Secondary Notification in the November 2014 Chemical Gazette, based on the availability of additional information relating to adverse effects of the chemical on human health. The chemical is used as a froth generating agent in the mineral processing industry, and no new uses were identified during the Secondary Notification assessment.

Draft Report (57 page docx):

www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0013/16015/Draft-SNA-Report-Chemical-in-Reagent-S-10104-Promoter.docx

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-no.-c-06-tuesday,-02-june-2015/special-notice/publication-of-secondary-notification-assessment-report-on-carbamic-acid,-n-butylthiothioxomethyl,-butyl-ester-chemical-in-reagent-s-10104-promoter-for-public-comment

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Poisons Standard (SUSMP) 7 - with an Index

1 June 2015: SUSMP No.7 is the current edition. It incorporates a number of new changes to the Poisons Standard 2015. These amendments principally involve changes to existing entries, and the inclusion of a small number of specified substances in the Poisons Standard for the first time.

A number of these changes were made for the following substances: Diethylene Glycol Monobutyl Ether; Mercaptoacetic Acid; 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-Octadienal Isomers (Citral, Geranial And Neral); Diethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether; AOD-9604 (CAS No. 221231-10-3); CJC-1295 (CAS No. 863288-34-0); 5 Growth Hormone Releasing Peptides; Hexarelin; Ipamorelin; Benzylamine; Pantoprazole; Cyclizine; Pomalidomide; Enzalutamide; Cannabidiol; 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, bis(2-Methoxyethyl) Ester (DMEP); 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, bis(2-Methylpropyl) Ester (DiBP); Alkoxyethanols (C1-C2) and their Acetates; Benzidine-congener based Dyes; C. I. Acid Black 29; Fenpyrazamine; Fluopyram; Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime; 1,4-Benzenediamine, 2-Nitro-; 2-Cyclohexylphenol; Gamma Butyrolactone; Oxalic Acid (soluble Oxalates); Lemongrass Oil; Polihexanide; Phenylenediamines.

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

www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015L00749/Download

www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015L00749/54eea7e9-a2e6-4425-99c6-a6d3b75b4b07 (633 page pdf)

Editor: There is still a hard copy option where CanPrint Communications will print a bound A4 copy for \$36.33 plus \$10.00 postage. You access this via the ecopy link and then select the "Buy Print Copy" tab.

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, April 2015

21 April 2015: Covers

[1.1 1,4-Benzenediamine, 2-Nitro](#): Schedule 6 – Amendment: PHENYLENEDIAMINES including Alkylated, Arylated and Nitro Derivatives not elsewhere specified

[1.2 Formaldehyde Donors](#): Interpretation - "Free Formaldehyde" includes all hydrated and non-hydrated formaldehyde present in aqueous solution, including Methylene Glycol and Formaldehyde released from Formaldehyde donors.

[1.3 Methylated Spirit\(s\)](#): Schedule 5 - New Entry - METHYLATED SPIRIT(S) when packed and labelled as a 'biofuel' suitable for use in 'spirit burners'.

[2.1 Lemongrass Oil](#): Appendix B - Delete Entry

Schedule 5 - New entry - LEMONGRASS OIL in cosmetic and household cleaning preparations except in preparations containing 5 per cent or less of 3,7-Dimethyl-2,6-Octadienal.

[2.2 Polihexanide](#): Schedule 5 - Delete Entry

Schedule 6 - New Entry. POLIHEXANIDE except:

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/reasons-scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-april-2015-chemicals>

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Mar 2015

27 March 2015: Covers .

[1.1 Summary of final decisions](#)

[1.2 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis\(2-methoxyethyl\) ester \(DMEP\) and 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis\(2-methylpropyl\) ester \(DiBP\)](#): **New Appendix C/Schedule 10 entries**: DI(METHYLOXYETHYL) PHTHALATE & DIISOBUTYL PHTHALATE for cosmetic use.

[1.3 Alkoxyethanols \(C1-C2\) and their acetates](#): **New Schedule 7 entries**: 2-METHOXYETHANOL and 2-ETHOXYETHANOL and their acetates **except** in preparations containing 0.5 per cent or less.

[1.4 Benzidine-Congener Based Dyes](#): **New Sched. 7 entry**

[1.5 C. I. Acid Black 29](#): **Amendment to Sched. 7 entry**

[1.6 Fenpyrazamine](#): **New Schedule 5 entry**

[1.7 Fluopyram](#): **New Schedule 5 entry**

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

Amendment to Schedule 6 entry: METHYL ETHYL KETONE OXIME **except**:

- in viscous silicone adhesives or viscous silicone sealants containing 2.5% or less of Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime; or
- in other preparations containing 1 per cent or less of Methyl Ethyl Ketone Oxime.

