

Hazardous Chemicals	2	Environmental Notes on Chemicals	13
• The Tianjin Port Explosion: UK NCEC Analysis	2	• NTN Report: Impacts of Unconventional Gas	13
• Flammable Storage Tank Filling Blind: CSB Video	2	• Assessment of Chemicals Associated with CSG	13
• Worker Seriously Injured by Hot Caustic Solution	2	• Framework to Guide future of Shale & Tight Gas	13
• Alert: Asbestos in imported Building Products	2	• Vic EPA: Scheduled Premises Regulations Review	13
• Smartphone Fire Causes Emergency Landing	2	• Vic EPA: Bunding Guidelines	14
• Warning: Overheating "Hoverboards"	2	• Vic EPA: Illegal Interstate Waste Transport Fines	14
• NTN Report on Perfluoro Chemicals in Australia	3	• NSW EPA fines OneSteel Wire for Caustic Leak	14
• Truck Loses Control in Packed Tunnel & Explodes	3	• Williamtown NSW RAAF Base Contamination	14
• Explosion Death due to Unvented Gas Cylinders	3		
• ACCC: Unsafe Infinity Cables Must be Replaced	3	Standards & Codes	14
• HSIS & GHS Datasets Updated – December 2015	3	• Stds – www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/	14
• PubChem: Laboratory Chemical Safety Summary	4	• Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/	14
		• NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)	14
Chemical Management	4	Seminars, Conferences, Courses	15
• Jan 2016: New ECHA "Substance Infocards"	4	• Safety in Labs AS/NZS 2243 & AS/NZS 2982, Feb, Melb	15
• Safework NSW: Chemicals and the GHS	4	• Classify Hazardous Areas Workshop, 15-17 Feb	15
• Vic OH&S Regulations Reform	4	• HAZOP Study for Team Leaders & Members - Brisbane	15
• Managing Risks of Exposure to Diesel Exhaust	4	• Chemical Hazard Communication Network, 2 Mar, Melb	15
• Consultation: Workplace Chemical Exposure Stds	5	• 3rd Contaminated Land Conference, 15-18 March, NZ	15
• GHS Sub C'tee Proposal for Dec 2015 Meeting	5	• 2nd Dangerous Goods Conference, 23-24 March, Perth	15
• NZ Importers & Manufacturers Information Notice	5	• Fundamentals of Process Safety, 11-15 Apr, Perth	15
• Future NZ EPA Notices	5	• Fire Australia + HazMat 2016, 4-5 May 16, Melb	15
• NZ EPA Annual Report 2015: Haz. Substances	6	• FPAA Fire Aust & HazMat 2016: Call for Speakers	15
• NZ Health & Safety at Work Act: Haz. Substances	6	• Risk 2016, 18-20 May 2016, Sydney	15
• NZ Hazardous Substances Update – Nov 2015	6	• Process Safety Awareness, 1-2 June, Brisbane	15
• Self-Assembling Molecules Inhibit Jet Fuel Fires	6		
• CLP Mixtures Deadline: How did Industry Go?	6		
• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Oct-Dec 2015	7		
NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)	7		
• 15 th Tranche IMAP Assessments	7		
• NICNAS Future Tranches Publication Dates	7		
• NICNAS Reforms Consultation Paper 1	7		
• Overview of NICNAS Reforms	7		
• NICNAS Reform Issues: Jeff Simpson's Comment	7		
Scheduled Medicines & Poisons	8		
• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Nov 2015	8		
• Codeine Scheduling Change Deferred: Update	9		
• Vic DP&C Substances Regs Consultation Draft	9		
Food Chemical Issues	9		
• A1120 – Agarose Ion Exchange Resin	9		
• P1024 – Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods	9		
Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals	9		
• APVMA Regulatory Science Strategy: Draft	9		
• Chemicals Nominated & Prioritised for Review	10		
• APVMA Active Constit: Clitoria Ternatea Extract	10		
• APVMA Active Constituent: Indaziflam	10		
• APVMA Active Constituent: Metaflumizone	10		
• APVMA Active Constituent: Oxathiapiprolin	10		
Dangerous Goods	10		
• ADG 7.3 Unexpected and Unflagged Changes	10		
• ADG 7.4 version available by Late December 2015	11		
• Transport of D. Goods Maintenance Advisory Grp	11		
• Updated Limited Quantities National Exemption	11		
• Limited Quantities Dangerous Goods	11		
• Vic: Major Hazard Facilities Advisory Committee	12		
• Proposal: Some Products Containing Ethyl Alcohol	12		
• AMSA Info Sheet: Carriage of Ammonium Nitrate	12		
• Dangerous Goods Notes - Getting it Right	12		
• IATA DGR Manual 57 th Edition 2016	12		
• IATA DGR 57 th Edition 2017: Significant Changes	12		
• IMDG Code 2014 is fully in force 1 Jan 2016	13		

*A Happy Christmas and
New Year to everyone.*

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Chemicals Consultant
Editor & Publisher

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

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

ISSN: 1441-5534

Hazardous Chemicals

• The Tianjin Port Explosion: UK NCEC Analysis

The UK's National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) Blog by Tuan Vu, Chemical Emergency Responder.

16 Nov 2015: Nearly 2 months have passed since the Tianjin incident that had a significant impact not only locally, but on the supply chain of global companies.

In this NCEC blog they assess and evaluate what impact it has had and what do companies need to do in order to learn from this tragic event.

The NCEC Blog by Tuan Vu, provides a useful discussion of the Tianjin Port explosion under the following topics:

What happened?

What went wrong?

What impact did this have?

What impact did this have indirectly?

What can companies do about it?

What could have been done differently?

From: <http://the-ncec.com/the-tianjin-explosion/>

• Flammable Storage Tank Filling Blind: CSB Video

21 Oct 2015: CSB Safety Video on the Oct 2009 massive explosion at the Caribbean Petroleum, or CAPECO, terminal facility near San Juan, Puerto Rico, USA. The incident occurred when Gasoline overflowed and sprayed out from a large aboveground storage tank, forming a 107-acre vapor cloud that ignited.

The Final Report recommends that USA EPA adopt new regulations for facilities like CAPECO to require that flammable storage tanks are equipped with automatic overfill protection systems, and to require regular testing and inspection as well as risk assessments.

For details: www.csb.gov/caribbean-petroleum-refining-tank-explosion-and-fire/ which occurred 23 Oct 2009.

From: www.csb.gov/videos/filling-blind/

• Worker Seriously Injured by Hot Caustic Solution

1 Dec 2015: [WA Significant Incident Report No. 233](#) – WA worker seriously injured by hot caustic solution while cleaning an inline strainer.

Summary: During routine maintenance, a process operator was cleaning a screen box (inline filter) connected to pipework below a thickener tank. He opened the drain valve to verify isolation before undoing four bolts to open the screen box door. On opening the screen box door, the operator found the screen full of material. As he pulled the screen out of its housing, a blockage upstream of the screen box dislodged. The operator was engulfed in 95°C caustic solution, receiving thermal and caustic burns to his body and face.

An emergency responder found the main isolation valve open.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Mines-safety-alerts-13194.aspx Mine Safety Alert [SIR No.233](#)

• Alert: Asbestos in imported Building Products

The Safework NSW website covers Asbestos in imported compressed flooring panels, in imported fibre cement sheets, in imported Expanded PolyStyrene (EPS) panels, in imported crayons, and in imported vehicles gaskets.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/health-and-safety/safety-topics-a-z/asbestos/asbestos-in-imported-goods

There is an additional Safety Alert from Worksafe Victoria.

[Worksafe Victoria Safety Alert Dec 2015 \(2 page pdf\)](#)

This Safety Alert provides information about how to make sure that imported building products do not contain asbestos.

Importers of goods from countries which still manufacture Asbestos-containing goods should be aware of the varying definitions and standards applied to manufactured products in the country of origin and/or supply.

To ensure not importing Asbestos-containing goods into Victoria, you should: 1/ obtain certification; 2/ obtain product testing results; 3/ arrange for an independent test.

From:

www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/forms-and-publications/forms-and-publications/asbestos-in-imported-building-products

• Smartphone Fire Causes Emergency Landing

25 Aug 2015: A flight from Seoul to London was forced to make an emergency landing in Russia after a passenger's smartphone caught fire, when it had been crushed after being dropped between two seats.

The crew of the British Airways Boeing 787-800 declared an emergency after reporting smoke in the cabin and diverted the flight as flight attendants tried to cool the device before bringing the fire under control.

Flight Safety Australia [previously reported in March](#) a Lithium battery caught fire in similar circumstances after falling down the side of a passenger's seat, before being crushed when the seat was reclined.

The incident led to Air France [to update its pre-flight briefing safety video](#), warning passengers not to move their seat if they lose their electronic device.

From: *Flight Safety Australia*

www.flightsafetyaustralia.com/2015/08/smartphone-fire-causes-emergency-landing/

• Warning: Overheating “Hoverboards”

2 Dec 2015: Following a number of fires overseas, CHOICE has issued a warning to owners of self-balancing scooters or “hoverboards” to ensure they don't overcharge the units. Some “hoverboards” carry warnings about overcharging in their manuals, and it's important to ensure you charge the device as directed.

From: www.facebook.com/choiceaustralia/photos/a.10150141267371163.337981.181854426162/10153657544801163/

There have been some reports of the “hoverboard's” **Lithium battery** overheating and sparking fire, leading consumer advocacy group Choice to warn consumers of their potential danger.

The “hoverboard” is also causing airlines to review their policies on the carriage of these devices, with Australian airlines conducting their own risk assessments and developing guidance material for their passengers. IATA is recommending that 'operators restrict these devices to carry-on luggage.'

