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Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

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Editor & Publisher

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

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

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Hazardous Chemicals

• USA OSHA: Beryllium Final Rule: Proposed Delay

9 Jan 2017: The USA Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has issued a Final Rule to prevent chronic Beryllium disease and lung cancer in American workers by limiting their exposure to Beryllium and Beryllium compounds. The Rule contains standards for general industry, construction, and shipyards.

Key Provisions

- Reduces the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for beryllium to 0.2 micrograms per cubic meter of air, averaged over 8-hrs.
- Establishes a new short term exposure limit for beryllium of 2.0 micrograms per cubic meter of air, over a 15-minute sampling period.
- Requires employers to: use engineering and work practice controls (such as ventilation or enclosure) to limit worker exposure to beryllium; provide respirators when controls cannot adequately limit exposure; limit worker access to high-exposure areas; develop a written exposure control plan; and train workers on beryllium hazards.
- Requires employers to make available medical exams to monitor exposed workers and provides medical removal protection benefits to workers identified with a beryllium-related disease.

USA OSHA Occupational Exposure to Beryllium Rule: www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_tabl e=FEDERAL_REGISTER&p_id=27623 (webpage document only, which prints when saved as a pdf with 472 pages)

From: www.osha.gov/berylliumrule/index.html

• CSB Investigation: Olefins Plant Explosion & Fire

25 Jan 2017: The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) Released a New Safety Video Detailing Investigation into the June 2013 Fatal Explosion and Fire at the Williams Olefins Plant in Geismar, LA

The CSB safety video of its [investigation of the June 13, 2013 explosion and fire at the Williams Olefins Plant in Geismar, Louisiana](http://www.csb.gov/investigation-of-the-june-13-2013-explosion-and-fire-at-the-williams-olefins-plant-in-geismar-louisiana), killed two workers and injured an additional 167. The deadly explosion and fire occurred when a heat exchanger containing flammable liquid propane violently ruptured.

The CSB investigation concluded that in the twelve years leading to the incident, a series of process safety management program deficiencies caused the heat exchanger to be unprotected from overpressure. As revealed in the investigation, during that time Management of Change Reviews, Pre-Startup Safety Reviews, and Process Hazard Analyses all failed to effectively identify and control the hazard. In addition, the CSB found that Williams failed to develop a written procedure for activities performed on the day of the incident, nor did the company have a routine maintenance schedule to prevent the operational heat exchanger from needing to be shut down for cleaning.

From: www.csb.gov/press-releases-new-safety-video-detailing-investigation-into-2013-fatal-fire-and-explosion-at-the-williams-olefins-plant-in-geismar-la/

19 Oct 2016 Report Release Date: The Final Report Case Study on the Williams Olefins Plant Explosion and Fire. Available as a 74 page pdf file at: www.csb.gov/file.aspx?DocumentId=753

• USA New TSCA: First Chemicals for Review

29 Nov 2016: The USA EPA announced the first ten chemicals it will evaluate for potential risks to human health and the environment under the USA Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) reform.

“Under the new law, we now have the power to require safety reviews of all chemicals in the marketplace.” said Jim Jones, assistant administrator of the Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention. “We can ensure the public that we will deliver on the promise to better protect public health and the environment.”

The first ten chemicals to be evaluated are:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1,4-Dioxane | 1-Bromopropane |
| Asbestos | Carbon Tetrachloride |
| Cyclic Aliphatic Bromide Cluster | |
| Methylene Chloride | N-methylpyrrolidone |
| Pigment Violet 29 | Trichloroethylene |
| Tetrachloroethylene, also known as Perchloroethylene | |

Under the newly amended law, the USA EPA must release a scoping document within six months for each chemical. This will include the hazard(s), exposure(s), conditions of use, and the potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulation(s) the agency plans to consider for the evaluation.

For more on the chemicals listed and additional information: www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tasca/evaluating-risk-existing-chemicals-under-tasca

From: www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-names-first-chemicals-review-under-new-tasca-legislation

• WA Alert: Firework Deaths a Tragic Reminder

20 Jan 2017: If fireworks are not handled correctly, fireworks can cause serious damage to property, significant personal injury or death.

The WA Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) has issued a timely reminder following the [recent deaths of two men, a number of significant injuries and 35 fires in the eastern states](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Firework-deaths-a-tragic-20946.aspx) – all the result of the improper use of fireworks during New Year's Eve celebrations.

It is illegal to possess and use fireworks in WA without the appropriate licence. Since January 2012, 155 people and companies have been charged with fireworks offences in Western Australia.

During New Year's Eve celebrations in WA, there were three significant incidents where illegal fireworks and flares caused bushfires.

