

Hazardous Chemicals	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CSB Final Report: West Fertilizer Explosion & Fire 2 • Worksafe Vic: Refrigeration Van Explosion Fine 2 • WA Safety Alerts (relevant to Chemicals) 2 • USA EPA: 1-Bromopropane Draft Risk Assessment 2 • ECHA Authorisations: Two Uses of HBCDD 2 • ECHA: Selecting Substances for Reg Risk Mgmt 2 • USA EPA: Insecticides Potentially Harmful to Bees 3 • Worksafe Vic Information: Glyphosate Herbicides 3 • Inorganic Lead: Proposed WH&S Amendments 3 • QLD: Get Rid of "old" Lunchbox Gas Cookers 3 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • APVMA Industry Information & Educ'n Sessions 14 • APVMA Video Presentations: Oct 2015 Canberra 14 • APVMA Active Constituent: Fenpyrazamine 14 • APVMA Active Constituent: Decoquinat 14 • APVMA Active Constituent: Bixafen 14
Chemical Management	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trading Businesses who Warehouse in Australia 3 • Safework NSW: Old Chemical Labels & the GHS 4 • GHS and Pesticide Labels (Safework Australia) 4 • Duplication of AgVet Chemical & WHS Legislation? 4 • Draft Biosecurity Regulations & Some Chemicals 4 • ACCC: Children Poison Calls – NSW Data Report 4 • Managing Risks of Unpacking Shipping Cntrs 4 • Nanoform Hazard Assessment: New Approach 4 • GHS Sub C'tee Proposal P280 Hearing Protection 5 • NZ Health & Safety at Work Act & Regs 2016 5 • Draft NZ Work involving Hazardous Subs Regs 5 • Flash Burn Hazard GHS "Combustible Liquids" 5 • Taiwan OSHA MOL Fully Implements GHS 5 • New NZ EPA Process for Hazardous Substances 5 • OECD: Avian Toxicity Testing Webpage 6 • OECD: Substitution & Alternatives Assessment 6 • Potential Health Hazards of Chemicals: Comment 6 • USA OSHA Rule: Respirable Crystalline Silica 6 • USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Dec 15-Mar16 6 	<p>Dangerous Goods 15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft AS1940 S&H of Flam & Combustible Liquids 15 • ADG 7.4 Version Update – Dec 2015 (& March 16) 15 • March 2016 Corrections to the ADG Code 7.4 15 • Limited Quantities Exemption 14 Jan 2016 15 • NZ MHF Good Practice Guidelines: Consultation 15 • Marine Order 42 (Cargo, Stowage & Securing) 2014 15 • WA Phase 4 Dangerous Goods Safety Reg Amdts 16
NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NICNAS: AU Chemical Imports & Manufacturing 7 • Conditions of Use Annotation: Proposed Change 7 • 16th Tranche IMAP Assessment Reports 7 • NICNAS Future Tranches Publication Dates 8 • NICNAS Reforms Paper 1 Public Comment 8 • NICNAS Reforms (as at Consultation Paper 2) 8 • Some Updated NICNAS Reforms in Cons. Paper 2 8 • NICNAS Reform Paper 2: Jeff Simpson's Comment 9 • Serious Concerns about the NICNAS Reforms 10 	<p>Environmental Notes on Chemicals 16</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nat'l Std: Env. Risk Mgmt of Industrial Chemicals 16 • WA: Petroleum & Geothermal Environment Plans 17 • WA DMP: Onshore Oil Spill Contingency Plan 17 • WA DMP: Draft Mat'ls Characterisation Guidance 17 • Vic EPA: Trials to Resolve Waste Legacy 17 • Vic EPA: Waste Tyre Storage Facilities Inspection 17 • Vic EPA: Fertiliser Company fined over emissions 17 • Vic EPA Charges re: Hazelwood Mine Fire 17 • Trackable Waste Transport & D.Goods Vehicles 17 • Summary: Household Problem Waste 2014-2015 18 • Williamstown RAAF Contamination Chronology 18 • ECHA Environment Emission Scenario Documents 18 • NSW EPA Haz. Incidents & Env'l Health Exec Dir. 18
Scheduled Medicines & Poisons	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poisons Standard March 2016 is Available 10 • GHS Labelling and the Poisons Standard 10 • Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Dec 2015 10 • Methylchloroisothiazolinone: Domestic Labelling 11 • Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Mar 2016 11 • Schedule 5 Paint Amendment – A GHS Fiasco 11 • Public Submissions ACCS Scheduling: Nov 2015 11 	<p>Standards & Codes 18</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stds – www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/ 18 • Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/search-publications/ 18 • NFPA News (Codes Newsletter) 19
Food Chemical Issues	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revised Food Standards Code 12 • FSANZ: Sale of Raw Apricot Kernels Prohibited 12 • Survey of Chemicals in Food from Packaging: Results 13 • FSANZ - Irradiation Labelling Review 13 • A1108: Application Approved – Rebaudioside M 13 • A1109 Enzyme Processing Aid (Glutaminase) 13 • A1123 – Isomalto-Oligosaccharide: Novel Food 13 • A1126 Pectins & Carrageenan: Processing Aids 13 • A1128 – Food from Reduced Acrylamide Potato 13 	<p>Seminars, Conferences, Courses 19</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamentals of Process Safety, 11-15 Apr, Perth 19 • HAZOP Study for Teams, 27-29 April 16, Brisbane 19 • Fire Australia + HazMat 2016, 4-5 May 16, Melb 19 • Risk 2016, 18-20 May 2016, Sydney 19 • Managing the Hazards of Flare Systems, 24-25 May 19 • Process Safety Awareness, 1-2 June, Brisbane 19 • Hazard Identification Techniques, 27-29 June 16 19
Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals 14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chemicals Nominated & Prioritised for Review 14 • Reports of Spray Drift Damage to Cotton 14 	

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

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Editor & Publisher

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

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

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Hazardous Chemicals

• CSB Final Report: West Fertilizer Explosion & Fire

28 Jan 2016: [FINAL REPORT: West Fertilizer Explosion \(17 April 2013\) Final Investigation Report \(267 page pdf\)](#)

The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) found several shortcomings in USA Federal and State regulations and standards that could reduce the risk of another incident of this type.

CSB's analysis shows that the risk to the public from a catastrophic incident exists at least within the state of Texas, if not more broadly. For example, 19 other Texas facilities storing more than 10,000 pounds of Fertilizer Grade Ammonium Nitrate are located within 0.5 miles of a school, hospital, or nursing home, raising concerns that an incident with offsite consequences of this magnitude could happen again.

Final Report: www.csb.gov/file.aspx?DocumentId=732

From: www.csb.gov/west-fertilizer-explosion-and-fire/

• Worksafe Vic: Refrigeration Van Explosion Fine

4 Dec 2015: A Melbourne company was fined \$285,000 in the 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.

Equipment in the vans included cylinders of various flammable gases, such as Acetylene and Methylacetylene-Propadiene gas (known as MAP or MAPP).

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 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.worksafenews.com.au/news/item/461-young-tradie%E2%80%99s-death-in-explosion-results-in-\\$285,000-fine.html](http://www.worksafenews.com.au/news/item/461-young-tradie%E2%80%99s-death-in-explosion-results-in-$285,000-fine.html)

Also WA DMP: Resource Safety Matters, Feb 2016, p42: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Safety/RS_RSM_Mag_Feb16.pdf (120 pages), also see below.

• WA Safety Alerts (relevant to Chemicals)

Reminder to Ventilate Dangerous Goods (The Worksafe Vic court case relating to the death of a young tradesman in an explosion in Melbourne is a tragic reminder of the importance of ventilation for Dangerous Goods).

Ruptured Hose Releases Pressurised Anhydrous Ammonia. During a purging operation at a process plant, pressurised anhydrous ammonia was released when a flexible rubber hose ruptured. A worker who was next to the hose when it failed was hospitalised for serious chemical burns. Mines Safety Significant Incident Report No. 228.

Aluminium Powder Dust Explosion. Dangerous Goods Safety Significant Incident Report No. 01-15 was released in response to a dust explosion at an explosives manufacturing plant, when aluminium powder was being transferred to a hopper inside the plant. (p46 & p98)

Explosion of Condensate Drain causes Worker Injury. An operator of dewatering plant was required to drain condensate from a knock-out drum (scrubber), which

removes water from the air booster compressor system. As he actuated the drain valve, hydrocarbon deposits in the high-pressure condensate drain line ignited and the metal line ruptured. The explosion resulted in permanent, debilitating injuries to the operator. (p100-101)

From WA DMP: Resource Safety Matters, Feb 2016, p42-46: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Safety/RS_RSM_Mag_Feb16.pdf (120 pages):

WA Dangerous Goods Safety Alerts: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Dangerous-goods-safety-alerts-13195.aspx

WA Mines Safety Alerts: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Mines-safety-alerts-13194.aspx

WA Petroleum Safety Alerts: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Petroleum-safety-alerts-13196.aspx

• USA EPA: 1-Bromopropane Draft Risk Assessment

3 March 2016: The USA EPA issued a Draft Risk Assessment for or 1-Bromopropane (1-BP) used in Spray Adhesives, Dry Cleaning and Degreasing /Assessment indicates risks to workers and consumers.

1-BP (also known as n-Propyl Bromide) showed acute risks to women of childbearing age from adverse developmental effects. Other non-cancer and cancer health risks were identified for workers with repeated and chronic exposures, including neurotoxicity, kidney, liver, and reproductive toxicity, and lung cancer.

The 1-BP draft Risk Assessment and other Work Plans for other Chemicals can be found at: www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/assessments-tsca-work-plan-chemicals.

From: <https://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/a543211f64e4d1998525735900404442/cdf128227beff8f685257f6b00599056!OpenDocument>

• ECHA Authorisations: Two Uses of HBCDD

20 January 2016: The European Commission granted authorisations to 13 companies for two uses of HexaBromoCycloDoDecane (HBCDD).

– formulation of flame-retarded Expanded Polystyrene to solid unexpanded pellets using HBCDD as the flame retardant additive (for onward use in building applications);

– production of flame-retarded Expanded Polystyrene articles for use in building applications.

The review period of the authorisations will expire on 21 August 2017. On a three-monthly basis, the companies are required to submit a report on the available quantities of the polymeric flame retardant on the market and on the progress towards substitution of HBCDD.

[ECHA Committees' opinion for use 1](#) (34 page pdf)

[ECHA Committees' opinion for use 2](#) (34 page pdf)

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/authorisations-granted-for-two-uses-of-hbccd

• ECHA: Selecting Substances for Reg Risk Mgmt

Feb 2016: Want to know about how a substance is selected for Regulatory Risk Management?

1/ From Screening to a Proposal for Harmonised Classification and Labelling. e.g. Dioctyltin Dilaurate (EC 222-883-3) (an organometallic substance).

Dioctyltin Dilaurate was identified as potentially hazardous

based on the significant number of notifications with severe classifications. It was further prioritised for manual verification because of the wide range of uses and potential for exposure to humans and the environment.

The Swedish Chemicals Agency examined the substance and found that the concerns for reproductive and specific target organ toxicity were reasonable and valid.

2/ From Risk Management Option Analysis to the Candidate List. E.g. 1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic Acid, Di-C6-10-Alkyl Esters (EC 271-094-0, 272-013-1).

Both substances are also classified as Toxic for Reproduction (Repr. 1B) when they contain 0.3% or more of Dihexyl Phthalate (EC 201-559-5).

In February 2015, the Swedish competent authority submitted a dossier to identify the mixed alkyl diesters as SVHCs because of their toxic for reproduction properties. The substances were included in the Candidate List in June 2015.

From: http://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/1_16_want-to-know-about-how-a-substance-is-selected-for-regulatory-risk-management

• USA EPA: Insecticides Potentially Harmful to Bees

6 Jan 2016: The USA EPA in delivering on the USA President's National Pollinator Strategy means the USA EPA is committed not only 1/ to protecting bees and reversing bee loss, but 2/ for the first time assessing the health of the colony for the Neonicotinoid pesticides.

