

Hazmat & Environment Notes June-August 2015

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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.

ISSN: 1441-5534

Hazardous Chemicals

• CSB: DuPont La Porte Investigation Update

22 July CSB Public & Staff Meeting presentation (24 slides)

On the 15 November 2014 the Dupont La Porte Incident occurred: **a/** Four DuPont employees were killed; **b/** 24000 lbs (10 tonnes) of highly toxic Methyl Mercaptan released on & off site; **c/** The release occurred inside an enclosed building; **d/** All four employees were inside the building; **e/** Two of the four fatalities occurred during rescue; **f/** DuPont employed 300 personnel at the site.

Key Slide Issues raised to avoid such incidents were:
1/ Inherently Safer Design was not effectively applied;
2/ Enclosed Building Hazards were not effectively identified;
3/ Building Ventilation Hazards; **4/** Gas Detectors are Ineffective; **5/** Response to Alarming Detectors was not effective; **6/** Process Hazard Analysis was not effective;
7/ Ventilation has never been Evaluated;
8/ Building Safeguards were not adequate;
9/ Pressure Relief Systems were not effective.

From: www.csb.gov/presentation-from-the-csbs-july-22-business-meeting/

• Glyphosate Monograph Vol 112 – 29 July 2015

29 July 2015: WHO IARC 92 page Monograph on Glyphosate was published online. Also published were the Monographs for Diazinon, Malathion, Parathion, and Tetrachlorvinphos.

<http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/vol112/index.php>

The remaining Monographs of Volume 112 will be published subsequently.

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

• ECHA: Reproductive Toxicity Information

17 June 2015: From 1 October, ECHA will start the decision making on testing proposals on the reproductive toxicity endpoint, i.e. extended one-generation reproductive toxicity study (EOGRTS).

Registrants are encouraged to update their testing proposal on reproductive toxicity to correspond with the REACH annexes, and re-assess the information they provided for their registered substances. In particular, attention should be paid to the various study designs based on specific conditions or triggers.

Guidance IR&CSA Chapter R.7a, section 7.6
[Endpoint specific guidance \(Chapter R.7a\)](#) (updated 22/07/2015)

From Guidance: <http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/guidance-e-documents/guidance-on-information-requirements-and-chemical-safety-assessment>

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/are-you-affected-by-changes-to-reproductive-toxicity-tests-

• ECHA C&L Inv. Database & Seveso III Substances

1 June 2015 - ECHA released an update of the Classification and Labelling Inventory database to include the categorisation of harmonised substances according to the Seveso III Directive; to create a central source of information on harmonised and self-classified substances.

The Seveso III Directive lays down rules for the prevention of major accidents involving hazardous chemicals.

Chemicals are categorised according to their degree of hazard and specific rules that apply to the storage and handling of them. It now applies to more than 10000 industrial establishments in the European Union where dangerous substances 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

• USA EPA: Safer Choice Label – Fragrance-Free

The USA EPA recognizes that consumers, institutional purchasers and product manufacturers care about the use of fragrances in cleaning, personal care and other products. At the same time, we know that many fragrance materials may be associated with sensitization and allergenic responses and lack toxicological data.

The USA EPA has developed an option for a fragrance-free label that would allow purchasers to identify fragrance-free products. To qualify for the fragrance-free label, a product must first meet all requirements in the Safer Choice Standard and safer ingredient criteria. The USA EPA will review the product ingredients to ensure that the product contains no fragrance materials.

From: http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/fragrance-free_criteria.pdf (1 page)

Changes to the Standard to Implement the Safer Choice Label which includes the "Fragrance-Free" label

<http://www2.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-02/documents/safer-choice-standard-changes.pdf> (9 pages)

[Safer Choice Standard](#) (41 pages) (Updates in green)

From: <http://www2.epa.gov/saferchoice/safer-choice-criteria-fragrance-free-products>

• USA TSCA: Trichloroethylene Risk Reduction

21 May 2015: The USA EPA is initiating rulemaking under TSCA Section 6 to address the risks from Trichloroethylene (TCE), (as previously identified in the [June 2014 TCE Risk Assessment](#) (212 pages)).

Specifically, the USA EPA will determine whether the use of TCE in some commercial degreasing uses, as a spotting agent in dry cleaning, and in certain consumer products would pose an unreasonable risk to human health and the environment and what requirements may be necessary to adequately protect against such risks.

30 July 2015: The USA EPA issued a [proposed Significant New Use Rule \(SNUR\)](#) (32 pp) with a requested 60 day comment period, to require notification to the USA EPA before certain new consumer uses of Trichloroethylene (TCE) would begin or resume.

From: www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/tce.html

• OECD eChemPortal: GHS Classification Access

15 June 2015 -The OECD eChemPortal, a web portal which offers comprehensive information on chemical substances, has been updated to offer better access to chemical classifications according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

The first two data sources linked to, via this search are the

C&L Inventory Database of ECHA, and the GHS Classification results by the Japanese Government.

[eChemPortal – Global Portal to Chemical Substances Info](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/)
www.echemportal.org/echemportal/

From: www.oecd.org/env/ehs/risk-assessment/news-echem-portal-update-june-2015.htm

Editor: Further GHS Classifications can be found on the ECHA [Registered Substances Database](#) and the NZ EPA HSNO [Chemical Classification Inventory Database](#) (CCID).

Chemical Management

• NZ Hazardous Substances Update – 16 July 2015

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Hazardous_Substances_Update_July_2015.aspx

1/ NZ EPA has released the **June 2015 Report “Monitoring the Effectiveness of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996”**. It reports on harms caused to people and the environment by substances and new organisms regulated under HSNO.

Report: www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/HSNO-Monitoring-Report-2015.pdf (82 pages)

2/ New **HSNO Reform Update Section** on EPA website

See below.

3/ New **Antifouling Paint Rules** In Force from 1 July 2015:

All antifouling paints are now required to carry two new statements on their label. [Information Sheet](#) (10 pages) & [Brochure](#) (2 pages).

4/ 1 July 2015: New Rules in Force for some Insecticides.

From 1 July 2015, only specially-qualified people are able to buy many Organophosphate & Carbamate-based insecticides.

The new rules are written on the labels of these products, so anyone who uses them will be able to learn the new rules, and follow them. Go to: [Using Insecticides Safely website](#).

5/ Chemical Review Submissions (sort by 28 July 2015)

This reassessment covered changes in:

- a/ the approval name of the substance
- b/ the hazard classification(s) applied to the substance
- c/ the controls applied to the substance.

The [Application Form](#) (73 pages) containing the proposed classifications and effects on controls is still available.

E.g. Appendix 1: 93 Substances with New Information

Editor: One chemical that caught my attention is: Calcium Nitrate, Tetrahydrate CAS# 13477-34-4, which I have tried unsuccessfully in Australia to have clearly identified as NOT Dangerous Goods Division 5.1. The proposed NZ changes are in agreement with my classification as NOT Division 5.1.

6/ **Herbicide** with two new active ingredients: Halauxifen-Methyl and Florasulam. The [Application Form](#) (44 pages) is still available.

7/ **Fungicide** Esteem, which contains the new active ingredient Polyoxin D Zinc Salt. The [Application Form](#) (33 pages) is still available.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Hazardous_Substances_Update_July_2015.aspx

• **NZ: Managing Hazardous Substances Changes**

24 July 2015: This page gives details about what is planned for hazardous substance reform, and provides links to learn more about this important process.

The Health and Safety Reform Bill is currently before the NZ Parliament. The Transport and Industrial Relations Select Committee's report was tabled on 24 July 2015. The Bill will now continue its progression through the parliamentary process. (see following)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/hsno-reform/Pages/default.aspx

• **NZ Health & Safety Reform Bill: C'tee Full Report**

Health and Safety Reform Bill (192-2) (24 July 2015), Reports of committees (as reported by the Transport and Industrial Relations Committee).

[Full Report Text \[PDF 1411k\]](#) (300 pages)

The Transport and Industrial Relations Committee has examined the Health and Safety Reform Bill and recommends by majority that it be passed with the amendments shown.

“Definitions of “Risk” and “Hazard”: In clause 12, we recommend removing subclause (a) from the definition of “hazard”, and the entire definition of “risk”. We prefer the common meanings of “risk” and “hazard”, to encourage people to consider what risk means to them, in their particular circumstances. Subclause (b) of the definition of “hazard” should be retained. This is an area where clarity has been required in the past; we want to make it clear that someone's behaviour can constitute a hazard.” Page 5.

Amendments to the NZ Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996, are covered in the “Commentary”. Pages 16 & 17.