Firework displays are set up and run by trained professionals who understand the associated risks and put in the appropriate controls in place. Local councils, Police and Fire and Emergency Services ensure contingency plans are in place to protect the public.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Firework-deaths-a-tragic-20946.aspx

• WA: Cyanide - Handling, Storage & Hazards Info

2 March 2017 Update: This Fact Webpage (with 8 additional information expansions) provides information on the legislation covering Cyanide in Western Australia as well as safe handling, storage, disposal, health effects, first aid and safety issues relating to fires involving Cyanide.

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/cyanide-information-handling-storage-and-hazards

• Ban Extended: Decorative Alcohol Fueled Burners

13 Feb 2017: Extension of an interim ban on consumer goods of a kind specified below * (which first came into effect on 21 December 2016), because it appears to me that these goods, or a reasonably foreseeable use of these goods, may cause injury to any person.

* Devices designed for domestic use producing a flame using alcohol as fuel, **primarily for decorative purpose**, excluding each of the following:

Excluding: “those (devices) with a power output of more than 4.5 kW; those (devices) that require installation in a fixed position; and those (devices) designed for food warming.”

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/extension-interim-ban-decorative-alcohol-fuelled-burners

16 Mar 2017: National Interim Ban

The National interim ban, announced by Minister for Small Business, the Hon Michael McCormack MP, applies to devices designed for domestic use producing a flame using alcohol as fuel, primarily for decorative purpose. The interim ban applies to all tabletop devices and to certain freestanding devices that do not have specified safety features and warnings.

www.productsafety.gov.au/news/decorative-alcohol-fuelled-devices

• WA: Ethanol Burner - Burns Victim Interview

20 Dec 2016: This transcript is taken from an interview between WA Consumer Protection and an Ethanol burner burns victim in December 2016.

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/ethanol-burner-burns-victim-interview

Editor: The victim received burns to 18% of his body, spent several weeks in an induced coma, has significant skin grafts, has to wear a head facemask, gloves and compression garments from anywhere between 6 to 12 whilst the skin graft scars mature.

• Safety Alert: Safe Use of Flammable Refrigerants

Jan 2017: Worksafe Victoria Safety Alert: Provides guidance to occupiers of premises on how to control the risk of fire and explosion from refrigeration and air-conditioning systems containing Division 2.1 Flammable Gas refrigerants.

When Hydrocarbon Refrigerants containing Mercaptan Odourant are used in a refrigeration or air-conditioning system fitted with a filter-dryer, the Mercaptan may be removed from the refrigerant during operation, meaning that if the refrigerant leaks out, it may not smell and the leak may be undetectable.

Measures that need to be taken are outlined in this Safety Alert: These cover: Duties; Marking and Labelling; Location of equipment containing flammable refrigerants; & Risk Control Measures.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/pages/forms-and-publications/forms-and-publications/safe-use-of-flammable-refrigerants-in-refrigeration-and-air-conditioning-systems

• Vic EPA: Perfluorinated Chemicals

23 Mar 2016: Vic EPA is aware of current cases of PFC contamination, and is involved in the work leading to the development of criteria for environmental assessment in

Australia. This publication replaces June 2016 edition, to **provide more up-to-date information on the development of Assessment Criteria.** (23 March 2016 1 page pdf)

www.epa.vic.gov.au/~media/Publications/1611%202.pdf

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/march/1611-2

Chemical Management

• President's Budget proposes Eliminating the CSB

16 Mar 2017: The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) is **proposed to be eliminated** by the President's 2018 Budget.

Statement from the CSB's Chairperson Vanessa Allen Sutherland on FY 2018 Budget:

“The U.S. Chemical Safety Board (CSB) is disappointed to see the President's budget proposal to eliminate the agency.

The CSB is an independent agency whose sole mission is to investigate accidents in the chemical industry and to make recommendations to prevent future accidents and improve safety.

For over 20 years, the CSB has conducted hundreds of investigations of high consequence chemical incidents, such as the Deepwater Horizon and West Fertilizer disasters. Our investigations and recommendations have had an enormous effect on improving public safety. Our recommendations have resulted in banned natural gas blows in Connecticut, an improved fire code in New York City, and increased public safety at oil and gas sites across the State of Mississippi.

The CSB has been able to accomplish all of this with a small and limited budget. The American public is safer today as a result of the work of the dedicated and professional staff of the CSB. **As this process moves forward, we hope that the important mission of this agency will be preserved.**”

From: www.csb.gov/statement-from-the-csbs-chairperson-vanessa-allen-sutherland-on-fy-2018-budget/

• USA Chemical Safety Board 2016 Impact Video

17 March 2017: A brief look at the positive safety impact made by the CSB in fiscal year 2016 in a 2 minute 18 second video. It covers:

– Four completed investigations. Caribbean Petroleum; West Fertilizer; Macondo – Deepwater Horizon; Tesoro Martinez.

– Two interim public meetings re: DuPont La Porte; ExxonMobil.