From: *Flight Safety Australia*

www.flightsafetyaustralia.com/2015/12/hoverboards-on-fire-this-christmas/

• NTN Report on Perfluoro Chemicals in Australia

25 Nov 2015: Firefighters, Community and Environment are at Risk from Perfluorinated Chemicals.

The National Toxics Network (NTN) has released its new report on the [Persistence and Toxicity of Perfluorinated Compounds in Australia](#) (11 page pdf) by Dr Mariann Lloyd-Smith and Dr Rye Senjen.

These manufactured Fluorinated chemicals are used in a variety of consumer goods from non-stick kitchenware to waterproof clothing and even cosmetics, as well as many industrial application such as firefighting foams.

Urgent regulatory action is needed to ensure Australian citizens are protected from ongoing exposures to Perfluorinated compounds in consumer products. During the phase out period Perfluorinated compounds should be **labelled** to inform consumers, users and waste managers.

Particular attention should be given to the waste phase of Perfluorinated compounds with national regulators ensuring access to **non-combustion destruction** technologies.

Special consideration must also be given to ensuring contaminated sites are cleaned up and firefighter's and other relevant worker's health is monitored.

From: www.ntn.org.au/featured/firefighters-community-and-environment-at-risk-from-perfluorinated-chemicals

• Truck Loses Control in Packed Tunnel & Explodes

An [incident that injured 21 people in a Korean tunnel](#) last month was a powerful reminder of the risks Dangerous Goods can present to road users.

A truck was travelling through the Sangju tunnel near the city of Changwon, Korea when it crashed causing its load of paint thinner to spill and ignite.

WA Department of Mines and Petroleum Principal Dangerous Goods Officer Peter Xanthis said the [dramatic footage](#) was an example of what can happen when Dangerous Goods and confined spaces combine.

"This is why the Department and other Agencies continue to focus on vehicles using the WA Northbridge Tunnel," Mr Xanthis said.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Dangerous-Goods-a-no-go-for-16707.aspx

• Explosion Death due to Unvented Gas Cylinders

4 Dec 2015: A Melbourne company was fined \$285,000 in the Victorian County Court last week over an incident in which a young refrigeration mechanic died when his work van exploded outside his home in Mulgrave in 2011.

Due to the volatile nature of Acetylene and other gases in the van, specific measures are required for their transport and storage. If cylinders are not contained properly, the potential for movement – and possible leaks – is increased.

The cylinders should be kept in a purpose built vented compartment or cabinet so leaking gas can only escape to the outside of the vehicle. Cylinders are also required to be regularly checked to ensure that valves are firmly closed and outlets capped.

The court was told that the van contained a cabinet to transport gas cylinders **but it did not have a vent**. The court also heard that employees were not trained in how to store and transport flammable gas cylinders.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/news/news-article?result_42915_result_page=1

• ACCC: Unsafe Infinity Cables Must be Replaced

19 Oct 2015: The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC) is urging electricians and builders to replace dangerous Infinity electrical cables that were installed in up to 40,000 homes and businesses throughout Australia.

The cables fail to meet safety standards due to poor quality plastic insulation coating. Tests have shown that the cable may become prematurely brittle from 2016 onwards, which could cause fires or electric shock if the cables are then disturbed.

More than a year after the recall of Infinity cables, 62% of the faulty cables are yet to be remediated.

Home owners are also urged to have all electrical cable installations carried out between April 2010 and Oct 2013 inspected by an electrician.

Information from suppliers, as at 12 Oct 2015, indicates the following progress has been made since the recall notice:

- >686km of cable is now remediated or returned to suppliers
- 3 of the smaller suppliers have completed their remediation
- at least 823 homes have been remediated
- 787km of cable has been identified for future remediation
- remediation has been scheduled in a further 389 premises.

From: www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-puts-electricians-and-builders-on-notice-that-they-must-replace-unsafe-infinity-cables

Product Safety Recalls Australia (NSW 12 Aug 15 Recall): www.recalls.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1075414

• HSIS & GHS Datasets Updated – December 2015

The Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) and the GHS Hazardous Chemical Information List (HCIL) have been updated to incorporate assessments made by the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS). These changes reflect the outcomes of human health assessments made as part of Tranches 1 to 7 of the Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) framework. This update includes approximately 300 new entries and approximately 130 amendments to existing entries for both datasets.

A full list of the changes to HSIS and HCIL can be downloaded from the HSIS website below.

Some CAS - chemicals inserted are:

- 2198-59-6 1,4-Benzenediamine, N-Phenyl-, HCl R22, R43
- 7738-94-5 Chromic Acid (H₂CrO₄) R45, R60-61, R26, R24/25-48/23, R35, R42/43
- 69669-44-9 Benzenesulfonic Acid, C10-14-Alkyl Derivatives, Sodium Salts R22, R38-41
- 367-51-1 Acetic Acid, Mercapto-, Monosodium Salt R23/25, R21, R36/37/38, R43
- 25686-28-6 Benzene, 1,1'-Methylene bis[4-Isocyanato-, Homopolymer R40, R23-R48/23, R36/37/38, R42/43
- 61790-51-0 Resin Acids and Rosin Acids, Sodium Salts R43
- 65-85-0 Benzoic Acid R37/38-41
- 6484-52-2 Nitric Acid, Ammonium Salt R36
(Editor: A HSIS search on Ammonium Nitrate does not find it)
- 3088-31-1 Ethanol, 2-[2-(Dodecyloxy)Ethoxy]-, Hydrogen Sulfate, Sodium Salt R22, R36/38

68213-23-0 Alcohols, C12-18, Ethoxylated (Note)
R22, R38-41

7757-83-7 Sulfurous Acid, Disodium Salt R22, R31, R41

Plus many of Arsenic, Nickel, Cadmium, and Lead compounds and salts

Some CAS - chemicals amended are:

109-60-4 Acetic Acid, Propyl Ester R11, R36, R66, R67

497-19-8 Carbonic Acid, Disodium Salt R37-41

37300-23-5 C.I. Pigment Yellow 36
R45, R23, R22-48/20, R43, R50-53

7775-11-3 Chromic acid (H₂CrO₄), Disodium Salt
R45, R46, R60-61, R26, R25-48/23, R34, R21, R42/43, R50-53

8050-09-7 Rosin R43

64-17-5 Ethanol R11, R36

64-18-6 Formic Acid...% R20/22, R35, R37

71-23-8 1-Propanol R11, R41, R66, R67

100-41-4 Benzene, Ethyl- R11, R20, R36/38

102-71-6 Ethanol, 2,2',2''-Nitrilotris- R37/38

108-88-3 Benzene, Methyl- R11, R60-61, R48/20, R38

112-07-2 Ethanol, 2-Butoxy-, Acetate R20/21/22

7631-90-5 Sulfurous Acid, Monosodium Salt R22, R31, R41

1330-20-7 Benzene, Dimethyl- R10, R20/21, R37/38

HCIL has some HCIL only changes: e.g.

78-93-3 Butanone; Ethyl Methyl Ketone
H225, H319, H335, H336, AUH066
"H335 May cause respiratory irritation." is additional to HSIS.

From: www.hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ and
www.hsis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/News

• PubChem: Laboratory Chemical Safety Summary

17 Aug 2015: The PubChem Laboratory Chemical Safety Summary (LCSS) is now available when a GHS Classification (Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals) is present for a given PubChem Compound record.

The LCSS provided by USA National Library of Medicine PubChem is intended to augment, not replace, safe laboratory practices and procedures for chemical information. It is the responsibility of PubChem users to determine applicability of or gaps in the LCSS information to support safe use of a chemical.

[See a list of all Compounds with LCSS](#) (so far there are 3273)

See also Pubchem Blog:

<http://pubchemblog.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/2015/08/17/a-laboratory-chemical-safety-summary-lcss-now-available-in-pubchem/>

From: <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/lcss/>

Chemical Management

• Jan 2016: New ECHA “Substance Infocards”

Will have more useful & transparent information on chemicals.

In January 2016, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) will change the way in which you will see chemicals data on their website. Information on up to 120000 chemicals will be structured in three layers: 1/ Substance Infocard,

2/ Brief Profile, and 3/ Detailed Source Data.

The main new feature is the “**Substance Infocard**”, which offers a summary of the key information on a substance in plain English. "Users will be able to see at a quick glance the **key properties** of the substance: **how** it is **classified** and whether it is **hazardous or not**. And, **IF** the substance has **worrying properties**, the Infocard also shows how the substance is being scrutinised by the regulators," says Ms Christel Musset, Director of Registration at ECHA.

[Substance Infocard](#) (2 page pdf)

From: http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/5_15_new-substance-infocards-more-useful-and-transparent-information-on-chemicals

• Safework NSW: Chemicals and the GHS

The transition period in (most of Australia) to this new system ends 31 Dec 2016. This NSW website provides a summary of what is currently required and will be required from the 1st Jan 2017.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/health-and-safety/safety-topics-a-z/hazardous-chemical/chemical-labelling

*Editor: An issue is to ensure the NSW regulations enable products that have been **supplied prior** to the 1 Jan 2017 to legally have their non-GHS SDSs and non-GHS labels used.*

• Vic OH&S Regulations Reform

The Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 (OH&S Regulations) expire in June 2017. WorkSafe Vic is required to review and remake the regulations by this date.

The OH&S Regulations cover general duties under the OHS Act, various physical hazards, hazardous substances and materials and hazardous industries.

The Draft Regulations and Regulatory Impact Statement are expected to go out for public comment for a three month period in mid-2016.

Any views about the operation of the OH&S Regulations can be sent to: ohsRegsReform@worksafe.vic.gov.au

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/laws-and-regulations/occupational-health-and-safety/regulation-overviews

Editor: I have an ongoing concern that the current Vic OH&S Regs do little to support Victorian businesses to be able to comply with other State Regulations implementing the GHS. Both Liberal & Labor Vic Govts have let Vic businesses down.

• Managing Risks of Exposure to Diesel Exhaust

22 Oct 2015: Safe Work Australia released a [Guide and Information Sheet about Diesel Exhaust Exposure](#) (1 page pdf) to help workplaces manage the risks of exposure to Diesel Exhaust.