[2.1 Summary of final decisions](#)

[2.2 1-Butanol](#): **New Schedule 6 & 5 entries**

[2.3 1-Propanol](#): **New Schedule 6 & 5 entries**

[2.4 2-Cyclohexylphenol](#): Amendment to Schedule 9 entry

[2.5 Gamma Butyrolactone](#): New Append C/Sched 10 entry

[2.6 Oxalic acid \(soluble oxalates\)](#): Amendment to Schedule 6 entry

[3.1 Metaflumizone](#): Continue the current Sched 5 listing.

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/reasons-scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-march-2015-chemicals>

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, May 2015

5 May 2015: Covers one relevant decision.

[1.1 Allergens](#): Amend current Schedule 4 entry to ALLERGENS for Therapeutic Use. Implemented 1 June 2015.

Prior to 1 June 2015, the Schedule 4 entry for allergens covered substances in products not intended for therapeutic use and as such there was potential for substances included in other Schedules, or not scheduled, to be inadvertently captured by the current allergens entry in Schedule 4.

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/book/part-final-decisions-matters-not-referred-expert-advisory-committee>

• Comment on the Delegate's Interim Decisions

4 June 2015: This notice provides the interim decisions of the Delegate, the reasons for the decisions and invites further submissions from the applicant and parties who made valid submissions to ACCS in response to the original invitations for submissions. **Consultation closes 18 June 2015.**

[1.1 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid and its Derivatives](#)

[1.2 2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate](#)

[1.3 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-3\(2h\)-Isothiazolone](#)

[1.4 4,7-Methano-1h-Indene-5-Acetaldehyde, Octahydro-](#)

[1.5 4-Aminopropiophenone](#)

[1.6 Ammonium Cocoyl Isethionate](#)

[1.7 Babassuamidopropyl Betaine](#)

[1.8 Flupyradifurone](#)

[1.9 Metofluthrin](#)

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

Some of these are in the [Public submissions on scheduling matters referred to the ACCS#13 \(March 2015\)](#) (22 page pdf)

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-accs13-march-2015>

• Consultation on Poisons Standard Amendments

28 May 2015: The TGA is seeking comments from interested parties on the following proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard. **Consultation closes 25 June 2015.**

Amendments for consideration of the ACCS:

3-Hexanoic Acid, Cyclopropylmethyl Ester; Bicyclopyrone; Carcinogenic Amines; Clitoria Ternatea Extract; Cyclopentanepropanol, alpha, alpha-Dimethyl; Hydramethylnon; Momfluorothrin; Phenol 2-amino-6-chloro-4-nitro; Phenol 4-amino-3-methyl; Phenol 5-amino-2-methyl; Quinoline, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-8-(1-methylpropyl)

Amendments for consideration of the ACCS-ACMS:

Methylisothiazolinone; Methylchloroisothiazolinone (MCI).

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-invitation-public-comment-accs-meeting-and-joint-accsacms-meeting-july-2015>

Editor: The **Methylisothiazolinone (MI)**;

Methylchloroisothiazolinone (MCI) amendments are likely to have significant issues for domestic products that use CMI/MI as a biocide. Above 15ppm MCI/MI, products are likely to be Scheduled, due to the skin sensitising hazard.

• 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.

Update: I have been informed this is expected to go to the August 2015 Committee meeting and be in the Oct 2015 Poisons Standard.

Food Chemical Issues

• A1109: Application - Glutaminase Enzyme

An Application to permit Glutaminase derived from *Bacillus amyloliquefaciens* as a Processing Aid in the production of certain seasoning ingredients or foods used for seasoning as an alternative to the use of Monosodium Glutamate.

[Executive Summary](#) (4 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1109Glutaminase.aspx

• A1111 – Bacteriophage S16 & F01a Processing Aid

An Application seeking approval for a preparation of two bacteriophages (S16&F01a) (Salmonex™) as a Processing Aid to reduce Salmonella contamination in specific foods.

[Executive Summary](#) (3 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1111BacteriophageS16-F01asPA.aspx

• P1035 – Foods containing Alcohol: Gluten Claims

This Proposal is to permit nutrition content claims about Gluten in relation to foods (including beverages) containing more than 1.15% Alcohol by volume.

[Submissions \(zip file 7Mb\)](#) | [Late comments \(pdf 0.8 Mb\)](#)

[Call for submissions - 12 November 2014](#) (14 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1035GlutenClaimsFoodsContainingAlcohol.aspx

• Hepatitis A & Imported Ready-To-Eat Berries

May 2015: FSANZ has completed a risk statement on Hepatitis A virus & imported ready-to-eat (RTE) berries. This statement has been given to the Department of Agriculture which is the enforcement agency for imported food.

