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

I encourage all readers to make comment on Draft Regulations, Codes and Standards.

ISSN: 1441-5534

Hazardous Chemicals

• Air Freshener Causes Car Explosion & Injuries

A German teenager has suffered serious injuries after accidentally creating an explosion in the family car with air freshener. Police in the western city of Duisburg say the 17-year-old boy had been trying Wednesday to get rid of the smell of cigarette smoke in a recently purchased second-hand Volkswagen SUV. They say the teen sprayed so much Air Freshener inside the vehicle that it turned into a "combustible gas mixture."

The gas ignited when he opened the passenger door and a light switched on. Police said in a statement Thursday that the force of the explosion blew out the vehicle's large glass sunroof. The unidentified teen was hospitalized with burns to both arms.

From: www.foxnews.com/world/2016/09/22/teen-hospitalized-after-air-freshener-causes-car-explosion.html

Alerted by Dangerous Goods Newsy Stuff. Add your email at: <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods>

• USA DOT Bans All Samsung Galaxy Note7 Phones From Airplanes (from 15 Oct 2016)

14 Oct 2016: The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration (PHMSA), today announced it is issuing an Emergency Order to ban all Samsung Galaxy Note7 smartphone devices from air transportation in the United States.

Individuals who own or possess a Samsung Galaxy Note7 device may **not transport** the device on their person, in carry-on baggage, or in checked baggage **on flights to, from, or within the United States**. This prohibition includes all Samsung Galaxy Note7 devices. The phones also **cannot be shipped as air cargo**. The ban will be effective on Saturday, 15 October 2016.

From: www.faa.gov/news/updates/?newsId=86685

• Samsung Galaxy Note7 Phones – Stop Sale & Use

There have been further incidents involving fires in the Samsung Galaxy Note7 phones. These latest fires have involved the new phones that replaced those subject to recall.

Samsung have announced a global stop-sale and stop-use policy for all Note7 devices:

<https://news.samsung.com/us/2016/10/10/official-statement-global-stop-sale-and-exchange-of-galaxy-note7/>

The USA Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has also made a statement in parallel with the Samsung statement. This is on CPSC's website (www.cpsc.gov) and search on "Note7".

Australia: Samsung Galaxy Note7 devices were originally supplied between 19 August and 1 September 2016. Replacement Galaxy Note7 devices were supplied between 21 September and 11 October 2016.

Samsung Electronics Australia advises all customers who use a Galaxy Note7 smartphone, including those Galaxy Note7 smartphones that have been provided as a replacement, to power down their device, return it to its place of purchase and use an alternative device until a remedy can be provided.

From: Australian Competition and Consumer Commission: <https://www.productsafety.gov.au/recall/samsung-electronics-australia-pty-ltd-samsung-galaxy-note7>

• Australia: Button Battery National Strategy

19 Sept 2016: Button batteries are increasingly found in household devices. If a child swallows a button battery it can get stuck in their oesophagus or elsewhere in their system, & burn through soft tissue in as little as 2 hours, causing serious illness or death. Recovery can require feeding & breathing tubes, & multiple surgeries. Lifelong disability can result.

With the overall objective of reducing incidents of child exposure to button batteries, a [National Strategy has been developed](#) (19 page pdf or docx) by all Australian Consumer Law (ACL) regulators, with the ACCC playing a coordinating role.

The ACCC has produced a Button Battery Safety Video and is announcing support for a newly developed Industry Code to further assist in reducing the hazards of button batteries. The Industry Code has been developed by Industry representatives.

[Industry Code for Consumer Goods that Contain Button Batteries](#) (July 2016, 8 page pdf or docx).

<https://youtu.be/iuWnlpKGCQ> (2 min 41 sec Video)

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/news/button-battery-national-strategy

• WA Safety Alert: Chlorine Gas at Aquatic Centre

9 Sept 2016: Recently a worker at an Aquatic Centre was exposed to chlorine gas when he attempted to refill an unlabelled 100 litre chemical storage and dosing drum in a plant room at the facility. The storage and dosing drum containing Sodium Hypochlorite Solution (known informally as "Liquid Chlorine") was used to dose Liquid Chlorine into two smaller pools at the facility.

As the worker incorrectly added Sulfuric Acid to the drum, the two chemicals reacted, generating Chlorine Gas. The worker immediately exited the plant room and did not suffer significant injuries. However there was potential for both the worker and patrons of the facility to be exposed to significant levels of Chlorine Gas.

Contributing Factors and Actions Required were then listed.

[Worker Exposed to Chlorine Gas at Aquatic Centre](#) (2p pdf)

From: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/safety-alert-32016-worker-exposed-chlorine-gas-aquatic-centre>

• NZ Hamilton Flooring Company Fined after Employee Suffers Serious Burns

19 Aug 2016: A commercial and residential flooring company has been fined \$33,125 and ordered to pay reparations totalling \$24,483 after an employee was left with serious burns in an incident involving the ignition of flammable solvent adhesive while installing vinyl flooring.

Hamilton Flooring Limited pleaded guilty to one charge under the Health & Safety in Employment Act 1992 & was sentenced in the Hamilton District Court. On August 20 2015, the victim and a co-worker were replacing vinyl flooring in a bathroom at Waikato Hospital's Henry Rongamau Bennett Centre.

The co-worker was using a LPG gas blow torch while the victim was applying a highly flammable solvent-based adhesive with a paint brush nearby. The naked flame from the blowtorch ignited the adhesive vapours, creating a fireball, resulting in the victim sustaining serious burns to his calves and right arm.

From: www.business.govt.nz/worksafe/news/releases/2016/hamilton-flooring-company-fined-after-employee-suffers-serious-burns

• NTN: PFOA Intervention, 20 Sept 2016

As reported by [The Intercept](#) (newsletter), an internal study by DuPont found higher than expected number of kidney and other types of cancers in male workers at one of its factories in the USA. The key Dupont document is: [Cancer Incidence and Overall Mortality Rates, 14 Dec 1989](#) (11 page pdf).

Dr Mariann Lloyd-Smith, from the international public interest NGO, IPEN, also gave her statement (at the PFOA Intervention) on behalf of numerous communities who have lost their health, homes and security due to this persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic chemical.

From: www.ntn.org.au/featured/pfoa-intervention-20th-september-2016

Chemical Management

• SafeWork SA: Classifying & Labelling Chemicals

8 Sept 2016 Media Release (1 page pdf): South Australian businesses manufacturing, importing or supplying chemicals are reminded that there's only a few months before new national requirements take effect.

From 1 January 2017, South Australia will fully implement the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) – the international system for classifying chemicals with new labelling and warning information.

"Manufacturers and importers of hazardous chemicals are required to reclassify and relabel chemicals as well as prepare revised safety data sheets," Ms Boland said.

"We want to ensure that all South Australian businesses are aware of the change and **what they must do**, from suppliers to end users."

For information on the GHS visit www.safework.sa.gov.au/ghs.

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/uploaded_files/20160908GHS.pdf (1 page pdf)

• Evaluation of AU Workplace Exposure Standards

16 Sept 2016: Safe Work Australia engaged Golder Associates Pty Ltd to undertake an evaluation of Australia's list of 644 Workplace Exposure Standards. Golder Associates Pty Ltd will review of the current available scientific data for each chemical and, where necessary, recommend a new level for the Exposure Standard, to ensure worker health and safety in Australia is comparable with latest evidence and international best practice.

The scope of the Project includes:

- developing a methodology for the assessment and evaluation of Workplace Exposure Standards
- assessing the current 644 Exposure Standards using this methodology to develop a revised list
- developing criteria for mandatory Exposure Standards based on risk and recommending a set of mandatory Exposure Standards using the criteria
- considering whether an updated Standard is required for each chemical in the revised list, and if so, recommending a new level for the Standard
- reporting on the key findings and recommendations, and
- stakeholder information and consultations.

Exposure Standards are specified in the model Work Health and Safety Regulations as mandatory legal limits to assist in protecting the health of workers and minimise exposure to airborne contaminants in the Workplace. Exposure Standards

aim to minimise the risk of adverse health effects by establishing precise targets for businesses to follow.

Public consultation sessions will be held and members of the public are invited to [Subscribe](#) to the 'Chemical Exposure Standards' Mailing List on the Safe Work Australia website. Plus you may include several related Subscriptions.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/media-events/media-releases/pages/mr19092016-644-workplace-exposure

And: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/whs-information/hazardous-chemicals/exposure-standards/pages/airborne-contaminants

• New Guide: Managing Risks of Carcinogenic Chemicals

22 Sept 2016: Safe Work Australia has published a [Guide to Managing Risks of Exposure to Carcinogens in the Workplace](#). The guide provides information on how to manage health and safety risks associated with the storage, handling, use and disposal of chemical carcinogens in the workplace. It explains specific duties related to prohibited or restricted carcinogens under work health and safety laws and supplements existing guidance on managing risks associated with hazardous chemicals.

Control of workplace carcinogenic chemicals presents unique challenges, and unlike many other chemical hazards, a carcinogenic effect may take many years to develop symptoms and there may be no early warning of adverse effects.

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publication/978/guide-managing-risks-exposure-carcinogens.pdf (7page pdf)

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/SWA/about/Publication/978/guide-managing-risks-exposure-carcinogens.docx (7 page docx)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/pages/guide-to-managing-risks-of-carcinogenic-chemicals

Also: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/about/publications/pages/guide-to-managing-risks-of-exposure-to-carcinogens-in-the-workplace

• HCIS – What has happened to Cut-Off %s <0.1%?

In my June-August 2016 H&E Notes edition I informed you that there was a New Search website for GHS Hazardous Chemicals at:

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/whs-information/hazardous-chemicals/hsis/pages/hsis

and an explanation about the change at: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/swa/news/pages/tn-06072016

I asked 'What happened to Cut-Off %, particularly those below the GHS Cut-Off %s, e.g. CMI/MI CAS 55965-84-9* & 15 ppm?' Neither I, nor the industry or professional Associations, have had any clarification of this situation since.

* mixture of CMI CAS 26172-55-4 and MI CAS 2682-20-4

What Chemicals are Affected? Some of these cut-off %s are primarily related to Skin Sensitising Chemicals, where they have been tested and found to cause Skin Sensitisation down to very low cut-off %s, thus you are obligated to continue to classify down to these very low cut-off %s. Other hazards with lower than standard GHS Cut-off %s are also affected.

In my Jan-March 2016 H&E Notes I included that the TGA had reviewed the CMI/MI mixture CAS 55965-84-9, with a decision to only label topical leave on the skin products, from 1 June

2016, & not any other products people may accidentally have skin contact with (as are labelled for work chemicals).

Since every Business has a clear requirement to classify work chemicals that are Skin Sensitisers, the Options are:

1/ To check back with the previous Cut-Off %s in the [Hazardous Substance Information System](#),

and as time passes & HSIS is not maintained or is removed, to
2/ Find other Cut-off % resources, such as the [ECHA Classification & Labelling Inventory Database](#) Harmonised Classification) or the [ECHA Registered Substance Database](#). Both databases are accessible from:

<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/>.

Or the IMAP Information at www.nicnas.gov.au eg CMI CAS 26172-55-4 https://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessment-details?assessment_id=1066#cas-A_26172-55-4

Or the New Zealand HSNO CCID at: www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/pages/hsno-ccid.aspx (Where CAS 55965-84-9 is mentioned with CAS 26820-20-4.)

Note: the CMI/MI mixture CAS 55965-84-9 in the ECHA Harmonised Classification are ALSO informed to have both Skin and Eye Irritation classification at ≥ 0.06 -<0.6% (both well below the standard GHS Cut-Off %s for Skin and Eye Irritation).

Consequences of this individual Business approach:

Classification Specialists and Toxicologists will know of these significantly lower cut-off %s for Skin Sensitisers, BUT non-specialists who use the AU HCIS may not find them.

This is likely to lead to differences of classification, different SDSs and different or even no hazard labels!