The Marked Up NZ Health and Safety Reform Bill is on page 27 to page 300.

From: www.parliament.nz/en-nz/pb/sc/documents/reports/51DBSCH_SCR64556_1/health-and-safety-reform-bill-192-2. Then go to Downloads.

Editor: I suggest searching on “Hazardous Substance”.

• **NZ Cosmetic Products now labelled for Nano**

1 July 15: Notification of Nanomaterials on Cosmetics Labels came into force, following the July 2012 amendments to the Cosmetic Products Group Standard.

[Cosmetic Products Group Standard \(amended July 12\)](#) (154p) Schedule 2D: Transition Provisions – Amend'ts 2012 (p 26)

Page 7 “Schedule 1 (8) All ingredients present in the form of Nanomaterials shall be clearly indicated in the list of ingredients. The names of such ingredients shall be followed by the word – (nano), in brackets.

Exemption from labelling requirements for free samples or testers.”

Any person intending to import or manufacture a cosmetic product containing nanoparticles other than Zinc Oxide or Titanium Dioxide must, at the time they first import or manufacture the substance, notify the Environmental Protection Authority. Manufacturers or importers notifying us of nanomaterials in their products must use the following form:

[Notification of Nanomaterials in Cosmetic Products](#) (word)

[Products with Nanomaterials notified to the NZ EPA](#) (340)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/approvals/group-standards/Pages/cosmetic.aspx

• Vic & WA: Are SDSs & Labels in GHS format?

In Australia we only have 1&1/4 years until most of Australia has transitioned to the GHS classification of chemicals, and have their SDSs and Labels GHS compliant.

However in Victoria & WA, as much as you are allowed to classify chemicals, prepare and use SDSs and Labels for them to the GHS requirements, there are no regulations in Victoria to obligate you to do this.

It will become a commercial decision as your customers will require your products to be GHS classified, with GHS SDSs and Labels. I would expect this to become a serious requirement about mid 2016, as these product will still be on the shelf, or in processing as at January 2017, when the transition period has ended and the new GHS system is mandatory in all States (except Victoria and WA).

• Hazelwood Mine Fire Inquiry – My Submission

29 July 2015 I made my Submission from the perspective that the loss of senior management 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 maintains courses in such technical specialist areas for use at the senior management level, 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 Federal funding model, and thus need alternative funding to allow lower numbers per course unit per semester. This also applies to other technical specialist fields that we also need in senior management in industry, authorities and education for Australia to be viable.

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

From: Jeff Simpson, Editor & Chemical Regulatory Consultant.

• Labelling “Hazardous” Chemical Domestic Products that are not Scheduled Poisons

Following my email and phone contact, the ACCC has been highly reluctant to act to protect domestic chemical users from Hazardous Chemicals that are not required to be labelled as Scheduled Poisons. They regard this scenario should already be covered by another Authority. Editor: Which it isn't.

A problem chemical we have had for many years is the biocide mixture CMI/MI, CAS 55965-84-9, which when >15ppm in aqueous emulsion products may cause Skin Sensitisation, and many domestic users now have skin sensitization. However, workers have been alerted to this risk since the Hazardous Substances Regulations of the 1990s. Under the NICNAS IMAP process this biocide has finally been sent to the Scheduling Committees for a decision and I expect will finally be labelled as a Scheduled Poison by late 2016!

I've decided the best approach to solving this gap in hazardous chemical labelling, is to add a new paragraph as Part 2 Section 1.5.10 in the SUSMP.

“Managing labelling of “Hazardous” Chemical domestic

products that are not required to be labelled as Schedule Poisons, and are not included in Appendices A & B.

Where domestic chemicals classify as GHS Hazardous Chemical to the Australian criteria or they have a Chemical Hazard that needs to be alerted under Common Law; these Chemical Hazards must be labelled for domestic users whilst the Chemicals and their Hazards are submitted to the Scheduling Committees for review.

When such requests are received by the Scheduling Committees, following a reasonable check of the hazardous chemical classifications, that these chemicals are then alerted on the TGA Schedule Poisons website, and that NICNAS also alert these chemicals by email to their list of registered importers and manufacturers, of the need for interim Hazardous Chemicals labelling for domestic users.”

This will mean, whilst the Committee process takes about a year to get a result; that such Hazardous Chemicals will already be labelled under this interim process in new Part 2 Section 1.5.10, and domestic users will be informed of the chemical hazards for ALL domestic products.

From: Jeff Simpson, Editor

• ECHA: Last Registration Deadline for Chemicals

23 June 2015: All chemical substances produced or imported in the European Economic Area between 1 and 100 tonnes a year need to be registered by 31 May 2018 with the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). This is the last deadline for existing chemicals under the REACH Regulation. Companies need to register by the deadline to be legally on the market.

The first phase of REACH registration 2018 is about knowing your portfolio and starting preparations now. Companies should analyse the sales and production volumes of their substance portfolio, review their obligations under REACH, and make a plan on how to manage their registrations for the last deadline. Correct substance identification at this early stage is essential for the process.

Companies should be aware that the obligations are significantly more demanding for substances in volumes between 10 to 100 tonnes, compared to the category from 1 to 10 tonnes.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/get-ready-for-the-last-registration-deadline-for-chemicals

• Stockholm Convention: Persistent Org Pollutants

23 June 2015: UNEP/POPS/COP.7/36. Report of the Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants on the work of its seventh meeting 4-15 May 2015. (148 pages)

<http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ConferenceoftheParties/ReportsandDecisions/tabid/208/Default.aspx>. (& select 7/36)

Measures to reduce or eliminate releases from intentional production and use covered:

- (i) Exemptions; (ii) DDT; (iii) Polychlorinated Biphenyls;
- (iv) Brominated Diphenyl Ethers and Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid, its Salts, and Perfluorooctane Sulfonyl Fluoride.

From: <http://chm.pops.int/TheConvention/ConferenceoftheParties/Meetings/COP7/FollowuptoCOP7/tabid/4569/Default.aspx>

• Rotterdam Convention: Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade

29 July 2015: Report of the Conference of the Parties on the work of its seventh meeting 4-15 May 2015

The Conference of the Parties considered whether to list three chemicals and two severely hazardous pesticide formulations in Annex III to the Convention. The three chemicals were **Trichlorfon**, **Methamidophos** and **Chrysotile Asbestos** and the two severely hazardous pesticide formulations were **Fenthion** at or above 640 g/L and **Paraquat Dichloride** at or above 276 g/L.

Report: <http://synergies.pops.int/Portals/5/download.aspx?d=UNEP-FAO-RC-COP.7-21.EN.pdf> (95 pages)

From: <http://synergies.pops.int/2015COPs/Overview/tabid/4196/mctl/ViewDetails/EventModID/9163/EventID/539/xmid/12867/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

• Sustainable Chemistry Research & Development

21 May 2015: S.1447 - Sustainable Chemistry Research and Development Act of 2015, USA Congress. Excerpts:

Directs the USA President to establish an interagency Sustainable Chemistry Program to promote and coordinate federal sustainable chemistry research, development, demonstration, technology transfer, commercialization, education, and training activities.

Instructs a newly established Interagency Working Group to lead agencies in awarding grants to institutions of higher education to establish partnerships with companies across the value chain in the chemical industry to: (1) create collaborative research, development, demonstration, technology transfer, and commercialization programs; and (2) train students and retrain professional scientists and engineers in the use of sustainable chemistry concepts and strategies.

From: www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/1447

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

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

15 June 2015: **1/** Executive Order on Chemical Safety: Update (4 page Fact Sheet 06/2015 issued); **2/** Texas chemical manufacturing facility cited for injury, amputation risks following fatality; **3/** USA OSHA and Health Canada partner to coordinate classification and labelling of hazardous workplace chemicals ([28 May News Release](#));

1 July 2015: **1/** USA OSHA promotes safety in fireworks industry in light of 4 July festivities; **2/** USA OSHA office in El Paso, Texas, provides safety and health information to oil and gas workers; **3/** Resources available: Fatal Facts on confined spaces in manholes, OSHA It's the Law poster; **4/** New NIOSH blog provides update on the risk of Silicosis.

15 July 2015: **1/** USA OSHA fines Texas DuPont plant more than \$270K during second inspection after four workers die from chemical exposure; **2/** New Jersey furniture company and staffing agency fined more than \$196K for repeatedly exposing workers to hazards; **3/** USA OSHA issues temporary enforcement policy for confined spaces in construction.