The FSANZ risk statement concluded that, Hepatitis A virus in RTE berries produced and handled under Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Good Hygienic Practices (GHP) is not a medium to high risk to public health.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/safety/Pages/FSANZ-advice-on-hepatitis-A-and-imported-ready-to-eat-berries.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• APVMA Chemical Review Priorities: Please Input

The APVMA is inviting written submissions from interested stakeholders on its chemical review priorities, including information to help build a clearer Australia-wide picture of the issues and concerns associated **with the following chemicals** that have been re-confirmed for review:

1/ Acephate; 2/ Levamisole; 3/ Aluminium Phosphide (Phosphine); 3/ Methomyl; 4/ Amitrole; 5/ Permethrin;
6/ Carbofuran; 7/ Phorate; 8/ Chlorothalonil; 9/ Picloram; 10/ Cyanazine/Simazine; 11/ Propargite; 12/ Dicofol;
13/ Second Generation Anticoagulant Rodenticides;
14/ Dithiocarbamates (including Mancozeb, Metiram, Propineb, Thiram, Zineb and Ziram); 15/ Triazole Fungicides (including Propiconazole); 16/ Fenbutatin Oxide;
17/ Trichlorfon; 18/ Hexazinone.

Information on these chemicals and the reprioritisation process the APVMA has undertaken is contained in the [Background to the Chemical Review Reprioritisation Process](#) at <http://apvma.gov.au/node/14021>.

For information contact Chemical Review: ph: 02-6210-4749.

Send your submission to: Director, Chemical Review,
email: ChemicalReview@apvma.gov.au by 30 June 2015

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/13931>

• APVMA Risk Assessment for Regulatory Effort

The APVMA has commenced a project to develop a Risk Assessment Framework for determining the appropriate Regulatory Effort to be used in assessing applications for Product Registration or Active Approval.

The aim is to identify and implement practical improvements and incorporate more efficient processes in the way the APVMA manages applications.

Send you information to:

APVMA Risk Framework Project Manager

Ph: +61 2 6210 4768, Email: Enquiries@apvma.gov.au

Employment of Risk Proportionate Chemical Regulatory Regimes in Australia and Selected International Jurisdictions (Draft), [pdf](#) and [doc](#) files. (Feb 2015, 80 pages)

The framework will be developed in the first half of 2015, with consultation expected to occur later in 2015 (around October). Depending on progress, the aim is to begin implementation from 1 July 2016. Any formal consultation undertaken for this project will be published on the APVMA [consultation page](#).

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/14291>

• APVMA Industry Information & Education Sessions

These Sessions will be held in Sydney, Melbourne and Canberra with the next Session in August 2015 in Melbourne from 8.30am to 5pm. Then a 2 day Session in Canberra in Oct or Nov 2015. The APVMA CEO will open and close each Session.

The proposed program is on the website below including: Seeking Assistance; From Preliminary Assessment to Registration; Making an Application; Computer Based Learning; Chemical Review; Regulatory Science – Strategy and Developments.

For something specific which is not offered on the program please let the APVMA know on the Registration Form available by emailing: Enquiries@apvma.gov.au

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

• APVMA: Use of International Data & Assessments

The Australian Government has set the Guiding Principle *that IF a system, service or product has been approved under a trusted International Standard or Risk Assessment, Australian regulators should not impose any additional requirements unless it can be demonstrated that there is a good reason to do so.*

15 April 2015: The APVMA have developed Criteria to clearly indicate how International Data, Standards and Assessments can be better utilised as part of the Risk Assessment processes that we are required to undertake as part of the approval of an Active Constituent, Registration of a product or approval of a label. These criteria are listed in the APVMA draft policy document: ["APVMA's Approach to Use of International Data, Assessments, Standards and Decisions" \(PDF, 465kb\) | \(RTF, 2.21Mb\)](#). (18 page Consultation Draft April 2015)

Guidance to applicants on the use of international data is outlined in ["Use of international data, assessments, standards and decisions—a guide for applicants"](#) APVMA webpage.

Consultation closes Friday 10 July 2015. Send submissions to APVMA Scientific Assessment and Chemical Review,
Email: consultations@apvma.gov.au

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/14181>

• 2012/13 US EPA Crop Re-Entry Interval Calculator

In 2012 the US EPA published a significantly revised and expanded version of the REI calculator, based on data collected by the US Agricultural Re-entry Task Force (ARTF).

The APVMA has reviewed the updated Calculator (with amendments dated March 2013) and validated the crop Transfer Coefficients (TCs) and their implementation in the calculator to the extent necessary to justify its use in Australia for assessment of worker exposure following re-entry to treated crops.

Accordingly, the OCS and the APVMA will use the revised Calculator to assess applications from chemical registrants who submit re-entry information. This technical policy change took effect from 1 May 2015.