There is an AIOH 21 minute video about the [Dangers of Diesel Fumes for Business](#), as part of the 2015 Virtual Seminar Series.

Read more in the [Guidance Material about Diesel Exhaust Exposure Media Release](#).

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/page/5/media-release-helping-workplaces-manage-the-risks-of-contact-with-diesel-exhaust

• Consultation: Workplace Chemical Exposure Stds

9 Nov 2015: Safe Work Australia is holding a Public Consultation Process about Exposure Standards for hazardous chemicals used in workplaces. Closing 18 Dec 15.

The public consultation process to examine the role of Exposure Standards and how they could be reviewed and maintained. Your input will help inform policy options for the regulation of exposure standards.

Australian Exposure Standards are specified in the model Work Health and Safety Regulations as mandatory legal limits to protect the health of workers and minimise exposure to chemicals in the workplace.

Most of Australia's Exposure Standards are health-based standards which were established purely on the basis of health effects. A small number are 'pragmatic' exposure standards which take a range of factors into account—like costs of compliance and technical feasibility—not just health considerations.

Australia's list of Exposure Standards does not identify which exposure standards are health-based and which are pragmatic standards.

Exposure Standards were not always used as mandatory legal limits. They became legal limits in most jurisdictions following the introduction of NOHSC's hazardous substances regulatory framework.

Almost a third of Australia's Exposure Standards are out-of-date when compared with the ACGIH's 2014 Standards.

Safe Work Australia could undertake an internal process to replace Australia's Exposure Standards in line with those international standards that have been reviewed recently. For example, in 2015 the ACGIH noted intended changes to 22 Threshold Limit Values. Rather than undertaking its own reviews, Safe Work Australia could simply replace Exposure Standards with the recently updated ACGIH Standards.

This would require unqualified acceptance of International Standards and would simplify maintaining Exposure Standards because Safe Work Australia would not undertake any reviews.

While this would simplify the process of reviewing Exposure Standards, Safe Work Australia would still need to undertake Regulatory Impact Analysis IF Standards were Mandatory.

[The Role of Chemical Exposure Standards in Work Health and Safety Laws: Discussion Paper](#)

<https://submissions.swa.gov.au/SWAforms/wes/Document/s/exposure-standards-discussion-paper.pdf> (24 page pdf)

[Public Consultation](#) closes 5.30pm AEDT, 18 Dec 2015.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/pages/tn09112015

• GHS Sub C'tee Proposal for Dec 2015 Meeting

The following additional proposal caught my attention:

ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2015/13 - (Netherlands and United Kingdom) Use of non-animal testing methods for the classification of health hazards. [DOC](#), [PDF](#) (8 pages)

The Discussion includes: 1/ Limitations and ambiguities in the use of read-across approaches. 2/ Read-across for carcinogenicity and reproductive toxicity. 3/ Read across for germ cell mutagenicity. 4/ Read across for respiratory and skin sensitization. 5/ Limitations in the use of in vitro methods. 6/ In vitro methods for skin corrosion/irritation and eye irritation. 7/ In vitro method for skin sensitization.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2015/8 - (IMO) Classification criteria for aspiration hazards. [DOC](#), [PDF](#) (3 pages)

The Sub-Committee is asked to provide clarification on the applicability of the GHS criteria to Aspiration Hazard Category 1, based on kinematic viscosity data for chemical groups other than pure Hydrocarbons.

e.g. modified Hydrocarbon chemicals (e.g. Chlorinated Hydrocarbons) that are known to pose an aspiration hazard.

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c42015.html

• NZ Importers & Manufacturers Information Notice

The NZ Importers and Manufacturers Information Notice was gazetted on 22 Oct 2015 & came into effect on 19 Nov 2015.

[NZ EPA Notice - Oct 2015](#) (9 page pdf)

[Guidance Document – Nov 2015](#) (5 page pdf)

From the 19 Nov 2015, anyone who imports into New Zealand or makes a hazardous substance for sale or other commercial use, has 30 days from when they first manufacture or import the hazardous substance, to register some basic contact information with the NZ EPA.

This information will help the NZ EPA effectively manage New Zealand's hazardous substances and enable them to communicate with manufacturers and importers (of hazardous substances) and keep them up to date and informed.

You will only need to do this once, although you will need to keep the NZ EPA updated IF your details change.

There is an On-Line access web page for entering your contact information.

There is a Q&A with 11 questions and answers:

e.g. International Exporters who send hazardous substances to New Zealand do NOT need to provide their details.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/EPA_Notices/Pages/Importers-and-Manufacturers-Information-Notice.aspx

Some key definitions from the Notice:

importer, in relation to a hazardous substance, means a person by or for whom a hazardous substance is imported; and includes the consignee of the hazardous substance and a person who is or becomes the owner of or entitled to the possession of or beneficially interested in the hazardous substance

manufacture, for the purposes of this notice —
(a) means make, prepare, produce, label or pack (including packing into a container) a hazardous substance; and
(b) includes repacking or relabelling a hazardous substance

• Future NZ EPA Notices

Seven further NZ EPA notices are being prepared to cover qualification requirements for:

- 1/ Hazardous Substances Enforcement Officers,
- 2/ Hazardous Substance Classification,
- 3/ Labelling, 4/ Packaging, 5/ Safety Data Sheets,
- 6/ Disposal, and 7/ Hazardous Property Controls.

The NZ EPA Notice is a new tool available to the NZ EPA as a result of the simplification of hazardous substances management in New Zealand through changes to the HSNO Act and the development of new legislation focused on health and safety in the workplace (the Health and Safety at Work Act). NZ EPA Notices allow the NZ EPA to

make new rules to manage the risks from hazardous substances without having to seek legislative or regulatory change from government.

They are created through a process that allows public consultation, then are approved by the NZ EPA and become legally-binding after a 28-day gazettal period.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/epa-media-releases/Pages/New-rules-for-importers-and-manufacturers-of-hazardous-substances.aspx

• NZ EPA Annual Report 2015: Haz. Substances

17 Nov 2015: One of the NZ EPA Strategic Intentions was to improve the efficiency of the regulatory framework for hazardous substances (p9-10). A range of functions and tasks related to hazardous substances in the workplace were delegated to WorkSafe NZ, including the transfer of staff and funding, in Sept 2014.

The NZ EPA also gained an enforcement role for hazardous substances under the HSNO Act amendments. When the legislative amendments come fully into effect, the NZ EPA will be responsible for ensuring importers and manufacturers of hazardous substances have the right approvals for their substances and follow the rules for labelling, packaging and safety data sheets.

The NZ EPA expect that a full transition to the new regime will take three to four years to complete, as all existing hazardous substance approvals will need to be reviewed and realigned with the new NZ EPA Notices.

The Report also includes a Statement of Performance on Decision Making (p21) and Waste Compliance (p32) regards Hazardous Substances, and Appendix 3 New Organism & Hazardous Substance applications (p90), plus there is a good profile on Dr Peter Dawson, NZ EPA Principal Scientist, Hazardous Substances (p23).

[NZ EPA Annual Report for 2015](#) (104 page pdf)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Read-the-EPA-Annual-Report-2015.aspx

• NZ Health & Safety at Work Act: Haz. Substances

The NZ Health and Safety at Work Act will come into effect on 4 April 2016.

A series of regulations are being developed to support the new Act. These include:

- General Risk and Workplace Management
- Major Hazard Facilities; - Asbestos
- Engagement, Worker Participation and Representation

Click here for [Previous Consultations](#) on Draft Regulations that include the above issues.

18 Nov 2015: [What's Coming Up](#) currently informs that the exposure draft of NZ Regulations for work involving Hazardous Substances is expected to be ready for release and consultation in Jan 2016.

Once the Regulations are finalised, NZ WorkSafe will issue formal Guidance to support the Act and Regulations, which will start to become available in 2016.

From: www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/about/reform

• NZ Hazardous Substances Update – Nov 2015

First NZ EPA Notice comes into effect.

(See Note above for details)

NZ EPA are now responsible for Discharges of Harmful Substances in the EEZ. (See Note above for details)

First Dichlorvos Insecticide Changes Take Effect: where all stocks of two Dichlorvos-containing substances must be disposed of or exported by 15 March 2016.

[Dichlorvos 15 Sept 2015 Decision](#) (53 page pdf);
[Dichlorvos Decision 25 Sept 2015 Website Media Release.](#)

Staying Safe with Hazardous Substances: To keep consumers safe, the NZ EPA have been putting a particular effort into educating people about hazards in and around the home, and at specific times of the year. They have updated information on how to read a hazardous substance label, how to keep kids safe, and specific advice for 12 different types of hazardous substances.

(See previous Aug-Oct 2015 Notes for details)

Winter Campaign: Keep yourself “Safe-As” with gas

A success. See: www.gassafety.org.nz/maintenance.html

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Read-the-Hazardous-Substances-Update-November-2015.aspx

• Self-Assembling Molecules Inhibit Jet Fuel Fires

30 Oct 2015: Researchers in the US have created a safer jet fuel—less likely to catch fire in a crash than conventional jet fuel—but which burns just as well in engines.

Chemists from the California Institute of technology, (Caltech) and NASA's Jet Propulsion laboratory have discovered an additive that reduces the fuel's tendency to form a mist in an accident.

The additive is a polymer, made up of large molecules with many repeating sub-units. Individual polymer molecules link into long chains known as megasupramolecules.

The next step will be to develop a way to produce the polymer in bulk.

From: [Flight Safety Australia
www.flightsafetyaustralia.com/2015/10/self-assembling-molecules-inhibit-fuel-fires/](http://Flight Safety Australia www.flightsafetyaustralia.com/2015/10/self-assembling-molecules-inhibit-fuel-fires/)

• CLP Mixtures Deadline: How did Industry Go?

The International Association for Soaps, Detergents and Maintenance Products (A.I.S.E.) have been provided feedback in an article in the ECHA Nov 2015 newsletter about how industry managed to meet the EU 1 June 2015 GHS deadline.