The Imidacloprid assessment is the first of four preliminary pollinator risk assessments for the Neonicotinoid Insecticides. Preliminary pollinator risk assessments for three other Neonicotinoids, Clothianidin, Thiamethoxam, and Dinotefuran, are scheduled to be released for public comment in December 2016.

A preliminary risk assessment of all ecological effects for Imidacloprid, including a revised pollinator assessment and impacts on other species such as aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants will also be released in December 2016.

18 Feb 2016: Public Webinar on Imidacloprid Preliminary Pollinator Assessment, USA EPA (Length 1hr 30min)
<https://epawebconferencing.acms.com/p4hn43v0p83/?launcher=false&fcsContent=true&pbMode=normal>

From: <https://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/a543211f64e4d1998525735900404442/a7e56316c4832a9c85257f32005040ac!OpenDocument> and

<https://www.epa.gov/pollinator-protection/how-we-assess-risks-pollinators>

• Worksafe Vic Information: Glyphosate Herbicides

19 Feb 2016: Information for employers about minimising risks to employees and others when using herbicides such as Glyphosate. (2 page pdf)

In March 2015, the International Agency for Research on Cancer announced that it had reclassified the herbicide Glyphosate, from 'Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans' (Group 2B) to 'Probably Carcinogenic to Humans' (Group 2A). In contrast, a subsequent assessment by the European Food Safety Agency concluded that Glyphosate is Unlikely to Pose a Carcinogenic Hazard To Humans and that the evidence does not support classification with regard to its carcinogenic potential.

WorkSafe Vic believes it is appropriate to provide information to Victorian employers about the current issue regarding the classification of Glyphosate and to remind employers of their

Occupational Health and Safety duties relating to the use of this chemical.

WorkSafe Victoria (2015) - [Checklist for Spraying Pesticides – Risk Assessment Tool for Employers](#)

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/info/home?collection=work-safe-knowledge-centre-web&query=Glyphosate+herbicides&mobilequery=&meta_d ocAssetID=188891&temp=landing

• Inorganic Lead: Proposed WH&S Amendments

21 Dec 2015" Safe Work Australia [proposed amendments](#) to Work Health and Safety (WH&S) requirements for Inorganic Lead. Consultation closed 26 Feb 2016.

Safework Australia wanted feedback on proposed amendments to blood Lead & airborne Lead concentrations.

The Draft Proposed amendments to Work Health and Safety requirements for Inorganic Lead in the Consultation Regulation Impact Statement (68 pages) are at
<https://submissions.swa.gov.au/SWAforms/lead/pages/index>

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/page/s/tn21122015

• QLD: Get Rid of "old" Lunchbox Gas Cookers

21 Feb 2016: The so-called "lunchbox" cookers use a Butane Gas canister that should eject when the gas canisters overheat. Many models were recalled nationally in mid-2015 because the safety mechanism didn't work. A new safety warning has been made after explosions put four Queenslanders in hospital last week.

Many models of these cookers were recalled in 2015. The warning has now been expanded to any cooker manufactured before July 2015 (when manufacturing standards changed).

Butane cookers and other portable gas appliances should always be used outdoors, never in confined spaces such as tents, caravans, boats or cars where explosive gas and lethal Carbon Monoxide levels can build up.

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/1018299

Chemical Management

• Trading Businesses who Warehouse in Australia

Trading Businesses who warehouse chemical products in Australia prior to final delivery, will need to ensure the Hazardous Chemicals in their warehouses, that might be held over to the 1st Jan 2017, have GHS Hazard Labelling.

IF NOT, then from the 1st Jan 2017, they will **need to relabel** these products with the GHS Chemical Hazard Labelling **before** they can be **delivered to customers**.

Jeff Simpson suggests GHS Chemical Hazard Labelling will be needed between July 2016 (for some products) and October 2016 (for all products), to avoid undelivered products needing relabelling to the GHS Pictograms and Hazard & Precautionary Statements on the 1st Jan 2017.

Note 1: In Victoria, WA and the ACT, this is not yet an issue for deliveries **ONLY** into these jurisdictions, as these States and Territory don't have Regulations yet for changing to the GHS Hazard Labelling.

Note 2: Your Business Finance Managers will not want to see any added relabelling costs, before products can be delivered!

From: *Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental, Consultant.*

• Safework NSW: Old Chemical Labels & 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 allow their already received non-GHS SDSs and non-GHS labels to be used after 1 Jan 2017.

Safework NSW has been requested to NOT expect final use customers to change their Risk and Safety Phrase labelled products to GHS labelled products on the 1st Jan 2017, due to the excessive cost and issues around liability, as the products are already adequately labelled with the hazards and precautions (using Risk and Safety Phrases). This is how EU and USA companies made their transition to the GHS labelling on the 1st June 2015.

As at the end of March 2016 the regulatory changes to the NSW Work Health & Safety Regul'ns have not been started.

• GHS and Pesticide Labels (Safework Australia)

10 Feb 2016 Safework Australia published three Information Sheets on the, regarding Labelling requirements for Agricultural and Veterinary (AgVet) Chemicals.

1/ www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/954/Manufacturers-Importers-Agvet-Chemicals-Information-Sheet.pdf (3 pages)

2/ www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/954/Businesses-Using-Handling-Storing-Agvet-Chemicals-Information-Sheet.pdf (2 pages)

3/ www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publications/Documents/954/agvet-chemicals-policy-statement.pdf (2 pages)

At: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/labelling-agvet-chemicals

Editor: On the APVMA website <http://apvma.gov.au/node/1027> there are a couple of references to the GHS under Occupational Health and Safety (Part 6).

However there is NO advice on how the APVMA would like you to manage the additional GHS Labelling requirements and how to make pragmatic decisions over the same, but different, use of expressions on the updated labels.

• Duplication of AgVet Chemical & WHS Legislation?

3 Feb 2016: Review of Duplication between Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical and Work Health and Safety Legislation.

This review is required by Regulation 80E of the [Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations 1995](http://www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/ag-vet-chemicals/review-of-duplication/terms-of-reference).

Terms of Reference: www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/ag-vet-chemicals/review-of-duplication/terms-of-reference

The Department of Agriculture and Water Resources has appointed Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu to review the impacts of Work Health and Safety (WHS) legislation on agricultural chemicals and veterinary medicines (agvet chemicals).

The review will focus on any duplication of effort and unnecessary cost, including potential duplication of label statements, associated with the need for agvet chemical products to comply with both sets of legislation.

Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu is to report by Nov 2016.

For information, please contact Dr Joseph Morrall, ph: 02-6272-4442. Email: Joseph.Morrall@agriculture.gov.au

From: www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/ag-vet-chemicals/review-of-duplication

• Draft Biosecurity Regulations & Some Chemicals

The Biosecurity (Prohibited and Conditionally Non-prohibited Goods) Determination 2016 provides the specified goods or specified class of goods that are prohibited goods or **conditionally non-prohibited goods** for the purpose of the Biosecurity Act. **Make your Submission by 17 May 2016.**

Draft Regulations document (58 pages) [as pdf](#) & [as word](#).

From: www.agriculture.gov.au/biosecurity/legislation/new-biosecurity-legislation/draft-regulations/prohibited-conditionally-non-prohibited-goods

• ACCC: Children Poison Calls – NSW Data Report

24 March 2016: The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission's (ACCC) data reveals almost 2,500 children are admitted to hospital every year following poisonings.

As part of International Poison Prevention Week, the ACCC has released a report, which is an "Analysis of consumer product related calls to the Poisons Information Centre" (13 11 26) from June 2014 to May 2015 in NSW.

ACCC Deputy Chair Delia Rickard: "Each year, 180,000 calls are made to Poisons Information Centres in Australia, with about half of these relating to children. The most common causes of poisoning incidents were all-purpose and hard surface cleaners, detergents, toilet bowl products, bleach, hand sanitisers, detergents and glow sticks."

Report via: www.productsafety.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itmld/1018897 then [Analytical report - poisons call data.pdf](#)

From: www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-releases-poisons-report

• Managing Risks of Unpacking Shipping Centres

Safe Work Australia has developed [three Information Sheets](#) that provide guidance on managing the health and safety risks when unpacking Shipping Containers (Cntrs), including exposure to hazardous chemicals like fumigants and solvents.

Director of Occupational Hygiene Dr Paul Taylor said that [research commissioned by Safe Work Australia](#) indicates that workers may be exposed to chemicals including fumigants and solvents when unpacking shipping containers.

[Hazard Surveillance: Residual Chemicals in Shipping Containers](#) (101 page pdf. 20 Dec 2015)

- [Managing Risks of Haz. Chemical Exposure when Unpacking Shipping Containers Information Sheet](#) (2 page)

e.g. It advises mechanical venting for at least 30 minutes and if this is not possible natural ventilation for at least 12 hours.

- [Managing Risks of Methyl Bromide Exposure when Unpacking Shipping Containers Information Sheet](#) (2 page)

- [Managing Risks when Unpacking Shipping Containers Information Sheet](#) (2 page pdf)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/pages/tn22022016 and

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/managing-risks-when-unpacking-shipping-containers

• Nanofarm Hazard Assessment: New Approach

23 Mar 2016: The new approach on hazard assessment for Nanofarms offers regulators, researchers, industry and

NGOs an approach of how to scientifically justify that studies on one Nanoform of a substance can be used to predict the hazard properties of other forms of the same substance.

“Usage of (eco)toxicological data for bridging data gaps between and grouping of Nanoforms of the same substance - Elements to consider” is a scientific reference paper.

It offers an approach of how to scientifically justify that studies on one Nanoform of a substance can be used to predict the hazard properties of other forms of the same substance.

http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13630/eco_toxicological_for_bridging_grouping_nanoforms_en.pdf (28 pages)

From: http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/new-approach-on-hazard-assessment-for-nanoforms

• GHS Sub C'tee Proposal P280 Hearing Protection

8 Mar 2016: It is proposed by Sweden to amend Precautionary Statement P280 in order **to allow for hearing or ear protection to be specified** as an appropriate means of protection when handling especially some explosives.

“Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection / **hearing protection**/...”

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dqdb/dqsubc4/c42016.html

• NZ Health & Safety at Work Act & Regs 2016

I've listed the NZ Act, and the N Regulations that are directly relevant to chemical management.

The NZ Act & Regulations come into force on 4 April 2016.

[Health and Safety at Work Act 2015](#)

[H&S at Work \(General Risk & Workplace Mgmt\) Regs 2016](#)

[Health and Safety at Work \(Asbestos\) Regulations 2016](#)

[H&S at Work \(Major Hazard Facilities\) Regulations 2016](#)

[Health and Safety at Work \(Mining Operations and Quarrying Operations\) Regulations 2016](#)

[Health and Safety at Work \(Petroleum Exploration and Extraction\) Regulations 2016](#)

From: www.legislation.govt.nz/all/results.aspx?search=ts_act%40bill%40regulation%40deemedreg_health+and+safe+ty+at+work_resel_25_a&p=1 and

Development of NZ Regulations to support the new NZ Health and Safety at Work Act:

www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/employment-skills/workplace-health-and-safety-reform/development-of-regulations-to-support-the-new-health-and-safety-at-work-act/?searchterm=development%20regulations

NZ WorkSafe will issue formal Guidance in 2016 to support the Act and Regulations.

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

• Draft NZ Work involving Hazardous Subs Regs

[Draft Health and Safety at Work \(Hazardous Substances\) Regulations 2016](#)

The Draft Regulations for Work involving Hazardous Substances are being finalised. Comment closed 26 Feb 16.

[Consultation Information Notes on Haz Substances](#) (23p)

From: www.mbie.govt.nz/info-services/employment-skills/workplace-health-and-safety-reform/development-of-regulations-to-support-the-new-health-and-safety-at-work-act/exposure-drafts-of-phase-one-regulations/draft-regulations-for-work-involving-hazardous-substances

• Flash Burn Hazard GHS “Combustible Liquids”

From the 1 Jan 2017, some products (in particular aqueous solutions and emulsions) WILL be classified in Australia as a GHS Combustible Liquid (without any pictogram), even though the liquid does NOT sustain combustion below its boiling point (which for the above water based solutions and emulsions is around 100°C).