Many water based emulsions use this CMI/MI Biocide at >15ppm which causes them to be classified as Skin Sensitising Hazardous Chemicals. Many of these may now be de-classified as Hazardous Chemicals in Australia.

Who's Liability will it be if someone becomes Sensitised?

I suggest this might end up as Joint Liability between the Business whose product caused the Skin Sensitisation and Safe Work Australia, as BOTH will have contributed to not providing this information, so that the user was not informed of the Skin Sensitising hazard.

Information on Generic and Specific Cut-Off %s

The most useful reference to understand the use of Cut-Off %s, also known as Cut-Off Values / Concentration Limits Methods, and as Generic Cut-Off Threshold and Specific Concentration Thresholds, is the ECHA "Guidance on the Application of the CLP Criteria" where these are discussed (in the June 2015 version) on pages 72 & 73.

[Download 644 page pdf Guidance document](#) (09/06/2015)

Available at: https://echa.europa.eu/view-article/-/journal_content/title/guidance-on-clp-application-criteria-panel

Cut-Offs are also discussed in the UN GHS document under 1.3.3.2 & 1.5.3.1, which the Australian Regulations reference. [3rd Revised Edition Part 1](#) or [6th Revised Edition Part 1](#)

There is also a 2015 GHS Presentation (with 114 slides) which is useful to search and find the term "cut-off". ["Health and Environmental Hazards: Classification Criteria for Substances and Mixtures"](#).

From: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/guidance.html

NZ Hazardous Substances Changes: 19 Sept 2016

Comment Closed 14 Oct 2016

- [Classification, Labelling, Safety Data Sheets and Packaging of Hazardous Substances](#)
- [Forms and Information required in Hazardous Substance Applications](#)
- [Import Certificates For Explosives](#).

For details see extra Notes below.

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

NZ Hazardous Substance Draft Proposals: Details

Classification Proposal: The current NZ HSNO classification system will be retained with two notices being made that contain the contents of:

- the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Regulations 2001, and
- the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Regs 2001

Labelling Proposal: The NZ EPA Labelling Notice will reference the current NZ HSNO classification system, but a correlation table showing alignment between the NZ HSNO and GHS classification systems will be included in order to facilitate identification of the applicable GHS label elements.

SDS Proposal: That EITHER the GHS classification OR the HSNO classification must be provided in Section 2 of the SDS.

Packaging Proposal: The EPA Packaging Notice will reference the current HSNO classification system.

[Consultation Document](#) (Sept 2016, 32 page pdf)

[Draft EPA Notice - Classification](#) (Sept 2016, 47 page pdf)

[Draft EPA Notice - Minimum Degrees of Hazard](#) (20 page pdf)

[Draft EPA Notice - Labelling](#) (Sept 2016, 25 page pdf)

[Draft EPA Notice - Packaging](#) (Sept 2016, 16 page pdf)

[Draft EPA Notice - Safety Data Sheets](#) (Sept 16, 23 p pdf)

From: <http://www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Consultation-on-classification-and-labelling-SDSs-and-packaging.aspx>

NZ EPA Import Certificates for Explosives: Proposal

This NZ EPA Proposal shifts the requirements for Explosives Import Certificates from the Hazardous Substance (Tracking) Regulations 2001 into the Importers and Manufacturers Information Notice 2015. This NZ EPA Proposal maintains the current requirements.

[Consultation Document](#) (Sept 2016 9 page pdf)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Consultation-explosives-import-certificates.aspx

NZ Hazardous Substances Changes: 10 Oct 2016

Comment Closes 21 Nov 2016.

The NZ EPA is seeking submissions on a Consultation Paper (in 2 parts) that includes Proposals to **Protect the General Public and the Environment from Hazardous Substances**.

- **Part 1** relates to proposals for the rules for substances that are toxic to the environment. Most of these rules relate to the Workplace use of Agrichemicals.

– **Part 2** relates to the availability, storage & use of Hazardous Substances outside of the workplace in places such as the home. These proposed rules are intended to protect the general public from exposure to Hazardous Substances.

[Download Consultation document and a Submission Form.](#)

[Consultation Document](#) Proposal for a NZ “EPA (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice” (Oct 2016 101 page pdf)

The Hazardous Property Controls Notice covers a range of different controls (rules) aimed at managing risks from hazardous substances in a range of situations.

Part 1 contains the following proposals for controls on ecotoxic (Toxic to the Environment Class 9) substances. (10 Proposals)

Part 2 contains controls to protect the general public from exposure to Hazardous Substances. (4 Controls)

[Learn more about NZ EPA Notices](#) [NZ EPA website]

NZ EPA Notices are legally binding and will end up replacing a number of the NZ EPA Regulations, which have been made under the Act.

Comment to [HSNotices@epa.govt.nz](#)

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

and: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Consultation-on-proposed-changes-to-hazardous-substance-rules.aspx

• SafeWork NSW: Updated Codes of Practice

Several NSW [Codes of Practice](#) (that include chemical hazards management) were updated on 23 Sept 2016: They are:

- [How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace](#) (Sept 2016, 60 page pdf)
- [How to Safely Remove Asbestos](#) (Sept 2016 64 page pdf)
- [Welding Processes](#) (Sept 2016, 32 page pdf)
- [Demolition work](#) (Sept 2016, 40 page pdf)

The updates ensure the NSW Codes are consistent with the Model Codes as published by Safe Work Australia. The Table of Amendments at the end of each Code summarise the changes that have been made.

From: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/news/notice/updated-codes-of-practice-september-2016

• Draft Vic OH&S Regs: R. Greenwood Comment

The Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 are up for their required 10 year review, and are due to expire in July 2017.

The stated principles for reform of legislation were to ensure the Regulations continue to meet the following performance criteria:

- improve health and safety outcomes for employees,
- reduce costs for businesses without reducing safety standards;
- align with areas of greatest risk;
- prevent duplication of Regulation;
- deliver a proportionate response; and
- streamline and modernise the Regulations

The Regulatory Impact Statement on the OHS review has this to say on adopting WHS, or rather on not adopting it:

“Adopting the Model WHS Regulations is not considered a feasible option as full adoption would also entail adoption

of the Model WHS Act which was outside the scope of this review.” I’d have to say that as reasons go, that one is completely unsatisfactory. It was an obvious option:

Why wasn’t adopting WHS in the scope?

What is the actual current government objection to WHS?

Which of the criteria above would not be met by adopting the WHS Act and Regulations?

Victoria will retain essentially parallel duties in the Hazardous Substances part of OHS, and the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012, based on an arbitrary and pointless distinction in the source of Hazard. Dangerous Goods internationally is based on a risk assessment of the transport industry; a poor fit for storage and handling as evidenced by the need for a separate Hazardous Substances system. How is duplication avoided in retaining OHS and DG? Duties are split over two sets of Regulations and two Acts: how are the Regulations streamlined?

Hazardous Substances, terminology which will not be used elsewhere in Australia, will be aligned with only the Health Hazards part of the GHS, but will include the same exceptions to this as the national Work Health and Safety legislation. By not adopting chemical classification consistently, but rather leaving out the physical hazards part which would cover Dangerous Goods, and also not adopting the National Model Codes of Practice for Labelling and production of Safety Data Sheets, Victorian businesses are exposed to liability when their chemicals enter other States. Victoria may recognise labels and SDS prepared under ‘equivalent legislation’, but other States will not from 2017. There was no need to include such recognition under a nationally agreed model.

The current OHS regulations already include issues of definition that inadvertently exposed Victorian businesses to increased requirements over other states. This occurred because an attempt was made to align without full understanding of the system by those drafting the Regulations. While this problem has in part been addressed by the proposed 2017 regulations, I have no faith that similar problems will not occur in the final Regulations and Codes of Compliance, where they differ from the National Model.

Work Health and Safety may not be perfect, and other States have chosen to make minor modifications. If Victoria truly feels that there are areas of the Regulations that are not acceptable, then the money spent on Regulatory Review would be far better spent on improving WHS to the benefit of all of Australia, rather than attempting a race to the bottom to ensure that Victorian businesses are not adversely affected, while not providing them the benefits of harmonisation.

These issues were put to the responsible Victorian Minister, Robin Scott. His response from WorkSafe Victoria is that Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances are separate because they pose different risks. Except where they don’t of course, but I get the strong impression that toxic and corrosive Dangerous Goods rate a distant second to fire.

It was also raised that Dangerous Goods legislation extends outside workplaces, but this is precisely the purpose of Schedule 1 of the Work Health and Safety Act, and has been implemented by the States that have adopted this. Currently, they only regulate Storage of DG outside work areas, but surely Category 1 Carcinogens, Mutagens and Reproductive Effectors should also be capable of being regulated where they have perhaps been missed by Poisons Scheduling.

The key concerns I have is the potential non-alignment with the rest of Australia if those preparing the legislation and Victoria's Codes of Compliance for Labelling and Safety Data Sheets do not have the knowledge to recognise what has been missed from National legislation. It is hard to see how the Victorian Regulatory Framework can ensure that Hazard Statements and Precautionary Statements relating to Physical Hazards must appear on labels or in Section 2 of the SDS, so these materials and data sheets will not comply interstate. The duties under the current Dangerous Goods Regulations permit the use of these, but only mandate inclusion of Dangerous Goods information in Section 14 of the SDS and health hazard and safety precautions to be included in the Safety Data Sheet in general. This could presumably be taken to be the Storage and Handling and other detail Sections. The Victoria Draft Regs also do not require a Safety Data Sheet for Combustible Liquids (Flammable Liquids, Class 4), so again this Hazard Category, required elsewhere, need not be included in Victoria!

By: **Richard Greenwood**

RG Chemical Safety, 0401 321 962, www.rgchem.com.au

For information about the Victorian OHS Regulations Reform and to obtain copies of the Proposed OHS Regulations, the Regulatory Impact Statement, and a Summary of the Changes go to: <http://consultation.worksafe.vic.gov.au/OHS-Regulations-Reform>

• Other Comments on the Vic OH&S Regulations

There are many submissions that are concerned that Victoria is not adopting the same Work Health & Safety Regulations (with appropriate updates), as used in most States in Australia.

Submissions that raised significant issues & discussions about hazardous chemicals (including Asbestos) were:

[Accensi P/L](#) (3 page pdf mentioning AgVet chemicals); [AgNova Technologies](#) (4 page pdf mentioning AgVet chemicals); [AMWU](#) (7 page pdf); [Asbestos Council of Victoria](#) (6 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [Australian Workers' Union](#) (3 page pdf mentioning Asbestos & MHFs); [Australian Industry Group](#) (5 page pdf); [Bayer Aust Ltd](#) (5 page pdf mentioning AgVet chemicals); Construction Forestry Mining & Energy Union [Educ'n & Training Unit – Add'l Submission](#) (7 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); CFMEU (Construction & General Div'n) [Vic & Tas Branch – First Submission](#) (6 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); CFMEU (Construction & General Div'n) [Vic & Tas Branch – Add'l Submission](#) (7 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [Croplife](#) (16 page pdf mentioning AgVet chemicals & Haz Subs); [Greencap - NAA](#) (3 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [Haztech Environmental](#) (4 page pdf only mentioning the need to include the D.Goods S&H Regs); [Housing Industry Assoc'n](#) (5 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [Jemena](#) (2 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [Lisa Stevens](#) (5 page pdf mentioning Haz Subs); [Master Builders Assoc'n of Vic](#) (8 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [Master Electricians Australia](#) (3 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [OHS002 - Name Withheld](#) (4 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [OHS021 - Name Withheld](#) (6 page pdf mentioning "current" SDSs); [PACIA](#) (4 page pdf with broad comment); [RG Chemical Safety](#) (4 page pdf with Haz Chemicals comment which the above Note is short version of); [Safety Institute of Australia](#) (10 page pdf); [Solutions in Engineering](#) (2 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [Toll Group](#) (6 page pdf which raises

concerns for logistics based MHFs and the move to CAS No.s instead of UN No.s); [Vaughan Duggan](#) (5 page pdf mentioning Asbestos); [Vic Farmers Feder'n](#) (5 page pdf mentioning AgVet chemicals); [Vic TH Council](#) (16 page pdf).