Some points that caught these Notes Editor's attention:

For small and medium sized companies, the outcome was more diverse. Companies with many labels to update and limited resources, or those producing for other brands (for example private labels) faced particular difficulties.

Companies had to find additional staff to manage the deadline. In some cases, this meant redeploying staff within their company. This has led to a reduced number of new product launches, which is the main economic driver for our sector.

All of the A.I.S.E. members also said that there was a lack of classification information from their suppliers or that if the information existed, it was delivered too close to the 1 June deadline, and could no longer be taken into account when relabelling products.

From: http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/5_15_clp-mixtures-deadline-feedback-from-the-detergent-and-maintenance-product-industry

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Oct-Dec 2015

I've scanned through the 15 Oct-1 Dec 2015 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

15 Oct 2015: 1/ Two railcar workers killed, third worker injured in deadly blast; company fined \$960K.

2 Nov 2015: 1/ Missouri glass manufacturer fined after machine operator suffers third-degree burns; 2/ OSHA and Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries form alliance to address machinery, chemical and other hazards; 3/ OSHA to hold November 12 stakeholder meetings on GHS Hazard Communication; 4/ Updated [GHS Hazard Communication webpage](#) consolidates information needed to comply with OSHA's GHS Hazard Communication Standard.

16 Nov 2015: 1/ New fact sheets show how to protect maritime workers from [Refrigeration System hazards](#).

1 Dec 2015: 1/ Building renovators again exposed workers to asbestos just months after being cited for same violation; fines total \$112K; 2/

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• 15th Tranche IMAP Assessments

29th Oct 2015: Tranche 15 reports were published.

Comment on the assessment outcomes of IMAP—Tranche 15 reports, are invited by **14th January 2016**.

There are 27 Chemicals in the Tier 2 Health Assessment at: www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-Human-health-summary-all-tranches-published-29-October-2015.xlsx.

16 HSIS classifications are proposed to be amended; and none where being considered for inclusion in the SUSMP. There were 3 Short-chain Alkyl Oxiranes; 3 Ortho-Toluenediamines; 3 Hydrocarbon Solvents commonly used in their refined forms; Nitrilotriacetic Acid and Trisodium Salt; Biphenylol and its Sodium Salt.

There are 38 Chemicals in the Tier 2 Environment Assessment at: www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-29-October-2015.xlsx

These included: 19 Data Poor Fragrance Chemicals; 15 Water Soluble Lead salts; 4 Direct Precursors to Perfluorocyclohexane Sulfonate and Related Perfluoroalkylcyclohexane Sulfonates.

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

• NICNAS Future Tranches Publication Dates

Tranche 16: Jan/Feb 2016 Tranche 17: April 2016
Tranche 18: June 2016

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

• NICNAS Reforms Consultation Paper 1

30th Oct 2015: The NICNAS reforms are being implemented by the Office of Chemical Safety within the Australian Govt, Dept of Health. Work on the NICNAS reforms has already commenced and the reforms will be fully implemented by 1 September 2018.

– [Implementing reforms to NICNAS Consultation Paper 1 \(October 2015\) - full version](#)

– Full Version [pdf](#) (79 pages)

– [Implementing reforms to NICNAS Consultation Paper 1 \(October 2015\) - summary version](#)

– Summary Version [pdf](#) (12 pages)

Email Submissions to: NICNAS.reforms@nicnas.gov.au

For more NICNAS Reform information email the NICNAS Reform Team at: NICNAS.reforms@nicnas.gov.au
Or Free Call: 1800 638 528 or ph: (02) 8577 8800.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/nicnas-reforms/implementation-of-the-reforms

• Overview of NICNAS Reforms

30th Oct 2015: From the Summary Version.

– The NICNAS Reforms will be rolled out progressively between 1 Sept 2016 and 1 Sept 2018.

– NICNAS will continue to maintain the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

– For chemicals not on AICS, there will be three classes of chemicals based on risk: Class 1: very low risk chemicals; Class 2: low risk chemicals; and Class 3: medium-high risk chemicals. Categorisation of chemicals into the classes will be self-determined by industry, in accordance with criteria developed by NICNAS based on indicative risk (intrinsic hazard and anticipated exposure).

– For **Class 1 chemicals** there will be automatic market entry and post-market compliance checks by NICNAS.

– For **Class 2 chemicals**, introducers will be expected to self-determine against criteria, provide pre-market notification to NICNAS and complete an annual compliance declaration. NICNAS will undertake a post-market audit of approximately 10% of the chemicals introduced under Class 2.

– **Class 3 chemicals** will include all chemicals not meeting hazard and exposure criteria for Classes 1 and 2. For Class 3 chemicals, pre-market assessment will be undertaken by NICNAS, a summary of the assessment will be published on the NICNAS website and targeted post-market audit/assessment by NICNAS will also occur. The pre-market assessment process will be streamlined and will better utilise international information, where appropriate.

– An assessment of a Class 3 chemical may give rise to a number of different regulatory outcomes:

* issuance of an assessment certificate that is subject to a defined assessment scope. An assessment certificate may also be issued with or without recommendations to risk management agencies and with or without conditions of use relating to annual introduction volume, sites of use, or duration of assessment certificate;

* refusal of certificate – where conditions of use or existing risk management frameworks cannot manage the risk.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/nicnas-reforms/implementation-of-the-reforms/summary-of-consultation-paper-1-implementing-reforms-to-nicnas

• NICNAS Reform Issues: Jeff Simpson's Comment

The following Comments are a summary of my 4 pages of discussion and comment (available on my website) to help everyone realise how important this NICNAS Reform is to enable Australia to be more innovative and thus be able to have industry and jobs in Australia, whilst still adequately protecting workers, the public and the environment.

1/ I am concerned the Class of chemicals overlaps with Dangerous Goods Class. I am suggesting "NICNAS Type x Chemical" so that there are no misunderstandings.

2/ The Appendix A Risk Matrices part of Consultation Paper 1 **need to be read and understood first**, as the rest of the new chemical management process in Paper 1 relates directly to this.

3/ It is not clear where there is an absence of data, what the estimated Hazard Band level should become. Should it be deemed as one level up from "not hazardous" or the top Hazard Level E? There are many chemicals in the ECHA Registered Substances Database that have the "Data Lacking" tag where they are not classified as tox or exotox hazardous chemicals.

4/ Will future NICNAS IMAP reviews default to higher (highest) hazard levels for these "data lacking" endpoints?

5/ Industry needs to be able to ask NICNAS for a technical opinion to decide a chemical is a Class 1 or Class 2 Chemical.

6/ This Exposure Band determination does not ease the work to be done to import chemicals into Australia

7/ I suggest there is a case to increase these amounts with a five fold increase of each, to become: 500kg, 5000kg and 50000kg. e.g. For a >90% single chemical, at the lowest amount, this would allow two 200L drums depending on the density, making the delivery and handling process of such chemicals a lot simpler

8/ Company chemical management software will need to be created or re-written to include tracking uses of chemicals.

9/ There will need to be the hazard data for each Hazard Criteria endpoint and exposure data to be maintained for all Class 1 and Class 2 chemicals.

10/ The exposure scenarios in these documents are not as simple as the three examples from NICNAS, so hopefully our Federal Dept of Environment guidance will simplify this.

11/ There needs to simple "<1%" management scenarios available so that Australian manufacturers can also take advantage of this concession.

12/ I suggest an additional "Concentration $\leq 0.1\%$ for CMR chemicals as introduced" criterion, so the product could not be classified as a GHS Hazardous Chemical to the CMR criteria.

13/ There is also a case to allow all hazardous chemicals that don't cause the product to be GHS classified, which are below their lowest GHS classification cut-off concentration, or maybe <50% of this lowest GHS concentration so they have minimal additive hazardous effects.

14/ The NICNAS Draft has indicative criteria for each Hazard Band A to E, however Polymers of Low Concern with no classifications under any of the GHS Criteria for Australia, nor under the GHS Environmental Criteria, will NOT fit into Category A, as NICNAS deem ALL PLCs Class 2 chemicals.

16/ For Class 1 Chemicals NICNAS must at least be provided the chemical names / CAS No.s, and maximum % in the product (or product range) so the NICNAS computer can check them.

18/ It should be possible for NICNAS to have flexibility to allow a company to postpone a response to an audit for up to 3 months, to accommodate industry regulatory workloads or staff being on leave.

19/ It might be worthwhile for an introducer to choose to seek NICNAS assessment of a Class 1 or Class 2 chemical.

21/ As I evaluate it, this Risk Matrix system will transfer the costs from paying NICNAS to review the industry chemical hazard assessments, to costing Industry the same (or maybe more) to prepare them.

22/ It will also cost more to track the each chemical's Hazard & Exposure Data against each product. I suggest that **NICNAS should offer an online system** to companies who don't have the ability to upgrade their in-house software systems.

23/ Due to the NICNAS data requirement, all "data lacking" hazard endpoints will be uprated as hazardous, which will make chemicals at least Class 2 and many Class 3. These will all have added evaluation costs.

24/ We need to remember the NICNAS Act & Regulation are about an Inventory of Chemical Substances, not an Inventory of CAS No.s. There are many CAS No.s that should be automatically added to the AICS.

27/ The sheer volume of chemicals coming through the IMAP process and then through the Schedule Poisons process has not been able to be adequately addressed by industry or the community, due to not having any extra funding to do this.

It has also caused a massive workload increase for the Schedule Poisons Committee.

28/ I suggest that the existing chemical review process (IMAP) needs to be done at a rate so that everyone can reasonably make input at the IMAP time of review. The comment periods need to be longer (I suggest 3 months)

My full Submission to the NICNAS Reform are available at: www.haztech.com.au/hazmat-environment-notes-newsletter/documents-for-download/

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Nov 2015

19 November 2015:

[Summary of Delegate's Final Decisions](#) referred to the March 2015 meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling.