3 Aug 2015: **1/** USA OSHA provides guidance to compliance officers for enforcing the revised (Chemical) Hazard Communication Standard. Manufacturers and Importers had to comply with new labelling provisions by 1 June 2015. Distributors have until 1 Dec 2015, to comply with labelling

provisions; **2/** New Publications: **a/** Info Sheet on contaminated water in eyewash stations; **b/** Fact Sheet on all-terrain vehicle hazards during farm work (including pesticide applicators).

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

• OSHA: Eyewash Stations & Contaminated Water

USA OSHA has updated a resource (DTSEM OSHA 3818-07 2015) to help employers understand how important it is to flush emergency eyewashes to prevent organisms from growing in the stagnant water. Eyewash stations are critical emergency safety equipment intended to lessen the severity of eye injuries from workplace exposure to irritants or biological agents. The [Health Effects from Contaminated Water in Eyewash Stations Infosheet*](#) provides information about the organisms that can grow in stagnant water, how to prevent them from growing, and how to recognize infection signs and symptoms.

<https://www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA3818.pdf> (3 pages)

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Changes to NICNAS Fees and Charges

2015-2016: Some examples of the new Fees and Charges..

Standard Assessment \$18600, Polymer of Low Concern \$6200; Extension of Assessment Certificate \$5700; Self-Assessed Non-Haz Polymer \$10800; Self-Assessed Polymer of Low Concern \$4200; Commercial Evaluation Permit \$4400; Early Introduction Permit \$2600; NICNAS previously assessed similar STD Assessed chemical \$11300; NICNAS previously assessed similar PLC chemical \$3700; Exempt Information \$1100; Early Non-confidential Listing with fee \$850.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/news/changes-to-nicnas-fees-and-charges

• 2015-2016 Registration Renewals

NICNAS Registration Renewals are due by:

Level A: 31 Aug 2015 (no change in cost of \$138)
Level B, C & D: 18 Sept 2015 (increase in costs)

Previous: Level B \$405; Level C \$1980; Level D \$1980
New Fees: Level B \$505; Level C \$2480; Level D \$2480

Registration renewals for Level A were posted in July, and for Level B, C & D registrants by mid August.

ALL renewals should have been received by 15 August 2015. If NOT please contact NICNAS by phone 1800 638 528, or e-mail: registration@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/news/changes-to-nicnas-fees-and-charges

• Appendix E - Summary of Stakeholder Comments to the draft CRIS; and the NICNAS Response

Appendix E to the NICNAs Cost Recovery Impact Statement had some very interesting comments. I've included some to encourage you to read them all.

a/ A community and union submission, stated that it is crucial that NICNAS as a regulator be adequately funded to carry out its functions of assessment and registration.

Further, these groups stated that in their view it is crucial that NICNAS be able to raise sufficient funds to initiate the review of 38,000 existing chemicals, the vast majority of which have had little or no assessment, that there is inadequate information on quantities and use of these chemicals, and Australian workers are potentially being exposed to chemicals which should either be taken out of use, or have restrictions placed on them.

b/ A submission from one industry association noted:

- There is a growing imperative for finding ways to use or accept the outcomes of overseas assessments.
- NICNAS must find ways to better accept credible overseas assessments, for both new and existing chemicals, to reduce the cost burdens of the Australian industry, whilst protecting the public interest.
- NICNAS is strongly encouraged to deliver increased reductions in charges through the increased acceptance of overseas assessments.

c/ The "Cost Recovery Stifles Innovation" issue was raised in a number of submissions and at the stakeholder workshops, particularly in relation to fees for new chemical assessments. Some examples were given:

- Cost to introduce a chemical is approximately \$20,000 and to recover that on a 15% net margin you would need to have a market size of \$130,000 just to cover costs, which is quite considerable in certain markets. Thus it is not commercially viable to introduce the new chemical.

- New chemical fee is having the effect of many companies withdrawing from R & D in Australia. This is also stifling on environmental terms in that there are new water-soluble chemicals that are available and developed, which are not being brought into Australia because of NICNAS, given the volumes do not reflect the effort and cost to approve.

- Total cost of a Polymer of Low Concern (PLC) (fee plus preparation cost) is \$9,235. Assuming a better than average profit margin of 10% the total sale of product would need to be \$92,350 and be greater than 3,000 litres. A solution would be to increase the low volume exemption (LVE) to 500 Kg maybe 600 Kg.

- In recent years, one industry association has witnessed a growing trend of importing finished product, rather than manufacturing the same products in Australia. In an age of globalisation, the current approaches will only undermine the viability of our local chemical industry manufacturing based. E.g., global manufacturing component needs a specific product to meet the needs of the end use. Having won the contract, the coatings manufacturer cannot support the repair of that component in Australia due to cost and timing impacts of NICNAS.

It was also raised that one of the Government's key principles of cost recovery that cost recovery should not be applied "where it would unduly stifle competition or industry innovation"

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/cost-recovery/cris-2012-2016-full-version/appendix-e-summary-of-stakeholder-comments-to-draft-cris

• Annual Reporting of New Industrial Chemicals

A person introducing a new industrial chemical under certain permits, certificates or exemptions in a registration year is required to provide a report to the Director, NICNAS, stating the name and quantity of the chemical that was introduced during the previous registration period (1 Sept 14 to 31 Aug 15) are due for submission to NICNAS by 28 Sept 2015.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/the-nicnas-bulletin/the-nicnas-bulletin4-august-2015/2014-15-annual-reporting-1-september-2014-to-31-august-2015-due-28-september-2015

• Update: 14th Tranche IMAP Assessments

14th Tranche Inventory Multi-Tiered Assessment & Prioritisation (IMAP) Assessments became available on the 3rd July.

Comment is due by the 28th August 2015. Note: As these spreadsheets include all the Tranches select 14 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 325 entries in these Tier II Human Health Assessments are already included on the HSIS. Thirty eight (38) of them don't have any amendments suggested; the remaining 287 entries all have HSIS / GHS HCIL / SUSMP additions or amendments suggested.

Recommended for 22 Additional or Changed SUSMP entries and with their suggested: SUSMP Schedule No.s or ?, Change to Entry (CH) or Prohibition (X):

Phenol, 2-Methoxy-4-(1-Propenyl)-	CAS 97-54-1	CH
n-Hexane	CAS 110-54-3	S7
Benzenamine, 2-Methyl-6-Nitro-	CAS 570-24-1	S?
Phenol, 4-[(2-Hydroxyethyl)Amino]-3-Nitro-	CAS 65235-31-6	S?
Ethanol, 2-(2,4-Diaminophenoxy)-, Dihydrochloride	CAS 66422-95-5	S?
1,3-Benzenediamine, 4,4'-[1,3-Propanediylbis(Oxy)]Bis-, Tetrahydrochloride	CAS 74918-21-1	S?
Ethanol, 2-[(4-Amino-2-Methyl-5-Nitrophenyl)Amino]-	CAS 82576-75-8	S6
Ethanol, 2-(1,3-Benzodioxol-5-Ylamino)-, Hydrochloride	CAS 94158-14-2	S6
Phenol, 2-Chloro-6-(Ethylamino)-4-Nitro-	CAS 131657-78-8	S?
Octanal, 2-(Phenylmethylene)-	CAS 101-86-0	S?
Heptanal, 2-(Phenylmethylene)-	CAS 122-40-7	S?
Ethanol, 2,2'-[(4-Amino-3-Nitrophenyl)Imino]bis-	CAS 29705-39-3	S?
Ethanol, 2,2'-[(4-Amino-3-Nitrophenyl)Imino]bis-, Monohydrochloride	CAS 94158-13-1	S?
Geraniol & Related Compounds	CAS 106-24-1	S?
	CAS 106-25-2	S?
	CAS 624-15-7	S?
Quinoline, also 2-Methyl & 4-Methyl	CAS 91-22-5	S?
	CAS 91-63-4	S?
	CAS 491-35-0	S?
Boric Acid (HBO₂), Magnesium Salt	CAS 13703-82-7	CH
Selected Anionic Surfactants	CAS 68439-57-6	S?
	CAS 68955-19-1	S?

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

134 Tranche 14 Assessments: ALL are Perfluoro Compounds.

124 had the Note: No specific Australian use, import, or manufacturing information has been identified. **Assessment Outcome:** Consultation with industry & other stakeholders to consider strategies, including regulatory mechanisms available under the ICNA Act, to encourage the use of safer chemistry.

10 had the Note: "No specific Australian use, import, or manufacturing information has been identified. **Assessment Outcome:** No further assessment required provided there are no significant changes in the uses and import volumes or if information becomes available indicating adverse effects from the parent chemicals or principal degradation products."