Submissions Received can be downloaded from:

<http://consultation.worksafe.vic.gov.au/OHS-Regulations-Reform/documents>

• NFPA 400: Hazardous Materials Code, 2016 Ed.

The NPPA 400 Code consolidates requirements on oxidizers, organic peroxides, pesticides, and ammonium nitrate based on requirements from prior stand-alone documents; NFPA 430, NFPA 432, NFPA 434, and NFPA 490 respectively. It also includes requirements for materials that are classified as unstable reactive compounds, water reactive compounds, corrosives, pyrophoric materials, toxic and highly toxic, and flammable solids.

Table of Contents: <http://catalog.nfpa.org/NFPA-400-Hazardous-Materials-Code-2016-Edition-P1289.aspx>

Significant changes: Additional requirements have been added to Chapter 11: Ammonium Nitrate to help protect workers, emergency responders, and facilities.

Other changes: a/ Updated Annex F classifications of organic peroxides; b/ Updated Annex G classifications of several oxidizers based on work performed by the Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF); c/ Added New Annex J Hazardous Material Definitions Comparison Table that compares the hazardous materials definitions in the new OSHA standard with those in NFPA 400

Cost: USA\$72.50 (pdf), USA\$82.45 (Hard Copy Posted)

More Information: Free On-Line Access is available (with no "print," "save," or "cut and paste" options and no right to reproduce or make available any of the information, other than "fair use" non-commercial use) via a Sign-in.

From: <http://catalog.nfpa.org/NFPA-400-Hazardous-Materials-Code-2016-Edition-P1289.aspx>

Editor: I have found this NFPA Code 400 to be a very useful resource over many years for managing chemicals.

• USA & Canada: Workplace Chemicals Work Plan

Sept 2016: USA OSHA and Health Canada, through the Regulatory Cooperation Council, have jointly developed a [2016-2017 Workplace Chemicals Work Plan](#). The purpose of the Work Plan is to ensure that current and future requirements for classifying and communicating the hazards of workplace chemicals will be acceptable in the United States and Canada without reducing worker safety.

https://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/rcc_work_plan.pdf (3p)

From: <https://www.osha.gov/as/opa/quicktakes/qt091516.html>

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Aug-Oct 2016

I've scanned through the 15 June 2016 – 15 August 2016 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Chemicals.

1 Sept 2016: 1/ USA OSHA wanted comment by 23 Sept 16 from the public on [draft Process Safety Management guidance documents](#) that were developed by USA OSHA and five other USA Federal Departments and Agencies established to oversee chemical facility safety and security under President Obama's Executive Order 13650 "[Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security](#)."

15 Sept 2016: 1/ TimkenSteel fined \$113K after worker dies from Nitrogen exposure at Ohio plant that caused an Oxygen-

deficient atmosphere; **2/** Connecticut diagnostic laboratory cited for not protecting workers from chemical hazards (complaints of sore throats, headaches and difficulty breathing from employees lead to an OSHA inspection); **3/** USA OSHA and Health Canada update Work Plan to align labelling and classification requirements for hazardous workplace chemicals

3 Oct 2016: **1/** Ohio company faces \$256K in penalties after exposing workers to some (hot 77°C) acid hazards that led to third-degree burns (from falling in) in a prior unreported incident; **2/** State Plan enforcement case: Hawaii OSH Admin issued \$115,500 in penalties to the [University of Hawaii School of Earth & Science Technology](#) in Honolulu for safety violations following a March 16 laboratory explosion. Researchers were working with a mixture of Hydrogen, Carbon Dioxide and Oxygen when a spark ignited a containment tank, resulting in an explosion that injured three workers; **3/** Two Fact Sheets” [The Use of Metrics in Process Safety Management Facilities](#) provides employers with a list metrics, or measurements, tracked by facilities in OSHA’s Voluntary Protection Programs that handle highly hazardous chemicals. OSHA and the Environmental Protection Agency collaborated on [The Importance of Root Cause Analysis During Incident Investigation](#), which urges employers to investigate incidents that nearly led to a worker injury and find ways to prevent similar incidents.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS Handbook: Is No Longer being Updated!

24 August 2016: Although the NICNAS Handbook is still available it will no longer be updated. The Handbook will be gradually integrated into the main NICNAS website.

NICNAS informs us they are doing this to remove duplicate content and make important information about Registration, AICS and Assessments easier to find.

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/website-development-project>

Editor: NICNAS has NOT alerted this change on the “NICNAS Handbook for Notifiers” webpage as at 9 Oct 2016.

I suggest that the NICNAS Handbook still needs to be available as a pdf (or docx). This occurs for the other Chemical Control Schemes in Australia (the APVMA, FSANZ and TGA).

Some very basic reasons for a pdf (or docx) are:

- A pdf enables a proper search to be made on the Handbook content which is impossible via the website search engine (that EXPANDS the hits when extra terms are added!).
- A pdf version means there is a print friendly version of the information available, as website printing of large amounts of the Handbook content is extremely tedious.
- A pdf means that if part of the NICNAS website goes down there is still a complete set of information available. The NICNAS Handbook is the core NICNAS set of information.
- When laptops and pcs are off-line, e.g. for lack of service, or security reasons; then the NICNAS Handbook pdf is still available, when & where ever the information needs to be used.

• NICNAS Website Development Project

24 Aug 2016: The NICNAS website is being changed to:

- make information easier to find by improving the search results page and menu
- make information easier to read with a new design and updated content

- enhance accessibility for people living with disabilities
- make the website easier to use on mobile devices
- introduce more online processes such as web forms for major business tasks, including the renewal and non-renewal of NICNAS registration
- make information easier to share by including social media buttons, and
- align the NICNAS website with other government agencies, including the standards set by the [Digital Transformation Office](#).

NICNAS Registered Businesses and Individuals can now use a new online system to renew their Registration and pay on-line, update contact details and download their registration certificate.

Some other NICNAS website changes already in place are:

- a new [Register your Business Section](#) with a questionnaire to help businesses determine if they need to register
- a new [Cosmetics and Soaps Section](#) with a questionnaire to help businesses determine if their products are cosmetics or therapeutic goods
- a new [Online Tool](#) (whilst we are in the Reforms Consultation Phase) to help industry and the public understand how the Health Hazards of Polymers will be categorised under proposed NICNAS Reforms.
- Social Media buttons on new sections to help share content
- certain pages in the Handbook clearly marked as Archived with links to new content

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/website-development-project>

• NICNAS Workshops re: Consultation Paper 4

Workshop 1: Melbourne, Monday 24 Oct 2016, 9.30-12.00. Venue: Rydges on Swanston, 701 Swanston St, Carlton.

Workshop 2: Sydney, Wednesday 26 Oct 2016, 9.30-12.00. Venue: Sydney Masonic Centre, 66 Goulburn St, Sydney.

To attend a workshop in Sydney or Melbourne, Register Here: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/media/web-forms/workshop-registration-cp4> or phone 02 8577 8837.

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/nicnas-reforms/consultation-paper-4/development-of-the-implementation-detail-for-the-reforms>

• NICNAS Reforms: Consultation Paper 4

4 Oct 2016. From the Executive Summary:

- A Registered Person who wishes to introduce a ‘new’ industrial chemical (a chemical that is not listed on AICS), or to introduce an ‘existing’ industrial chemical outside the scope of assessment on AICS, would determine the indicative risk of their proposed chemical introduction by considering the chemical’s hazard (the intrinsic properties of the chemical that may cause harm to human health or the environment) and the degree to which people or the environment may be exposed to the chemical as a result of its introduction.
- Registered Introducers would be expected to know the way in which a new chemical is proposed to be used in Australia (and hence its likely exposure to humans and the environment), and to hold (or have timely access to) information on its intrinsic hazards. Introducers are most likely to obtain this information from international sources, and must have the legal right to use any intellectual property associated with this information.

- The legislation would establish **three categories of new industrial chemical introductions**: Exempted Chemical, Reported Chemical and Assessed Chemical.

Exempted Chemical Introductions would be very low risk based on the intrinsic lack of hazard and/or their low exposure to humans or the environment. A registered introducer could import or manufacture an industrial chemical under the Exempted chemical introduction category without any other interaction with NICNAS prior to introduction, BUT must maintain records as to the basis on which the introducer categorised the chemical introduction as Exempted, and must declare to NICNAS as part of annual registration that they are an introducer under this category.

Reported Chemical Introductions would be low risk based on their hazard and/or exposure, or because they have been assessed for the same introduction and use by a trusted international regulator (as determined by Government). A registered introducer would be required to: report this chemical introduction to NICNAS prior to commencing import or manufacture; maintain records as to the basis on which the chemical introduction was categorised as Reported; and (as part of annual registration) submit an annual declaration to confirm that the chemical introduction continues to meet the criteria for a Reported chemical introduction.

Assessed Chemical Introductions would be medium to high risk chemical introductions based on the chemical hazard and/or exposure. A registered introducer must submit information to NICNAS for a risk assessment, and must not introduce the chemical until an assessment certificate has been granted. The assessment will focus on issues of particular concern for human health and/or the environment. To increase transparency, an assessment statement (appropriately protecting confidential business information (CBI) where necessary) will be published at the time the certificate is granted and linked to the AICS listing at the expiry of the certificate period or earlier on request.

- NICNAS could, on its own motion, initiate an assessment of any new or existing chemical, or group of chemicals, tailored to address issues of concern. NICNAS would maintain the ability to call for information on chemicals subject to assessment, either on a voluntary or mandatory basis.

- NICNAS would have broader monitoring and compliance powers, comparable to those of other regulators, because the reduction in the pre-market assessment of lower risk chemical introductions would be balanced by increased post-market monitoring, to ensure that human health and environmental protections are maintained.

- The legislation would continue to allow introducers to apply for protection of CBI that is required to be provided to NICNAS. Such protection would continue to be subject to a public interest test, to be reviewed every five years.

Focus of Consultation Paper 4

The focus of Consultation Paper 4 is on the Primary Legislation, and it does not describe much of the technical detail that was discussed in Consultation Papers 1 to 3 which will be dealt with in the Delegated Legislation.

Feedback on this is sought by NICNAS by Friday 4th Nov 2016, on the proposed legislative framework described in Consultation Paper 4. Following consideration of your feedback, the proposed legislative framework will be finalised and provided to Government.

Editor: The NICNAS timeline assumes the Bill will go to the March / April 2017 sitting of Federal Parliament and be passed

by the end of April 2017. The Reforms then are assumed to commence in July 2018 and be fully in place by 1 July 2019.

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/about-nicnas/nicnas-reforms/consultation-paper-4>

• Editor: NICNAS “Reforms” – My 3 Key Concerns

I continue to have three Key Concerns about the Reforms.

A/ Exempted Chemicals are not required to be individually alerted by each importing or manufacturing business (as they are currently under the No Unreasonable Risk Exemption Categories), so where some “non hazardous” chemicals are found to have hazards, NICNAS will NOT know which businesses are importing the specific chemical, and will need a Call for Information. Their proposal to have a declaration that an Exempted Chemical Category is being imported, will not be of much use to calm down a concerned community (including Unions and Groups concerned about chemicals) that NICNAS is appropriately managing Exempted Chemicals coming into Australia.

There are Several Direct Benefits for businesses to have the individual chemical in the Exempted Chemical Category tracked by NICNAS:

1/ The proposed NICNAS Audit system would be able to be focussed on chemicals with possible issues IF NICNAS knows which chemicals each business is introducing in this category. So broad brush audits would be not necessary.

2/ If NICNAS knows which chemicals are being introduced into Australia by which business in the Exempted Category, the NICNAS computer can be set up to track when they gain a Hazard Category (e.g. from the ECHA Registered Substance Database classification outcomes change) and the computer would then alert NICNAS and the businesses introducing that chemical that a change had occurred. This would lift a large “checking for change” requirement off the introducing businesses as they could then rely on the NICNAS computer for this.