– Twenty-six successfully closed recommendations: e.g. USA OSHA clarified that the Hazard Communication Standard covers combustible dust; The Massachusetts Dept of Fire Services developed training on Hazardous Materials Process or Processing regulations; Texas A&M Extension Service created a curriculum for first responders on Ammonium Nitrate.

– Effective Outreach: Over one million video views on YouTube; Media Appearances; News Conferences & Presentations; Five Public Business Meetings; Two New Drivers of Critical Safety Change.

– The Chemical Safety Board: Driving chemical safety change through independent investigations to protect people and the environment.

From: www.csb.gov/csb-2016-impact-video/

• Chemical Safety Library: Hazardous Reactions

Feb 2017: This newly released Pistoia Alliance Chemical Safety Library project, is dedicated to sharing previously inaccessible hazardous reaction information in the interest of increased laboratory and personal safety across the chemical industries.

Previously, this information may only have been available within the company where the incident occurred. The Pistoia Alliance has now developed a data submission tool to capture, store and search such hazardous reaction information.

Once Registered, you can input events to warn others, and you can check individual incidents or download the entire data set to use within your own systems.

By building a rich data source of hazardous reaction information through this tool, and making it easily accessible we can all improve safety for those scientists carrying out experiments in the lab.

User Training Material is at: <http://cdn6.pistoiaalliance.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Pistoia-Alliance-Chemical-Safety-Library-General-User-Training-verP2.pdf?x53242> (24p pdf)

From: www.pistoiaalliance.org/projects/chemical-safety-library/

Editor: Read the User Training Material first before you Register to access and use the CSL Tool.

At this stage there are not many hazardous reactions listed, so it is important to get involved to make this a highly usable hazardous reactions database.

The only extensive hazardous reactions information source at the moment, is to buy Bretherick's Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards. See the details in the following Note.

• Bretherick's Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards

31 March 2017: 8th Edition, ISBN10 0081009712, ISBN13 9780081009710, Publisher Elsevier Health Sciences.

It includes updates (since the 7th Edition Sept 2006) on the unexpected, but predictable, loss of containment & explosion hazards from chemicals and their admixtures and actual accidents. It is an extensively cross-referenced book.

Elsevier Health Services has a combined Print and E-Book option at www.elsevier.com (key in ISBN13 9780081009710), for US\$660 (plus postage) i.e. approx AU\$900 plus postage.

Hardback ISBN13 9780081009710 US\$550 (plus postage).

The E-Book ISBN13 9780081010594 (published 18 March 2017) can be purchased separately from Elsevier for US\$550.

Hardback: 1520 pages. Cost: AU\$650 from the UK Book Depository with free postage at www.bookdepository.com and search on "Bretherick"

Editor's Comment: The USA NFPA 491 Standard - Hazardous Chemical Reactions, appears to be no longer maintained: A check on www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/all-codes-and-standards/list-of-codes-and-standards did not find it.

• Vic: OHS Regulations Reform 2017

The Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2007 (OHS Regulations) and Victorian Equipment (Public Safety) Regulations 2007 (EPS Regulations) will expire in June 2017. WorkSafe Victoria is required to review and remake these regulations (and Codes of Practice) by this date. This work will be undertaken in line with the requirements of the Subordinate Legislation Act 1994, which requires legislation to be reviewed every 10 years.

The OHS Regulations cover general duties under the Occupational Health and Safety Act 2004 (OHS Act), various physical hazards, hazardous substances and materials and hazardous industries.

The EPS Regulations largely mirror the part of the OHS Regulations which deals with plant, and apply those provisions to plant that exists outside work places (e.g. lifts in domestic premises). The EPS Regulations are made under the Equipment (Public Safety) Act 1994 (EPS Act).

WorkSafe Stakeholder Engagement Framework (14p pdf): www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0004/203665/COR-Stakeholder-engagement-framework-2016-08.pdf

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/news/notices/ohs-regulations-reform-2017

Email: ohsregsreform@worksafe.vic.gov.au

Editor: Still no drafts of the final Act, Regulations, Codes of Practice etc as at 30th March 2017! Not much time left! I am reliably informed the final Regulations and draft Codes (for comment) are expected to be available by the end of April.

As before, Victoria is not going to precisely mirror Safe Work Australia Codes, so we will have our own. E.g. SDSs; GHS Labels; Major Hazard Facilities, etc, adjusted to our Vic Regs..

Editor: We will all need to carefully review these documents, to ensure there are not unintended differences between Vic and the other States & Territories do NOT occur.

• WA DMP: Resources Safety Regulation Assessed

12 Jan 2017: Deloitte Consulting (in an independent assessment) has found the WA Dept of Mines and Petroleum (DMP) to be an effective Regulator of safety for Western Australia's mining industry. They found that the DMP Mines Safety Branch is collegiate, focused on helping industry and improving safety performance and appears to be more cost-effective than other safety jurisdictions in Australia.