‘Flash Burn Hazard ONLY’ is common for various alcohols and their aqueous solutions / emulsions, or where an emulsion ingredient releases a flammable chemical such as an Alcohol or Hydrogen, that builds up in the headspace.

For this Flash ONLY GHS Classification I suggest that businesses consider adding clarifying information (in brackets) to explain this hazard situation, and remove any possible confusion for their customers.

Combustible Liquid (Flash Burn Hazard ONLY)

Editor's Note: The ‘Flash Burn Hazard ONLY’ is a real hazard and generally comes about from part empty containers with sufficient headspace to accumulate enough flammable vapours in the container to create a Flash Burn Hazard. So when someone opens the water based product container and quickly uses a lit match flame to see in (before it has vented), they a likely to be exposed to a Flash Burn Hazard.

I suggest that the UN GHS Sub Committee needs to consider having an additional GHS Hazard Statement ‘**Flash Burn Hazard**’ as these are NOT traditional Combustible Liquids.

This GHS classification (to be used in Australia) is additional to our traditional classification of Combustible Liquids in AS1940 The Storage & Handling of Flammable & Combustible Liquids Standard, where a Combustible Liquid has a Fire Point (Sustains Combustion) at less than its Boiling Point. This means it can become a significant fire hazard (including a flowing fire hazard), once ignited.

Please email your ideas to Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au and our UN GHS Sub Committee representative via info@swa.gov.au

• Taiwan OSHA MOL Fully Implements GHS

6 Jan 2016: Secure Safe Use of Hazardous Chemicals in Workplaces Full Implementation of GHS by Taiwan OSHA Ministry of Labor (MOL) from 1 Jan 2016. They also allowed a one-year transitional period (from 1 Jan 2016 to 31 Dec) for chemicals that had not been designated highly hazardous.

There are currently 19,000 chemicals classified as hazardous chemicals in Taiwan.

From: www.osha.gov.tw/%E4%B8%BB%E9%81%B8%E5%96%AE/27262730/10096/

• New NZ EPA Process for Hazardous Substances

29 Feb 2016: The NZ EPA new statutory process, brought in under the NZ Government's simplification of the regime for managing Hazardous Substances, is to provide a legal determination about a substance – giving certainty about its Status, HSNO Classification and whether it matches an existing Approval.

The NZ EPA currently offers a ‘Status of Substance’ (SoS) service, to give people informal advice about whether their product fits one of these existing approvals, and if so, which approval matches.

From 1 July 2016 this service will be replaced with a new service which will provide a Statutory Determination - that is a formal, legally binding and notified decision. This is

due to changes to the new hazardous substances regime introduced by the NZ Government.

To manage the change there is a Transition Period, from 1 April through to 30 June 2016 where no new requests will be accepted by the NZ EPA.

Over the 3 month transition period, the NZ EPA will still offer a formal determination about whether a substance is hazardous.

People may also 'self-assign' using the [Learn About Self Assigning](#) instructions. You may also: [Learn about Approvals and Group Standards for Hazardous Substances](#)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/New-process-offers-certainty-for-importers-and-manufacturers.aspx

• OECD: Avian Toxicity Testing Webpage

The OECD Working Group of the National Coordinators of the Test Guidelines Programme (WNT) has create the web info page to provide useful background for those who are interested in avian chemical toxicity testing with the view to protect wildlife birds.

The [OECD Test Guideline 223: Avian Acute Oral Toxicity Test](#) (adopted in 2010) is currently (as of 2016) being revised with respect to two issues: 1/ the delayed effects of chemicals and 2/ the mortality validity criterion;

From: www.oecd.org/env/ehs/testing/avian-toxicity-testing.htm

• OECD: Substitution & Alternatives Assessment

7 Jan 2016: The [Synthesis Report from the OECD Workshop on Alternatives Assessment and Substitution of Harmful Chemicals](#) Series on Risk Management No. 31 (33 page pdf) has been published by the OECD Ad Hoc Group on Substitution of Harmful Chemicals. It summarises the main conclusions from an expert workshop on Substitution and Alternatives Assessment of Harmful Chemicals that was organised in Paris on 11-12 May 2015. The conclusions in the Report support the development of future activities of the OECD Ad Hoc Group.

From: www.oecd.org/env/ehs/risk-management/substitution-of-hazardous-chemicals.htm

• Potential Health Hazards of Chemicals: Comment

12 Feb 2016: USA OSHA Guidance seeks public comment on Guidance for determining potential health hazards of chemicals.

[Guidance on Data Evaluation for Weight of Evidence Determination](#) (32 page pdf)

The "**Weight of Evidence**" approach assists manufacturers, importers and employers to evaluate scientific studies on the potential health hazards of a chemical and determine what information must be disclosed on the Label and Safety Data Sheet (SDS) for compliance with the Hazard Communication Standard. This draft is a companion document to a recently posted [Hazard Classification Guidance](#).

Under the USA OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, chemical manufacturers and importers (in the USA) must review all available scientific evidence concerning the physical and health hazards of the chemicals they produce or import to determine if they are hazardous.

From: [https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_dokument?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=29568](https://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=29568)

• USA OSHA Rule: Respirable Crystalline Silica

24 March 2016: USA OSHA's released a Final Rule to Protect Workers from Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica (effective 23 June 2016). The rule will curb Lung Cancer, Silicosis, Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease and Kidney Disease in America's workers by limiting their exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica.

[The Final Rule](#) is written as two Standards, one for Construction and one for General Industry and Maritime. In addition to reducing the Permissible Exposure Limit for Crystalline Silica, the rule includes employer requirements such as limiting worker exposure through work practices and engineering controls (such as water or ventilation); providing respiratory protection when controls are insufficient; training workers; limiting their access to high exposure areas and providing medical exams to highly exposed workers.

One of the 4 Key Provisions: Reduces the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for Respirable Crystalline Silica to 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air, averaged over an 8-hour shift.

Final Rule: <https://www.gpo.gov/fdsys/pkg/FR-2016-03-25/pdf/2016-04800.pdf> (the pdf failed to download for me)

Final Rule Webpage: <https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2016/03/25/2016-04800/occupational-exposure-to-respirable-crystalline-silica>

From: <https://www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/qt032416.html>

and: <https://www.osha.gov/silica/>

and: <https://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/>

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Dec 15-Mar16

I've scanned through the 15 Dec 2015 – 15 Mar 2016 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Substances / Chemicals.

15 Dec 2015: 1/ New Jersey flavoring and fragrance manufacturer faces \$122K in fines for exposing workers to respiratory (Diacyl) and other workplace hazards;

2/ Association of Energy Service Companies trains USA OSHA staff on Hydrogen Sulfide hazards; 3/ New USA OSHA bulletin provides information on Carbon Monoxide explosion hazards from steelmaking furnaces.

4 Jan 2016: 1/ Oregon set to re-evaluate 4-6 of the most significant outdated Permissible Exposure Limits on some hazardous chemicals.

15 Jan 2016: 1/ USA OSHA schedules public hearing on proposed Beryllium rule to amend existing limits.

2 Feb 2016: 1/ Continued workplace hazards gain Texas seafood distributor 'severe violator' status and \$155K in OSHA fines regards their Anhydrous Ammonia refrigeration system; 2/ Free training in Colorado and North Dakota to promote worker safety in the oil and gas industry.

16 Feb 2016: 1/ USA OSHA seeks public comment on guidance for determining potential health hazards of chemicals (on how to apply the **Weight of Evidence approach** when dealing with complex scientific studies). Draft [Guidance on Data Evaluation for Weight of Evidence Determination](#) (See *individual Note this page*); 2/ USA OSHA schedules public hearing on proposed Beryllium rule to amend existing limits; 3/ USA OSHA and Health Canada seek public input on aligning hazard communication regulations in the USA and Canada; 4/ USA OSHA announces national safety Step-Up to protect workers at Oil and Gas exploration sites; 5/ USA OSHA and NIOSH issue alert on hazards of tank gauging and

sampling at Oil and Gas extraction sites; **6/** New bulletin outlines potentially fatal hazards from electric generators cooled by Hydrogen Gas.

[1 Mar 2016](#): No chemical hazard related items in this issue.

[15 Mar 2016](#): **1/** USA OSHA extends public comment period on guidance for determining potential health hazards of chemicals to 2 May 2016, for its draft [Guidance on Data Evaluation for Weight of Evidence Determination](#). (See individual Note above).

[24 Mar 2016](#) (Special Edition): USA OSHA announced a final rule to improve USA workers' protection from the dangers of respirable silica dust exposure. (See individual Note on p6).

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS: AU Chemical Imports & Manufacturing

NICNAS has published charts showing trends in the manufacture and importation of new chemicals in Australia.

These statistics are sourced from NICNAS records of chemical assessments, registration information and annual reporting by registrants.

Some points that got these HM&E Notes Editor's attention:

Only 15% of the current AICS Existing Chemicals have been assessed via the New Chemicals Registration (NC) / Priority Existing Chemicals (PEC) and the Inventory Multi-Tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) processes.

Then there is a breakdown of the New Chemicals Registrations between 2008/09 to 2014/15, of which 21% were classified as Health Hazardous Chemicals, into industrial use and the GHS classification categories for each industrial use. E.g. Skin Sensitiser classifications were highest in the Cosmetics/Personal Use area (which accounted for 29% of the Health Hazardous Chemicals NC registered).

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/information-sheets/factsheets-on-specific-topics/trends-in-new-chemical-imports-and-manufacturing>

• Conditions of Use Annotation: Proposed Change

The NICNAS New Chemical 2007 assessment report for Thioimidodicarbonic Acid ((HO)C(O)NHC(S)(OH)), C,C'-Dibutyl Ester CAS 39142-36-4 for use under highly controlled conditions (due to its significant hazards) as a froth generating agent in the mineral processing industry, included a recommendation to the Director that, when the chemical is added to the AICS, its entry be annotated with the following condition of use:

"The notified chemical should only be used **for industrial purposes** under highly controlled conditions".

This recommendation was NOT implemented at the time.

Since the wording "industrial purposes" is potentially confusing given this chemical is an "industrial chemical" under the ICNA Act, the term "**in an industrial workplace**" is proposed.

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-no.-c-03-tuesday,-01-march-2016/special-notice/proposed-inclusion-of-condition-of-use-on-the-aics>

• 16th Tranche IMAP Assessment Reports

8th February 2016: Tranche 16 Assessment Reports were published and are open for public comment.

The Tranche 16 Assessment Reports can be viewed on the NICNAS website by clicking on the hyperlinked CAS No. or Group Assessment name below.

Comment on the assessment outcomes of IMAP—Tranche 16 reports, are invited by **5th April 2016**.

Editor: One of the Tier 1 Health Assessments intrigued me, as it would certainly be expected to be a chemical with significant hazards, similar to CAS 95-80-7 on IMAP.

1,3-Benzenediamine, 5-Methyl- (or **3,5 Diaminotoluene**) CAS 108-71-4. NICNAS informed this is only used in small quantities in laboratories. There is NO link to NICNAS IMAP Report and there seems to be little tox and ecotox data available (via a web search).

After discussion with a specialist in this area, I found that 3,5-Diaminotoluene is not synthesized via the normal reaction routes which make Diaminotoluene mixtures from Nitrating Toluene. However 3,5-Diaminotoluene can only be synthesized by first Nitrating Benzene and then adding the Methyl group. There are no industrial uses for 3,5-Diaminotoluene outside a laboratory.

There are 56 Chemicals under 38 Tier II Health Classification Reports at: https://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0014/7061/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-18-March-2016.xlsx

37 HSIS Classifications are proposed to be added to, or amended; and 4 which are being **considered for inclusion in the SUSMP**.