3/ NOTE: Individually alerting these chemicals to NICNAS is NOT a Pre-Assessment of the chemical, it just allows a very efficient management system to occur, which will minimise Businesses having to reassess these “Exempted Chemicals” every year, because the NICNAS computer should then be set up to track these chemicals, as I have identified in 2/ above and do this yearly checking work for Businesses.

B/ Australia has not come up with a New Industrial Chemical process that can also be implemented in New Zealand where the TTMRA is ALSO meant cover Industrial Chemicals by 2019, just at the time when our NICNAS “Reforms” are finally in place!

To do this Australia would need to have a pragmatic process similar to New Zealand, but with an appropriate increase in Health, Safety and Environmental management outcomes (for our Excepted Chemicals and Reported Chemicals categories) that the New Zealand community is likely to expect.

Such an approach would be an opportunity to promote a “reasonable balance model” to the rest of the world, with reasonable internal costs to introduce chemicals in the Exempted Chemicals and Reported Chemical Categories.

C/ The proposed “Reform” scheme essentially transfers the internal NICNAS toxicologist review costs to external qualified toxicologists working for every business in Australia. This is because the underlying tox data will need to be accessed, retained and reviewed by a person with certified toxicological experience.

The business's chemical review Databases to hold this data will need to be highly robust, to last over several decades. This means they are still likely to need to be hard copy as well with significant hardcopy and electronic storage.

This cost could be minimised IF NICNAS would accept GHS Classification Outcomes from agreed databases (such as the ECHA Registered Substances Database), AND enable all businesses to store their data in a suggested "NICNAS Central Chemical Review Database" (where a business could allow NICNAS to have agreed levels of access, making NICNAS Audits simpler). This would then enable chemical hazard classification specialists with experience (who are not qualified toxicologists) to review and decide whether a new chemical fits in the Exempted Chemicals or Reported Chemicals Categories.

IF the NICNAS Reforms go through as they currently propose, I don't expect to be able to offer my hazardous chemicals classification services in this New Chemical area, as I don't regard I have adequate toxicological experience to offer this service as consultant under my Professional Indemnity Insurance, at the data level NICNAS wants. I suggest such services will be like the sign-off of an Environmental Auditor, with bigger risks of claims when NICNAS audits a business.

• Editor: NICNAS "Reforms" – Other Lesser Issues

4 Oct 2016. From the Consultation Paper 4.

Page 4: Exec. Summary – 2nd last paragraph "The 12 month transition period". And also on Page 47 "Transition Periods".

Comment: Once the Reforms are implemented, 12 months is likely to be too short, due to insufficient toxicology specialists to support industry to convert "No Unreasonable Risk Exemptions" to Exempted Chemicals & Reported Chemicals.

Page 17: Part 4 – "To reduce the reporting burden on introducers, it is proposed that the requirements relating to annual compliance declarations would be included as part of Annual Registration. Introducers would be required to make declarations regarding the chemicals that they imported in the previous registration year."

Comment: This does not recognise that two different Sections in a Business would see the possibly confidential Annual Compliance declarations IF done WITH the Financial Registration payment. The Financial Section and the Regulatory Compliance Sections need to be kept separate.

Page 19 & 21: Part 5 – Exempted Chemical Introductions & Part 6 – Reported Chemical Introductions

Comment: The effort to convert the current No Unreasonable Risk Exemption chemicals to Exempted Chemicals and Reported Chemicals will require major work and information to change these. The test for 'No Unreasonable Risk Exemption chemicals' is very simple compared to the proposed requirements for Exempted Chemicals & Reported Chemicals.

Pages 21 & 24: Parts 5 & 6 – Post Market Monitoring by NICNAS - IF, as part of post-market monitoring, information to demonstrate that the chemical introduction falls within the Exempted category OR the Reported Category is requested by NICNAS, the introducer must produce the information within 28 days of receiving a request.

Comment: 28 days is not realistic for companies with no permanent staff or only one specialist who may be on leave. This period needs to allow for up to 3 months, e.g. where a specialist consultant needs to be contracted to do this work.

Page 46: Part 14 – Other Changes - Certain functions currently undertaken by NICNAS will be transferred to other

Commonwealth Departments. These include mechanisms to give effect to the policy decision to **remove** from NICNAS the **responsibility for administering the Cosmetics Standard** and the **Regulation of Import and Export of Chemicals in accordance with the Rotterdam Convention**.

Comment: The Cosmetics Standard needs to be administered by a Federal Authority that technically understands the issues for Cosmetic chemicals that are applied to the body and may inadvertently enter the body. I suggest this must be under the TGA which should be renamed the Therapeutic & Cosmetic Goods Authority (TCGA).

• NICNAS: Characterisation of Tattoo Inks in AU

8 Sept 2016: NICNAS has prepared a webpage report on "[Characterisation of Tattoo Inks Used in Australia](https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/issues/Tattoo-inks/Characterisation-of-tattoo-inks-in-australia) (April 2016)". It is also available to download as a [49 page pdf file](https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/issues/Tattoo-inks/Characterisation-of-tattoo-inks-in-australia) from <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/issues/Tattoo-inks/Characterisation-of-tattoo-inks-in-australia>.

NICNAS conducted this study by:

- using desktop research to determine the tattoo inks likely to be used in Australia and ingredients of these inks
- surveying tattooists in Sydney to get an indication of tattoo inks used in Australia
- commissioning comprehensive chemical analysis of a representative selection of the tattoo inks identified.

Some findings from the Report Overview are:

- 89 unique chemicals in tattoo inks likely to be used Australia.
- Inks not intended for tattooing are used for this purpose.
- Ingredients listed on some tattoo ink labels were incorrect.
- 19 unique colourants identified in the sample of tattoo inks analysed & specific patterns of use for certain Colourants.
- The presence of certain Metals in tattoo inks is associated with the use of specific colourants.
- The Amines identified in the tattoo inks are associated with the use of Azo pigments as colourants.
- The presence of Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in tattoo inks is associated with black tattoos.

The Report Appendix (p35-49) lists: Chemical; CAS preferred name; CAS RN; CICN*; Colourant Type; Tattoo Inks selected for Chemical Analysis; List of Metals, List of Amine Species, and List of PAH Species, Analysed and their Poisons Standard and Hazardous Substance (HSIS) status.

*CICN: Colour Index Constitution Number

Chemicals used in Tattoo Inks are classified as Industrial Chemicals in Australia. Their introduction is subject to the same requirements as any other industrial chemical under the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*.

State and Territory Authorities are responsible for regulating tattoo parlours and the safety of Tattoo Inks, including product labelling and restrictions on their use in tattooing.

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/issues/Tattoo-inks> and from the [April 2016 Report Overview](#)

• IMAP Tranche 19 Reports (available mid Nov 2016)

Interested parties will be able to comment on these Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) outcomes. Consultation will close eight weeks after publication.

From: NICNAS Bulletin 4 Oct 2016

<https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/the-nicnas-bulletin/the-nicnas-bulletin4-october-2016>

Editor: I hope the 8 working weeks to comment will take into account the Christmas close down of 3 weeks (most industry).

• NICNAS Secondary Notific'n for Sucrose Stearate

NICNAS Chemical Gazette 4 Oct 2016: A notice was published in the August 2016 Chemical Gazette requiring the Secondary Notification of the existing chemical α -D-Glucopyranoside, β -D-Fructofuranosyl, Octadecanoate (CAS No. 37318-31-3). Secondary Notification is only required by the persons specified in this notice. (Ingredients Plus Pty Ltd; BASF Australia Ltd; Unilever Australia & New Zealand). NICNAS originally included all Importers of products containing the chemical.

This chemical was originally assessed by NICNAS in 2010 as an ingredient of printer inks, with no reformulation occurring in Australia at that time. This chemical is now proposed to be reformulated in Australia and used in cosmetic products. Introduction volumes are proposed to significantly exceed those previously assessed.

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette/chemical-gazette-no.-c-09-tuesday,-06-september-2016/Special-Notice-secondary-notification>

• AICS: Addition of Anhydrous Form of Chemical

Addition of [Anhydrous Form of Chemical](#) to the AICS and correction of chemical name of Hydrated Form.

Cyclohexanecarboxylic acid, 3-[[3-(3,4-dihydroxyphenyl)-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl]oxy]-1,4,5-trihydroxy-, (1S,3R,4R,5R)-; CAS: 327-97-9. (The Hydrated Form is CAS 6001-76-9).

Background: According to the AICS Nomination Guidelines, Hydrates were ineligible for inclusion in the AICS as they were considered to be mixtures of water and the parent Anhydrous Chemical. This meant that Anhydrous Form of a chemical was eligible for listing on AICS, but the Hydrated Forms were not. It was subsequently noted that Some Hydrated Forms of chemicals were nominated and listed on AICS, but the corresponding Anhydrous Forms were never nominated and therefore not included in the AICS.

From: 4 Oct 2016 NICNAS Chemical Gazette at: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/communications/publications/chemical-gazette>

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Poisons Standard October 2016

[SUSMP No. 14 \(Poisons Standard October 2016\)](#)

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 October 2016.

Download from: <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2016/L01505/Download> (5.6Mb pdf 365 pages + 294 pages index)

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

• Updated Medicines “Permissible Ingredients”

12 Oct 2016: The list on this website shows the changes to ingredient availability in the amended Therapeutic Goods (Permissible Ingredients) Determination No. 2 of 2016.

e.g. **New Excipient Ingredients:**

Calcium Alginate

Silicified Microcrystalline Cellulose

2-Butyl-4,4,6-Trimethyl-1,3-Dioxane

2-Methyl-4-(2,2,3-Trimethyl-3-Cyclopentenyl)-2-Buten-1-ol

2-Methyl-4-(Camphenyl-8)-Cyclohexanone

2,2-Dimethyl-3-(3-Methyl-2,4-Pentadienyl)-Oxirane

4,5-Dimethyl-3-Hydroxy-2(5H)Furanone

6-Butyl-3,6-Dihydro-2,4-Dimethyl-2H-Pyran

Dupical and Glyceryl Undecylenate

e.g. There are Changes to 47 ingredient entries, including:

a/ clarification of information for 13 ingredients; b/ making requirements for 6 ingredients less restrictive; c/ alignment of 17 ingredients with requirements for these substances included in the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons; d/ correcting 11 typographical errors.

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/updated-list-permissible-ingredients-use-listed-medicines-list-affected-ingredients>

And: <https://www.tga.gov.au/updated-list-permissible-ingredients-use-listed-medicines>

• AU Reg. Guidelines for Complementary Medicines

13 Oct 2016: The Australian Regulatory Guidelines for Complementary Medicines (ARGCM) provide information for manufacturers, sponsors, healthcare professionals and the general public on the regulation of complementary medicines in Australia.

<https://www.tga.gov.au/sites/default/files/australian-regulatory-guidelines-complementary-medicines-argcm.pdf> (163p pdf)

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/book-page/introduction-argcm>

Editor: It is interesting to read about the different Complementary Medicines and gain a regulatory understanding of them. In particular around my skepticism of Homoeopathic Medicines, which is covered on p20-23.

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decisions, Aug 2016

31 August 2016: Summary of Delegate's Final Decisions

Scheduling Proposal referred to the March 2016 meeting of the Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling (ACMS#17). Summary of Delegate's final decision on Cannabis & Tetrahydrocannabinols.

Amend existing Entries in Schedules 9 and Add Entries in Schedule 8 (Controlled Drug) for:

CANNABIS (including seeds, extracts, resins and the plant, and any part of the plant) when prepared or packed for human therapeutic use, when: a/ b/ c/ d/ except i/ ii/ iii/ iv/ and

TETRAHYDROCANNABINOLS when extracted from cannabis for human therapeutic use, when: a/ b/ c/ d/ except i/ ii/ iii/ iv/

Add these to APPENDIX K – Drugs Required to be Labelled with a Sedation Warning.