14th Tranche Tier II Health 325 Assessments Spreadsheet:

www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-20-July-2015.xlsx

14th Tranche Tier II Environment 134 Assessments Spreadsheet:

www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-3-July-2015.xlsx

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

Comment by 28 Aug 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

• NICNAS Future Tranches Publication Dates

Tranche 15: October 2015 Tranche 16: January 2016
Tranche 17: April 2016 Tranche 18: June 2016

From: NICNAS Bulletin 4 Aug 2015 at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Secondary Notif'n: Diamide Epoxy Curing Agent

Reasons for Secondary Notification: Ecotoxicological data have become available for Diamide Epoxy Curing Agent, warranting reassessment of the hazards of the chemical and its risk to the environment as an environmental risk assessment.

7 July 2015: Importers of Diamide Epoxy Curing Agent MUST provide Identity, Properties and Uses; and Environmental Effects information. Date required 4 Aug 2015.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-no.-c-07-tuesday,-07-july-2015/special-notice/secondary-notification-of-diamide-epoxy-curing-agent

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Poisons Standard (SUSMP) 8 – 1 July 2015

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. Plus a small number of editorial amendments were made.

Substances amended: 2,4-Diaminophenoxyethanol Sulfate; 2-Ethylhexyl 2-Ethylhexanoate or Hexanoic Acid, 2-Ethyl-,2-Ethylhexyl Ester; 4,4-Dimethyl-1-Cyclohexene-1-Propanal; Phenylenediamines; Rosin.

Pdf Version: <https://www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/F2015L00844/b83aad53-2149-4d64-9f1e-52f9d57082fc> (621 pages, which includes a 281 page index!)

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

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, July 2015

23 July 2015:

[Summary of Delegate's Final Decisions](#) referred to the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling.

1.1 [2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate](#) (new Sched 5 entry)

1.2 [4,7-Methano-1H-Indene-5-Acetaldehyde, Octahydro-1,3,4-Aminopropiophenone](#) (new Sched 7 entry)

1.4 [Ammonium Cocoyl Isethionate](#) (new Sched 6 entry)

1.5 [Babassuamidopropyl Betaine](#) (new Sched 6 entry)

1.6 [Flupyradifurone](#) (new Sched 6 entry)

1.7 [Metofluthrin](#) (amended Sched 5 entry)

[Summary of Delegate-Only Final Decisions](#) on 2 agricultural chemicals not referred to an expert advisory committee

2.1 [Pyriofenone](#) (fungicide in the Aryl Phenyl Ketone chemical family)

2.2 [Dinotefuran](#) (insecticide in the Neonicotinoid class)

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/final-decisions-and-reasons-decisions-delegates-secretary-department-health-july-2015-chemicals

• Pharmaceutical Pollution: Alarming Levels

The National Toxics Network (NTN) has released a [New Report](#) and a [Fact Sheet](#) warning that pharmaceutical pollution has reached alarming levels globally, with over 200 different pharmaceuticals detected in aquatic and terrestrial environments, including areas as remote as the Antarctic. The report examines the situation in Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

As a result of this Report, NTN is calling for

1/. Immediate action to implement new binding guidelines relating to pharmaceutical contaminants in biosolids and recycled water

2/. Stop the use of biosolids as fertilizer, pending further investigation of pharmaceutical contaminants

3/. Invest in the development and use of advanced wastewater treatment technologies that remove and degrade pharmaceutical pollutants.

Report - Pharmaceutical Pollution in the Environment: Issues for Australia, New Zealand and Pacific Island countries:

<http://www.ntn.org.au/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/NTN-Pharmaceutical-Pollution-in-the-Environment-2015-05.pdf> (36 pages)

Fact Sheet: <http://www.ntn.org.au/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/Fact-Sheet-pharmaceutical-pollutants.pdf> (1 page)

From: www.ntn.org.au/pacific-neighbours/pharmaceutical-pollution-reaching-alarming-levels-globally

Editor: I suggest that the NTN (www.ntn.org.au) is worthwhile organisation to make a **Tax Deductible Donation** to, as it is the key community organisation in Australia that has brought to attention the need to reassess chemical hazards and risks to protect the Australian community and environment.

It needs our support. Go to: <http://www.givenow.com.au/ntn>

Food Chemical Issues

• A1107: Application - Enzyme Processing Aid Asparaginase from *Bacillus Subtilis*

19 June 2015: The purpose of this Application is to permit the use of a new microbial source for Asparaginase sourced from a genetically modified strain of *Bacillus Subtilis* for use in food production to reduce the risk of Acrylamide formation.

The Enzyme is an Asparaginase (EC 3.5.1.1), which catalyzes hydrolysis of the Amide in Asparagine to the corresponding acid, Aspartic Acid, thereby reducing the risk for Acrylamide formation in various food applications during manufacture.

[Executive Summary \(2 pages\)](#)

[Supporting Doc 1 - Risk & Technical Assessment Report \(18p\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1107-Asparaginase-BacillusSubtilisPA.aspx

• A1108: Application – Rebaudioside M as a Steviol Glycoside Intense Sweetener

29 June 2015: The purpose of the Application is to include Rebaudioside M in the list of permitted Steviol Glycoside products used as intense sweeteners.

From: [Executive Summary](#) and [Supporting document 1 - Risk and technical assessment report \(12 pages\)](#) from: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1108-RebaudiosideM-SteviolGlycosideIntenseSweetener.aspx

• A1110: Food derived from Insect-Protected Soybean Line MON87751

15 July 2015: The purpose of this Application by Monsanto Australia is to seek approval for food derived from a genetically modified insect-protected soybean line MON87511. Please submit comment by 26 Aug 2015.

Protection against these pests is achieved through expression of two Cry Proteins (Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2) encoded by the *cry1A.105* and *cry 2Ab2* Genes derived from the common soil bacterium *Bacillus Thuringiensis*. The safety of the Cry1A.105 and Cry2Ab2 Proteins has previously been assessed by FSANZ.

[Call for Submissions - 15 July 2015 \(14 pages\)](#)

[Executive Summary \(5 pages\)](#)

[Supporting Doc 1 - Safety Assessment Report \(46p\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1110GMsoybeanMON87751.aspx

• A1113: Extension of Use of Propionates in Processed Meat

29 June 2015: The purpose of the Application is to request the extension of use of Propionic Acid, and its Calcium, Potassium and Sodium salts, as anti-microbial preservatives in processed meat products as anti-microbial preservatives in processed meat products.

For control of contamination by *Listeria Monocytogenes*, some of these existing approved preservatives are not effective and are more specific for control of yeasts and mould or more suited for use in other foods.

Propionates are particularly effective in inhibiting *Listeria Monocytogenes* at the pH of meat products, and can be used at low dose rates without effect on product flavour.

[Executive Summary \(1 page\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1113Propionates-in-Processed-Meat.aspx

• A1115: Irradiation of Blueberries & Raspberries

31 July 2015: The purpose of the Application is to seek permission to irradiate Blueberries and Raspberries for phytosanitary purposes against fruit flies and other critical plant pests, at levels between 150 Gray (Gy) and 1 kGy.

This Application, submitted by NSW Department of Primary Industries, is to add Blueberries and Raspberries to Standard 1.5.3 Irradiation of Food to the Table of Clause 4 under the same dose and usage conditions presently prescribed for Tropical Fruits, Tomato and Capsicum, currently approved in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code.

[Executive Summary \(5 pages\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1115IrradiationBlueberriesandRaspberries.aspx

• P1038: Proposal – Claims under 1.2.7 & 1.3.2

29 June 2015: Vitamin & Mineral Claims; & Sodium Claims about Food containing more than 1.15% Alcohol.

The purpose of the Proposal is to address an inconsistency in the conditions for Vitamin and Mineral claims between Standards 1.2.7 and 1.3.2; and to permit nutrition content claims about Salt and Sodium in relation to foods (excluding beverages) containing more than 1.15% Alcohol by volume.

[Call for submissions - 29 June 2015 \(27 page pdf\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1038VitMinClaims-SodiumClaims-FoodAlcohol.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• APVMA: Nanotechnology Regulation Final Report

6 July 2015: Publication of the report [Nanotechnologies for Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines: Regulatory Considerations—Final Report \(July 2015\)](#) (250 pages) marks the culmination of four years of APVMA-led research, consultation and collaboration.

Editor: Some abstracts from the Executive Summary:

“The use of nanotechnology in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors is not widespread but is expected to change rapidly since more than 3000 patent applications have been lodged in the past decade for nanopesticides alone.”