Applicants can consult [Section 2.4.3 of APVMA's Data Guidelines](#) for further information about estimating the exposure of workers re-entering pesticide-treated crops.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/12971>

• Proposal: Cedar Oil Active to Not Require Eval'n

21 April 2015: The APVMA is proposing to add Cedar Oil to the list of Active Constituents Not Requiring Evaluation. Cedar Oil has been evaluated and has met the Criteria under Section 14A of the Agvet Code.

Cedar Oil is an extract from the Cupressaceae family, which includes true cedars, junipers, and cypresses. As a biochemical active ingredient, products containing Cedar Oil are approved as repellents in the USA. A non-toxic mode of action has been confirmed and risk assessments have accounted for the potential hazards posed by each use.

Ph: +61 2 6210 4936, Email: chemistry@apvma.gov.au

Comment closed 19 May 2015.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/14201> & APVMA Gazette

http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette_210415.pdf

• Proposal: Rosemary Oil Active to Not Require Eval'n

21 April 2015 & 9 May 2015: The APVMA is proposing to add Rosemary Oil to the list of Active Constituents Not Requiring Evaluation. Cedar Oil has been evaluated and has met the Criteria under Section 14A of the Agvet Code.

Rosemary Oil is extracted from *Rosmarinum Officinalis*, *Labiatae* and is listed on the USA EPA List of Pesticides: Minimum Risk Exemptions. To search the document please insert Document ID: EPA-HQ-OPP-2010-0305-0006 at USA EPA www.regulations.gov/.

Rosemary Oil is not toxicologically significant to humans: Journal of Food Protection, Vol. 71, No. 4, 2008, Pages 790–795 International Association for Food Protection.

Ph: +61 2 6210 4936, Email: chemistry@apvma.gov.au

Comment closed 2 June 2015.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/14201> & APVMA Gazettes

http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette_210415.pdf

http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette_05052015.pdf

• APVMA Active Constituent: Fluopyram

Fluopyram is a broad-spectrum fungicide of the Pyridinyl-Ethyl-Benzamides ('Pyramide') group with preventative, systemic and curative properties for the control of certain crop diseases. The mode of action is a Succinate Dehydrogenase Inhibitor within the Fungal Mitochondrial Respiration Chain, having penetrant and translaminar properties, and also translocated in xylem.

For resistance management purposes Fluopyram is included in the Fungicide Resistance Action Committee (FRAC) Group 7 Fungicides group.

It will be used in products intended for control of Botrytis Bunch Rot and Powdery Mildew in grapes for dried fruit production and in table grapes.

Common Name: *N*-(2-[3-Chloro-5-(Trifluoromethyl)-2-Pyridyl]Ethyl)- α,α,α -Trifluoro-O-Toluamide; CAS No: 658066-35-4; Minimum Purity: 960 g/kg; Formula: C₁₆H₁₁ClF₆N₂O; MW: 396.72 g/mol; Chemical Family: Pyridinyl Ethylbenzamides; Mode of Action: Fungicide.

The Delegate to the Secretary of the Department of Health has created a new Schedule 5 listing of Fluopyram in the SUSMP, "FLUOPYRAM **except** in preparations containing 50 per cent or less of Fluopyram".

Enquiries: Director, Chemistry & Manufacture Section, Scientific Assessment & Chemical Review Program, APVMA. Phone: 02 6210 4936, Email: chemistry@apvma.gov.au

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 7 April 2015 p23.

<http://apvma.gov.au/node/14111>

<http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/publication/14166-prs-fluopyram.pdf> (67 pages)

• Ag Chemicals & Pesticides Video Safety Alert

15 April 2015: Workcover NSW Video (2min 51sec)

Pesticides in Agriculture: SAFETY ALERT

Without proper handling, exposure to certain agricultural chemicals and pesticides and can lead to serious illness or death, often years later. It can affect you, your workers and your family. If you work with pesticides, watch this video safety alert for tips on how to stay safe.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/news/safety-alert/agricultural-chemicals-and-pesticides-video-safety-alerty2

Dangerous Goods

• NCEC Emergency Action Code 2017: Consultation

Consultation on the NCEC Emergency Action Code (EAC) list for 2017.

NCEC is currently holding its Emergency Action Code (EAC) list consultation. This aims to resolve any inconsistencies or concerns from previous versions of this quick reference tool for the Emergency Services. The results of the consultation have an effect on the EAC list, especially with regards to raising concerns that would not be resolved otherwise.