Amend existing Entry in Schedule 8 for NABIXIMOLS (botanical extract of Cannabis Sativa which includes the following Cannabinoids: Tetrahydrocannabinols, Cannabidiol, Cannabinol, Cannabigerol, Cannabichromene, Cannabidiolic Acid, Tetrahydrocannabinolic Acids, Tetrahydrocannabivarol, and Cannabidivarol, where Tetrahydrocannabinols and Cannabidiol (in approximately equal proportions) comprise not less than 90% of the total Cannabinoid content) in a buccal spray for human therapeutic use.

Implementation date: 1 November 2016

From: www.tga.gov.au/book-page/part-final-decision-matter-referred-expert-advisory-committee

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

And: www.tga.gov.au/book-page/part-final-decision-matter-referred-expert-advisory-committee#s11

And: www.tga.gov.au/book-page/part-b-final-decision-matters-not-referred-expert-advisory-committee

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decisions, Sept 16

15 September 2016: Summary of Delegate's Interim Decisions related to chemicals.

1. Advisory C'tee on medicines Scheduling (ACMS#18)

- [Summary](#)
- [1.1 Ulipristal](#) Sch 4 & Sch 3
- [1.2 Fexofenadine](#) Sch 4 & 2 amdts
- [1.3 2,4-Dinitrophenol](#) Sch 10 new & 7amdt
- [1.4 N,N-Dimethyltryptamine](#) Sched 9 amdt
- [1.5 Piper Methysticum \(Kava\)](#) Sch 4 unchanged

2. Joint meeting of the Advisory C'tees on Chemicals and Medicines Scheduling (ACCS/ACMS#13)

- [Summary](#)
- [2.1 Geraniol & Related Cpds](#) Sch 6 new
- [2.2 Hexachlorophene](#) Sch 6 & 2 amdts
- [2.3 Phenol](#) Sch 6&5&2 amdts

3. Advisory C'tee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS#17)

- [Summary](#)
- [3.1 Direct Red 254](#) Sch 6 new & 5 new
- [3.2 Aminopyralid](#) Sch 5 amdt
- [3.3 Metazachlor](#) Sch 5 new
- [3.4 Quinoline](#) Sch 6 new
- [3.5 Phenoxyethyl Oxirane](#) Sch 6 new
- [3.6 n-Hexane](#) No Change from S5
- [3.7 Amyl & Hexyl Cinnamaldehyde](#) No control needed
- [3.8 Isoeugenol](#) Sch 6 & 5 amdts

Schedule 7 *Dangerous Poison*

Schedule 9 *Prohibited Substance*

Schedule 10 *Substances of such Danger to Health as to warrant prohibition of sale, supply and use*

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/scheduling-delegates-interim-decisions-and-invitation-further-comment-accsacms-july-2016

• Poisons Standard Classification of n-Hexane

The Poisons Standard classification of n-Hexane is interesting to read over.

An application was submitted to amend the Schedule 5 entry (under HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID) and create a specific Schedule 7 entry for n-Hexane, except when packed and labelled for industrial use. It was proposed to include it in Schedule 7 as it is a neurotoxin and it causes testicular damage in males.

The ACCS committee advised that the current scheduling for n-Hexane remains appropriate with the reasons:

- Limited data surrounding n-Hexane-induced neurotoxicity in humans. The risks are not consistent with the creation of a new Schedule 7 entry;
- Use patterns indicate limited exposure to n-Hexane in the domestic market. Multiple industrial uses of n-Hexane including in petrol and some foods (in small quantities);
- Low acute toxicity via the oral, dermal and inhalation routes;
- and it is a Mild Skin Irritant.

The Delegate accepted this advice subject to further submissions by the 29 Sept 2016.

From: www.tga.gov.au/book-page/36-n-hexane

Editor: This decision highlights the significant difference in labelling products containing n-Hexane for Domestic use under the SUSMP, compared to labelling products containing n-Hexane for Industrial use (which have GHS Hazardous Chemicals Labelling and SDSs) showing ALL the hazards.

Would a Domestic User be interested in ALL the hazards?

• Public Submissions on Scheduling Matters

Note: I have only included those covering chemicals

16 Sept 2016 ACMS: [Public Submissions on Scheduling Matters referred to the ACMS#18, July 2016](#). Public Submissions made in response to: a/ the Delegates' proposed Amendments to the Poisons Standard; & b/ the Delegates' Interim Decision.

[Public Submissions on scheduling matters referred to the ACMS#18, July 2016 \(pages 43-100\) \(pdf, 3.41Mb\)](#)

(no chemicals in this pdf, only medicines including the drug N,N-Dimethyltryptamine (DMT) which is found in a religious tea; and Kava)

[Public Submissions on scheduling matters referred to the ACMS#18, July 2016 \(pages 101-117\) \(pdf, 1Mb\)](#)

(no chemicals in this pdf, only medicines including Kava)

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-acms18-july-2016>

12 Oct 2016 ACCS: [Public Submissions on scheduling matters referred to the ACCS#17, July 2016 \(18 page pdf\)](#).

These submissions were considered by the July 2016 meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS). Also published is all valid public submissions made in response to the Delegate's Interim Decision. These submissions were considered by the Chemicals Scheduling Delegate when making their final decision.

Submissions cover: n-Hexane; Isoeugenol; Phenoxyethyl Oxirane; Quinoline; and Amy & Hexyl Cinnamaldehyde.

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-accs17-july-2016>

12 Oct 2016 ACCS/ACMS: [Public submissions on scheduling matters referred to the Joint ACCS/ACMS#13, July 2016 \(10 page pdf\)](#). These submissions were considered

by the July 2016 meeting of the Joint Advisory Committee on Chemicals and Medicines Scheduling (ACCS-ACMS). Also published herein is all valid public submissions made in response to the Delegates' Interim Decision. These submissions were considered by the Delegates when making their final decision.

Submissions cover: Geraniol and related compounds; Phenol; and Hexachlorophenol.

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-joint-accsacms13-july-2016>

• Invitations for Public Comment on Scheduling

22 September 2016 (both documents):

<https://www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-joint-accs-and-acms-meeting-november-2016>

Covers: Pentobarbital; Cannabis; Epidermal Growth Factor.

<https://www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-accs-and-acms-meetings-november-2016>

Covers: NICNAS Submissions a/ to g/

a/ 4-[(2-Hydroxyethyl)Amino]-3-Nitrophenol;
b/ Hydroxyethyl-3,4-Methylenedioxyaniline and its Hydrochloride Salt
c/ 2,2'-[(4-Amino-3-nitrophenyl)imino]bisethanol and its Monohydrochloride;
d/ 2-[(4-Amino-2-Methyl-5-Nitrophenyl)Amino]-Ethanol;
e/ 1,3-Bis(2,4-Diaminophenoxy)Propane Tetrahydrochloride;
f/ o-Toluidine and o-Anisidine; **g/** 1-Deoxy-1-(methylamino)-D-Glucitol N-Coco Acyl Derivatives;

& Covers: APVMA Submissions h/ & i/:

h/ Abamectin (APVMA); **i/** Pegbovigrastim (APVMA)

Comment closes on both documents: **22 October 2016.**

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-advisory-committees-invitations-public-comment>

Food Chemical Issues

• Food Allergen Review Progress as at Aug 2016

FSANZ completed a review of how food allergens are managed by regulation in 2010. FSANZ is undertaking a series of activities that are intended to improve how food allergens are managed more effectively by Food Regulations. FSANZ is progressing work on a number of recommendations from this review including:

- [Proposal P1026](#), which is looking at including Lupin in the list of allergenic substances in Standard 1.2.3 – Information requirements - warning statements, advisory statements and declarations.
- [Proposal P1031](#) investigated options to exempt some ingredients from allergen labelling, when the allergenic components have been removed from these ingredients through food processing. This work is now complete.
- Possible improvements in the terminology use for declaring Allergens on food labels.
- Continuing to work with industry in support of its voluntary precautionary labelling system via the [Allergen Collaboration](#).

Full FSANZ Dec 2010 Report [Review of the Regulatory Management of Food Allergens \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word\)](#) (60 pages).

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/foodallergies/review/Pages/default.aspx and

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/foodallergies/review/Pages/improving-the-regulation-of-food-allergens-.aspx

• Review of “Plain English Allergen Labelling”

FSANZ: September 2016 – FSANZ examined the current Allergen Labelling requirements in the Food Standards Code to determine whether consumers experience difficulties identifying the presence of Allergens from the terminology used to declare the Allergen on food labels.

Full Report of the Review ([pdf](#)) | ([docx](#)); (23 pages)

- Support Doc1 – Qualitative Survey of Allergen Labelling ([pdf](#)) ([docx](#)) (21 pages)
- Support Doc2 – Summary of Submissions ([pdf](#)) ([docx](#)) (18p)
- Summary of Issues raised in Submissions ([pdf](#)) ([docx](#)) (22p)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/foodallergies/Pages/W1070---Plain-English-allergen-labelling.aspx

Editor: Some examples from the Summary of Issues:

1/ having two entries “Fish” and “Crustacea” implies “molluscs, mussels, squid, shellfish, oysters” are not covered and “Fish” only means “FinFish”. **2/** It would be useful that specific Tree Nuts were identified rather than just the group. Some persons think that “Tree Nuts” includes “Peanuts”. **3/** The Code is silent on Precautionary Allergen Statements, such as ‘May Contain Nuts’. **4/** Sulphite should be explicitly named.

• A1128 Food Derived from Genetically Modified Potato

19 August 2016: Application A1128 was to seek approval for food derived from a Genetically Modified Potato Line, E12 which has reduced Acrylamide potential and reduced browning (black spot).

[Call for Submissions – 19 Aug 2016](#) (14 page pdf)

[Executive Summary](#) (1 page pdf):

[Application](#) (72 page pdf) [Supporting studies](#) (164 page pdf)

Comment closed 30 Sept 2016.

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

• A1121: Oryzin (Protease Enzyme) Processing Aid

Application A1121 is to permit the use of Oryzin (Protease) from *Aspergillus Melleus* as an Enzyme for use in baking, flavouring production and dairy, egg, meat, fish, protein and yeast processing. Oryzin (Protease) is proposed for use as a processing aid in food productions at levels up to 0.14%.

[Call for Submissions – 13 Sept 2016](#) (13 pages)

[Executive Summary – 15 Oct 2015](#) (5 page pdf)

The Application & Appendices documents are both large zip files, which I am NOT prepared to link to in these Notes.

Comment closes 2 Nov 2016.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1121Oryzin%28Protease%29asaPA.aspx

• A1135: Beta-Galactosidase Processing Aid (Enzyme)

Application A1135 is to permit the use of a new source of Beta-Galactosidase from *Bacillus Licheniformis* to be used as a processing aid during the production of reduced Lactose or Lactose free milk and dairy products.

[Administrative Assessment Report – 30 Sept 2016](#) (3p pdf)

[Executive Summary](#) (2 page pdf)

Public Comment of the completed draft Application is expected around Sept-Nov 2017.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1135-Beta-galactosidase-as-a-PA.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• APVMA: It’s all about the Science! (* Editor: BUT)

16 August 2016: From the APVMA website.

The APVMA looks at scientific data to assess:

- impacts on human health and safety
- impacts on non-target and native plants and animals
- worker health and safety
- residues in crops and food producing animals
- whether it is effective and works as intended.

The APVMA examine the full range of risks by assessing both the scientific merit and the integrity of the data and asking whether identified risks can be managed when the chemical is used in a product. IF a product is registered for use in Australia, this means the APVMA has scientifically assessed that it can be used safely provided the instructions for safety and use are followed.

Over recent years the APVMA has been a leader in developing scientific assessment approaches for significant new areas of science, in both agriculture and animal husbandry, including: a/ nanotechnology; b/ RNA Interference (RNAi); c/ Gene-Drive Technology.

The APVMA analyses and evaluates all new information based on the scientific merits before deciding on whether to take regulatory action.