[1.1 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid & its Alkyl Esters](#) (new Sched 6 entry) except in preparations containing 5% or less calculated as 2-Ethylhexanoic Acid. Proposed from 1 Feb 2016.

[1.2 4,5-Dichloro-2-N-Octyl-3\(2H\)-Isothiazolone.](#)

No determination was made by the Delegate and the matter has been referred back to the ACCS for consideration.

[Summary of Delegate's Final Decisions](#) referred to the August 2015 meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling.

[2.1 Cyclopropylmethyl, 3-Hexenoate](#) (Does NOT require scheduling)

[2.2 Bicyclopyrone](#) (New Sched 6, & Sched 5 entry at $\leq 20\%$)

[2.3 Clitoria Ternatea Extract](#) (Appendix B⁽¹⁾ new entry)

[2.4 Cyclopentanepropanol, Alpha,Alpha- Dimethylpropanol](#)

(Delegate Decision - Does NOT require scheduling, even though the ACCS advised new Sched 5 entry at >1%)

[2.5 Hydramethylnon](#) (No change to existing Sched 5 & 6)

[2.6 Momfluorothrin](#) (new Sched 6 entry)

[2.7 Carcinogenic Amines \(Azo Dyes\)](#) (new Sched 7 entry)

[2.8 Quinoline, 5,6,7,8-Tetrahydro-8-\(1-Methylpropyl\)](#)

(Does NOT require scheduling)

[2.9 4-Amino-M-Cresol \(Phenol, 4-Amino-3-Methyl\)](#) (new Sched 6 entry)

[2.10 4-Amino-2-Hydroxytoluene \(Phenol, 5-Amino-2-Methyl\)](#)
(new Sched 6 entry)

[2.11 2-Amino-6-Chloro-4-Nitrophenol \(Phenol, 2-Amino-6-Chloro-4-Nitro\)](#) (new Sched 6 entry)

* Appendix B - Substances Considered Not To Require Control by Scheduling

[Summary of Delegate-Only Final Decisions](#) on 3 agricultural chemicals not referred to an expert advisory committee

[3.1 Afoxolaner And Milbemycin Oxime:](#) (Amended Sched 5)

[3.2 BLAD \(Banda de Lupinus Albus Doce\):](#) A biofungicidal (Appendix B(*) new entry)

[3.3 Bixafer:](#) A Carboxamide Fungicide (new Sched 6 entry)

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

• Codeine Scheduling Change Deferred: Update

The Delegate has deferred making a final decision at this time regarding the possible re-scheduling of Codeine. This is due to the large number of submissions received during the most recent consultation period (127 were received and 113 did NOT support the proposal), and the deferral of a decision will allow the submissions and the subsequent information provided to be thoroughly considered.

From: www.tga.gov.au/part-final-decisions-matters-referred-expert-advisory-committee-11-14#codei

• Vic DP&C Substances Regs Consultation Draft

Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulation Review. The Consultation draft of the proposed regulations to replace the Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2006. The proposed changes are in **Red**.

From: www.haztech.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Vic-dhhs-Consultation-Draft-8-Dec-2015-DPC-Substances-Regs.pdf (47 page pdf)

Submit Comment to: dpcs@dhhs.vic.gov.au by 31 Jan 2016.

Food Chemical Issues

• A1120 – Agarose Ion Exchange Resin as a Processing Aid for Lactoferrin Production

The purpose of this Application is to seek permission for the use of Agarose Ion Exchange Resin as a processing aid in the production of high purity Lactoferrin from Bovine milk and milk-related products.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1120AgaroseIonExchangeResinPA.aspx

• P1024 – Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods

4 Dec 2015: The purpose of this Proposal P1024 is to develop an alternative framework for the Regulation of Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods in the Code.

The current ANZ Food Stds Code provisions relating to Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods, particularly the definitions associated with them, are creating uncertainty in the market place. The uncertainty relates to whether particular foods require permission in the Code before they can be sold in Australia and New Zealand; and therefore whether the foods should be subject to pre-market assessment by FSANZ. This presents different risks for industry and food enforcement agencies in particular.

FSANZ's preferred more innovative third option to address the risks is to develop an alternative approach based on the level of risk inherent in various types of novel food (a graduated risk approach).

The graduated risk approach includes draft criteria to identify low risk foods that would not require regulatory pre-market approval. These foods could be sold, subject to basic pre-market self-assessment requirements being satisfied by industry. Foods not meeting the criteria would be subject to additional pre-market assessment.

Two example issues with the current Code:

1/ It is a matter of interpretation as to whether substances that are not specifically identified in the Code constitute Nutritive Substances. New food substances are being developed as the food industry continues to innovate in the area of Functional Foods. Many of these substances may be considered to be added for nutritional purposes.

2/ While a food enforcement agency may consider that an assessment is required (i.e. the food is Novel), it is possible for a food business to argue that they have done the relevant assessment and on that basis the food they are supplying is safe and therefore not novel.

Even if a food company considers their product is not a nutritive substance or novel food they may be subject to enforcement action if a food enforcement agency has an opposing view. This can create uncertainty for the food company in relation to compliance and potentially interrupt or delay the supply of their product.

[Call for Submissions – 4 Dec 2015](#) (47 page pdf)

[Overview of International Regulatory Approaches](#) (12p pdf)

[Assessment of Risks and Safety Data Requirements for New Foods](#) (11 page pdf)

Foods that meet specified Eligible Food Criteria (EFC), and may therefore be marketed following self-assessment, are those that are unlikely to pose any health concerns. This document addresses the data that a manufacturer would be expected to hold in order to show that the food meets the EFC and is safe for human consumption.

The general principles and considerations for establishing safety of foods that do not meet the EFC are then presented, followed by the data requirements that would determine whether pre-market self-assessment with notification by the manufacturer would be appropriate or whether a full assessment by FSANZ, would be required.

Send your submissions by 4 March 2016:

Preferably submit directly on the FSANZ website.

Or email: Submissions@foodstandards.gov.au

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/proposalp1024revisio5756.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• APVMA Regulatory Science Strategy: Draft

Consultation Period: 24 Nov 2015 to 17 Feb 2016

“Regulatory Science involves a pragmatic application of the scientific method for the purpose of making a decision about whether to allow something (e.g. chemicals) to be used within the defined legislative framework and timeframes.”

“Regulatory Science can encompass both pre-market and post-market activities. Regulatory science does not include regulatory affairs (the administrative aspects of regulation) or regulatory law (the legal aspects of regulation).”

The APVMA's final strategy will focus on:

- increasing the APVMA scientific capacity and capability
- building national and international linkages
- enhancing communication and engagement
- enhancing the APVMA ability to identify and respond to emerging regulatory issues
- improving regulatory science methodologies; and
- improving the APVMA regulatory science performance

[Regulatory Science Strategy Draft](#) (16 page pdf or doc)

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/19226>

• Chemicals Nominated & Prioritised for Review

4 Dec 2015: From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/10876>

• APVMA Active Constit: Clitoria Ternatea Extract

Total Cyclotides 1 g/kg min;
Total Flavonyl Glycosides 15 g/kg min; Protein 20 g/kg min

Other solids and compounds of toxicological significance are not expected to occur in Clitoria Ternatea Extract TGAC as a result of the raw materials and the extraction method used.

The Office of Chemical Safety has considered the toxicological aspects of Clitoria Ternatea Extract TGAC, and advised that there are no toxicological objections to the approval of this active constituent. To be in Appendix B of the SUSMP.

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

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 3 Nov 2015 p30.

<http://apvma.gov.au/node/18951> and

<http://apvma.gov.au/node/18721>

• APVMA Active Constituent: Indaziflam

Common Name: Indaziflam; Chemical Name: *N*-[(1*R*,2*S*)-2,3-dihydro-2,6-dimethyl-1*H*-inden-1-yl]-6-(1-fluoroethyl)-1,3,5-triazine-2,4-diamine; CAS No: 950782-86-2; Minimum Purity: ≥890 g/kg; Formula: C₆H₂₀FN₅; MW: Not available; Chemical Family: Alkyazine; Mode of Action: Inhibits cellulose biosynthesis (CB Inhibitor). Long lasting action and non-selective herbicide.

Other compounds of toxicological significance are not expected to occur in Indaziflam TGAC as a result of the raw materials and the synthetic route used.

The Office of Chemical Safety have already considered the toxicological aspects of Indaziflam TGAC, and advised that there were no toxicological objections to the approval of this chemical, with an original SUSMP date of 1 May 2012.

Enquiries: Chemistry Manager, Scientific Assessment and Chemical Review, APVMA. Phone: 02 6210 4701, Email: enquiries@apvma.gov.au

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 17 Nov 2015 p17.

<http://apvma.gov.au/node/19196>

• APVMA Active Constituent: Metaflumizone

Common Name: Metaflumizone; Chemical Name: 2-[2-(4-cyanophenyl)-1-[3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]ethylidene]-*N*-[4-(trifluoromethoxy)phenyl]hydrazinecarboxamide; CAS No: 139968-49-3; Minimum Purity: ≥950 g/kg; Formula: C₂₄H₁₆F₆N₄O₂; MW: 506.41; Chemical Family: Semicarbazone insecticide; Mode of Action: Belongs to the new IRAC MoA Chemical Group 22B. Claimed to be the only Sodium Channel Blocker Insecticide (SCBI) that does not require metabolism for bioactivation.

Other compounds of toxicological significance are not expected to occur in Metaflumizone active constituent.

There is a Schedule 5 entry for Metaflumizone in the SUSMP with no exemption cut-off.

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

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 1 Dec 2015 p56.