“The interest in nanopesticides appears to focus predominantly on three formulation types: **1/** Polymer-based Nanoformulations; **2/** Inorganic Nanoparticles such as Silica & Titanium Dioxide, and **3/** Nanoemulsions.” “Deploying such technologies will reduce the environmental footprint and off-site impacts of chemicals through the use of smaller quantities and more targeted application.”

“The unique physical and chemical characteristics of nanomaterials that offer so much promise to agriculture and animal health and livestock production may also pose risks to human health and the environment.”

“The report aims to inform and stimulate discussion about emerging nanotechnology and highlights the key regulatory considerations for agvet chemical nanomaterials based on the current state of knowledge.

It systematically explores the opportunities and risks of these substances in Australian agriculture and animal husbandry and reviews the published work relevant to the registration of nanoscale agvet chemicals. It is not the Report's purpose to provide formal guidelines since the field is advancing so rapidly they would likely be obsolete soon after their publication. Nor is the purpose of this Report to describe a regulatory framework for agvet nanomaterials."

Next Steps: The APVMA will now use the Report to finalise the regulatory approach for nanotechnology products, including:

- building capability and expertise so new products can be evaluated effectively
- analysing the data requirements
- enhancing the existing regulatory framework if required as knowledge evolves
- continuing to engage with the international scientific community so that the latest research is being considered.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/15631>

• APVMA Industry Information & Education Sessions

The next 2 day Session will be in Canberra on the 15th & 16th October 2015. The APVMA CEO will open and close each Session. Register via the website below.

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 eLearning Modules

Pre-Application Assistance:

- [Interactive version](#) - [Text only version](#)

Navigating the APVMA online services portal:

- [Interactive version](#) - [Text only version](#)

Registrations eLearning

- [Interactive version](#) - [Text only version](#)

Permits eLearning

- [Interactive version](#) - [Text only version](#)

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

• Nat'l Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy 2015-19

June 2015: The Australian Government has released its first National Antimicrobial Resistance Strategy (AMR) to guide Australia's response to the threat of antibiotic misuse and resistance. [PDF \[4.3 MB\]](#) (48p) & [Word \[559 KB\]](#) (44p)

The Strategy was developed in partnership with industry and government, and will guide action by governments, health professionals, veterinarians, farmers and communities to reduce the emergence of resistant bacteria.

Antimicrobial resistance is the ability of a microorganism (like Bacteria, Viruses and Parasites) to stop an antimicrobial (such as Antibiotics, Antivirals and Antimalarials) from working against it. As a result, standard medical treatments become ineffective, infections persist

and may spread to others. Resistance to current antimicrobials is increasing faster than the development of new drugs, and so effective treatments cannot keep pace.

From: www.agriculture.gov.au/animal/health/amr

• Reconsideration Work Plan: 2,4-D

Original Notice: June 2003

Remaining Scope: Toxicology [3.3], OHS [6.1], Environment [7.3], Residues (only needed if ADI modified or ARfD set) [5.4], Chemistry [2.1], Finalisation [11.1]

Timeframe Start: 1 July 2015 Finish: 1 April 2018

Assessment of Toxicology, OHS, Environment, Chemistry is expected by the end of 2015. Draft regulatory measures are expected to be completed by end March 2016, followed by a planned 3 month consultation period.

Reconsideration Work Plan: <http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/chemical-review-workplan-24-d.pdf> (3 pages)

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/12351>

• Reconsideration Work Plans In Progress

The [Reconsideration Process](#) comprises legislative, administrative and scientific elements, all of which play an essential role in the final regulatory decision of whether to support the ongoing registration of an Agricultural and Veterinary chemical product.

From 1 July 2014, the APVMA is legislatively required to prepare work plans for all new chemical reviews (and for all existing reviews that have not been completed by 1 July 2015).

To show the type of details and timeframes I have included the one example above of a Reconsideration Work Plan; plus informing below the Original Chemical Review Notice date and when Assessments are now expected for each chemical.

[2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid \(2,4-D\)](#): Original Notice: June 2003 and see in the above example.

[Chlorpyrifos](#): Original Notice: December 1996
Supplementary Toxicology, Residues & Environment assessments: expected December 2015 to March 2016

[Diazinon](#): Original Notice: 1996
Supplementary Residues Assessment; Supplementary OHS Assessment; and Supplementary Non-Trade Residues Assessment are expected to be completed by end March 16.

[Dimethoate](#): Original Notice: March 2004
Supplementary Residues assessment: expected Nov 2015

[Diquat](#): Original Notice: October 1997
Toxicology, OHS, Environment & Residues assessments: expected March 2017 to June 2017

[Fenitrothion](#): Original Notice: December 1996
Supplementary Toxicology, OHS & Environment assessments: expected March 2016 to April 2016

[Fipronil](#): Original Notice: December 1996
Supplementary OHS (part 1) assessment expected Nov 2016 & Environment (part 2) assessment expected Feb 2016

[Macrolide antibiotics](#): Original Notice: December 2001
Efficacy assessment expected Jan 2016 & Antibiotic Resistance Risk assessment expected September 2016

[Maldison](#): Original Notice: March 2003
Chemistry, Toxicology, & OHS assessments: expected Dec 2015 to July 2016

Methidathion: Original Notice: May 2002
Toxicology, OHS, & Residues assessments: expected December 2016

Methiocarb: Original Notice: December 1997
Supplementary OHS, Environment & Residues assessments: expected December 2015 to March 2016

Molinate: Original Notice: April 2003
Supplementary OHS, & Environment assessments: expected April 2016

Neomycin: Original Notice: January 2007
Residues & Trade; Efficacy & Safety assessments: expected April 2016 to June 2016

Omethoate: Original Notice: March 2004
Residues & OHS assessments: expected November 2015

Paraquat: Original Notice: December 1997
Toxicology, Residues, OHS, & Environment assessments: expected December 2015 to July 2016

Polihexanide: Original Notice: 2005
Toxicology, and Work Health & Safety assessments: expected August 2016

Procymidone: Original Notice: March 2004
Human Health Risk (including Toxicology & OHS), and Residues & Trade assessments: expected Dec 15 to Feb 16

From: http://apvma.gov.au/chemicals-and-products/chemical-review/listing?field_cr_status_tid=5729

Editor: I'll be impressed IF the APVMA can achieve all these 17 outstanding reviews in the timeframes they have given themselves.

• APVMA Active Constituent: CpGV-V22

Biological Insecticide Active *Cydia Pomonella Granulovirus Strain C22 (CpGV-V22)* is a natural Entomopathogen belonging to the family Baculoviridae. Ingestion of CpGV leads to dissolution of Granulin in the alkaline midgut and release of the Virions that initiate infection in midgut Epithelial cells of the larvae of the target moth.

It will be used to control oriental fruit moth and codling moth in pome and stone fruits.

Common Name: *Cydia Pomonella Granulovirus Strain C22 (CpGV-V22)*; CAS No: Not Applicable; Minimum Purity: 6×10^{13} granula/L; Formula: Not Applicable; MW: Not Applicable; Family: Baculoviridae; Mode of Action: Ingestion of CpGV leads to dissolution of Granulin in the alkaline midgut and release of the Virions that initiate infection of midgut Epithelial cells; the virus replicates and spreads throughout the major body tissues, leading to the death of the host.

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of *Cydia Pomonella Granulovirus Strain C22 (CpGV-V22)* would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

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

From: *Ag&Vet Gazette*, 14 July 2015 p16-17.
<http://apvma.gov.au/node/15636>

Public Release Summary: <http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/publication/15661-prs-grandex.pdf> (20 pages)

While the virus is released into the environment once the host larva has liquefied and could infect other larvae, the rapid inactivation of the virus by sunlight results in the need

for re-application of the product to ensure subsequent hatching larvae are controlled.

CpGVs are not known to be active to organisms other than the moth larvae of the family Tortricidae. Available data indicate that CpGVs are classified as harmless to predators or parasites, such as a predatory mite (*Typhlodromus Pyri*), a ground beetle (*Poecilus Cupreus*), other predator insects (i.e. Fillips, Clerids, Pentatomids and Minds), and parasitic wasps (*Aphidius Rhopalosiphi*). In addition, CpGV treatment did not have any effect on San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus Perniciosus*), mealybugs or woolly aphid (*Eriosma Lanigerum*).

• Reconsideration of Active: Fenamiphos

Original Notice: 2003

The [work plan](#) for Fenamiphos has been prepared to fulfil new legislative requirements intended to improve the transparency and predictability of chemical review decisions.