The Safety and Use Instructions on every product are designed to protect people from the risk associated with that particular chemical product. The type of Active Ingredient in the product, other chemicals in the product and the formulation or type of product - such as spray, powder or liquid - are all considered by scientists at the APVMA before the product is registered. The science is in the safety directions - always read and follow them.

Factsheet: http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/flyer-apvma-all-about-the-science_0.pdf (2 pages)

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/20576>

** Editor. Why is it, pesticide concentrate with a Reproductive Hazard from a solvent; that this Hazard is not on an APVMA label to alert a women preparing a fungicide spray at home, but this Hazard is in the SDS and is required on labelling when in a workplace?*

The website information from the APVMA, implies to industry that everything has been done by the APVMA process!

• Glyphosate IARC Report: APVMA Assessment

The APVMA has completed its assessment of the IARC Report and other recent assessments of Glyphosate and has concluded that Glyphosate does not pose a cancer risk to humans—see more information the APVMA Assessment.

Glyphosate is a broad-spectrum herbicide which works by inhibiting an enzyme found in plants. There are around 500 products containing glyphosate registered for use in Australia. Glyphosate has been registered for use for over 40 years.

The APVMA conducted a weight-of-evidence evaluation that included a commissioned review of the IARC monograph by the Department of Health, and risk assessments undertaken by expert international bodies and regulatory agencies.

The review commissioned by the Department of Health was conducted in two phases. The first phase ([Tier 1](#) 30 Sept 2016 35 page pdf or doc) identified which studies relied on by IARC should be reviewed in more detail, while the second phase ([Tier 2](#) 30 Sept 2016 70 page pdf or doc) involved a detailed assessment of those studies.

Read Tier 1 Report at <http://apvma.gov.au/node/20711> and Tier 2 Report at <http://apvma.gov.au/node/20706> (as above).

The APVMA has concluded that Glyphosate does NOT pose a carcinogenic risk to humans and that there are NO grounds to place it under formal reconsideration.

The APVMA invites persons and organisations to submit their comments and suggestions on the scientific justification for the Proposed Regulatory Position on Glyphosate. Comments on this report will be

assessed by the APVMA (and partner agencies where required) before the Report is finalised and the Final Regulatory Position Report is published. For more details about how to submit your comments, please refer to the **Proposed Regulatory Position Report** (93 page pdf and doc files) at: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/20701>

The closing date for submissions is 30 December 2016.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/13891>

• APVMA Active Constituent: Bicyclopyrone

New active constituent, Bicyclopyrone, for use as an herbicide in agricultural products.

Common Name: Bicyclopyrone; Chemical Name: 4-Hydroxy-3-{2-[(2-Methoxyethoxy)Methyl]-6-(Trifluoromethyl)-3-Pyridylcarbonyl}Bicyclo[3.2.1] Oct-3-en-2-one; CAS No: 352010-68-5; Minimum Purity: 950 g/kg; Formula: C₁₉H₂₀F₃NO₅; MW: 399.39; Chemical Family: Triketone herbicide; Mode of action: Herbicide inhibiting 4-HydroxyPhenylPyruvate Dioxygenase (HPPD).

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Bicyclopyrone, and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns to its approval.

The Secretary of the Dept of Health final Scheduling Decision to create a new Schedule 6 listing for Bicyclopyrone in the SUSMP, & a cut-off to Schedule 5 in preparations at ≤20% Bicyclopyrone, implementation 1 Feb 2016.

Enquiries: Director Chemistry and Manufacture, Scientific Assessments and Chemical Review Program, APVMA. Phone: 02 6210 4701, Email: Enquiries@apvma.gov.au

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 23 August 2016 p26-27
<http://apvma.gov.au/node/20611>

• APVMA Active Constituent: Quintozene (101521)

31 August 2016: The APVMA became aware of information in 2009 indicating the presence of undeclared Dioxins as impurities in products that contain Quintozene as the active constituent. Dioxins are classified by the APVMA as compounds of toxicological concern (see apvma.gov.au/node/10706), and as a result of a human health risk assessment, the approval of all Quintozene active constituents were suspended from 9 April 2010 due to human health concerns.

In considering the current Application (101521), the APVMA has evaluated the chemistry and manufacturing related aspects of the Quintozene active constituent, with a focus on the potential presence of impurities of toxicological concern including Dioxins, Hexachlorobenzene and Pentachlorobenzene.

In particular: **a/** addition of a max'm level of Total Dioxins (PCDDs, PCDFs) (expressed as the TCDD toxic equivalence (TEQ) of the mixture) of 0.005 mg/kg; **b/** reduction of the max'm level of Hexachlorobenzene to 350 mg/kg; and **c/** addition of a max'm level of Pentachlorobenzene of 0.3 mg/kg.

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 20 September 2016 p16
<http://apvma.gov.au/node/20691>

• “BeeConnected” Smartphone Communication App

25 Sept 2016: CropLife Australia, in partnership with the Australian Honey Bee Industry Council, has launched “BeeConnected”, a world-first innovative communication tool to enable collaboration between farmers and beekeepers.

Through “BeeConnected”, Farmers and Contractors may register and will then receive notifications when a Registered Beekeeper positions beehives near their properties or Near a Proposed Crop Protection Product Application Activity that the farmer is undertaking.

Registered Beekeepers will also receive notifications alerting them when a Registered Farmer or Contractor enters a proposed Nearby Crop Protection Product Application Activity.

This nation-wide tool also enables instant messaging between Registered Participants, whilst maintaining privacy through the use of a restricted in-App messaging service. “BeeConnected” is free and available on iPhone, Android & desktop computers.

From: www.croplife.org.au/industry-stewardship/ppi/beeconnected/

And: www.abc.net.au/news/2014-09-25/bee-app-farmers/5766258

Dangerous Goods

• IMDG Code 2016 (incl. Amdt 38-16)

The IMDG Code, 2016 Edition will come into force on 1 Jan 2018 for two years and may be applied voluntarily as from 1 Jan 2017.

Hardcopy \$325, Electronic \$494 (single user), Web \$295 (pa) versions are available (by late Nov 2016) from:

Boatbooks Australia, ph: 02-9439-1133 (Sydney), 03-9525-3444 (Melbourne), email: BoatBook@boatbooks-aust.com.au. Website: www.boatbooks-aust.com.au/

Also Order directly from IMO Publishing for the IMDG Code: <http://www.imo.org/en/Publications/Documents/Newsletters%20and%20Mailers/Mailers/IK200E.pdf> (2 page pdf)

• IMDG Code 2016: Some Significant Changes

Some of the Significant Changes in Part 2 Classification:

- a method of using test data to classify substances that are listed in the Dangerous Goods List (DGL) but meet the classification criteria for a hazard class or division that is not identified in the list;
- new criteria and documentation requirements for assigning Fireworks to hazard divisions;
- the addition of new criteria for determining viscosity in Class 3 Flammable Liquids;
- the inclusion of Polymerizing Substances under Class 4.1;
- new sections defining Gases, Flammable Liquids, Toxic Substances, Corrosives that are **not accepted** for transport.

A new Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods label has been adopted for use when shipping Lithium Metal and Lithium Ion cells and batteries (new SP384).

The “Overpack” mark now has a 12mm minimum height req’t.

Some of the updates to the Dangerous Goods List (DGL):

- Polyester Resin Kits are separated into two entries: UN3269 “POLYESTER RESIN KIT, liquid base material” and new UN3527 “POLYESTER RESIN KIT, solid base material”.
- Polymerizing substances of Class 4.1 have been assigned to new entries UN3531, UN3532, UN3533 and UN3534.

Some of the Special Provision Changes:

- SP188 now requires a standardized Lithium Battery Mark for excepted shipments of Lithium Cells and Batteries.

- SP236 now includes Class 4.1 solid base materials for Polyester Resin Kits.
- SP310 the Lithium battery prototype and low production packaging requirements have been moved to a new packing instruction (P910).

[Amdt 38-16: Summary of Significant Changes \(1 page pdf\)](#)

www.imo.org/en/Publications/IMDGCode/Pages/Default.aspx

• IMO “IBC Code 2016 Edition” Published

Sept 2016: The International Maritime Organisation has published the “International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships Carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk.” ISBN 978-92-801-1595-6.

The IBC Code **prescribes the design and construction standards of ships**, regardless of tonnage, involved in such carriage **and the equipment they shall carry** to minimize the risk to the ship, its crew and the environment, having regard to the nature of the dangerous chemicals and noxious liquid substances products (in Chapter 17) involved.

Hard copies can be purchased from shops In Australia at:

www.imo.org/en/Publications/Distributors/Pages/FarEast.aspx

[Hardcopy and E-Reader versions can also be purchased direct from IMO Publishing for GBP£45.00.](#)

From: www.imo.org/publications

• WA: Dangerous Goods Rail Inspections/Audits

15 August 2016: Rail operators transporting Dangerous Goods in Western Australia were the focus of an inspection program by Dangerous Goods officers from the WA Department of Mines and Petroleum. The program coincided with [Rail Safety Week](#).

The inspection program reminded operators about having the correct fire protection, safety equipment and current documents and reference materials - such as Emergency Procedure Guides. The other important focus was around documenting training and maintenance records.

Dangerous Goods Team Leader Erin James said an incident late last year where a [freight train carrying Sulphuric Acid derailed near Julia Creek in Queensland on 27 Dec 2015](#) (ATSB Transport Safety report 16 page pdf) provided an important reminder for rail operators. "In that particular case, some of the tanks ruptured and none of the work crew on the train had access to necessary safety equipment including respiratory protection masks." The incident provided an important reminder to Rail Operators to prioritise Dangerous Goods safety and ensure chemicals are transported safely, and be aware of how you would respond in the event of an emergency."

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Keeping-dangerous-goods-safety-19142.aspx

Editor: The ATSB Report informed: Aurizon (the Rail Operator) have advised that respiratory protection masks have been introduced on trains transporting acid. Additionally, Aurizon have commenced a review of emergency evacuation procedures, locomotive windscreens, and secondary communication opportunities/options.

• Draft ADG Code 7.5: 23 Public Submissions

As at the 15th Oct 2016 there are 23 Public Submissions (dated 9 Aug 16 & earlier) & several Confidential Submissions.

Public Submissions (alpha order) that caught my attention are:

[Accord](#) (10 page pdf); [Aerosol Association](#) (2 page pdf); [AFAC](#) (7 page pdf); [Anonymous \(Haztech Environ'l\)](#) (1 page pdf); [Aust. Explos. Indust. & Safety Group](#) (3 page pdf); [Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation](#) (1 page submission); [Direct Selling Assoc'n of Australia](#) (1 page pdf); [National Road Transport Assoc'n](#) (3 page pdf); [NSW EPA](#) (2 page pdf); [Orica Aust. P/L](#) (2 page pdf); [PACIA](#) (5 page pdf); [RG Chemical Safety - Richard Greenwood](#) (equiv. 2 page webpage); [SafeWork NSW](#) (10 page pdf); [SafeWork South Australia](#) (2 page pdf); [Toll Group](#) (5 page pdf); [Unilever Aust. Ltd](#) (1 page pdf); [WA Dept of Mines Petroleum Resource Safety](#) (12 page pdf); [WA Road Transport Assoc'n](#) (1 page pdf).

For all Public Submissions go to:

www.ntc.gov.au/submissions/history/?rid=92133&pid=7870

From: www.ntc.gov.au/current-projects/australian-dangerous-goods-code-maintenance/

• Tanker EIPs in a "Substantially Vertical Plane"

The issue of "Emergency Information Panels on tankers needing to be in a "substantially vertical plane"" has been raised by Worksafe Victoria Inspectors, who regarded that a 5° variation from the vertical was the maximum variation able to be tolerated.

The issue was discussed at our recent DGAG 5 Oct 2016 meeting. Further issues of EIPs being applied on curved tankers surfaces, and maybe that the EIP backgrounds should be "reflective" were also raised.

For a flat EIP I suggested that up to 20° away from the vertical should be okay and regarded as in the "substantially vertical plane". Having an angle away from the vertical allows the bottom of the EIP to be less of a catching hazard for persons moving around the tanker.