4 Chemicals are proposed for the SUSMP:

70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-Methylenebis[3,4,6-Trichloro-	S?
59-50-7	Phenol, 4-Chloro-3-Methyl-	S?
15733-22-9	Phenol, 4-Chloro-3-Methyl-, Sodium Salt	S?
38083-17-9	2-Butanone, 1-(4-chlorophenoxy)-1-(1H-imidazol-1-yl)-3,3-dimethyl-	S?

5 Chemicals (or chemical groups) proposed for a Tier III Health Assessment are:

70-30-4	Phenol, 2,2'-Methylenebis[3,4,6-Trichloro-
121-88-0	Phenol, 2-Amino-5-Nitro-

[3107-18-4](#); [67584-42-3](#); [68156-01-4](#); [68156-07-0](#)

Direct Precursors to Perfluorocyclohexane Sulfonate and Related Perfluoroalkylcyclohexane Sulfonates.

NICNAS recommends that industry seek alternatives to Perfluorinated Alkane Sulfonic Acids (PFSA) related to PFOS and chemicals that can degrade to PFSA, and ultimately aim to phase out their use. This now needs a Tier III assessment.

[68412-68-0](#); [68412-69-1](#)

Perfluorinated Derivatives of Phosphonic & Phosphinic Acids

NICNAS will continue to monitor the availability of toxicological and use information for these chemicals to enable characterisation of the hazards. If sufficient information becomes available, a Tier III assessment may be undertaken.

[113715-27-8](#)

Ethanol, 2-(2,4-Diamino-5-Methylphenoxy)-, Dihydrochloride

NICNAS: If the chemical is used in hair dyes in Australia, further regulatory controls such as scheduling may be required to manage the potential risk from skin sensitisation.

The chemical is recommended for Tier III assessment to determine whether it is used in hair dyes or for any other uses in Australia.

There are 7 Chemicals in the Tier 2 Environment Assessment at: https://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0003/8481/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-5-February-2016.xlsx

[84852-15-3](#), [90481-04-2](#), [68081-86-7](#), [11066-49-2](#), [104-40-5](#), [25154-52-3](#), [54181-64-5](#): These 7 Chemicals all come under the Nonyl Phenol Tier II Environmental Classification Report.

NICNAS recommends that this group of chemicals be considered for assessment of Environmental Concerns at Tier III level under the IMAP framework. The Tier III Environmental Risk Assessment of these chemicals will focus on outstanding areas of uncertainty in the assessment, particularly the extent of environmental exposure resulting from industrial use in Australia.

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

Editor: Once the classifications are amended on the Safework Australia HSIS & HCIL, this means that chemical products in Australia will need to be reclassified and SDSs and Labels amended. This may mean the Australian SWA classification is **not the same as the EU** (& other countries) classifications, so **creating differences** for world suppliers of what is needed specifically for Australia in their SDSs & on their labels.

Some common chemicals in this Tranche 16 that will have the Safework Australia HSIS & HCIL added to in the near future are: [Iron Chloride & its Hydrates](#); & [Polyphosphoric Acids](#).

• NICNAS Future Tranches Publication Dates

Tranche 17: April 2016 Tranche 18: June 2016

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

• NICNAS Reforms Paper 1 Public Comment

33 submissions were received: I have only listed the various industry, authorities, union and community groups. For individual businesses/persons comments please go to the website.

[Accord Australasia \(Accord\)](#)

[Australian Council of Trade Unions \(ACTU\)](#)

[Australian Chamber of Commerce and Industry \(ACCI\)](#)

[Australian Food and Grocery Council \(AFGC\)](#)

[Australian Institute of Petroleum \(AIP\)](#)

[American Council of Chemistry \(ACC\)](#)

[Australian Paint Manufacturers' Federation \(APMF\)](#)

[Be Cruelty Free Australia](#)

[Cosmetics Europe](#)

[Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association of New Zealand \(CTFA\)](#)

[CropLife](#)

[NSW Environment Protection Authority \(NSW EPA\)](#)

[National Toxics Network \(NTN\)](#)

[Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association \(PACIA\)](#)

[Personal Care Products Council \(PCPC\)](#)

[Public Health Association of Australia \(PHAA\)](#)

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/consultations/past-consultations/nicnas-reforms/public-submissions-on-nicnas-reforms-consultation-paper-1

Editor: Significant concerns were raised about 1/ the increase in internal business costs to manage the new system and the complexities to fully classify each chemical not on the AICS, and 2/ how can NICNAS help local manufacturers to be allowed to use the <1% category to compete with overseas manufacturers? 3/ Significant concerns were raised by the community and unions that the draft system would not adequately manage all chemicals.

• NICNAS Reforms (as at Consultation Paper 2)

The NICNAS Reforms aim to reduce regulatory burden on the industrial chemicals sector by streamlining assessment processes and refocusing assessment effort on higher risk industrial chemicals, while also ensuring that Australia's robust safety standards are maintained.

Editor: I have only included the documents that cover the NICNAS Reforms in Consultation Paper 2.

[Questions and Answers](#)

[About the Reforms](#)

[Chemical Categorisation Tools](#)

Under the proposed reforms, categorising your new chemical—that is, a chemical not listed on the [AICS](#)—would involve determining its exposure and hazard bands for both human health and the environment.

[Start with Human Health](#) (for consultation purposes only)

[Start With Environment](#) (for consultation purposes only)

[Consultation Paper 2](#) (65 pages) (published 17 Feb 2016)

March 2016 Workshop Slides on Consultation Paper 2:

[NICNAS Reforms Consultation Paper 2 Presentation](#) (87 sl)

[Risk Matrices Presentation](#) (57 slides)

[Confidential Commercial Information Presentation](#) (22 sl)

[Community Stakeholder Presentation](#) (24 slides)

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

• Some Updated NICNAS Reforms in Cons. Paper 2

17th Feb 2016: [NICNAS Reforms - Consultation Paper 2](#)

Consultation (Cons.) Paper 2 includes important changes to the proposed implementation of NICNAS reforms including:

- Modified treatment of PLCs
- Increased emphasis on international alignment
- Improvements to the language used to describe key parts of the reforms i.e. Class 1, 2 and 3 are now described as Exempted, Reported and Assessed

Editor: I have selected several of the key changes (from my perspective) from the Workshop Presentations:

- The Human Health Risk Matrix has been simplified to 4 Hazard Bands (from 5) and retained 4 Exposure Bands, the 3rd and 4th EBs have different information requirements which have been aligned internationally (as far as practicable).

- The Environmental has retained 5 Hazard Bands and increased from 4 to 5 Exposure Bands, where the former Band 2 has been split into the new Bands 2 & 3 to allow very low release volumes to have reduced information req'ts.

- NICNAS is developing a new definition for 'direct release to the environment' to ensure that only chemicals with releases

to the environment of a significant nature are captured in the definition.

- In recognition that the indication of very low risk for chemicals in Exposure Band 1 is driven by the very low exposure (i.e. either research and development $\leq 100\text{kg}$, or transshipped chemicals), no hazard characterisation would be needed prior to introduction of these chemicals for the purposes of NICNAS obligations.

- As your Exposure Quantities increase and you move up the Exposure Bands, then an increased range of toxicological & physical hazard information is required.

- It is proposed that NICNAS will provide a Categorisation Advisory Service and make a variety of tools available online to assist industry to categorise their chemicals.

- Information requirements will include greater acceptance of data from similar chemicals (analogues) and non-animal test methods. The expansion of the number of chemicals that do not require pre-market NICNAS assessment due to their relatively low exposure (such as those in Exposure Bands 1 and 2 of the health risk matrix) means fewer chemicals will require information to be available on all hazard endpoints. Thus, there will be even greater flexibility in the information used to determine any risks of introducing the chemical.

- NICNAS is now proposed that most new polymers meeting the PLC criteria be categorised as Exempted chemicals. This means that the regulatory burden would be less than that imposed on introducers in the United States of America (USA) in respect of the same polymer.

- NICNAS proposes to introduce a new mechanism for adding CAS RNs to the AICS (p12). It is proposed that this issue can be resolved by including a new provision in the legislation that provides that, in circumstances when one CAS RN or CAS name is on the AICS for a chemical that is associated with multiple CAS RNs or CAS names, the Director of NICNAS may add the other CAS RN or CAS name to the existing AICS entry. (p38)

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/nicnas-reforms/consultation-paper-2>

• NICNAS Reform Paper 2: Jeff Simpson's Comment

The following Comments are still unresolved (or important to be restated) after seeing the Consultation Paper 2 and attending the Melbourne NICNAS Reform Workshop.

1/ NOTE: It is important this NICNAS Reform must 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. This needs to be done at a reduced overall cost to industry, not just a transferred cost from paying NICNAS, to having to pay an in-house specialist to prepare reports and maintain their own business's NICNAS system.

2/ The NICNAS proposed reforms all makes sense from a pure risk management perspective; and we have been doing this in a basic way, from our NUR exemption chemicals to different amount of information required for each type of permit or registration, BUT I think this process is now going to be a lot more complex for each business to manage internally, and will need very capable (and expensive) specialists to be available to each NICNAS business, or to use NICNAS's paid services to help them meet their obligations

3/ 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. How will this be managed by NICNAS? Will future NICNAS IMAP reviews default to the highest Hazard Bands for these "Data Lacking" endpoints?

4/ Industry must be able to ask NICNAS for a technical opinion to decide a chemical is an Exempted or Reported Chemical. (I assume this is a pay for NICNAS Categorisation Service)

5/ This Exposure Band determination does not ease the work to be done to import chemicals into Australia, as it will generate a much higher level of expectation to import by businesses who have previously given up on importing new chemicals (and will not have the in-house expertise to achieve this new approach).

6/ Company chemical management software will need to be created or re-written to include tracking uses and release volumes against each use of these chemicals. This will be particularly difficult / expensive for small business.

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

8/ There will need to be the Hazard Data for each required Hazard Band Criteria endpoint and Exposure Data to be maintained for all Exempted and Reported chemicals.

9/ There needs to be simple "<1%" management scenarios available so that Australian manufacturers can also take advantage of this concession, so "<1%" is not just available for their overseas business competitors.

E.g. "The chemical (when present at >1% and wanting to use the $\leq 1\%$ management scenarios) shall only be imported and transported under highly controlled conditions; and stored and processed in an industrial workplace under highly controlled conditions until present at $\leq 1\%$."

10/ "The <1% ingredient should not itself classify the product as a Hazardous Chemical." I suggest the previous sentence be added **OR** another sentence such as "Concentration to be $\leq 0.1\%$ for CMR chemicals as introduced" criterion, so the product cannot be classified as a GHS Hazardous Chemical to the CMR criteria.

11/ There is also a case to allow ALL hazardous chemicals that don't cause the manufactured or imported product to be GHS classified, which are well below their lowest GHS classification cut-off concentration, e.g. <50% of the lowest GHS concentration cut-offs, so they have minimal additive hazardous effects with similar hazard chemicals.

12/ For Exempted Chemicals, NICNAS must at least be provided the Chemical Names / CAS No.s, and if a Hazardous Chemical (e.g. for R&D), so the NICNAS computer can initially do a "double check". This will also enable NICNAS (in later years) to alert these companies that a "non hazardous" chemical has become a Hazardous Chemical. This provides the community a "Responsible Care" assurance that no chemicals are missed out.

13/ It should be possible for NICNAS to have flexibility to allow a company to postpone a response to a NICNAS Initiated Audit for up to around 3 months, to accommodate industry regulatory workloads or staff not being available (due to leave, sickness, bringing in a specialist, etc).

14/ 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 and maintain their NICNAS chemical management system.

15/ Due to the NICNAS data requirements, all “data lacking” hazard endpoints will be up-rated as hazardous, which will make these chemicals at least Reported, and many Assessed. These will all have added evaluation costs.

16/ We still 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. Such as where there are mixture CAS No.s, but the individual CAS No.s in the mixture are not on the AICS, but these chemicals are clearly already in Australia.

17/ 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 our not having any extra funding to do this.