On arrival at an incident, Emergency Responders have to make very quick decisions, the consequences of which will determine the success or otherwise of the operations carried out. However, information gathering is time consuming and it is therefore often necessary for Responders to act only on the information immediately available. The Emergency Action Code (also known as the Hazchem code) was designed to cover the first vital step and give an immediate indication of any actions that could be taken should it be necessary without the use of reference materials or expert advice. However as the complexity of the EAC has grown, due to greater understanding of hazardous materials operations, it is clear that the code, as displayed on the placard, does not provide responders with all of the information contained within the Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code (EAC) List.

Suggested Changes:

(2) Alcohol resistant foam but if not available fine water spray can be used

(3) Alcohol resistant foam but if not available normal foam can be used

As some Responders can misinterpret the meaning of DILUTE in the EAC, it is suggested to:

Replace DILUTE with PROTECT IF POSSIBLE

Replace CONTAIN with PROTECT

These changes are expected to make Responders aware that, whilst certain spillages may have a lesser impact on the environment, spillages and decontamination run-off should only be washed to drain with large quantities of water, when there is an immediate threat to people.

There are 4 Ammonia based UN No.s with changes from R to X and there are 3 Ammonium Nitrate based UN No.s with changes from R to X.

To provide your feedback on the EAC and proposed changes, please complete our short survey - <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/CYYPHX>

From: <http://the-ncec.com/the-dangerous-goods-emergency-action-code-list-2015/>. Then go to the bottom of the webpage and select [click here](#).

Alerted via Desmond Waight, LinkedIn, owner of British Association of Dangerous Goods Professionals.

Editor: These are significant changes, that I see as relevant to Australia. Please make comment, so that the EAC (Hazchem in Australia) becomes more useful.

• D. Goods Emergency Action Code List 2015

The NCEC Dangerous Goods EAC List 2015

(200 pages, 5.8M pdf) includes:

- The new UN numbers (UN3507-UN3526)
- Updates for the UN Numbers which were reviewed in ADR 2015

Free pdf download [after providing your contact details](#).

From: <http://the-ncec.com/the-dangerous-goods-emergency-action-code-list-2015/>

• ECHA: C&L Inventory & Seveso III Categories

1 June 2015: ECHA has released an update of the Classification and Labelling Inventory to include the categorisation of harmonised substances according to the Seveso III Directive. This is a further step to make the C&L Inventory Database a central source of information on harmonised and self-classified substances on the EU market.

Seveso III Directive (2012/18/EU) enters into force in June 2015, fully repealing the Seveso II directive which was based on the old Dangerous Substances Directive (DSD).

The Seveso III Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents involving hazardous chemicals. Chemicals are categorised according to their hazardousness and specific rules apply to the storage and handling of them. It now applies to more than 10,000 industrial establishments in the European Union where Dangerous Goods are used or stored in large quantities, mainly in the chemical, petrochemical, logistics and metal refining sectors.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/update-of-the-c-l-inventory-with-seveso-iii-categorisation-of-substances

• WA Dangerous Goods Transport Safety: Fines

18 May 2015: Transport companies carrying dangerous goods without appropriate safety equipment can receive \$3000 on-the-spot fines for every piece of equipment missing or out of date.

“The main reason for safety equipment is to protect the driver and other road users.” “Without proper safety equipment, placarding and paperwork the risks to drivers, the public and emergency service personnel are increased.” “The majority of Dangerous Goods operators have high safety standards, but the Department will continue to target companies and individuals that do the wrong thing and put people at risk.” WA Dept of Minerals & Petroleum, Principal Dangerous Goods Officer Peter Xanthis said.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105_21578.aspx

• WA: Safety Equipment for Road Vehicles Transporting Dangerous Goods

April 2015: In the event of an accident or incident, the personnel transporting the Dangerous Goods: 1/ have a reasonable degree of protection & 2/ if practicable and safe to do so, can effectively respond to either control the situation or mitigate the effects while waiting for the arrival of emergency services or the approved emergency responder. (6 page pdf)

http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/documents/Factsheets/DGS_G_SafetyEquipmentForRoadVehicles.pdf

From: WA Dept of M&P Resources Safety www.dmp.wa.gov.au/8480_8349.aspx

• Leak of Dangerous Goods leads to £20,000 Fines

12 May 2015: A leak of corrosive Potassium Hydroxide on a UK lorry was an ‘immediate risk’ to public safety – but, after noticing it, the driver continued a 12-mile journey.

Magistrates were told that some of the 170 plastic jerricans containing 45 per cent solution of the corrosive substance had not been adequately tightened, nor securely stacked on pallets, which in turn were not adequately braced on the trailer.

It transpired, during an investigation by the UK HSE, that the jerricans had been loaded by an unsupervised contract employee, who had only started the job as a loader that week.

Both companies pleaded guilty to a single offence under the UK Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009. They were each fined UK£20,000 with costs of UK£3,438 and a UK£120 victim surcharge.