We were informed by the Worksafe Victoria specialist present, that the issue was being referred to AFAC, so that the Emergency Services could decide on this and that a clearer explanation of this issue should be in future ADG Codes.

Note from Jeff Simpson, DGAG Convenor & Chairperson.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NZ EPA: Stockholm POPs & Rotterdam Chemicals

27 Sept 2016: The NZ EPA is consulting on proposals to add new Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) to Schedule 2A of the NZ Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (NZ HSNO Act) 1996. The consultation also covers changes to the Schedules of the Imports and Exports (Restrictions) Prohibition Order (No 2) 2004 to include the new POPs and chemicals added to the Rotterdam Convention.

New Zealand is a party to two United Nations agreements: the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (Stockholm Convention) and the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade (Rotterdam Convention).

A number of chemicals recently added to both Conventions have not yet been included in New Zealand's domestic law.

The new listings to the Stockholm Convention that are not yet included in Schedule 2A of HSNO are those POPs added by the decisions of the 2013 and 2015 Conferences of the Parties.

1. Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD)
2. Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)
3. Pentachlorophenol, its Salts and Esters (PCP)
4. Polychlorinated Naphthalenes, including Dichlorinated Naphthalenes, Trichlorinated Naphthalenes, Tetrachlorinated Naphthalenes, Pentachlorinated Naphthalenes, Hexachlorinated Naphthalenes, Heptachlorinated Naphthalenes, Octachlorinated Naphthalenes.

New Zealand proposes to adopt the following new and amended listings in the Rotterdam Convention:

1. 2011 decisions on new listings: Alachlor, Aldicarb, Endosulfan;
2. 2013 decisions on new listings: Azinphos-Methyl, Commercial Octabromodiphenyl Ether (Including Hexabromodiphenyl Ether & Heptabromodiphenyl Ether), Commercial Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (Including Tetrabromodiphenyl Ether & Pentabromodiphenyl Ether), & Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid, Perfluorooctane Sulfonates, Perfluorooctane Sulfonamides & Perfluorooctane Sulfonyle;
3. The current listing for: Methamidophos in Schedule 2 of the I&E Order is to be amended to just read 'Methamidophos'. This follows the decision by the 2015 Conference of the Parties to change the listing to cover all Methamidophos formulations. The previous listing of Methamidophos only applied to formulations with soluble liquid formulations that exceeded 600g/L Active Ingredient.

Consultation Document: ["Updating New Zealand's Implementation of the Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions"](#) (Sept 2016, 31 page pdf)

Comment by: **9am** 27 Oct 2016.

Email to: POPsConsultation@epa.govt.nz

From: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Consultation-on-Stockholm-Persistent-Organic-Pollutants-and-Rotterdam-Chemicals.aspx

And: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Read-the-Hazardous-Substances-Update-September-2016.aspx

• NTN: Groups Reject Orica's HCB Waste Export

1 Sept 2016 National Toxics Network (NTN):

International and Australian NGOs have expressed their strong opposition to the Minister for Environment, the Hon. Josh Frydenberg, to Orica's application to export their HCB hazardous waste stockpile for incineration in Finland. Australia is a developed country and should deal with its own POPs (Persistent Organic Pollutants) waste as it has in the past. Australia has the technical expertise and suitable technologies capable of destroying HCB are commercially available.

[Read the 30 Aug 2016 Full Objection](#) (20 page pdf)

[Read the 30 Aug 2016 Joint Letter to the Minister](#) (4 page pdf)

From: www.ntn.org.au/featured/groups-reject-orca-australias-proposal-to-incinerate-toxic-waste-in-finland

• NSW EPA: 5 Chemical Control Orders - Review

July 2016 (Submissions closed 12 Aug 2016): The NSW EPA is undertaking a staged review of the five current Chemical Control Orders (CCOs) made under the Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985.

Chemical Control Orders (CCOs) are a primary regulatory tool made under the NSW [Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Act 1985](#) (EHC Act) and are used by the NSW

EPA to selectively and specifically control particular chemicals of concern, and limit their potential or actual impact on the environment. CCOs complement other Environmental Legislation by providing a rapid and flexible mechanism for responding to emerging chemical issues.

There are five CCOs currently in place in NSW:

- [Chemical Control Order In Relation To Aluminium Smelter Wastes Containing Fluoride and/or Cyanide](#) (1986)
- [Chemical control order in relation to Dioxin-Contaminated Waste materials](#) (1986)
- [Organotin Waste materials chemical control order 1989](#)
- [Polychlorinated Biphenyl \(PCB\) chemical control order 1997](#)
- [Scheduled Chemical Wastes chemical control order 2004](#)

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/CCOs.htm#five

• Proposed Update: NSW Vapour Recovery Guidelines

10 Oct 2016: Vapour Recovery at Service Stations.

The petrol vapours from vehicles and service stations are a big contributor to poor air quality in NSW. Petrol vapours contain Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) including Benzene, Xylene and Toluene. When these VOCs are released into the air and heated up by the sun they contribute to increased ozone pollution in the atmosphere, (commonly known as smog) which can impact on human health, especially for those with pre-existing respiratory conditions.

On the 31 Jan 2017, the NSW EPA will transition the regulatory responsibility of Vapour Recovery (VR) compliance to local councils as the Appropriate Regulatory Authority (ARA) for service stations in NSW and are also responsible for planning issues relating to Petrol Service Stations.

One day capacity building workshops specifically for councils' environment, regulatory and/or planning officers will be held in Nov/Dec 2017. Register online for the workshops to be held in Sydney, Parramatta, Newcastle & Wollongong.

Changes are proposed to the NSW Standards and Best Practice Guidelines for Vapour Recovery and Petrol Service Stations. These include:

- Addition of European standards as an option for Stage 2 Vapour Recovery system certification.
- Adoption of the European Stage 2 Vapour Recovery in-service test.

[Draft Standards and Best Practice Guidelines for Vapour Recovery at Petrol Service Stations 2016](#) (41 page pdf).

Comment by 28 Oct 2016 to Air.Policy@epa.nsw.gov.au

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/air/petrolvapour.htm

• NSW Contaminated Site Auditor Scheme Revised

10 Oct 2016: The Contaminated Land Management – Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme describe the obligations of Site Auditors in conducting a site audit and the administrative framework supporting the Site Auditor Scheme.

The guidelines apply to individuals seeking accreditation as Site Auditors in NSW and accredited Site Auditors undertaking site audits in NSW. They may also be of use to other people with an interest in contaminated sites, such as contaminated land consultants and local councils, as Guidance on what is expected of Site Auditors when engaging them or reviewing their work.

The Guidelines have been revised to account for the amendment of the National Environment Protection (Assessment of Site Contamination) Measure 1999 and to bring improvements to the Site Auditor Scheme.

The NSW EPA is interested in receiving comment on the [Contaminated Land Management – Draft Guidelines for the NSW Site Auditor Scheme](#) before they are finalised.

*Submit comments to “Director Contaminated Land Management” by **5pm 9 November 2016**: via email to: NSWAuditors@epa.nsw.gov.au*

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/clm/revision-of-guidelines-site-auditor-scheme.htm

• PFAS Precautionary Williamtown Advice Confirmed

9 Sept 2016 NSW EPA Media Release:

The NSW Government's dietary, health and behavioural precautionary advice remains in place for residents in the Williamtown Investigation Area, following the finalisation of the Federal Government commissioned Independent Review into national exposure interim guidelines for per- and Poly-Fluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS).

The Review found that adoption of EU human health reference standard (toxicity levels) for PFAS in drinking & recreational water was “appropriate and is protective of public health”.

Advice around fishing will be determined as NSW DPI Fisheries continues its consultation with industry about options for commercial and recreational fishing in the Fullerton Cove and the upper Tilligerry Creek areas.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia16090903.htm

• Underground Fuel Tanks: Spills & Leaks Guide

2 Sept 2016 NSW EPA Media Release:

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) has published an environmental incident prevention and management Guide to help service station owners and operators check for leaks and clean up fuel spills.

If not checked regularly underground fuel tanks have the potential to leak, which can impact on the environment and lead to expensive clean-up bills for business owners. Persistent leaks need to be managed promptly to avoid significant environmental damage, including impacts to underground water sources.

Service station owners are required to cover the cost of the clean-up from leaking fuel tanks, which can often run into the millions of dollars. This not only impacts on the bottom line of many small businesses but it can also lead to a reduction in land value and limit future development opportunities in a local government area.

The new Guide features best practice information for preventing incidents, dealing with spills, clean-up procedures, leak investigations, and regular system maintenance and checks.

Further Information at: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/clm/upss.htm

And: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/publications/contaminatedland/underground-petroleum-storage-systems-environmental-incident-prevention-guide-160410.htm

Guide: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/clm/underground-petroleum-storage-systems-environmental-incident-prevention-guide-160410.pdf (Guide 16 page pdf)

From:

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia16090201.htm

• NSW EPA Tests for PFAS in Williamstown Drain

9 Sept 2016 NSW EPA Media Release:

The NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA) has received results from early August testing for Per- and Poly Fluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) in surface water and what appears to be naturally formed foam in a drain at Nelson Bay Road, Williamstown.

The results for combined Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorohexane Sulfonate (PFHxS) were identified at levels of 2 micrograms per litre in the drain's surface water. Significantly higher levels were detected within the foam with the samples showing PFOS/PFHxS levels at nearly 500 micrograms per litre.

The high PFAS results in the foam do not present a risk to human health so long as people follow the precautionary advice to avoid incidental ingestion of ground and surface water. See the [Fact Sheet on Foam and Chemical Contamination In Waterways](#) (Dec 2015 Fact Sheet, 2 page pdf) for more information.

It is important to note that as the foam collapses, the chemicals re-enter the surrounding water and become diluted, back to the lower levels.

The foam is considered to have formed naturally, as a filmy by-product of decaying natural material such as leaves, which foamed up due to wind or heavy rain, on the water's surface. The foam has then collected and concentrated the PFAS chemicals from the surrounding water, creating a significant difference between levels in the foam and in the water.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia16090902.htm

• Vic EPA: PFOS and PFOA Water Standards

31 Aug 2016 Vic EPA Publication 1633: "[Incoming Water Standards for aquatic ecosystem protection: PFOS & PFOA](#)"

Guidance on new draft standards for two chemicals – Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA), and their recommended application. This document will be particularly relevant to Vic EPA-appointed Environmental Auditors & Environmental Assessors investigating potential contamination in surface water or groundwater.

As the Standards will not be legislated in Victoria until 2018, this document provides Interim Guidance for the immediate application of the Standards.

www.epa.vic.gov.au/~media/Publications/1633.pdf (2p pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2016/august/1633

• WA Guide: Onshore Petroleum Groundwater Monitoring

The WA Dept of Mines & Petroleum (DMP) and the WA Dept of Water (DoW) have worked in collaboration over the past two years to develop the [WA Guideline for Groundwater Monitoring in the Onshore Petroleum and Geothermal Industry – August 2016](#).

These new WA Guideline aims to help Petroleum and Geothermal Operators develop effective groundwater monitoring programs and encourage industry best practice.

The WA Guideline specifically addresses:

- activities requiring groundwater monitoring;
- review of existing information;
- designing a monitoring program;
- interpreting monitoring data; and
- information to be provided to DMP and DoW.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/New-guidelines-for-onshore-19504.aspx

Editor: I included this WA Guideline, as potential contamination of groundwater is a big issue in various Australian States.

• BP Ditches Plans to Drill for Oil in Bight

10 Oct 2016 The Guardian article: BP has decided not to go ahead with its controversial plans to drill for oil in the commonwealth marine reserve in the Great Australian Bight. This decision follows outcry by environmentalists over risk to delicate marine ecosystem, safety concerns and a corporate review within the company.