<http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/workplan-Fenamiphos-1-July-2015.pdf> (2 pages)

1 July 2015: The APVMA determined: 15 product labels have been varied, one product has been cancelled. Actives and products with new labels are affirmed

Fenamiphos is an Organophosphorus Nematicide and Insecticide widely used in agriculture to control soil-borne pests and sucking insects.

The active constituent Fenamiphos, all products containing Fenamiphos and their associated labels were placed under review in 2003 because of concerns over its toxicity, occupational health and safety (OHS), residues in food (including dietary exposure), environmental and trade aspects.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/12531> and *Gazette* p13-14
http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette_28072015.pdf

• Dairy Nitrogen Fertiliser Advisor

The "Dairy Nitrogen Fertiliser Advisor" allows dairy farmers with their advisors, to examine the profitability of Nitrogen Fertiliser applications to pasture. Predicted pasture responses, based on nearly 6,000 Nitrogen Fertiliser experiments undertaken across Australia, are calibrated to account for prevailing conditions facing individual farms.

From: <http://vro.depi.vic.gov.au/dpi/vro/vrosite.nsf/pages/nitrogen-advisor>

Insufficient Nitrogen fertiliser use can result in unrealised pasture production, increasing the need to buy extra feed. However, over-fertilising can also reduce profits and increase Nitrogen loss from the farm.

After you have selected your region and season, there are only five simple inputs needed to attune the recommendations for a specific farm paddock. This data then adjusts the graph and identifies an amount in kg N/ha.,

Alerted by: <http://economicdevelopment.vic.gov.au/news-and-media-releases/taking-the-guess-work-out-of-nitrogen-use>

• FOE: Avoid various Domestic Garden Pesticides

August 2015: Friends of the Earth Australia - For the Sake of Our Waterways, Think Before You Spray. Avoid the Following Domestic Garden Pesticides. 8 page Guide

www.foe.org.au/sites/default/files/FoEGardenSprays_0.pdf

Friends of the Earth has called for restrictions on pesticides available for use in home gardens. Many pesticides allowed for use in home gardens have also

been detected in waterways, particularly in the Melbourne region. The most commonly detected pesticide in waterways in the Melbourne region is Simazine.

FoE is calling on the Andrews Victorian Government to make Simazine a Restricted Use Pesticide, thereby disallowing home gardeners to use the product.

A number of other pesticides have also been detected in Melbourne waterways, including MCPA, Triclopyr Dicamba and Imidacloprid (which is a Neonicotinoid insecticide also associated with bee deaths).

From: www.foe.org.au/pesticides-and-toxic-chemicals

Dangerous Goods

• NTC: Limited Quantities Reg. Impact Statement

25th June 2015: The NTC announced that the release of the Regulatory Impact Statement on transporting Limited Quantities (LQs) of Dangerous Goods.

<http://www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/> then go to the bottom of the page

RIS: [www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/\(3434C2D2-F7E4-45A7-8916-FC0B80FC8553\).pdf](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(3434C2D2-F7E4-45A7-8916-FC0B80FC8553).pdf) (June 2015, 56 pages)

The RIS sets out and analyses options for reform in the way we transport LQs, based on international best practice and Australian experience. It was developed in consultation with industry, regulators and emergency services.

The NTC sought public comment on the regulatory options and their potential impacts. We encourage you to provide us with your views on the RIS assessments and any evidence or experiences that may support or contradict the RIS's conclusions. Public comment closed 7 August 2015.

About 15 submissions have been received which will become available on the NTC website.

For information contact: Tania Wilson, Senior Policy Analyst, National Transport Commission, Melbourne ph: (03) 9236 5018 email: TWilson@ntc.gov.au

Editor: The issue of consolidation of line haul loads is not addressed. The logistics industry needs a workable solution, otherwise they can't receive Ltd Quantity loads, as they need full Dangerous Goods documentation to consolidate.

• CASA: Aviation Battery Safety

Batteries power most of the Portable Electronic Devices (PEDs) that we use and are growing in popularity due to the high energy that they can store.

If these batteries are mishandled, mis-labelled, dropped, or carried incorrectly, they can have serious consequences for aviation safety.

This was demonstrated in 2014 in Melbourne when undeclared Lithium Batteries packed into a passenger's checked bag short-circuited, igniting a fire in the aircraft's cargo hold before passengers boarded the flight to Fiji.

CASA Safety Video: [Travelling Safely with Lithium Batteries](#).

The 2min 15 sec video above provides detail on how to carry everyday batteries safely. Typically the batteries that power your phone, laptop and camera are all under the 100 watt-hour (Wh) rating.

More powerful batteries, like the ones found in industrial equipment, power tools and mobility aids between 100 and 160Wh, require approval from the airline before flying.

At no point is a spare battery—regardless of size—allowed in aircraft checked luggage.

Passengers cannot carry Lithium batteries above 160 Wh, unless they are for wheelchairs and other mobility aids.

Otherwise, these batteries must be transported as declared Dangerous Goods cargo.

Buying Batteries: The Internet is awash with counterfeit goods being sold and shipped around the world. With batteries powering most of our PEDs, there is high demand for spare, replacement and second-hand batteries.

Electronic counterfeit goods do not meet stringent safety standards & pose serious dangers to the end user.

The best way to ensure the battery you're buying is genuine is to purchase from a reputable, well-known buyer.

Battery Health: It's common for PEDs - and the batteries powering them - to become damaged. Whether they're dropped, smashed, overheated or mistreated in other ways, Lithium batteries can become unstable and have been known to **ignite fires due to mistreatment**.

Signs of unhealthy batteries include:

Bulging; Discolouration; Squashed/Deformed;
Spilt Case; Leaking Fluid.

From: <https://www.casa.gov.au/batterysafety>

• Draft Safework Australia - Explosives Regulation In Australia

30 July 2015: Discussion Paper & Consultation Regul'n Impact Statement.

<https://submissions.swa.gov.au/SWAforms/explosives/Documents/cris-document-explosives.pdf> (59 pages)

Currently each jurisdiction (States, Territories and the Commonwealth), has its own system for regulating Explosives. Variations exist among these systems, which may have an impact on how business is conducted in the explosives industry.

The paper provides a brief summary of explosives regulation internationally and in Australia, an overview of some of the differences between State and Territory regulatory systems and briefly canvasses some possible approaches which may assist in addressing negative impacts.

Public comment closes:

5.30 pm AEST, Thursday 10 September 2015.

From: <https://submissions.swa.gov.au/SWAforms/explosives/pages/form>

and from: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/pages/explosives-cris

• Free Introduction Course to Dangerous Goods

Created by Your Licence & AITAC Pty Ltd. Click on the module links to get started. Once complete enrol in next level Dangerous Goods training course and see a preview.

At: <http://www.yourlicence.edu.au/elearning/course/view.php?id=83> ph: 1800 695 423. Jim Borle advised this.

Editor: A worthwhile introduction to Dangerous Goods. When enrolled the Dangerous Goods Road Awareness can then be done. Air & Sea Awareness courses are due to ready in August 2015 and Air Transport of Lithium Batteries by the end of 2015.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• 2015 - 2016 Product Stewardship List

30 June 2015: Two classes of products (below) which the Minister will consider, during 2015-2016, whether some form of accreditation or regulation under the Act might be appropriate. These 2 classes of products remain the highest priorities for consideration of possible product stewardship approaches and therefore they are listed again.

Waste Architectural and Decorative Paint: There is potential to increase the recovery of resources and to reduce impacts on the environment through the increased collection and recycling of waste paint.

End-of-life Batteries Less than 5kg in Weight: There is potential to increase the recovery of resources and to reduce impacts on the environment through increased collection and recycling of end-of-life batteries. It has been estimated that only 5% of the end-of-life batteries produced every year are recycled.

From: www.environment.gov.au/protection/national-waste-policy/product-stewardship/legislation/product-list-2015-16

• NSW EPA: Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals

9 July 2015: The NSW EPA is undertaking a review of the specialised legislation that the NSW EPA uses to manage and prevent adverse impacts from environmentally hazardous chemicals on human health and the environment.

The legislation aims to minimise the risks to human health and the environment from hazardous industrial chemicals through a specialised regulatory framework. This includes chemicals subject to controls or phase-outs under national and international treaties.

To try to avoid harmful consequences, environmentally hazardous chemicals are subject to a control framework that starts at the international level and extends down to the local level and that covers the entire lifecycle of the chemical, from manufacture to disposal.

Since 1985 when this legislation commenced, new industrial chemicals and chemical processes have been developed together with new technologies. These developments have given rise to new and emerging hazardous chemical issues, highlighting the need for a modern, streamlined industrial chemicals legislation that is able to respond to such issues.