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

18/ 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)

Comment Closes: Wed 30 March 2016 to: <https://www.ni.cnas.gov.au/media/web-forms/have-your-say-CP2>

• Serious Concerns about the NICNAS Reforms by the Editor, Hazmat & Environment Notes

I am seriously concerned that many importing businesses will not be able to manage the complexity of the “reforms”.

I would like to see a system of NICNAS reforms that is much closer to the NZ approach, except that “non-hazardous” chemicals or hazardous chemicals in non-hazardous formulations **must** be tracked, as a “responsible care” assurance for the community to accept the NICNAS Reforms.

For formulated products, **using the New Zealand Group Standard approach**, would mean most formulated products would have **an agreed risk management approach**, if applied in the same way as New Zealand; and I suggest this would be a lot simpler and cheaper than the proposed NICNAS Reforms in Consultation Paper 2 (**for formulated products**).

Then we are only left with the “**single component chemicals**”: Only these high concentration “single component chemicals” would then be managed in the Risk Matrix – Hazard Band vs Exposure Band NICNAS process and then have the Exempted, Reported, Assessed outcomes proposed.

We also need this system to eventually be extended to cover ALL existing Hazardous Chemicals, & so harmonise with NZ.

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Poisons Standard March 2016 is Available

[SUSMP No. 11 \(Poisons Standard March 2016\)](#)

Please note that on the [Federal Register of Legislation](#) (FRL) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) goes by its legal title, the **Poisons Standard Month Year** e.g. Poisons Standard March 2016.

To download: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016L00174/Download> (5.4 Mb pdf 357 pages +285 pages index)

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

• GHS Labelling and the Poisons Standard

Editor's Comments:

1/ There is still NO allowance for industry to label to the GHS Pictograms and Hazard & Precautionary Statements. Only the old Risk & Safety Phrases are allowed in the Poisons Standard Part 2, 1.5.4. I've formally asked for this to be fixed some years ago with no outcome! The Schedule Poisons Committee(s) / Delegate have overlooked this problem since January 2012.

This has created a legal problem for industry, as this means GHS labelled product must also have Poisons Standard label information (at the same time!) to meet their Health Regulation labelling obligations in each State and Territory.

This GHS labelling problem was verbally alerted to the Scheduling Secretariat 2 years ago and then again by email a year ago, after which I was informed it was discussed by a Scheduling Committee. But the Delegate has NOT taken any action since! I have **again** resubmitted my emails from March & June 2015 to the Scheduling Committees, to their Governance Section.

In the meantime, this is likely to cause some businesses to delay changing from the old Risk and Safety Phrase labelling to the GHS Pictograms with Hazard and Precautionary Statements, due to this unclear situation of what is legal labelling under the various jurisdictions Health Regulations.

2/ I suggest it is time that the Advisory Committee on Chemical Scheduling went through the Poisons Standard and place a “GHS” tag on all the industrial chemical entries, where they can allow GHS labelling as a reasonable alternative to domestic Poisons Standard labelling.

This would mean only industrial chemicals that have an important domestic reason to be Scheduled Poisons would need to have Scheduled Poisons labels (and they could then create an exemption for these labels to be used in industry without GHS labels, so ONLY one label is required.)

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Dec 2015

8 December 2015:

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

[Methylisothiazolinone](#) (new Sched 6 entry) in leave-on cosmetic products or therapeutic goods intended for leave-on topical application, except in preparations containing $\leq 0.1\%$ w/v of Methylisothiazolinone.

SUSMP Warning Statement 28:
(Over) (Repeated) exposure may cause sensitisation.

Implementation Date: **1 June 2016**

[Methylisothiazolinone](#) (new Sched 6 amended entry) **except:**

a/ In rinse-off cosmetic preparations or therapeutic goods intended for topical rinse-off application containing $\leq 0.1\%$ w/v of Methylisothiazolinone; or

b/ In other preparations that are not intended for direct application to the skin containing $\leq 0.1\%$ w/v of Methylisothiazolinone

Implementation Date: **1 Oct 2017**

[Methylchloroisothiazolinone](#) (new Sched 6 entry) in leave-on cosmetic products or therapeutic goods intended for leave-on topical application, **except** in preparations

containing ≤0.0015% w/v of Methylchlorisothiazolinone and Methylisothiazolinone in total.

Implementation Date: **1 June 2016**

Methylchlorisothiazolinone (new Sched 6 amended entry) **except:**

a/ in rinse-off cosmetic preparations or therapeutic goods intended for topical rinse-off application containing ≤0.0015% w/v of Methylchlorisothiazolinone and Methylisothiazolinone in total; or

b/ in other preparations that are not intended for direct application to the skin containing ≤0.1% w/v of Methylchlorisothiazolinone and Methylisothiazolinone in total.

Implementation Date: **1 Oct 2017**

Both will have SUSMP Warning Statement 28: (Over) (Repeated) exposure may cause sensitisation.

BOTH MI & MCI have Implementation Date: 1 Oct 2017

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/reasons-scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-joint-acms-accs-December-2015

• Methylchlorisothiazolinone: Domestic Labelling

Editor's Comments:

a/ The TGA requirements for Methylchlorisothiazolinone CAS 26172-55-4 are NOT aligned with workplace hazardous chemicals, which has already have labelling the MCIT/MIT mixture CAS 55965-84-9 (which contains MCIT) for many years under both Risk Phrases and Hazard Statements at >0.0015% w/v as a skin sensitiser for ALL industrial chemicals.

b/ MCIT/MIT Mixtures have a 3:1 ratio for CAS 55965-84-9 and additional MIT is separately listed against its own CAS No. 2682-20-4. **The TGA listing does not allow this to occur.** So if you have 0.0011% w/v of MCIT and 0.0100% w/v of MIT, this is >0.0015% w/v with 0.0111% w/v (MCIT+MIT).

Under the GHS it would be <0.0015% w/v MCIT/MIT CAS 55965-84-9 and <0.0100% w/v MIT CAS 2682-20-4.

Editor's Question:

c/ Who (the TGA, State/Territory Health Depts, Manufacturers, Importers) is liable for domestic products that the TGA has now NOT required to be labelled with a known hazard, which contain the MCIT/MIT skin sensitiser at >0.0015% w/v & ≤0.1000% w/v, when we have known of this skin sensitisation hazard/risk for many years, BUT where the Poisons Standard has not required domestic users to be notified of the hazard/risk, and **now will NOT notify them** for domestic products (except leave-on topical applications), which have the **same concentrations as industry labels** for workplace hazardous chemicals?

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Mar 2016

17 March 2016: [Summary of Delegate's Final Decisions](#) referred to the Nov 2015 meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling.

[1.1 1,3-Dichloropropene](#) (Carcinogenicity)

[1.2 1,5-Naphthalenediol](#) (Skin Sensitisation)

[1.3 1-Naphthol](#) (Skin Sensitisation)

[1.4 2,6-Dimethoxy-3,5-Pyridinediamine](#) (Skin Sensitisation)

[1.5 2,7-Naphthalenediol](#) (Skin Sensitisation)

[1.6 4-Amino-3-Nitrophenol](#) (Skin Sensitisation)

[1.7 Amisulbrom](#) (Meets S5 Criteria)

[1.8 C.I. Direct Orange 1](#) (Benzidine-Based Azo Dye)

[1.9 Dyes that could release selected carcinogenic amines \(not listed on AICS\)](#)

[1.10 Isethionate](#) (New Entry in Appendix B (Part 3))

[1.11 1-\(1,1-Dimethylethyl\)-2-Methoxy-4-Methyl-3,5-Dinitrobenzene \(Musk Ambrette\)](#) (Schedule 10 – Prohibit)

[1.12 Oxathiapiprolin](#) (New Entry in Appendix B)

[1.13 p-Methylaminophenol](#) (Skin Sensitisation)

[1.14 Schedule 5 Paint Amendment](#) (see Note below)

[1.15 Topramezone](#) (Meets S5 Criteria)

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/reasons-scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-march-2016

• Schedule 5 Paint Amendment – A GHS Fiasco 17 March 2016

Reasons for the Request: The applicant contends that the Part 1.3 exemption for Schedule 5 paints is masking the true hazards of oil based paints from the consumer market. With the introduction of Globally Harmonised System (GHS) the visual difference of how a tin of paint is marketed is getting larger and it is believed that this will lead industrial/professional users to use consumer products without adequate safety precautions as they appear safer.

Specific Issue: The applicant's proposal essentially seeks to deliver a position where paint companies will label consumer products according to the GHS, claiming that there is no benefit in dual labelling/split filling products; and that paint companies will develop safer paints to avoid hazard statements/signal words occurring; and that consumers will be better informed in the risks that paints pose even if labelled according to the SUSMP.

The applicant contends that, to the consumer, the paint looks "safe" just like the old fashion oil based paints, but to the worker the paint looks highly hazardous and full PPE and precautions are required. The applicant believes that the consumer will be complacent in its use and expose themselves to unnecessary risk and a worker will be more inclined to purchase consumer labelled products as they appear safer and will miss receiving appropriate hazard information.

Delegate's Interim & Final Decision: The Delegate has decided to defer making a decision on this issue, pending formal consultation with the States/Territories, as required in the new AHMAC Scheduling Policy Framework for amendments to Parts 1-3 of the Poisons Standard.

From: <http://www.tga.gov.au/book-page/114-schedule-5-paint-amendment-0>

Editor: This "non-decision" to defer means harmonising with the GHS for Classification & Labelling will be harder.

• Public Submissions ACCS Scheduling: Nov 2015

7 January 2016: [Public Submissions on Scheduling Matters referred to the ACCS #15, November 2015 \(24 page pdf\)](#)

(ACCS: Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling)

e.g. It includes Submission comments on the proposed Schedule 5 Paint amendment to harmonise on the GHS.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-accs-15-november-2015

Food Chemical Issues

• Revised Food Standards Code

1 March 2016:

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) revised version of the Food Standards Code came into effect.

There is no transition period between the old and the new version of the Code. The Code had been revised so it more closely aligns with food Acts in Australian states and territories and in New Zealand.

The Code looks a lot different, but the changes are relatively minor in nature. FSANZ expect a benefit from a clearer, easier to follow Food Standards Code.

[Food Standards Code](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/Pages/default.aspx) (the webpage lay-out is the same)

[Summary of Changes](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/code-revision/Documents/P1025summary.pdf) (5 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/media/Pages/New%20Food%20standards%20code.aspx

Editor: Changes in the Summary that caught my attention:

No Comprehensive Index yet: There isn't a new Index for our initial search yet. Previously, this was an important starting document, because you can't search across all the Food Standards documents. We need a comprehensive Index as soon as possible.

Standard 1.1.2: New Standard providing a dictionary for the Code including General Definitions; Food Definitions; and Subsequent provisions contain definitions for "characterising ingredient" and "characterising component", food for Special Medical Purposes, Formulated Caffeinated Beverage, Medical Institution, Novel Food, Nutrition Content Claim, RDIs and ESADDIs, used as a Food Additive, used as a Nutritive Substance and used as a Processing Aid.

Standard 1.2.1: Major re-organisation of 1.2.1, but no change in actual labelling requirements. Legibility requirements, previously in Standard 1.2.9, moved to this Standard.

Standard 1.2.9: Not repeated as a stand-alone Standard. Its content is in new Standard 1.2.1.

Standard 1.3.1: Introduces the concept of substances being used as a food additive. Refers to purpose rather than function, in accordance with contemporary Codex usage.

Standard 1.3.2: 1.1.1—10 Prohibits the addition of Nutritive Substances, including Vitamins and Minerals, unless expressly permitted.

Standard 1.3.3: Introduces the concept of substances being used as a Processing Aid. 1.1.1—10 prohibits such use unless expressly permitted.

Standard 1.4.2: Sets maximum residue limits and extraneous residue limits for AgVet chemicals. Clarifies what is a permitted residue. Permitted residue limits are not altered.

Standard 1.4.4: Prohibited Plants or Fungi are prohibited in 1.1.1—10. Restricted Plants or Fungi are prohibited in 1.1.1—10, subject to a limited permission in 1.4.4—3.