From: www.theguardian.com/business/2016/oct/07/karoon-gas-given-permit-to-search-for-oil-in-great-australian-bight

Also: <http://phys.org/news/2016-10-bp-abandons-great-australian-bight.html>

• BP'S Oil Spill Plan in Great Australian Bight 'Flimsy'

The Wilderness Society says the plan gives no clear indication where the company would source equipment and people needed to contain a potential major spill. BP's publicly available plans to drill for oil in the Great Australian Bight don't give a clear indication of where it would get all the people, boats and aircraft needed to contain a major oil spill in the remote waters 300km off the coast of South Australia, according to the Wilderness Society. BP says it is confident its plans "are appropriate" but says "the regulator will ultimately determine if this is the case".

BP said in the Bight it would rely mostly on chemical dispersants. But it said those dispersants might not be deployed until 10 days after a spill, while some regions could get hit with an oil slick after just nine days.

In its short summary of what it would do if there was a major oil spill, BP indicated many of its planned containment strategies were unlikely to be effective at stopping oil from spreading.

From: www.theguardian.com/business/2016/sep/26/bp-drilling-plan-great-australian-bight-lacks-detail-on-managing-oil-spills

Alerted by Dangerous Goods Newsy Stuff. Add your email at: <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods>

• NZ: Hazardous Material Left by Liquidated Company

12 Aug 2016 Radio NZ Article:

A NZ company has gone into liquidation leaving behind **tens of thousands of tonnes of hazardous material**, raising questions about who is responsible for it.

The material, Ouvea Premix - a type of fertiliser - comes from Aluminium Dross (from Tiwai Point Aluminium Smelter), which is a hazardous material that releases flammable, poisonous gas when exposed to water.

The Dross was processed by a Bahrain-owned company, Taha Asia Pacific, which extracted surplus Aluminium from it, supplied it back to the smelter and prepared the remainder for conversion into fertiliser.

2 Aug 2016: the firm went into liquidation, affecting 22 workers.

From: www.radionz.co.nz/news/business/310204/tonnes-of-hazardous-material-left-behind-by-liquidated-company

Alerted by Dangerous Goods Newsy Stuff. Add your email at: <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods>

• Vic EPA: Company Fined for Poor Chemical Practices

29 Sept 2016 Vic EPA Media Release:

Vic EPA has fined a Tottenham company that manufactures wooden pallets, more than \$7500 for failing to put measures in place to prevent a potential chemical spill at its site.

Highland Pallets P/L, situated on Somerville Road, Tottenham, had stored liquid chemicals including paints, solvents, dyes, oil and fuel near a stormwater drain and Stony Creek.

“Vic EPA Officers investigating the site found no controls were in place to prevent those chemicals from entering Stony Creek in the event of a spill at the premises. If a spill had occurred, the chemicals could have impacted on local fauna and aquatic flora in local waterways” Mr Hunt Vic EPA Metropolitan Manager said.

“Highland Pallets has now moved the chemicals to areas away from the stormwater drain and implemented procedures for staff to prevent contamination of the environment in the event of a chemical spill,” Mr Hunt said.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2016/september/29/epa-fines-tottenham-company-for-poor-chemical-practices

• Dandenong South: \$7500 Acid Dump Fine

27 Sept 2016 Vic EPA Media Release:

A Vic EPA investigation following a report from a member of the community had led to Entraprop Investments Pty Ltd, in Dandenong South, being fined, more than \$7500 for illegally dumping acid waste at the rear of its premises.

Witnesses observed a container containing green liquid being drained onto land at the rear of the premises. A running fire hose was also observed in the area, likely being used to try and dilute the acid.

“The results of Vic EPA sampling indicated low pH levels and elevated levels of Fluoride, consistent with what we would expect to find in this type of acid waste,” Mr Leigh Bryant, Vic EPA Southern Metro Manager, said.

The acid waste, which had since been removed, was generated from a previous business that operated at the premises as a solar water heater system manufacturer.

“Site owners should know what activities are occurring on their premises, as clean-up could be at their expense. Owners have a responsibility for their property,” Mr Bryant said.

From: [www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2016/september/27/dandenong-south-acid-dumper-lands-\\$7500-fine](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2016/september/27/dandenong-south-acid-dumper-lands-$7500-fine)

• NSW: Possible Former Gasworks Contamination

12 Aug 2016 Newcastle Herald Article:

Nearly two-dozen Waratah (NSW) households have been warned they could be living on the toxic site of a former gasworks, Newcastle City Council says. The NC Council on Friday announced it had employed an environmental expert to investigate an area in Waratah where a century-old gasworks may have fired.

It followed advice from the NSW EPA that the gasworks potentially existed in an area bounded by Ellis, Turton and Georgetown Roads.

The alarming revelation has prompted a warning to 20 households not to eat eggs laid by hens on their property, and to avoid vegetables or fruit grown in the soil while the investigation is carried out.

From: www.theherald.com.au/story/4093341/gas-find-prompts-poison-warning/

Alerted by Dangerous Goods Newsy Stuff. Add your email at: <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods>

• Qld - Cape Upstart Oil Spill: Ship now Identified

28 July 2016 Qld Govt Media Statement: **The Ship Responsible for Cape Upstart oil spill has been identified.**

Authorities investigating an oil spill in the Great Barrier Reef south of Townsville last year have identified the ship allegedly responsible and have forwarded the evidence to the Commonwealth Director of Public Prosecutions.

The enquiry was launched after 10-15 tonnes of oil from a spill off Cape Upstart, Qld in July 2015 was found washed up on beaches north of Townsville including Forrest Beach, on the mainland to Hinchinbrook Island and the Palm Island group.

Main Roads, Road Safety and Ports Minister, The Honourable Mark Bailey said evidence painstakingly collected over 12 months had been finalised after a major joint-agency investigation.

Minister Bailey said the estimated cost of the oil spill response was up to \$1.5 million. The maximum fines for a Corporation for a discharge offence can include \$11.78 million under Queensland law and \$17 million under Commonwealth law.

From: <http://statements.qld.gov.au/Statement/2016/7/28/shi-p-responsible-for-cape-upstart-oil-spill-identified>

Standards & Codes

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

[AS/NZS ISO 14001:2016](#): Environmental Management Systems - Requirements with Guidance for Use. Published 6 Oct 2016, 35 pages, pdf (personal use): \$147.13; Hardcopy: \$163.48.

[AS/NZS 60079.29.3:2016](#): Explosive Atmospheres - Gas Detectors - Guidance on Functional Safety of Fixed Gas Detection Systems. Published 30 Sept 2016, 35 pages, pdf (personal use): \$147.13; Hardcopy: \$163.48.

[IEC 60695-1-21 Ed. 1.0](#): Fire Hazard Testing - Part 1-21: Guidance for Assessing the Fire Hazard of Electrotechnical Products - Ignitability - Summary & Relevance of Test Methods. Published 7 Sept 2016, 69 pages, pdf (personal use): \$82.42; Hardcopy: \$91.58.

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

[DR AS/NZS 1596:2014 Amd 1:2016](#): The Storage and Handling of LP Gas. Published 30 Aug 2016, 21 pages, pdf (copy/paste): Free; Hardcopy: \$26.48.

[ISO/DIS 19087](#): Workplace Air - Analysis of Respirable Crystalline Silica by Fourier-Transform Infrared Spectroscopy. Published 22 Aug 2016, 26 pages, pdf (personal use): \$299.99; Hardcopy: \$299.99.

[ISO/DIS 19918](#): Protective Clothing - Protection Against Chemicals - Measurement of Cumulative Permeation of Chemicals with Low Vapour Pressure through Materials. Published 16 Aug 2016, 17 pages, pdf (personal use): \$82.42; Hardcopy: \$91.58.

[ISO/DIS 27065.3](#): Protective Clothing - Performance Requirements for Protective Clothing worn by Operators Applying Pesticides and for Re-entry Workers.

Published 16 Aug 2016, 26 pages, pdf (personal use): \$82.42; Hardcopy: \$91.58.

<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)

Newly Published NFPA Code

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

Public Input/Comment is Currently being Accepted on:

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

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

[NFPA 290](#): Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers

[NFPA 495](#): Explosive Materials Code

NFPA Committees Seeking Members (via NFPA News):

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

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

Explosives: [NFPA 495](#), [NFPA 498](#)

Gas Hazards: [NFPA 306](#)

Gas Process Safety: [NFPA 56](#)

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

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

Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres: [NFPA 53](#)

Solvent Extraction Plants: [NFPA 36](#)

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

All NFPA documents are at: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/all-codes-and-standards/list-of-codes-and-standards

Those open for input / comment are found at NFPA News: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/resources/nfpa-news.

As part of its commitment to enhancing public safety, NFPA makes its codes & standards available for free online.

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

• Asbestos Awareness & Management, 13-15 Nov

13-15 Nov 2016: The Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency will be hosting the third International Conference on Asbestos Awareness and Management at the Adelaide Convention Centre.

From: <https://www.asbestossafety.gov.au/node/816>

• 1 Day Lab Safety, Construction & Design, 14 Nov

RMIT 1 day Safety In School Laboratories (Chemical & Lab Safety) and AS2862 Laboratory Construction and Design Short Course, RMIT City Campus Melbourne, 14 Nov 2016.

Cost: \$640.00 Information & Registration

<https://shortcourses.rmit.edu.au/> or contact RMIT Training on +61 3 9925 8111

• Lab Management Conference 21-23 Nov 16, Bris

[Speaker Link](#). Non-members: \$1180 (by 7 Nov).

Includes Networking Drinks (21st) & Conference Dinner (22nd)

From: www.labmanagers.org.au/

• Hazards Australasia 2016, 23-24 Nov 2016, Melb

Hazards Australasia is designed for anyone who is active in process safety and risk management for chemical process facilities or other facilities dealing with hazardous materials.

Cost: \$1370 (non-member).

Enquiries: ph:03-9642-4494, em: conferences@icheme.org

From: www.icheme.org/events/conferences/hazards-australasia-2016

• Chem Eng for Non-Chemical Engineers, Nov, Brisbane

Perth, 30 Nov - 2 Dec 2016: An introduction to some of the main subject areas involved in Chemical Engineering disciplines, to broaden the technology base of participants, with a view to promote improved communication with chemical engineers.

Cost: Non-Members \$2940, IChemE Members \$2415.

Email: austcourses@icheme.org, ph: 03-9642-4494

From: www.icheme.org and search on "Brisbane"

• AIOH 2016, 3-7 Dec 2016, Gold Coast, Qld

The theme for the conference is HYGIENE THAT WORKS with the goal to raise awareness of practical and innovative approaches to control workplace health risks.

Full Delegate: \$1760 before the 30 Oct 2016.

From: www.aioh.org.au/events/event/aioh2016-gold-coast-queensland

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

13-15 Feb 2017: RMIT course at CSIRO, Clayton, VIC

Info: Dr Neale.Jackson@rmit.edu.au, Phone +61 3 9925 8111

Cost \$1850. [Course Flyer](#) (2 page pdf) From:

http://shortcourses.rmit.edu.au/course_page.php?course=S135001

• RACI Centenary Congress (July 2017) Melbourne

The Royal Australian Chemical Institute (RACI) was founded in 1917 as both the qualifying body in Australia for professional chemists and a learned society promoting the science and practice of chemistry.

There are 9 Conferences held simultaneously to choose from.

Go to: www.racicongress.com/about-the-congress.php. All delegates to the Congress are able to attend any of the parallel meetings to move between many differing fields of chemistry.

Theme: Chemistry addressing Sustainable Development and other Challenges of the 2020s. Details: www.racicongress.com

The **Call for Abstracts** opened Mon 25 July 2016 & closes 23 March 2017. www.racicongress.com/call-for-abstracts.php

[Receive Updates & Info on RACI 2017 Centenary Congress](#)

Health Safety & Environment Effects of Chemicals theme is part of the **RACI National Centenary Conference 2017:**

- Effective Chemical Management - addressing the Health Safety and Environmental Factors
- "Known unknowns" & "Unknown unknowns"
- "From Red Tape to Best Practice"

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. SDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Management & 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, Website: www.haztech.com.au.

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