<http://apvma.gov.au/node/19246>

• APVMA Active Constituent: Oxathiapiprolin

Common Name: Oxathiapiprolin; Chemical Name: 1-[4-[4-[5-(2,6-difluorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-3-isoxazolyl]-2-thiazolyl]-1-piperidinyl]-2-[5-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)-1*H*-pyrazol-1-yl]ethanone; CAS No: 1003318-67-9; Minimum Purity: ≥950 g/kg; Formula: C₂₄H₂₂F₅N₅O₂S; MW: 539.52; Chemical Family: Oxazole; Pyrazole; Thiazole; Mode of Action: Fungicide

Other compounds of toxicological significance are not expected to occur in Oxathiapiprolin TGAC as a result of the raw materials and the synthetic route used.

The Office of Chemical Safety has considered the toxicological aspects of Oxathiapiprolin TGAC, and advised that there are no toxicological objections to the approval of this chemical. Oxathiapiprolin is expected to be listed in Appendix B of the Poisons Standard (SUSMP)

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 1 Dec 2015 p69.

<http://apvma.gov.au/node/19246>

Dangerous Goods

• ADG 7.3 Unexpected and Unflagged Changes

The update to Edition 7.3 of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code came with notification of key changes made, particularly in the area of Limited Quantities transport marking. Over the past 12 months Richard Greenwood has discovered **some unexpected and unflagged changes** to the ADG code in DG7.3. Most of these were identified in training courses as a result of unsolicited questions, many are standard questions that come up repeatedly.

Orientation Arrows:

Outer packaging for transport of liquids and single packagings with vents did not require orientation arrows for transport by road and rail within Australia. In earlier editions of ADG7, having stated that the markings were required, this was reversed by 5.2.1.7.4:

5.2.1.7.4 Despite 5.2.1.7.1, orientation marking is not required on combination packagings described in 5.2.1.7.1(a) or single packagings described in 5.2.1.7.1(b) that are transported only by road or rail in accordance with this Code.

In ADG 7.3, 5.2.1.7.4 no longer appears, although section 5.2.1.7 still commences with the statement "Except as provided in 5.2.1.7.2 & 5.2.1.7.4". He notes that this reference to 5.2.1.7.4 was removed in the draft ADG 7.4 previously circulated, so it is clear that this was an intentional omission, and did not merely arise because they forgot to add it back in.

While this has no effect on imports, which would require the markings, and limited quantities transport, all combination packages of dangerous goods liquids packed in Australia are affected. **The economic impacts are significant**, and not having been alerted to this, Richard imagines many would

have ordered packaging to be prepared without the orientation arrows from July 2014. Richard is curious to know whether the packaging companies are aware of the change.

Segregation and LQ Transport:

The phrasing of the section that exempts segregation for Limited Quantities transport has changed.

ADG7

3.4.6 Packages of dangerous goods transported according to this Chapter need not be labelled, provided they are marked in accordance with 3.4.8 and inner packagings are marked as required by 5.2.1.8 and labelled as required by 5.2.2.1.13. The segregation provisions for dangerous goods in Part 9 need not apply where the only dangerous goods within a vehicle or freight container are packed in accordance with this Chapter.

ADG7.3

3.4.6 Any segregation provisions for dangerous goods packed in limited quantities need not apply within a vehicle or freight container.

Note that the underlining is Richard's. The labelling and marking requirements have their own section in 7.3, but the key change underlined went past without comment from the NTC, so he is sure others like him had assumed there was no change.

The phrasing exempting segregation in ADG7 prior to 7.3 is clearly more restrictive and can apply only where the only dangerous goods are LQ, but ADG 7.3 is quite different and could be interpreted that where non-LQ goods and LQ goods are packed together, either:

1/. That where the non-LQ goods do not require segregation from all LQ goods, then segregation need not apply to the LQ goods; or even

2/. That where the non-LQ goods require segregation from LQ goods, that these need not apply at all because they relate to dangerous goods packed in limited quantities.

Richard is aware that at least one state Competent Authority feels there has been no change at all, and if pushed, he suspects there would be a CAP determination of this.

EIPs on Vehicles carrying IBCs

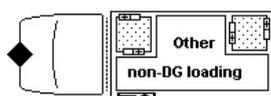
John Borig had always contended that the option for undersized Emergency Information Panels related only to the requirements for marking and labelling of **placardable units**, and not to the requirements for placarding the vehicle itself. This is because for the vehicle:

5.3.6.1.1 All road vehicles transporting a placard load of dangerous goods, as determined from Table 5.3, must be placarded in accordance with 5.3.1.4 on the front and rear with placards indicating what dangerous goods are being carried.

And that this section requires the panel to be **800 x 600 mm**.

The counter argument was that 5.3.6.4.1(b) allowed for compliance with 5.3.3, and therefore permitted 5.3.3.5 which allows down to half size EIPs for containers up to 3 cubic metres.

This was clarified in ADG 7.3 by providing an explicit picture and description:



(g) Small vehicle transporting 2 IBCs of same dangerous goods with other non dangerous goods.

- 1 IBC with ½ size EIP fully visible on one side.
- 1 IBC with ½ size EIP fully visible from rear. (No other EIP required on those faces)
- Full size EIP required on side where IBC placards not visible

Even here, providing this explicitly for 'small vehicles' leaves open the issue about their use on large vehicles and combinations, and what size a small vehicle is.

With these issues, we can expect similar unflagged surprises to come from ADG 7.4. Richard Greenwood expects to be going back to check his sources every time.

Article by Richard Greenwood, Hazardous Chemicals Specialist, em: rich64green@gmail.com mob: 0401-321-962

• ADG 7.4 version available by Late December 2015

The electronic ADG 7.4 version must be on the NTC website by late-Dec 2015. The agreed date for implementation of ADG7.4 is 1 Jan 2016 with a one year transitional period. The ADG7.4 becomes mandatory and supersedes 7.3 in 1 Jan 2017.

ADG 7.4 adopts the UN18 Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations (2013), to ensure there is a reasonably harmonised approach to Dangerous Goods Regulations with the sea and air modes of transport.

Go to: www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/ and check under Publications.

• Transport of D. Goods Maintenance Advisory Grp

A key issue covered at the 12th Nov 2015 Transport of Dangerous Goods Maintenance Advisory Group was:

Removal of the Australian inner packaging labelling requirements with the **next UN19 amendment package - 1 January 2017**.

The inner packaging labelling provisions currently adopted in Australia is unique and it provides no net benefit in displaying the risk involved for Dangerous Goods transportation, as they are hidden by an outer package.

The labelling or marking of outer packages is considered the critical element to express the risk involved with transport of packaged Dangerous Goods.

• Updated Limited Quantities National Exemption

The existing Accord Australasia National Exemptions CA2011/21 and CA2011/22 are being rewritten to include all entities who transport Limited Quantities in Australia, instead of just Accord members.

When finalised (in Dec 2015 or early 2016) the Updated Limited Quantities National Exemption will be accessible on the Competent Authorities Panel information website below:

<https://infrastructure.gov.au/transport/australia/dangerous/> and select

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

• Limited Quantities Dangerous Goods

26 Nov 2015: The NTC today released a proposed reform to reduce the amount of paperwork businesses that transport limited quantities of products classified as dangerous goods must complete.

Details of the proposed reform are contained in a [regulatory impact statement](#) that received in principle endorsement from the Transport and Infrastructure Council and is now available from the NTC's website.

The NTC will consult with industry, regulators and emergency services organisations over the next 12 months with a view to agreeing on the specific details that will be included in the amendments to the Dangerous Goods Code. The NTC intends to recommend the council makes specific amendments to the code in November 2016.

From: www.ntc.gov.au/about-ntc/news/media-releases/proposed-red-tape-cut-for-businesses-that-move-limited-quantities-of-dangerous-goods/

• Vic: Major Hazard Facilities Advisory Committee

An Advisory Committee has been appointed by the Vic Minister for Planning, to provide advice on the way land use buffers around Major Hazard Facilities are determined and implemented.

The Advisory Committee comprises:
Nick Wimbush (Chair); Chris Harty; Catherine Wilson.
[Advisory Committee Biographies](#): (2 page Word doc)

- Consultation to be completed within 40 business days of the appointment of the Advisory Committee.
- Discussion paper to be available for a period of 20 business days.
- Public Hearings to commence within 30 business days from the release of the Discussion paper.
- Submission of a final written report to the Minister within 8 months of the appointment of the Advisory Committee.

[Terms of Reference](#) (4 page pdf, signed 24 Sept 2015)

The purpose of the Advisory Committee is to provide advice to the Minister for Planning about improvements to land use planning for areas surrounding major hazard facilities (MHFs), in order to better manage the interface areas between existing and new development and land used for MHFs.

Queries: contact Greta Grivas from Planning Panels Victoria
ph: 03-8392-6393 em: planning.panels@delwp.vic.gov.au

From: www.dtpli.vic.gov.au/planning/panels-and-committees/current-panels-and-committees/major-hazard-facilities-advisory-committee

• Proposal: Some Products Containing Ethyl Alcohol ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2015/45 - (AHS) Proposed new Special Provision for the transport of Consumer and Pharmaceutical products containing Ethyl Alcohol.

Proposal that the UN Sub-Committee adopt a new Special Provision XXX for the entries UN1170 Ethyl Alcohol, UN1266 Perfumery Products, and UN1197, Extracts, Flavoring, Liquid:

SP XXX Beverages, foods, medicines, and cosmetics containing ethyl alcohol mixtures classed as a flammable liquid in Packing Groups II or III, in packagings intended or suitable for retail sale or pharmaceutical distribution, are not subject to these Regulations provided that:

- (a) For glass inner receptacles the capacity does not exceed 250 mL capacity;
- (b) For non-glass inner receptacles, the capacity does not exceed 1 L; and

(c) The gross mass of the completed package does not exceed 30 kg. Inner receptacles shall be secured within the outer packaging to prevent breakage, leakage, and excessive movement. Outer packaging shall meet the provisions of 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2, and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8.

[Doc file](#); [Pdf file](#) (3 pages)

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc3/c32015.html

• AMSA Info Sheet: Carriage of Ammonium Nitrate

April 2015 Information Sheet 279: Carriage of Ammonium Nitrate of Division 5.1 (UN1942 & UN2067) and Class 9 (UN2071) to and from Australia.