Proposed Changes to the NSW EHC Legislation:
www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/pesticides/150322-ehc-act-reform-paper.pdf (18 pages)

Q&A Page: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/haz-chem-faq.htm

To be involved in the review, register by emailing chemicals.Reform@epa.nsw.gov.au including your contact details and nominating the chemical control order/s that you would be interested in commenting on.

Submissions closing date: Friday 21 Aug 2015

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/haz-chem-sub.htm

Editor's Note: Maybe under 1.2 "What are environmentally hazardous chemicals?" we can introduce the GHS Classification, SDS and Labelling system for environmentally hazardous chemicals into NSW?

• NSW EPA: Change to Risk-Based Licensing

1st July 2015: The NSW EPA has introduced a premises risk-based licensing system which aims to ensure that all environment protection licence holders receive an appropriate level of regulation based on the level of risk that they pose to human health and the environment.

The move to risk-based licensing is an important and positive change to the environment protection licensing system in NSW.

When determining the risk posed by the activity or activities undertaken at a premises, the NSW EPA will assess the risks relating to the day-to-day operations as well as the pollution incident risk at the premises. The environmental management performance of the licence holder at the premises will also be used to determine the level of risk.

Q&A Page: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/licensing/QandA.htm

Fact Sheet: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/licensing/140637Rblicensingsplit.pdf

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/licensing/140637Rblicensingsplit.pdf

• NSW EPA Regulation of the CSG Industry

1 July 2015: NSW EPA began its new role as the State's sole Authority responsible for compliance and enforcement of all non-work, health and safety consent conditions for gas exploration and production activities.

Action 1 of the NSW Gas Plan accepts all of the recommendations made by the independent NSW Chief Scientist & Engineer, Professor Mary O'Kane, in her Final Report of the Independent Review of Coal Seam Gas Activities in NSW.

All NSW gas exploration will be assessed and determined by the Minister for Resources and Energy and all gas production will be assessed and determined by the Minister for Planning or the independent Planning Assessment Commission (PAC). The NSW EPA will then regulate and enforce consent conditions for all gas activity, with the exception of work health and safety issues.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/MinMedia/EPAMinMedia15070101.pdf

• NSW: POEO (Clean Air) - (Cruise Ships) Regs

There is growing community concern about shipping emissions and increasing evidence of the health impacts of fine particles from diesel and marine emissions.

The NSW Government has initiated requirements for the use of Low Sulphur Fuel by cruise ships in NSW ports. The proposed amendment to the Clean Air Regulation addresses cruise ship emissions in NSW Ports in two stages:

Stage 1 - requires cruise ships to use Low Sulfur Fuel (0.1 per cent or less) while berthed in Sydney Harbour from 1 Oct 2015, and Stage 2 - requires cruise ships to use Low Sulfur Fuel (0.1 per cent or less) while operating in NSW Ports from 1 July 2016. Penalties from \$2000 to \$15000 are included.

[Protection of the Environment Operations \(Clean Air\) Amendment \(Cruise Ships\) Regulation 2015](http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/air/air-ports-sub.htm) (12 pages)

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/air/air-ports-sub.htm

• NSW EPA: Chemtrans \$4000 Penalty Notice

3 July 2015: NSW EPA issued Chemtrans Pty Ltd with a penalty notice for \$4000, for providing false or misleading information.

NSW EPA officers carried out an inspection of a Chemtrans prime mover, which was carrying an ISO tank containing residues of Hydrochloric Acid, at Botany Industrial Park on 26 May 2015.

The documents provided to the NSW EPA officer were false or misleading, in that they didn't accurately reflect the quantity of the contents contained inside.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia15070301.htm

• SA EPA Guidelines: Site Contamination Auditing

June 2015 Draft Update: These draft SA EPA "Guidelines for the Site Contamination Audit System", provides detailed guidance on the audit system.

It describes the accreditation process for site contamination auditors (auditors), the responsibilities and obligations of auditors and provides general guidance for other persons in relation to the audit system.

This Guideline is intended to assist auditors and others, in understanding and complying with legislative requirements. In addition, this Guideline specifies additional mandatory requirements for auditors. It also provides general guidance for other persons in relation to the site contamination audit system.

From: www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/10938_audit_guidelines_draft_july2015.pdf (131 pages)

• SA EPA: Roof-Cleaning Advice & Asbestos

3 June 2015: Roof-cleaning advice to reduce asbestos exposures. The SA EPA has been notified of recent incidents where home owners have used high pressure water sprays to clean their roof causing asbestos fibres to be released and creating a health risk for themselves and their neighbours.

Asbestos materials were commonly used in buildings constructed before the 1980s that can crumble into fine material or dust with light pressure, known as friable, or are made from a bonding compound with a small proportion of asbestos, known as non-friable.

Friable material should only be removed by a Class- A licensed asbestos remover.

From: www.epa.sa.gov.au/files/10846_epa_media_release_asbestos_roof_cleaning_030615.pdf (1 page)

• Vic EPA: Sunshine North Asbestos Testing

1st July 2015: Fifty-six homes tested by the Vic EPA for Asbestos in Sunshine North have been assessed as safe.

Tests were conducted on living areas (indoor air), and samples of roof dust and soil from gardens.

Indoor air tests for Asbestos were found to be safe.

Results showed very small amounts of non-respirable Asbestos in the settled dust in roof spaces of 12 homes near the old factory site. These residents have been advised their homes are safe and no further action is required.

Small amounts of Asbestos detected in the soil of nine homes are likely to be from old building materials. These

residents have been advised that there is no risk of Asbestos exposure.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/july/01/results-of-asbestos-testing-in-sunshine-north

• Vic EPA Air Monitoring Report (in Victoria) 2014

30 June 2015: Air Monitoring Report (in Victoria) 2014 – Compliance with the National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure. Public'n 1604 June 2015.

Victoria's air quality in 2014 was generally good. The major impact on Victoria's air quality was bushfires and the associated Hazelwood mine fire.

Other impacts on Victoria's air quality during the year were associated with particles and ozone in the Port Phillip Region and particles in the Latrobe Valley.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2015/june/1604 (85 pages)

• Vic EPA Hazelwood Recovery Program – 3 Parts

30 June 2015: Based on sampling and monitoring data collected during the Hazelwood mine fire, and in the 14-month period since the fire was declared safe on 25 March 2014. The reports document whether there have been any ongoing changes to water, soil and air quality in the Latrobe Valley region as a result of the Hazelwood mine fire.

1/ Vic EPA Hazelwood Recovery Program water, soil and ash assessment – Morwell and surrounds, Feb 2014 – May 2015.

Overall, the comparison of water and soil sampling data collected during the Recovery Phase with the data collected during the Response Phase shows that water and soil quality in the region do not appear to have been changed by the Hazelwood coal mine fire. Public'n 1600 June 2015.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2015/june/1600 (19 pages)

2/ Vic EPA Hazelwood Recovery Program air quality assessment – Morwell and surrounds, Feb 2014 – May 2015.

Any air quality impacts recorded during the mine fire have now dissipated. All of the compounds tested during the incident returned to background, or low, stable concentrations shortly after emissions from the fire ceased. This has remained the case for the duration of the Recovery Phase. Public'n 1601 June 2015.

From: <http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2015/june/1601> (27 pages)

3/ Hazelwood Recovery Program environmental monitoring reports – Executive Summary.

In order to determine if the mine fire has impacted on ongoing air, water and soil quality in the Latrobe Valley, EPA has compared monitoring and sampling data collected during the Recovery Phase, with the data collected during the Response Phase. Some air quality data has also been compared to historical data where it is relevant and available.

Overall, the environmental monitoring conducted by EPA during the Recovery Phase shows that there have been no ongoing changes to air, water and soil quality in the Latrobe Valley due to the Hazelwood mine fire. Pub: 1602 June 2015.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2015/june/1602 (1 page)

• Vic EPA Illegal Waste Disposal Program to 2018

29 May 2015: The program will continue to focus on large scale and systemic illegal dumping of industrial waste.

Focus Issues: 1/ stockpiling of tyres; 2/ quarries; 3/ interstate movement of waste; 4/ commercial and domestic illegal dumping of wastes; 5/ continued compliance and enforcement action for high risk illegal dumping sites.

Report illegal dumping of commercial, industrial or large-scale waste on 1300 372 842 or using [Vic EPA's online reporting form](#)."

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/may/29/epa-illegal-waste-disposal-program-to-continue-to-2018

• Vic EPA: Fine for Setting Fire to Industrial Waste

5th June 2015: An Echuca man was fined for setting fire to industrial waste on a site not permitted to receive it.