From: <http://press.hse.gov.uk/2015/leak-of-dangerous-substance-leads-to-20000-fines/?eban=govdel-images&cr=12-May-2015>

• ECHA RSD and Dangerous Goods Information

Editor: Sodium Metabisulphite CAS 7681-57-4 as the powder is not Dangerous Goods. However when a 38% solution is prepared, it is classified as UN 2693 Class 8 PG III, BISULPHITES, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, N.O.S. (SODIUM BISULPHITE 38%). Both the powder and the solution will also have the additional Hazard Statement AU or EU H031: Contact with acids liberates toxic gas. (SO₂)

The ECHA Registered Substances Database entry does NOT alert users that a 38% solution is Dangerous Goods, nor does it inform users that AU or EU H031 applies.

So always double check the information, even where a SIEF of company specialists has prepared the data.

• Limited Quantity Package Provisions: Jan 2015

Speaker presentations from the January 2015 British Association of Dangerous Goods Professionals (BADGP) Seminar are available below:

– [2015 LQ Seminar Chairman's address](#)

[LQ packages – Modal Variations](#) Desmond Waight

– [LQ Seminar Mark Spence](#)

[UN Limited quantities Keith White](#)

– [Why do we have LQ packages](#) Desmond Waight

The views expressed in these LQ presentations are those of the Presenter, and NOT necessarily of the Organisation to which they belong.

From: <http://badgp.org/events>

Editor: A useful set of LQ presentations to help us understand some of the LQ issues in Europe to help us decide how best to apply LQ transport in Australia.

Interested persons are welcome to apply to become BADGP members for £60 per year.

The BADGP members-only section provides valuable tools and information for the members of BADGP. This includes minutes of meetings, presentations from the AGMs and some information about members.

Those interested in becoming a member of BADGP, may download the application form [here](#) and mail to membership@badgp.org along with any supporting documents. In particular Dangerous Goods Qualifications held (+ last examination attended, Date & Award.)

Membership is on an individual basis and costs £60.00 per calendar year. Payment details will be provided on receipt of the membership form.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NSW Gov't Coal Seam Gas Plan

NSW GAS PLAN: Protecting what's valuable - Securing our future. [NSW Gas Plan](#) (20 page pdf)

Under the NSW Gas Plan, which sets a new framework for the state's gas industry into the future, the NSW EPA becomes the lead Regulator for compliance and enforcement of conditions of approval for all gas activities.

The NSW Government recognises that gas development in NSW concerns some of our communities, and that mistakes have been made. A reset to the approach to gas development is clearly required.

In developing the NSW Gas Plan, the Government is acting upon the independent advice of the NSW Chief Scientist and Engineer, Professor Mary O'Kane, as set out in the [Final Report of the Independent Review of Coal Seam Gas Activities in NSW](#) (23 page pdf, Sept 2014).

This Report represents 19 months of work reviewing the Coal Seam Gas Industry. The final conclusion of this work is that the risks of gas development can be effectively managed with the right regulation, engineering solutions, and ongoing monitoring and research.

Some of the key reforms include: **Protecting Key Areas; Increasing Safety Levels; Greater Consultation.**

From: www.resourcesandenergy.nsw.gov.au/energy-supply-industry/legislation-and-policy/nsw-gas-plan

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epaconnect/Issue1Mar2015.htm

• The Best Practice Manual for Dry Cleaners

21 May 2015: Vic EPA: What's the Best Way to Manage Dry Cleaning Waste?

All drycleaners produce waste. Many of the chemicals and solvents used by dry-cleaners have characteristics that are potentially harmful to people and the environment. For instance, some are toxic, combustible and contain solvent, meaning many dry-cleaning wastes are hazardous.

The [Best Practice Manual for Dry Cleaners](#) (28 page pdf) is available on Dry cleaning Institute of Australia's website and has been sent out to members of the dry cleaning industry.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/may/21/managing-dry-cleaning-waste

• Hazelwood Recovery Effort - April Update

7 May 2015: [Publication 1587](#) (1 page pdf)

Community Information: EPA Victoria continues its support for the Latrobe Valley community by monitoring air, water and soil quality; sharing its data in more user-friendly ways; and training community members to become citizen scientists and take part in a citizen science air and water quality program.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2015/may/1587

• Vic EPA: Sunshine North Asbestos Problem

27 April 2015: An Asbestos sampling program was recently completed by the EPA Victoria on behalf of the DHHS in response to community concerns in Sunshine North.

The sampling program included 50 homes within 3 km of the former site, which were selected based on age, roof type and location. Samples from settled roof space dust, soil and two indoor air spaces were collected from each home and analysed for Asbestos. Outdoor air samples were also taken from the nearby area at the same time. The methods used to conduct these tests are based on both national and international standards.