The purpose of this AMSA Information Sheet is to remind all ship owners, ship operators and masters of the requirements for the safe carriage of Ammonium Nitrate on board ships with a particular emphasis on the carriage in Flexible Intermediate Bulk Containers (FIBC), whether these are loaded directly into the ship or are carried in containers, or where the Ammonium Nitrate is loaded loose in a bulk container.

AMSA Info Sheet: <https://www.amsa.gov.au/forms-and-publications/Fact-Sheets/AMSA279.pdf> (7 page pdf)

From: www.amsa.gov.au/vessels/ship-safety/cargoes-and-dangerous-goods/#dangerous

• Dangerous Goods Notes - Getting it Right

Dangerous Goods Transport Information. This UK NCEC webinar focusses on Road and Sea transport of Dangerous Goods.

NCEC 46 minute webinar from 25 Nov 2015:
<https://vimeo.com/147022888>

The 30 presentation slides shown in the webinar:
<http://the-ncec.com/assets/pdf/Dangerous-Goods-Notes-Getting-It-Right-Webinar.pdf>

The NCEC presenter is: Stephen Walker, Senior Consultant, DGSA, Phone (in the UK): +44 1235 753 313, email: Stephen.Walker@ricardo.com

Editor. An interesting webinar to see the subtle differences that are mentioned, such as Label No. & Tunnel Restriction Code.

• IATA DGR Manual 57th Edition 2016

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

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

In Australia order via Marair Freight for AU\$506 (incl. GST):
www.marair.com.au, email: Admin@marair.com.au
Melbourne ph: 1800-677-721 or 03-9335-2699.

• IATA DGR 57th Edition 2017: Significant Changes

Significant Changes and Amendments to the 57th Edition (2016) of the IATA *Dangerous Goods Regulations* can be downloaded from:

www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dgr/Documents/significant-changes-dgr57.pdf (2 pages)

There is a [5 minute Video](#) about the IATA 57th DGR 2016.

Lithium Batteries & Appendix H caught these Notes Editor's attention:

2.3 Dangerous Goods Carried by Passengers or Crew:
The provisions applicable to portable electronic devices, including medical devices containing lithium batteries and spare batteries, 2.3.4.7 and 2.3.5.9 have been revised to

make specific reference to portable oxygen concentrators (POC) as a portable medical electronic device (PMED) as well as revising the list of portable electronic devices (PED) to make reference to the more common items, including power banks, which must be treated as spare Lithium batteries and are limited to carry-on baggage only.

Appendix H: has been added to this edition of the DGR to provide the detail of the changes that will come into effect as of 1 January 2017 based on the adoption of the changes arising from the 19th revised edition of the UN Model Regulations as well as the changes that have been agreed to date by the ICAO Dangerous Goods Panel for inclusion into the 2017–2018 edition of the Technical Instructions.

From:

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

• IMDG Code 2014 is fully in force 1 Jan 2016

Marine Order 41 – [Carriage of Dangerous Goods](#)

From: www.amsa.gov.au/vessels/standards-regulations/marine-orders/

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NTN Report: Impacts of Unconventional Gas

12 Nov 2015: The National Toxics Network (NTN) released its latest report, "[Unconventional Gas Exploration and Production: Human Health Impacts and Environmental Legacy](#)" (26 page pdf) by Dr Mariann Lloyd-Smith. The report was released as part of the "[Global Frackdown](#) to Paris".

In the lead up to the Paris climate talks, it was essential all stakeholders understand the risk this technology poses to our health, environment and climate.

Report URL:

www.ntn.org.au/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Nov-NTN-Unconventional-Gas-Report-NOV-2015f.pdf (26 pages)

Issues from the NTN Report Summary

- Air impacts that could affect respiratory health due to increased levels of particulate matter, diesel exhaust, or volatile organic chemicals.
- Climate change impacts due to methane and other volatile organic chemical releases to the atmosphere.
- Drinking water impacts from underground migration of methane and/or fracking chemicals associated with faulty well construction.
- Surface spills potentially resulting in soil and water contamination.
- Surface-water contamination resulting from inadequate wastewater treatment.
- Earthquakes induced during fracturing.
- Community impacts associated with boom-town economic effects such as increased vehicle traffic, road damage, noise, odour complaints, increased demand for housing and medical care, and stress.

From: www.ntn.org.au/stop-csq/new-report-impacts-of-ug-exploration-and-mining

• Assessment of Chemicals Associated with CSG

The Australian Government's Office of Water Science, with advice from the interim Independent Expert Scientific Committee on Coal Seam Gas and Coal Mining,

developed the technical scope of the project and provided \$4.2 million for the National Assessment of Chemicals Associated with Coal Seam Gas Extraction in Australia (the National CSG Chemicals Assessment project).

The National Chemicals Assessment will:

- develop an understanding among stakeholders of the public, occupational and environmental risks arising from chemicals used in drilling and hydraulic fracturing for CSG extraction in Australia;
- provide an evidence base for the appropriate management of chemicals as part of the broader management of CSG activities; and
- improve public access to information about chemicals used in hydraulic fracturing operations.

The National Assessment is a collaboration between NICNAS—lead agency, the CSIRO, the Department of the Environment and, in an advisory role, Geoscience Australia.

This project commenced in July 2012 and was originally expected to be completed in 2014, and now in 2015.

No report is available for download as of the 10 Dec 2015.

Editor: NICNAS has completed its work as the lead agency, and we are now waiting on the Office of Water Science.

For more information on coal seam gas extraction in Australia go to: www.iesc.environment.gov.au
email: water.science@environment.gov.au, ph: 02-6274-1988

From:

www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/issues/fracking-hydraulic-fracturing-coal-seam-gas-extraction/information-sheet

• Framework to Guide future of Shale & Tight Gas

WA's whole-of-government regulatory framework for Shale and Tight Gas has been outlined in a document prepared in collaboration with, and endorsed by, government agencies charged with assessing and regulating petroleum resources.

New WA Regulations for the petroleum and geothermal industries that came into effect on 1 July 2015. The framework sets out the regulatory requirements and expectations of the WA State Govt and covers the need for industry to consult and engage with the community in a timely and ongoing manner throughout the life of a project.

Download: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Petroleum/WEB_Shale_and_Tight_Gas_Framework.pdf (4.5Mb 70 page pdf)

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/About-Us-Careers/Regulatory-framework-to-guide-16112.aspx

• Vic EPA Scheduled Premises Regulations Review

Nov 2015: The Vic Dept of Environment, Land, Water & Planning (DELWP) and Environment Protection Authority Victoria (Vic EPA) are reviewing the [Environment Protection \(Scheduled Premises and Exemptions\) Regulations 2007](#) before they sunset in mid-2017.

These Regs specify which Premises in Victoria are required to obtain a Vic EPA Works Approval and/or Licence, and / or provide a financial assurance.

Vic DELWP and Vic EPA have published a [Discussion Paper](#), www.epa.vic.gov.au/~media/Publications/1613.pdf (10pages)

Please send comments and ideas on the questions in the Discussion Paper by **14 Dec 2015** to:

Scheduled.Premises@epa.vic.gov.au

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/setting-standards/scheduled-premises-regulations-review

• Vic EPA: Bunding Guidelines

20 Oct 2015: These updated guidelines (replacing the Dec 1992 version) cover how to protect the environment by providing a secondary containment system for liquids which, if spilt, are likely to cause pollution or pose an environmental hazard. The guidelines specifically apply to above-ground storage and transfer areas.

[Publication 347.1](#) (3 page pdf) is for guidance only and are not intended to either prescriptive or exhaustive. Each situation needs to be assessed according to its own merits.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2015/october/347-1

• Vic EPA: Illegal Interstate Waste Transport Fines

HydroMet Corporation Pty Ltd (HydroMet) (a Laverton-based business) was fined \$22,000 after a Vic EPA investigation found the company had 900 tonnes of lead slag transported to a South Australian landfill, without Vic EPA Prescribed Industrial Waste (PIW) approval.

Vic EPA Guidelines regarding the transporting of PIW within Victoria or interstate are available on [Vic EPA's Movement Of Prescribed Industrial Waste website](#).

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/november/10/epa-fines-transport-company-for-illegal-interstate-waste-transport

• NSW EPA fines OneSteel Wire for Caustic Leak

7 Dec 2015: The NSW EPA has issued a \$15,000 penalty notice to OneSteel Wire Pty Ltd for breaching its Environment Protection Licence at its Mayfield North site.

On 25 & 26 July 2015 an unknown amount of caustic solution leaked into the Rod Mill Water Treatment Plant on the premises from a faulty valve. This caused an elevated (alkaline) pH in the plant's process water, causing OneSteel Wire P/L to exceed its pH limit of 8.5 for discharges from its water treatment systems. On day 2 the pH peaked at 11.3 when approximately 32,000L was discharged.

OneSteel failed to appropriately assess the risks of undertaking two non-routine maintenance activities at the same time. OneSteel did not have appropriate procedures in place to prevent discharges above the licensed pH range.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia15120701.htm

• Williamtown NSW RAAF Base Contamination

21 Oct 2015: The NSW Government is assessing the extent of legacy fire-fighting chemicals that have been identified in some surface water, groundwaters and in small numbers of fish around the Williamtown RAAF Base and Newcastle Airport.

The NSW Government continues to advise precautions for residents who live inside this [investigation area](#) (pdf map), including: **1/** not using private water bores, or water from dams, ponds, creeks or drains; **2/** not eating eggs or milk from animals drinking this water; **3/** not eating fish, prawns or wild oysters caught in the nearby area.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/MediaInformation/williamtown.htm

Standards & Codes

• **Stds** – www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/
[AS ISO 14020](#):2015: Environmental Labels and Declarations - General Principles. Published 27 Oct 2015, 5 pages, pdf (personal use) \$68.35, hardcopy \$75.94.