Standard 1.5.1: Novel Foods are prohibited by 1.1.1—10, subject to a limited permission for retail sale in 1.5.1—3. Schedule 25 lists permitted Novel Foods.

Standard 1.5.3: Basic prohibition on use of Irradiated Foods is in 1.1.1—10, subject to express permissions.

Definition Changes:

From 1.3.1—in 1.1.2—11, "used as a food additive": **new definition** as there is no formal definition for **Food Additive** in current Code. Coverage of the new definition is co-extensive with that of the current informal statement; the terms "additive permitted at GMP", colouring permitted at GMP" and colouring permitted to a maximum level" replace references to substances being listed in Schedules.

From 1.3.3—in 1.1.2—13, "used as a **processing aid**" modifies the current definition of processing aid. The artificial distinction between purpose and function is discontinued; as it has been in international usage.

From 2.6.2—"brewed soft drink": maximum alcohol content requirement included in definition. "electrolyte" and "electrolyte drink base". "formulated beverage" restated: it is unnecessary to provide that a water-based drink can contain water. "fruit drink" reorganised. "mineral water" and "spring water". "non-alcoholic beverage" amended to exclude brewed soft drink, which might be, but need not be, non-alcoholic.

From 2.6.4—"formulated caffeinated beverage" simplified. The current definition for one day quantity is not required to Give Effect To Provisions About Advisory Statements.

Schedules: All the Schedules (29) are listed under the far right heading. E.g. They include:

[Schedule 3](#) Identity and purity

[Schedule 8](#) Food additive names and code numbers (for statement of ingredients)

[Schedule 15](#) Substances that may be used as food additives

[Schedule 16](#) Types of substances that may be used as food additives

[Schedule 18](#) Processing aids

[Schedule 25](#) Permitted novel foods

Editor: This makes these Schedules much easier to find, compared to searching the old FSANZ website.

• FSANZ: Sale of Raw Apricot Kernels Prohibited

7 Dec 2015: The retail sale of Raw Apricot Kernels is prohibited from today, when changes to the Food Standards Code come into effect.

Raw apricot kernels contain Cyanogenic Glycosides, which are broken down to release Cyanide when eaten. There have been a number of cases of Cyanide poisoning related to consumption of Apricot Kernels, with some consumers eating them believing they can help cure or prevent cancer, although there is no credible evidence that this is the case.

The prohibition does not apply to Apricot Kernel-Derived Ingredients which can be shown to be safe to use as ingredients in other foods.

More Information: [Proposal P1016](#) with [Approval Report - 2 October 2015 \(96 page pdf\)](#)

[Survey and Risk Assessment on Foods containing Cyanogenic Glycosides](#) (April 2014)

[Consumer Warning about Raw Apricot Kernels](#) (Dec 2015)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/media/Pages/Sale-of-raw-apricot-kernels-prohibited.aspx

• Survey of Chemicals in Food from Packaging: Results

19 Jan 2016: FSANZ informs us “The results of a survey on packaging chemicals in food are reassuring for consumers”. There were no detections at all for half of the 30 chemicals surveyed.

The FSANZ survey detected very low residues of some chemicals in a small number of samples. After undertaking a very conservative safety assessment on these very low levels, FSANZ has concluded there are no safety concerns.

The screening study identified that **further work was required for two of the chemicals tested for (Phthalates *)** and FSANZ will be sampling a wider range of foods for these chemicals so a full dietary exposure assessment can be undertaken.

(Phthalates *): Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP) and Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP) were each detected in approximately a third of the foods tested for phthalates, across a variety of food groups

Jan 2016: **24th ATDS Phase 2 Report**

[Download the 24th ATDS Phase 2 \(142 page pdf 1.2mb\)](#)

Also: www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Documents/24th%20Total%20Diet%20Study_Phase%202.pdf

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Pages/24th-ATDS-Phase-2.aspx

Summary of Results (2 pages) ([pdf 38.6 kb](#)) or ([word 128 kb](#))

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/media/Pages/Results-of-survey-of-chemicals-in-food-from-packaging-reassuring.aspx

• FSANZ - Irradiation Labelling Review

March 2016 - The Food Standards Code currently states that when a food or food ingredient has been irradiated, it must be labelled with a statement to the effect that it has been treated with ionising radiation. This requirement applies to packaged and unpackaged irradiated foods, when sold to consumers.

The Labelling Review Panel noted that the mandatory labelling of irradiated food should be reviewed because foods treated with ionising radiation have been in the food supply for at least 30 years with no evidence of detrimental effects, and there has not been any convincing evidence published to indicate potential future harm to humans.

While ANZ Ministerial forum asked FSANZ to assess the current requirements, they did not ask for the Code to be changed, so no removal of the current labelling requirement is being proposed at this time. FSANZ is investigating stakeholder understanding and views on food irradiation labelling, and is identifying economic and technical issues associated with the requirement.

This review will assess whether there is a more effective approach to communicate the safety and benefits of irradiation to consumers.

Note: FSANZ is not considering the evidence for the safety of irradiation as a treatment for food, or the current pre-market safety assessment process for permissions of irradiated produce, as both are considered to not be within the scope.

Consultation Paper (34 pages) ([pdf 670kb](#)) or ([word 216kb](#))

Submissions closed on Tues 29 March 2016.

www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/labelling/review/Pages/Labelling-review-recommendation-34irradiation-labelling.aspx

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

4 Nov 2015: The Application has been Approved to include Rebaudioside M in the list of permitted Steviol Glycoside products used as intense sweeteners.

[Approval Report - 4Nov2015 \(pdf 411 kb\) | \(\[word 172 kb\]\(#\)\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1108-RebaudiosideM-SteviolGlycosideIntenseSweetener.aspx

• A1109 Enzyme Processing Aid (Glutaminase) from Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens

18 January 2016: The purpose of the Application is to permit Glutaminase derived from Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens as a Processing Aid in the production of certain seasoning ingredients or foods used for seasoning as an alternative to the use of Monosodium Glutamate.

Call for Submissions (15 pages) ([pdf 331 kb](#)) or ([word 139 kb](#))

Glutaminase catalyses the conversion of L-Glutamine to glutamate, an important component of taste and quality in the foods to which Glutaminase is added. The use of Glutaminase to increase the Glutamate content of these types of foods can be an alternative to use of chemicals (acid hydrolysis) or to external sources of Glutamate (such as MonoSodium Glutamate (MSG)), to form foods/food ingredients with high concentrations of Glutamates.

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

• A1123 – Isomalto-Oligosaccharide: Novel Food

23 Dec 2015: The Application purpose is to permit Isomalto-Oligosaccharide as a Novel Food for use as an alternative (lower calorie) sweetener and bulk filler in a range of general purpose and special purpose foods.

[Executive Summary \(2 page pdf 153 kb\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1123IMOasaNovelFood.aspx

• A1126 Pectins & Carrageenan: Processing Aids in Wine (Finning Agents)

23 Feb 2016: The Application purpose is to seek permissions for Pectins and Carrageenan as Processing Aids to remove heat-unstable proteins from Australian produced wine.

The proposal provides an alternative to using Bentonite to heat stabilise wine. While Bentonite itself is effective, this step in the winemaking process is not selective, as it removes all Proteins, not just those that contribute to a haze.

Advantages of using Pectin or Carrageenan over Bentonite are that these Polysaccharides can be used to heat stabilise at natural separation points and could reduce the number of wine production processing steps.

[Executive Summary \(3 page pdf 274 kb\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1126Pectins-Carrageenan-asPAs.aspx

• A1128 – Food from Reduced Acrylamide Potato

22 Mar 2016: The Application is to seek approval for food derived from a genetically modified potato line, E12, which has reduced Acrylamide potential and reduced browning

(black spot), in Food Standard 1.5.2 Food Produced Using Gene Technology.

[Executive Summary \(1 page pdf 314 kb\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1128GMPotatoE12.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Chemicals Nominated & Prioritised for Review

4 Dec 2015: The APVMA has completed reprioritising its list of chemicals nominated for review to ensure it is continuing to target the highest risk chemicals.

A detailed background paper on the reprioritisation process is available at [Background to the Chemical Review Reprioritisation Process](#).

See the [Chemicals Nominated & Prioritised for Review, Reasons & Status](#) at: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/10876>

[Dithiocarbamates](#); [Second Generation Anti-Coagulant Rodenticides](#); [Cyanazine and Simazine](#); [Phorate](#); [Metal Phosphides](#) (only those used for grain treatment); [Levamisole](#); [Dicofof](#); [Propargite](#); [Fenbutatin Oxide](#); [Acephate](#); [Methomyl](#); [Trichlorfon](#); [Picloram](#); [Permethrin](#); [Chlorothalonil](#); [Triazole Fungicides](#); [Hexazinone](#); [Amitrole](#); [Carbofuran](#).

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/19391>

• Reports of Spray Drift Damage to Cotton

11 Jan 2016: The APVMA has received reports of herbicide damage to cotton crops this season across most cotton growing regions, as well as isolated reports of damage to vineyards, possibly due to applying herbicides when surface temperature inversion conditions are present.

Product labels prohibit application when surface temperature inversion conditions are present due to the potential for very fine droplets to drift far beyond neighbouring paddocks.

The nature of this type of spray drift means users may not be aware that they are contributing to damage in their local communities.

State and territory governments are responsible for addressing incidents of spray drift and sharing these findings with the APVMA for assessment and regulatory action, if required.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/19546>

• APVMA Industry Information & Educ'n Sessions

Melbourne: 9 May 2016. The session will cover key areas of the APVMA's work, as well as provide an opportunity to discuss the APVMA's direction and priorities.

For details go to the APVMA Events website.

From Regulatory Update: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/19831>
And Events website: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11191>

• APVMA Video Presentations: Oct 2015 Canberra

A range of presentations (9) from day one (15 October 2015) of the Canberra Industry Information and Education sessions are now available on the [APVMA YouTube Channel \(link is external\)](#), with [Transcripts](#) also available. The presentations formed part of a special science feature session which focused on **New Approaches to Risk Assessment**.

e.g. **Michael Roberts** discusses dermal absorption and worker health and safety; **Phil Reeves** discusses new approaches to toxicological risk assessment; **Jim Riviere** discusses the impact of computational methods on animal health drug approvals; **Nancy Monteiro-Riviere** discusses the safety implications of nanoparticles and skin; **Chris Lee Steere** discusses the runoff risk assessment framework; **Andrew Negri** discusses Australian Models for aquatic risk assessment focusing on seagrass studies.

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

• APVMA Active Constituent: Fenpyrazamine

Common Name: Fenpyrazamine; Chemical Name: S-Allyl 5-Amino-2,3-Dihydro-2-Isopropyl-3-Oxo-4-(O-Tolyl)Pyrazole-1-Carbothioate; CAS No: 473798-59-3; Minimum Purity: ≥940 g/kg; Formula: C₁₇H₂₁N₃O₂S; MW: 331.43; Chemical Family: Pyrazole Fungicides;

The Office of Chemical Safety has already considered the toxicological aspects of Fenpyrazamine, and advised that there are no objections on human health grounds to the approval of Fenpyrazamine.

Enquiries: Manager, Pesticides Chemistry Evaluation, APVMA. Phone: 02 6210 4701, Email: Enquiries@apvma.gov.au

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 12 Jan 2016 p19-20. <http://apvma.gov.au/node/19561>

• APVMA Active Constituent: Decoquinatate

Common Name: Decoquinatate; Chemical Name: Ethyl 6-n-Decyloxy-7-Ethoxy-4-Quinoline-3-Carboxylate; CAS No: 18507-89-6; Minimum Purity: ≥98%; Formula: C₂₄H₃₅NO₅; MW: 417.54; Chemical Family: Quinolone; Mode of action: Coccidiostat that arrests the development of Sporozoites of Eimeria spp.

The Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) within the Department of Health has completed a toxicology evaluation of Decoquinatate. The OCS found that Decoquinatate is a low acute oral toxicant and a low acute inhalational toxicant. Decoquinatate is expected to be of low acute dermal toxicity since the compound is poorly soluble, and is neither a skin irritant nor a skin sensitiser. Toxicity is low following repeat-dosing. The active constituent is not an eye irritant or a carcinogen. It does not cause effects on reproductive parameters. Although it does not cause maternal effects in developmental studies, it causes minor developmental variations, such as retarded skeletal ossification, in foetal animals. Decoquinatate is not teratogenic and was negative in a range of in vitro mutagenicity/genotoxicity studies. The weight of evidence indicates that Decoquinatate is not genotoxic.

Decoquinatate has been included in Schedule 5 of the SUSMP.

Enquiries: Manager, Registration Management and Evaluation, APVMA. Phone: 02 6210 4701, Email: Enquiries@apvma.gov.au

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 27 Jan 2016 p20-25. <http://apvma.gov.au/node/19611>

• APVMA Active Constituent: Bixafen

Common Name: Bixafen; Chemical Name: N-(3',4'-Dichloro-5-Fluorobiphenyl-2-Yl)-3-(Difluoromethyl)-1-Methyl-1H-Pyrazole-4-Carboxamide; CAS No: 581809-46-3; Minimum Purity: ≥940 g/kg; Formula: C₁₈H₁₂Cl₂F₃N₃O; MW: 414.21; Chemical Family: Anilide Fungicide and Pyrazole Fungicide; Mode of Action: Inhibition of

Mitochondrial function by disrupting Complex II (Succinate Dehydrogenase) in the respiratory electron transport chain

The Office of Chemical Safety has already considered the toxicological aspects of Bixafen, and advised that there are no objections on toxicological grounds to the approval of Bixafen.

*Enquiries: Director of Chemistry and Manufacture, APVMA.
Phone: 02 6210 4701,
Email: Enquiries@apvma.gov.au*

*From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 22 Mar 2016 p28-29
<http://apvma.gov.au/node/19946>*

Dangerous Goods

- **Draft AS1940 S&H of Flam & Combustible Liquids**

22 Feb 2016: Draft AS1940 Update - The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids. 181 pages.

Go to: <http://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/default.aspx?SearchType=draft> Key in "1940" which takes you to:

<http://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/Details.aspx?ProductID=1845064>

Editor's Comment: C1 Combustible Liquids have been aligned with the GHS 93°C. C2s will now start at >93°C. BUT the Draft does not address GHS Combustible Liquids (Flash Burn Hazard ONLY, but do NOT continue to burn).

"Flash Burn Hazard ONLY" is common for various alcohols and their aqueous solutions / emulsions, or where an emulsion ingredient releases a flammable chemical such as an Alcohol or Hydrogen. See my comment in these Notes on **page 5**.

Comment closes: 25 April 2016

- **ADG 7.4 Version Update – Dec 2015 (& March 16)**

18 December 2016: The National Transport Commission published [Version 7.4 of the ADG Code](#) on its website.

Note: As of the 10th March 2016 the ADG Code 7.4 was updated with corrections related to: 1/ Australian aerosol dispensers reinstated and renumbered as 6.2.4.0; 2/ Lithium battery large packing provisions now in Column 8; 3/ Victorian WorkSafe details have been reinstated; and 4/ C2.7 Assigning Hazchem Codes to multi-loads.

The Code Version 7.4 took effect from 1 January 2016 with a 12 month transition period before full compliance with Version 7.4 is compulsory.

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.

The Code is given legal force in each Australian State and Territory by each jurisdiction's Dangerous Goods transport laws. It is important that the Code is read in conjunction with these laws because they provide important information, including supply chain member duties, licence requirements and Competent Authority Panel powers.

ADG 7.4 Code: [www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/\(6DDF9385-CCB9-4CB8-95E7-3D5296001894\).pdf](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(6DDF9385-CCB9-4CB8-95E7-3D5296001894).pdf) (12 Mb pdf)

ADG7.4 showing ADG7-3 with Changes Marked: www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/adgc-edition-73-in-sections-with-changes-marked/

(This webpage has 14 change marked pdf documents, which can be joined together IF your pdf software can do this).

From: www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/

- **March 2016 Corrections to the ADG Code 7.4**

The typographical corrections in the above Note have already been made. The following document details the changes to ADG Code 7.4. Apart from the typographical corrections the other changes require approval of the Transport and Infrastructure Council.

[Updates and Potential Changes to Code Edition 7.4 March 2016](#) (6 page pdf)

From: www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/

- **Limited Quantities Exemption 14 Jan 2016**

Gazetted CAP class LQ Exemption 14 Jan 2016 (Vic Govt Gazette) Exemption: VCAP EXEMP CA 2015/143 (pages 36 to 38) at: www.gazette.vic.gov.au/gazette/Gazettes2016/GG2016G002.pdf

Purpose: To permit the transport of personal care/household dangerous goods items packed in limited quantities (LQ) from having to comply with the transport documentation and placarding requirements as set out in the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods Code by Road and Rail seventh (7) edition (ADG Code).

- **NZ MHF Good Practice Guidelines: Consultation**

WorkSafe NZ is consulting on the draft Major Hazard Facilities good practice guidelines:

[NZ MHF-Emergency Planning-Mar2016](#) (57 page pdf)

[NZ-MHF-Major Accident Prevention Policy & Safety Mgmt Systems-Mar2016](#) (70 page pdf)

[NZ-MHF-Notifications and Designation](#) (45 page pdf)

[NZ-MHF-Safety Assessment](#) (55 page pdf)

[MHF-Safety Cases](#) (47 page pdf)

Submissions by: Friday 8 April 2016 emailed on the associated response form to:

GuidanceandStandards@worksafe.govt.nz

From: www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/about/who-we-work-with/consultation/open-for-consultation/major-hazard-facilities-good-practice-guidelines

- **Marine Order 42 (Cargo, Stowage & Securing) 2014**

New Australian Maritime Safety Authority (AMSA) Draft Marine Order 42 (Carriage, stowage and securing of cargoes and containers) 2016 is open for consultation until 30 April 2016 and have effect on 1 July 2016.

Editor: Parts directly relevant to chemicals management.

Marine Order 42 is amended to:

- move existing requirements of SOLAS Chapter VI Regulation 5-1 for Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) from Marine Order 21 to this Order

- include SOLAS Chapter VI Regulation 4 on the use of pesticides on ships and for fumigation of cargo transport units

From: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2014L00835>

• WA Phase 4 Dangerous Goods Safety Reg Amdts

5 Feb 2016: A number of amendments to the WA Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations came into force.

The amendments aim to reduce red tape; update, clarify and streamline regulatory requirements; and support the Department's Digital DMP program.

The most significant change is the introduction of automatic recognition of interstate licences for: • explosives drivers; • shofirers; • fireworks operators; • pyrotechnics (special use) operators.

I've listed two of the other changes that I see as significant:

1/ For Dangerous Goods Storage Sites, the requirements for risk assessments have been simplified. Sites with less than manifest quantities of Dangerous Goods (i.e. not requiring a licence) are no longer required to prepare a written risk assessment, although they must still apply appropriate risk management practices. For licenced sites, a compliance check against applicable approved codes of practice may be used as a risk assessment for relevant hazards instead of a first-principles risk assessment.

2/ Spill containment requirements at Dangerous Goods Storage Sites have been clarified to explicitly require the provision of systems to enable containment and recovery of spilled or leaked Dangerous Goods.

From: WA DMP: Resource Safety Matters, Feb 2016, p38: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Safety/RS_RSM_Mag_Feb16.pdf (120 pages) at:

www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Resource-Safety-publications-16440.aspx

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Nat'l Std: Env. Risk Mgmt of Industrial Chemicals

Draft National Standard Environmental Risk Management of Industrial Chemicals

The National Standard Information Paper
[National Standard Information Paper \(pdf\)](#) & [\(docx\)](#)

Comment closed on this Info Paper on the 5 Feb 2016

Public Comment on the Draft National Standard is NOW OPEN. The Draft Nat'l Std includes the Criteria for Scheduling.

The Draft National Standard became available on Thursday 24th March on the website below.

[National Standard for Environmental Risk Management of Industrial Chemicals - Discussion Paper \(pdf\)](#) | [\(docx\)](#) (70 p)

The proposed approach for the National Standard is consistent with the objectives of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) and similar to approaches to environmental risk management of industrial chemicals adopted in other advanced economies. In particular, the National Standard aims to prioritise pollution prevention and minimise chemical risks to the environment while providing a transparent, efficient and effective approach to environmental risk management of industrial chemicals.

Consistent with their current role, NICNAS will continue to undertake the role of the risk assessor for the purposes of the National Standard. The risk assessor will undertake environmental risk assessments of industrial chemicals and provide recommendations for appropriate risk management.

This paper includes the following information:

- A detailed National Standard including Schedules, criteria for categorisation into Schedules, Scheduling and decision-making processes and any other associated aspects
- Principles for the development of risk management measures
- A discussion on outcomes-based regulation and how risk management measures under the National Standard are intended to be outcomes-based
- An outline of the forward process for finalising the National Standard and risk management measures.

The Scheduling Criteria are also considered internationally to be information needed to undertake a best-practice assessment of environmental risk and are consistent with the information requirements and assessment processes outlined in the [Environmental Risk Assessment Guidance Manual](#) (109 page pdf, 2009) for industrial chemicals.

Feedback is sought on the current measures being implemented for chemicals in use.

Discussion Paper Workshops are being held in Capital Cities around Australia at GHD's Offices (see website below).

Adelaide Friday 1 April 2016 10:00am-12:00pm

Perth Monday 4 April 2016 10:00am-12:00pm

Sydney Thursday 7 April 2016 10:00am-12:00pm

Melbourne Monday 11 April 2016 10:00am-12:00pm

Brisbane Friday 15 April 2016 10:00am-12:00pm

Please email that you want to attend to:

Email: Chemicals.Management@environment.gov.au

From: www.environment.gov.au/protection/chemicals-management/national-standard

Editor's Initial Comments on the Information Paper and the Draft Standard:

The Info Paper & Draft Standard propose 8 Schedules that chemicals will need NICNAS to review chemicals into (like the Schedule Poisons review process), but industry will then need to work with the decisions.

I don't like the use of the term "Schedule" as it is too close to the term we use for Poisons Schedules. I suggest using the term **ERM Hazard Level 1 to 8** so there are no term overlap.

Their approach looks too complex to me and too Authority dependent to be able to quickly manage all the environmentally hazardous chemicals that need to be covered.

We need a process where industry self classifies, at least for aquatic environmental hazards, but there is minimal detail of how the GHS aquatic classifications mesh into their proposed 8 Schedules (ERM Hazard Levels) (e.g. by calling up the specific GHS aquatic criteria in their Schedules so this aspect can be quickly implemented).

The set of conditions of how an Environmentally Scheduled chemical should be managed, reminds me of the NZ Group Standard approach, which manages All hazardous chemicals and covers off against aquatic & other environmental hazards.

Whatever our Australian Environmental Authorities come up with, needs to build on the GHS aquatic hazard classifications and be closely aligned with international approaches such as the EU approach and/or the NZ Group Standards approach for managing environmentally hazardous chemicals.

• WA: Petroleum & Geothermal Environment Plans

19 Feb 2016: Draft Guideline for the Development of Petroleum and Geothermal Environment Plans is now available to view on WA DMP's website.

Once finalised, the new guideline will replace the WA Guidelines for the Preparation and Submission of an Environment Plan, amended August 2012, and the WA Environmental Assessment Processes for Petroleum Activities in Western Australia, amended October 2012.

www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Environment/Guideline_for_Development_of_Petroleum_and_Geothermal.pdf (55 pages)

Comment closes 15 April 2016. Complete the [feedback form](#) and submit to ep.guidelines@dmp.wa.gov.au

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Feedback-sought-over-new-draft-18063.aspx

• WA DMP: Onshore Oil Spill Contingency Plan

Dec 2015: WA DMP: Draft Guideline for the Development of an Onshore Oil Spill Contingency Plan.