A summary of the final sampling results are currently being prepared and will soon be provided to the expert advisory group set up by DHHS. Findings and recommendations will also be provided to the community through a community open house, likely to be held in early June 2015, where residents will have the opportunity to talk with EPA, DHHS and Brimbank City Council staff.

Background: The former Wunderlich Asbestos Factory in Sunshine North closed in 1983 and was capped in 1985. It's now listed on Vic EPA's [Priority Sites Register](#) and underwent an environmental audit in 1998 when it changed its land use.

Vic EPA received reports of Asbestos behind the former Wunderlich Factory at 47 McIntyre Road, Sunshine north in early October 2014. The area of concern was a live rail reserve although public access was prohibited. Investigations confirmed the presence of Asbestos in samples from illegally dumped waste along the rail reserve. Smaller residual asbestos fibres were confirmed in material taken from the eastern side of the rail corridor, a site directly behind the Westend Markets.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/current-issues/land/sunshine-north-asbestos

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/current-issues

- **Draft Environ'I Guidelines: Solid Waste Landfills**

The NSW EPA draft second edition aims to address limitations of out-of-date legislation and policy, as well as not providing detailed treatment of a number of technical issues, and aims to provide an updated set of minimum standards for design, construction and operation of a modern landfill facility. Further details about the main changes are outlined in the [Questions and Answers](#).

Download the [Draft Environmental Guidelines: Solid waste landfills](#) (Second edition, 2015) (89 page pdf).

The NSW EPA is seeking comments from industry, government agencies and the community on the draft guidelines and welcomes any **comments by 30 June 2015** at <https://engage.environment.nsw.gov.au/draft-environmental-guidelines-solid-waste-landfills>

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/waste/landfill-sites.htm#draft

- **Contaminated Soil – Treatment and Disposal**

12 March 2015: [Publication 1589 \(Draft\)](#) (2 page pdf)

In anticipation of Contaminated Soil Treatment Facilities operating in Victoria, the EPA Victoria has released a **Draft Position Statement**. The statement focuses on offsite treatment and landfilling options for contaminated soils that cannot remain at the site of origin, and the obligation on generators of such wastes to consider the Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regulations.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2015/march/1589

- **Vic EPA Regs: Hazardous Tyre Stockpiling**

29 April 2015: Waste tyre storage facilities face tighter controls aimed at minimising the risk of hazardous fires from today, as new regulations developed by the Victorian EPA come into effect.

Storage of Waste Tyres in Victoria:

www.epa.vic.gov.au/business-and-industry/guidelines/waste-guidance/storage-of-waste-tyres-in-victoria

Waste Tyre Storage Regulatory Impact Statement:

www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/setting-standards/waste-tyre-storage-ris

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/april/29/new-regulations-put-skid-on-hazardous-tyre-stockpiling

Standards & Codes

- **Stds – www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/**

[DIN EN 16623](#) (2015-04): **Paints and Varnishes - Reactive Coatings for Fire Protection of Metallic Substrates**. Definitions, requirements, characteristics and marking. Published 1 April 2015, 44 pages, pdf (personal use) \$212.76, hardcopy \$236.40.

[ASTM E2435-05](#) (2015): **Standard Guide for Application of Engineering Controls to Facilitate Use or Redevelopment of Chemical-Affected Properties**. This Guide is not meant to be prescriptive but rather to present considerations for evaluating technologies capable of addressing potential human exposures associated with chemical-affected environmental media. Published 1 April 2015, 34 pages, pdf (personal use) \$96.48, hardcopy \$96.48.

[DIN EN 16523-1](#) (2015-04): **Determination of material resistance to permeation by chemicals - Part 1: Permeation by Liquid Chemical** under conditions of continuous contact. Published 1 April 2015, 30 pages, pdf (personal use) \$171.07, hardcopy \$190.08.

[DIN EN 16523-2](#) (2015-04): **Determination of material resistance to permeation by chemicals - Part 2: Permeation by Gaseous Chemical** under conditions of continuous contact. Published 1 April 2015, 13 pages, pdf (personal use) \$109.88, hardcopy \$122.09.

[ANSI Z88.2-2015](#): **Practices For Respiratory Protection**. Published by the American Society of Safety Engineers. Published 1 April 2015, 42 pages, pdf (personal use) \$150.32, hardcopy \$81.69.

[BS EN 12972:2015](#): **Tanks for Transport of Dangerous Goods - Testing, Inspection and Marking of Metallic Tanks**. Published 31 March 2015, 48 pages, pdf (personal use) \$392.42, hardcopy \$233.00.

[BS EN 60079-10-2:2015](#): **Explosive Atmospheres - Part 10-2: Classification of Areas - Explosive Dust Atmospheres**. Published 31 March 2015, 30 pages, pdf (personal use) \$298.24, hardcopy \$177.08.