[I.S. EN 1539](#):2015: Dryers and Ovens, in which Flammable Substances are Released - Safety Requirements. Published 25 Oct 2015, 86 pages, pdf (personal use) \$180.96, hardcopy \$209.27.

[I.S. EN 16736](#):2015: Health Risk Assessment of Chemicals - Requirements for the Provision of Training. Published 2 Nov 2015, 18 pages, pdf (personal use) \$46.16, hardcopy \$55.39.

• **Drafts** – www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/
[DR AS/NZS 2161.1](#):2015: Occupational Protective Gloves - Selection, Use and Maintenance. To enable users of protective gloves to select gloves suitable for their work and to use and maintain them in a manner which ensures that the glove's function is not compromised. Published 2 Dec 2015, 13 pages, pdf (copy/paste): Free, Hardcopy: \$11.78.

[DR AS/NZS ISO 9001](#):2015: Quality Management Systems – Requirements. Published 21 Oct 2015, 1 page – no ISO content, pdf (personal use) Free, hardcopy Free.

<https://www.hubstandards.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 36](#): Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants

[NFPA 55](#): Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code

[NFPA 56](#): Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems

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

[NFPA 269](#): Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling

[NFPA 385](#): Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

[NFPA 655](#): Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions

[NFPA 1150](#): Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels

[NFPA 1992](#): Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies

Recently updated NFPA Standards:

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

[NFPA 652](#): Standard on Fundamentals of Combustible Dusts

NFPA Committees Seeking Members (via NFPA News):

Classification & Properties of Haz. Chemical Data: [NFPA 704](#)

Combustible Dusts—Fundamentals: [NFPA 652](#)

Gas Process Safety: [NFPA 56](#)

LP-Gases at Utility Gas Plants: [NFPA 59](#)

Manufacture of Organic Coatings: [NFPA 35](#)

Solvent Extraction Plants: [NFPA 36](#)

Transportation of Flammable Liquids: [NFPA 385](#)

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

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

• Safety in Labs AS/NZS 2243 & AS/NZS 2982

8-10 Feb 2016: CSIRO, Bayview Avenue, Clayton, VIC

For info: Dr Neale.Jackson@rmit.edu.au, cost \$1780.

From: http://shortcourses.rmit.edu.au/course_page.php?course=S135001 [Course Flyer](#) (2 page pdf)

• Classify Hazardous Areas Workshop, 15-17 Feb

The aim of the AIDGC "Classify Hazardous Areas" training provides a recognised qualification in the classification of Hazardous Areas for both Flammable Gas and Combustible Dust atmospheres.

TAFE NSW - Illawarra Institute Business Development Unit's Dennis Oxman, at West Ryde NSW, 15-17 Feb 2015.

Cost (Non AIDGC Members): \$1425 (including GST)

Queries: Anne-Marie Hill, at info@aidgc.org.au

From the Brochure: www.haztech.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/AIDGC-Haz-Area-Classif-n-Course-15-17-Feb-2016.pdf also www.aidgc.org.au

• HAZOP Study for Team Leaders & Members - Brisbane

IChemE Course 24-26 Feb 2016. An integrated course that uses examples drawn 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: www.icheme.org/hazopbris#.VI5ABF7aQXh

• Chemical Hazard Communication Network, 2 Mar

The CHCN will next met in Melbourne on Wed 2nd Mar 2016, at Port Melbourne Sandridge Trugo meeting room, to discuss GHS classification, SDS, Labelling and Packaging issues.

Please email your interest in attending or organizing a CHCN meeting: Richard Greenwood Rich64Green@gmail.com and Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

• 3rd Contaminated Land Conference, 15-18 March

ALGA Conference, 15-18 Mar 2016, Auckland, NZ: Discussing all aspects of contaminated site assessment, management & remediation. [Preliminary Program](#) (8 page pdf).

Cost: Non-member NZD\$1000, NOT incl GST

From: <http://landandgroundwater.com/conference/3rd-contaminated-land-conference-nz>

• 2nd Dangerous Goods Conference, 23-24 March

Brochure: [2ndDangerousGoodsConferencePerthAustralia.pdf](#)

Early Bird by 24 Feb 2016 \$1615.50 or 3 for cost of 2.

Information: Conferences@idc-online.com

From: www.idc-online.com/content/2nd-dangerous-goods-conference-perth-australia

• Fundamentals of Process Safety, 11-15 Apr, Perth

IChemE Course 11-15 April 2016, Perth: Process Safety incidents constantly highlight the importance of having a clear understanding of the principles of process safety management throughout an organisation. This must include staff at all levels from board members through engineers and other technical staff to plant and shift managers and supervisors. This intensive five-day course covers the fundamentals and aims to provide an understanding of the key principles of Process Safety and its management.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$3990 incl GST

From: www.icheme.org/fpsperth#.VI5BJ17aQXh

• Fire Australia + HazMat 2016, 4-5 May 16, Melb "Risk, Liability, Exposure: Delivering Positive Outcomes"

In May 2016 the Fire Australia Conference will include the HazMat Conference, meaning even more attendees, speakers and exhibitors on offer from across the spectrum of Fire Protection and Emergency Response, Special Hazards and Dangerous Goods.

From: www.fpa.com.au/events/fire-australia

• FPA Fire Aust & HazMat 2016: Call for Speakers

The FPA Call for Speakers closes Friday 8 Jan 2016, and Draft Presentation for Review by Friday 4th Mar 2016.

Brochure: www.fpa.com.au/media/172990/fa16_c4s.pdf

The HazMat Streams covers: 1/ Chemical Management & Safety; 2/ Transport, Storage & Handling; 3/ Emergency Management & Response; 4/ Other Topics – including:

- Insurance Industry perspective with chemicals and Dangerous Goods incidents;
- Implementing Plans to comply with the GHS;
- Risks with Nanotechnology;
- Management of Industrial Waste;
- Environmental Impact from Chemicals;
- Managing Contaminated Sites.

From: www.fpa.com.au/events/fire-australia/brochures.aspx

• Risk 2016, 18-20 May 2016, Sydney

Theme "Risk & Opportunity in a State of Development".

Australia as a nation is undergoing serious changes and challenges in many areas – such as geopolitical, infrastructure extension and renewal, along with climate change ramifications – with issues such as adaptation and resilience becoming common catch-cries. Our capital cities are currently seeing many large infrastructure developments.

The understanding and management of risk is an essential element of any such developments.

From: <https://www.engineersaustralia.org.au/RISK2016>

• Process Safety Awareness, 1-2 June, Brisbane

IChemE Course 1-2 June 2016, Brisbane: Recent and historical incidents have highlighted the importance of having a clear understanding of the principles of process safety management throughout an organisation. This course, developed for those who are not in a process safety line management position BUT whose activities influence the process safety performance of their organisation. This can include staff engaged in corporate, R&D, commercial, HR and IT activities. The course provides a broad understanding of the tools and problem-solving techniques used in process safety.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$2100 incl GST

From: www.icheme.org/psaaus#.VI5Ff17aQXh

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 24 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

These Notes are published as an information service and without assuming a duty of care. It contains summary information only and should not be relied on as a substitute for professional advice. Readers should not act solely on the basis of the material contained in this newsletter.

Copying Hazmat & Environment Notes: Copying these Notes in a limited and local manner is allowed, or where a person or company is interested in becoming a subscriber, provided that the copies acknowledge "HAZMAT & ENVIRONMENT NOTES, prepared by Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental 03-9885-1269. Magazines must contact me.

Hazmat & Environment Notes" publication times are approx: end March, early June, mid Aug, mid Oct, and early Dec. Renewals are notified with your last issue. The date of your last issue of your subscription will be given on the top right corner of the envelope label, e.g. July 16 or normally in the Subject of the Email in which you receive the Hazmat Notes pdf file.

Haztech Environmental ABN: 27 630 291 348	18 Laurel St Ashburton, VIC 3147	TAX INVOICE Date 10 th December 2015
Description of Supply		
Please start my subscription to Hazmat & Environment Notes from the		Oct-Nov-Dec 2015 Newsletter.
Subscription Costs for 5 bimonthly issues from Nov 2015 to Sept 2016 are:		Circle the subscription type you want
* Please Note: IF paying by Credit Card add *\$2 for each full subscription and *\$1 for each extra copy towards fee charges.		
EMAILED to Australian destinations (Emailed as an Adobe Acrobat pdf file)	- \$94* (includes GST) \$96 (credit card)	+ Extra copy to the same group + \$47* (includes GST) + \$48 (credit card)
POSTED to Australian destinations	- \$106* (includes GST) \$108 (credit card)	+ Extra posted copy to the same group + \$53* (includes GST) + Extra emailed copy to the same group + \$54 (includes GST)
Note: The above price includes a 10% Goods & Services Tax (GST) for the supply.		
International destinations	- \$90* emailed (\$92 CC)	\$104* airmail (\$106 CC) (both with no GST to be added).
Each extra copy to the same group	- \$45* emailed (\$46 CC)	\$52* airmail (\$53 CC) (both with no GST to be added)
(A 2 year length of subscription can also be accepted.)		
Enclosed is an EFT notification, cheque or credit card authorisation payable to "Haztech Environmental" for your subscription.		
Total Price Including GST (GST only applicable in Australia)		Payment Sent \$ _____
Please keep a copy of this tax invoice for your records.		
Name		Position
Company Name		
Address		Post Code
Tel Nr		Mob Nr
Email 1		Email 2
Email 2		Email 3
Address to: Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental, 18 Laurel St, Ashburton VIC 3147, Australia		10/12/2015notes-prnt

Credit Card Authorisation:

Please debit my VISA / MASTERCARD Account for: \$

(circle one)

Card Number: Expiry Date:/.....

Cardholder's Name:
(as on card)

Signed: Date:

Electronic Funds Transfer is also available, please email me for my bank account details at: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.