Draft Plan: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Environment/Guideline_for_the_Development_of_an_onshore_oil_spill_contingency_plan.pdf (19 pages) Comment Closed 4 March 2016.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Consultation-16497.aspx

• WA DMP: Draft Mat'ls Characterisation Guidance

4 Mar 2016: Materials (Mat'ls) characterisation identifies the physical and geochemical properties of materials to see if they have the potential to cause environmental harm, or impact on the success of rehabilitation and closure.

The Draft Guidance - Materials Characterisation Baseline Data Requirements for Mining Proposals document (28 page pdf) is available. Feedback is sort by 29 April 2016.

www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Environment/ENV-DraftGuidance_MaterialsCharacterisationDataProposal.pdf

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Draft-Materials-18176.aspx

And: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Consultation-16497.aspx

• Vic EPA: Trials to Resolve Waste Legacy

3 Mar 2016: Vic EPA will oversee a small-scale trial to safely destroy chemical wastes that have been stored in Melbourne for over 15 years following the introduction of new treatment methods.

The earlier collection of Stockholm Convention Persistent Pollutant (PP) chemicals from across Victoria, mainly from the agricultural and veterinary sectors, totalled 235 tonnes. The Vic EPA currently manages the remaining 80 tonnes of PP chemicals that were unable to be treated due to them being a complex mix of pesticides.

Technology at waste management facilities has since evolved to now allow these PP chemical wastes to be treated and destroyed safely. Trials will be carried out at Sterihealth in Laverton, Victoria, and Toxfree in Narangba, Queensland, with oversight by the Vic EPA in early to mid 2016. The aim is to ensure that minimal end products remain following treatment.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2016/march/03/epa-conducts-trials-to-resolve-waste-legacy

• Vic EPA: Waste Tyre Storage Facilities Inspection

2 Mar 2016: The Vic EPA is inspecting waste tyre storage facilities across the state to enforce new regulations around waste tyre stockpile sites.

The Vic EPA inspection program, with support from Victoria's fire services, follows the introduction of [Waste Tyre Storage Regulations in April 2015](#) that aim to minimise the fire hazard associated with storing large volumes of waste tyres.

Businesses storing more than 40 tonnes or 5,000 standard car passenger waste tyres must obtain a works approval and licence from the Vic EPA.

Inspections have already begun in metropolitan Melbourne and across regional Victoria of businesses who have indicated they're storing less than 5,000 tyres.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2016/march/02/news-item and

www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2015/april/15/epa-tightens-regulations-on-tyre-stockpiling

• Vic EPA: Fertiliser Company fined over emissions

EPA Victoria has fined fertiliser manufacturer, Incitec Pivot Limited almost \$7500 for breaching its licence limits on Fluoride emissions at its Portland site.

The breach occurred on 26 May 2015 after a fluoride emission discharge reached 43 grams per minute, exceeding its 8.3 grams per minute licence limit allowance. A review of the data provided to the Vic EPA as part of its investigation found Fluoride emission breaches could have occurred at the site for a number of weeks during May and June 2015.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2016/march/22/epa-fines-fertiliser-company-over-emissions-breach

• Vic EPA Charges re: Hazelwood Mine Fire

15 Mar 2016: The Vic EPA has charged four companies with air pollution offences under the Environment Protection Act 1970 following a comprehensive investigation into the Hazelwood mine fire which started on 9 Feb 2014.

- National Power Australia Investments Limited
- Hazelwood Pacific Pty Ltd
- Australian Power Partners B.V.
- Hazelwood Churchill Pty Ltd.

These charges allege that, as a result of the fire, the atmosphere in the region of the mine was so changed as to make, or be reasonably expected to make, the atmosphere:

- noxious or poisonous or offensive to the senses of human beings
- harmful or potentially harmful to the health, welfare, safety or property of human beings
- detrimental to any beneficial use made of the atmosphere.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2016/march/15/charges-laid-following-epa-investigation-into-hazelwood-mine-fire

• Trackable Waste Transport & D.Goods Vehicles

16 Dec 2016: Proposed changes to **NSW EPA** Trackable Waste Transport and Dangerous Goods Vehicle Licensing.

These changes are to introduce a fairer, more streamlined licensing system with fees that cover the true cost of regulating these industries. Submissions closed 12 Feb 2016.

The proposal provides for a single one or three year licence that covers both the existing Dangerous Goods Vehicle Licence and the Environment Protection Licence for the Transport of Trackable Waste. Only one application will be required for a new licence, or to renew a licence, covering either of both activities.

The Fee Structure is set out on the website below.

For more information consult the [Q&A page](#).

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/owt/transporter-licensing.htm#say

• Summary: Household Problem Waste 2014-2015

Dec 2015: NSW EPA: Household Problem Waste Program 2014–2015 Summary Report. This report covers NSW Household Chemical CleanOut program and the expansion of the NSW Community Recycling Centres program.

Report: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/managewaste/150755-household-waste-report-2014-15.pdf (8 page pdf)

The next NSW Household Chemical CleanOut Events for the Sydney, Hunter and Illawara regions can be found at: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/managewaste/house-chem-cleanout.htm

NSW CleanOut events in Regional NSW are organised by Voluntary Regional Waste Groups with support from the NSW Environment Protection Authority.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/managewaste/house-chemicals.htm

• Williamtown RAAF Contamination Chronology

4 Feb 2016: The NSW EPA Board has provided a Chronology of the Williamtown NSW RAAF Base Contamination to Professor Taylor (via Hon. Minister Speakman). This Chronology is in response to Professor Taylors Interim Recommendation No.6

At: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/epa/162670-williamtown-contamination-response-chronology.pdf (36 page pdf)

14 Dec 2015: Professor Mark Taylor's Williamtown Independent Review (interim report Dec 2015) is also available. It also includes the Chronology, 11 Interim Findings and 6 Interim Recommendations.

At: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/epa/152670-taylor-interim-report.pdf (28 page pdf)

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

And: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/MediaInformation/taylor-report-williamtown.htm

Editor: The solution for the future is to require Commonwealth land be fully subject to the laws of the State or Territory it is in. We don't need another Commonwealth Dept when we already have appropriate State or Territory Authorities. For decades Commonwealth land has been poorly regulated, whilst State and Territory laws have required significant improvements.

• ECHA Environment Emission Scenario Documents

4 Mar 2016: 10 biocidal product-types are now part of the 21 Product Types each with several Emission Scenario Documents (ESDs) as pdfs, and some with Spreadsheet Calculations documents available. They are used to

estimate the initial release of substances from biocidal products (or treated materials) to the environment.

From: <http://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-biocides-legislation/emission-scenario-documents> and

http://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/new-tools-available-to-estimate-environmental-emissions-of-biocides

• NSW EPA Haz. Incidents & Env'l Health Exec Dir.

13 Mar 2016: The NSW EPA are searching for an Executive Director, Hazardous Incidents & Environmental Health.

Register your interest with a CV and cover letter at Careers.Futurestep.com which takes you to <http://fsclient.loop.jobs/> and enter keyword MN323 for

<http://fsclient.loop.jobs/job/Futurestep-Sydney-Executive-Director-Hazardous-Incidents-and-Environmental-Health-NSW/1850263>

For information contact Carolyn Soddy at Futurestep ph: 02-9006-3468. Applications Close Tues 5 Apr 16

Standards & Codes

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

[AS 5113:2016](#): Fire Propagation Testing and Classification of External Walls Of Buildings. Published 23 Mar 2016, 21 pages, pdf (copy/paste): \$151.15; Hardcopy: \$108.35.

[ISO 14004:2016](#): Environmental Management Systems - General Guidelines on Implementation. Pub: 29 Feb 2016, 59 pages, pdf (personal use): \$255.08; Hardcopy: \$283.42.

[ISO 18158:2016](#): Workplace Air – Terminology. (Related to the assessment of workplace exposure to chemical and biological agents.) Published 3 Mar 2016, 29 pages, pdf (personal use): \$54.46; Hardcopy: \$60.51.

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

[DR AS 1940:2016](#): The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids. Published 22 Feb 2016, 181 pages, pdf (copy/paste): Free; Hardcopy: \$75.94.

[DR SA/SNZ HB 205-2016](#): Managing Safety-Related Risk. Published 18 Feb 2016, 45 pages, pdf (copy/paste): Free; Hardcopy: \$54.54.

[DR AS/NZS 3580.10.1:2016](#): Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air - Determination of Particulate Matter - Deposited Matter - Gravimetric Method. Standard method for determining deposited matter that rapidly settles from the air. Published 9 Mar 2016, 17 pages, pdf (copy/paste): Free; Hardcopy: \$24.91.

[ISO/DIS 45001](#): Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Requirements with Guidance for Use. Published 12 Feb 2016, 58 pages, pdf (NO copy/paste): \$86.78; Hardcopy: \$96.42.

[ISO/DIS 16128-2.2](#): Cosmetics - Guidelines on Technical Definitions and Criteria for Natural & Organic Cosmetic Ingredients - Part 2: Criteria for ingredients and products. Published 14 Jan 2016, 12 pages, pdf (NO copy/paste): \$86.78; Hardcopy: \$96.42.

<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/Comment is Currently being Accepted on:

[NFPA 2](#): Hydrogen Technologies Code

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

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

[NFPA 45](#): Std on Fire Protection for Labs Using Chemicals

[NFPA 51](#): Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes

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

[NFPA 77](#): Recommended Practice on Static Electricity

[NFPA 400](#): Hazardous Materials Code

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

[NFPA 652](#): Std on the Fundamentals of Combustible Dust

[NFPA 703](#): Standard for Fire Retardant—Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials

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

[NFPA 1123](#): Code for Fireworks Display

NFPA Committees Seeking Members (via NFPA News):

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

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

Gas Hazards: [NFPA 306](#)

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

• 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/shop/training.aspx and then put "Perth" into Keywords

• HAZOP Study for Teams, 27-29 April 16, Brisbane

IChemE Course 27-29 April 2016, Brisbane: 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. And 6-8 Jul 16, Melbourne.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$3990 incl GST

From: www.icheme.org/shop/training.aspx and then put "Brisbane" into Keywords

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

The May 2016 Fire Australia Conference now includes the HazMat 2016 Conference.

The HazMat Streams covers: 1/ Chemical Management, Safety, the GHS & Dangerous Goods; 2/ Transport, Storage & Handling; 3/ Emergency Management & Response; 4/ Chemicals and Dangerous Goods incidents; 5/ Designing to Minimise Risks; 6/ Environmental Impact from Chemicals; 7/ Lithium-Ion Battery issues

The HazMat 2016 Stream is in Room 210. The details are in: www.fpa.com.au/media/188534/1418_fa16_stream_programs_v1.pdf

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

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

• 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>

• Managing the Hazards of Flare Systems, 24-25 May

IChemE Course 24-25 May 2016, Melbourne: Flare systems are used throughout the petrochemical, oil refining and upstream oil and gas industries (both on and offshore) and serve as key relief and abatement systems. However, if not designed, operated and maintained correctly they can and have been involved in both minor and major accidents.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$2310 incl GST

From: www.icheme.org/shop/training.aspx and then put "Melbourne" into Keywords

• Process Safety Awareness, 1-2 June, Brisbane

IChemE Course 1-2 June 2016, Brisbane: This course, will benefit those who do not expect to have direct line responsibility for process safety but whose activities influence the process safety performance of their organisation.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$2100 incl GST

From: www.icheme.org/shop/training.aspx and then put "Brisbane" into Keywords

• Hazard Identification Techniques, 27-29 June 16

IChemE Course 27-29 June 2016, Brisbane: IChemE's new Hazard Identification Techniques training course provides the skills and knowledge to prevent and protect employees from injuries and ill health, plus minimise loss to property, environment and efficient production.

Cost: Non-member AUD\$2100 incl GST

From: www.icheme.org/shop/training.aspx and then put "Brisbane" into Keywords

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 25 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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