[ASTM D4806-15](#): **Standard Specification for Denatured Fuel Ethanol for Blending with Gasolines for Use as Automotive Spark-Ignition Engine Fuel**. Published 1 April 2015, 8 pages, pdf (personal use) \$66.91, hardcopy \$80.29.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/**

[DR AS/NZS 60079.29.3](#):2015: **Explosive Atmospheres - Gas Detectors** - Guidance on **functional safety** of fixed gas detection systems. Published 2 April 2015, 1 page, pdf (personal use) Free, hardcopy Free. *Editor: No information is reproduced from IEC 60079-29-3, Ed. 1.0 (2014).*

[ISO/DIS 374-1](#): Protective Gloves Against Dangerous Chemicals & Micro-Organisms - Part 1: Terminology & performance requirements for chemical risks. Published 23 April 2015, 8 pages, pdf (personal use) \$82.42, hardcopy \$91.58.

[ISO/DIS 15012-4.2](#): Health and safety in welding and allied processes - Equipment for capture and separation of fume - Part 4: General requirements. Published 7 May 2015, 13 pages, pdf (personal use) \$82.42, hardcopy \$91.58.

[ISO/DIS 26261-4](#): Fireworks - Category 4 - Part 4: Minimum labelling req'ts and instructions for use. Published 13 May 2015, 5 pages, pdf (personal use) \$85.47, hardcopy \$94.96.

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

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

- **NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)**

Comment is sought on:

[NFPA 33-Proposed 2016 Edition](#): Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials

[NFPA 30-2015](#): Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

[NFPA 484-2015](#): Standard for Combustible Metals

[Hazardous Waste Disposal](#): (May 2015 newsletter)

[NFPA 59A-Proposed 2016 Edition](#): Std for the Production, Storage, & Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

[NFPA 58](#): Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code

[NFPA 61](#): Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities

[NFPA 497](#): Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas

[NFPA 499](#): Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas

[NFPA 654](#): Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids

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

www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/list_of_codes_and_standards.asp?list=publicinput plus checking the latest NFPA News. As part of its commitment to enhancing public safety, NFPA makes its codes & standards available for free online.

Newsletter: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/nfpa-news

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

- **AIDGC: Firefighting Foams & the Environment**

Wed 17 June 2015, Aust. Technology Park, NSW, 5-7.30pm.
Cost \$20. AIDGC members – no charge. [Info@aidgc.org.au](mailto:info@aidgc.org.au)

Dr Roger Klein and Nigel Holmes will present on the emerging issue of the potential impacts of firefighting foam on the environment.

Flyer: www.aidgc.org.au/download/aidgc-sydney-seminar-firefighting-foam-and-the-environment-17-june-2015.pdf

From: www.aidgc.org.au/news-and-events

- **HAZOP Study for Team Leaders & Team Members
Melbourne 7-9th 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”.

- **Alternative Energy Sources – Risks & Benefits**

4th Aug 2015, North Melbourne, by the RACI Vic HS&E Group plus the Vic Risk Eng Society. 4.30pm Cost <\$100.

1st July 2015 go to www.raci.org.au/events for details.

- **SETAC Australasia, 25-28 Aug, Nelson, NZ**

The 2015 Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC) Australasia Conference in Nelson, New Zealand theme is 'System Approach to Environmental Management' and recognises the continuity of environmental processes in space and time.

Program at: www.setac2015.org.nz/programme/

Registration Details: www.setac2015.org.nz/registration.cfm

Register Online at: <https://oncue.eventsair.com/setacnz15/registration/Site/Register> where you will need to create a User Account with a Password. Full Non Member \$920.

From: www.setac2015.org.nz/

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

“Safety in Design” www.aidgc.org.au/news-and-events

- **CleanUp 2015 Conference, 13-16 Sept, Melbourne**

CRC CARE brings together industry, government, science and engineering to prevent, assess & clean up environmental contamination. Program: www.crccare.com/cleanup-conference/cleanup-2013/program1

Conference Manager: Plevin & Associates Pty Ltd, ph: +61 8 8379 8222, email: events@plevin.com.au.

From: www.crccare.com/cleanup-conference/cleanup-2015

- **ACTRA Annual Scientific Meeting: 15-16 Oct**

Brisbane: The theme is "Toxicology in the 21st Century: How Does It Apply to the Water Industry?" in honour of the late Professor Michael Moore. Plus a one day workshop on 14 October with a related theme of "Sustainable Water Quality and Treatment".

Paper Submissions to Secretariat@actra.org.au closes 31 July 2015. Meeting Cost: \$xxx. Contact 0423-082-521.

For details: www.actra.org.au

- **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

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

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

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

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