After EPA officers observed a thick, black smoke coming from the premises while driving along the Northern Highway, the officers found a dam half filled with industrial waste, including fencing materials, timber pallets, concrete pipes, irrigation piping, plastic drums and tyres on fire.

Following an EPA investigation, the man was fined \$1771 for burning the waste. The EPA also issued the company, which operates a farming business from the site, with a clean-up notice requiring it remove all remaining industrial waste from the dam and to dispose of it at a licensed facility.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/june/05/echuca-man-fined-for-setting-fire-to-industrial-waste

• Storage of Waste: Vic EPA Fines VIP Steel Pack.

3 Aug 2015: Vic EPA fines VIP Steel Packaging Pty Ltd \$28000 over storage of waste at an unlicensed site next door to where VIP Steel Packaging operates its licensed site in Normanby Avenue, Sunshine West.

Vic EPA officers found almost 2000 bulk containers at the unlicensed site, and samples taken found they contained liquid chemicals. The site was not sealed and the containers were being stored on open earth with no protection of storm water or land.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/august/03/epa-fines-vip-steel-packaging-pty-ltd-over-storage-of-waste

• CFA Training Facilities Contamination & Vic EPA

30 July 2015: Vic EPA has acted with targeted testing on contamination at Country Fire Authority (CFA) training facilities.

Information showed elevated levels of Perfluorinated Chemicals (PFCs) in groundwater at the Penshurst site. The CFA has advised EPA that the contamination is considered a low-level risk to the local community. Wannon Water has confirmed it is highly confident there will be no impact on the urban water supply.

The Vic EPA has begun the process of issuing statutory clean up notices for CFA's Penshurst site, which will be followed by Wangaratta and the remaining sites over the coming weeks.

The Vic EPA is working with CFA, Wannon Water and Southern Rural Water to better understand any impacts on the environment of these chemicals and direction of groundwater flow in the area.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/july/30/epa-acts-on-contamination-at-cfa-training-facilities

• New WA Resource Management Regulations

1 July 2015: New WA regulations for the petroleum and geothermal industries, have stringent Well Integrity and Resource Management Conditions coming into effect for the emerging WA shale and tight gas industry.

The WA Government understands community concerns associated with hydraulic fracturing, and strengthening regulations and ensuring best practices are implemented, is critical to addressing these concerns.

The WA Department of Mines and Petroleum will ensure any future projects are assessed on a site-by-site, project-by-project basis with safety and environment auditors conducting inspections to check compliance with safety and environmental standards.

All companies are required to submit a list of all chemicals to be used in all well operations. This full public disclosure of chemicals will be available on the DMP website.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/7105_21668.aspx

Standards & Codes

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

[ISO 14116:2015](#): Protective Clothing - Protection against Flame - Limited flame spread materials, material assemblies and clothing. Published 15 July 2015, 13 pages, pdf (personal use) \$133.17, hardcopy \$147.96.

[AS ISO 16900.4:2015](#): Respiratory Protective Devices - Methods of test and test equipment - Determination of Gas Filter Capacity and Migration, Desorption and Carbon Monoxide dynamic testing. Published 30 June 2015, 16 pages, pdf (copy/paste) \$151.15, hardcopy \$108.35

[ISO 13702:2015](#): Petroleum and natural gas industries - Control and mitigation of fires and explosions on offshore production installations - Requirements and guidelines. Published 16 July 2015, 60 pages, pdf (personal use) \$269.36, hardcopy \$299.29.

[ISO 8157:2015](#): Fertilizers and Soil Conditioners – Vocabulary. Published 9 July 2015, 20 pages, pdf (personal use) \$57.50, hardcopy \$63.89

[ISO 10286:2015](#): Gas cylinders – Terminology. Published 30 June 2015, 49 pages, pdf (personal use) \$57.50, hardcopy \$63.89

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

[DR AS 4484:2015](#): Gas Cylinders for Industrial, Scientific, Medical and Refrigerant Use - Labelling and Colour Coding. Published 15 July 2015, 16 pages, pdf (copy/paste) Free, hardcopy \$11.78

[DR AS ISO 14020:2015](#): Environmental Labels and Declarations - General Principles. Published 7 July 2015, 6 pages, pdf (copy/paste) Free, hardcopy Free. Editor: NO information is reproduced from ISO 14020 (2000).

[ISO/DIS 1401](#): Rubber Hoses for Agricultural Spraying. Published 2 July 2015, 7 pages, pdf (personal use) \$87.77, hardcopy \$97.52.

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

Note: Comment must be via the 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)

Public input is currently being accepted on:

[NFPA 30B](#): Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products

[NFPA 34](#): Standard for Dipping, Coating, and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids

[NFPA 306](#): Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels and within shipyards that are subject to concentrations of combustible, flammable, or toxic liquids, vapors, gases, chemicals are safe for entry or work.

[NFPA 495](#): Explosive Materials Code

[NFPA 801](#): Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials

Recently closed for comment:

[NFPA 475](#): Recommended Practice for Responding to Hazardous Materials Incidents/Weapons of Mass Destruction

[Hazardous Waste Disposal](#): Two incidents at Hazardous Waste Facilities – one in 2006 and the other in 2010 – prompted the USA Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) to issue recommendations to develop fire protection standards for hazardous waste handling facilities.

Notice of Intent to Make Amending Motions (NITMAM):

[NFPA 32](#): Standard for Drycleaning Plants

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

[NFPA 67](#): Guide on Explosion Protection for Gaseous Mixtures in Pipe Systems

[NFPA 350](#): Guide for Safe Confined Space Entry and Work

[NFPA 1991](#): Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies

All NFPA documents are at: www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/list_of_codes_and_standards.asp?list=publicinput. Those open for input / comment are found at: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?status=publicinput & www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/document-information-pages?status=publiccomment or by 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

• Potential Risks: Rooftop Solar Panels to Firefighters

28 July 2015: Boston, USA FOX25 News 4 minute Video.

As homes and buildings are increasingly powered by renewable sources of energy, Boston's FOX25 news station aired a story on the [growing use of rooftop solar panels and the risks they can present to firefighters](#) when fighting a fire. Widespread training is needed to better protect firefighters in fire incidents where solar panels are present.

For more information on solar energy and firefighter safety, go to the [Fire Protection Research Foundation's](#) report, "[Fire Fighter Safety and Emergency Response for Solar Power Systems](#)", which was revised in [October 2013](#) (99 pages).

From: <http://nfpatoday.blog.nfpa.org/2015/07/bostons-fox25-covers-growing-use-of-rooftop-sola-panels-and-their-potential-risks-to-firefighters.html>

Editor: Hazards from various storage batteries types is also covered in brief.

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

• AIDGC 2015 Conference: 4 Sept 2015, Sydney

"Safety in Design": Workcover NSW; A Consultant's Journey; A Management Perspective; Codes of Practice; 5 SiD Incident viewpoints: Consultant; Emergency Responder; Investigator; and Legal.

See: www.aidgc.org.au/news-and-events; Cost: \$575.

• Chemical Hazard Communication Network, 9th Sept

Meeting: Wed 9th Sept 2015, East Kew 6pm-8pm at the GreencapNAA meeting rooms. We will discuss Chemical Hazard Classification, SDS and Labelling issues.

Please email that you are attending, or your interest to organise a CHCN meeting in another State to:

Richard.Greenwood@Greencap.com.au
and Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

• 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

• New Frontiers: CASANZ 2015, 20-23 Sept, Melb

The Clean Air Society of Australia & New Zealand Conference 2015, Melbourne 20-23 Sept 2015. [Brochure](#).

Stimulating your thinking with new ideas and tools that can be applied across the Air Quality and Climate Change fields.

Cost \$1500 (non-member). From: <http://casanz2015.com/>

• 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".

Contact: Enquiries@clems.com.au, ph: 0423-082-521.

Non Member: 2 Days & Dinner: \$612, then \$680 after 1/9/15.

Details: <http://actra.org.au/events/actra-asm-2015/welcome/>

• Chemicals of Concern Seminar, Melbourne 21 Oct

Organised by the RACI HS&E Division with RMIT University 4pm-9pm at RMIT Uni Melbourne.

Cost \$70 non-members, \$60 members, \$25 non-member students, \$20 member & RMIT students.

Includes a standup networking nibbles & drinks break.

Go to: <http://www.raci.org.au/events> and select 21 Oct.

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

The October 2015 PACIA National Conference, in Melbourne, **Global Ambition Starts Here: Strengthening value chains through Australian chemistry**, will focus on new ways of growing Australia's global presence through chemistry.

Full Registration Non-Member \$1730.

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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