This assessment was undertaken to determine whether the WA Mines Safety Branch was appropriately resourced and structurally organised to regulate safety in the State's mining sector. The assessment report provided 19 recommendations for process improvements.

The [Report and the Department's Response \(pdf\)](http://www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Safety/MSH_R_DeloitteReport_DMPResponse.pdf) or at www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Safety/MSH_R_DeloitteReport_DMPResponse.pdf (125 page pdf)

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/WA-s-resources-safety-20917.aspx

• NZ EPA Consult'n: Hazardous Property Controls

20 March 2017: The NZ EPA is seeking submissions on a consultation paper and exposure draft of a **Hazardous Property Controls Notice** proposing rules to protect the general public and the environment from hazardous substances, including proposals to update rules and controls relating to safe use and management of a range of agricultural chemicals.

These proposals provide an update on proposed rule changes released for consultation in Oct 2016.

The consultation document is **divided into four parts**.

Part 1 relates to proposals for the rules for substances that are **ecotoxic** (toxic to the environment). Many of these rules relate to the workplace use of **pesticides**.

Part 2 relates to the availability, storage and use of hazardous substances **outside of the workplace** in places such as the home.

Parts 3 and 4 are new proposals arising out of the submissions received on the original proposals or **regulatory gaps** identified since the previous consultation.

Part 3 relates to **tank wagons and transportable container requirements for ecotoxic substances**, and the filling of SCUBA cylinders by members of the public.

Part 4 discusses proposed changes to the **Labelling Notice**, resulting from proposed **new requirements on pesticide use**.

[Consultation Document: Exposure Draft for the Hazardous Substances \(Hazardous Property Controls\) Notice \(March 2017, 123 page pdf\)](#)

Comment Closes: Wednesday 19 April 2017. Use the Submission Form and email: hsnotices@epa.govt.nz

From: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Consultation-open-on-rules-to-protect-people-and-our-environment-from-hazardous-substances.aspx

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/epa-media-releases/Pages/Proposed-rule-changes-will-help-keep-Kiwis-safe.aspx

• NZ EPA Notices In Force (as at March 2017)

NZ EPA notices are approved by the NZ EPA Board rather than going through Cabinet. This allows the notices to be updated quickly, allowing the NZ EPA to keep up to date with international and technological changes. Although they are approved by the NZ EPA Board, proposed NZ EPA notices must go through a public consultation period.

[Hazardous Substances \(Importer and Manufacturer Information\) Notice 2015](#)

[Hazardous Substances \(Enforcement Officer Qualifications\) Notice 2015](#)

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

In Oct 2016 consultation occurred on NZ EPA Notice proposals for Hazardous Substances:

Disposal Classification Forms and Information Rules to Protect the General Public and the Environment Labelling Safety Data Sheets and; Packaging

Other than the two [NZ EPA Notices already in force](#), the rest of the Notices are proposed to be in force in December 2017. While New Approvals will need to immediately comply with the Notices, existing Approvals will be given time to comply with most of the new requirements.

From: NZ EPA Hazardous Substances Update, Feb 2017 www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Read-the-Hazardous-Substances-Update-February-2017.aspx

• NZ WorkSafe: Asbestos Guide

17 Oct 2016: NZ WorkSafe has released guidance for managing and removing asbestos in the workplace, the first of its kind in New Zealand. The NZ Approved Code of Practice for the Management and Removal of Asbestos will help contribute to NZ WorkSafe's target of a 50% reduction in asbestos-related disease by 2040.

Asbestos is the single biggest cause of deaths from work-related disease (in NZ). On average about 170 people die every year from asbestos-related diseases.

NZ Asbestos Management & Removal Code website:

<http://construction.worksafe.govt.nz/guides/acop-management-and-removal-of-asbestos/>

NZ [ACOP: Management & Removal of Asbestos](#) (288 page pdf), most recently amended in Dec 2016.

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/worksafe/news/releases/2016/asbestos-guide-a-first-for-new-zealand

• NZ WorkSafe: Guidance Relating to Chemical Risks

NZ WorkSafe Guidance relating to chemical risks (e.g. exposure to Hazardous Substances, Asbestos and Lead) associated with work.

There are 82 chemical risk Guidance entries covered so far.

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/worksafe/information-guidance/guidance-by-hazard-type/chemicals

Editor: Definitely worth a check out by everyone.

• List of MAK and BAT Values 2016

Maximum Concentrations (MAK) and Biological Tolerance (BAT) Values at the Workplace, Report 52.

Prepared by the: Permanent Senate Commission for the Investigation of Health Hazards of Chemical Compounds in the Work Area, (Germany).

All Chapters, downloadable as a single Zip File (12.2Mb) is available from the website below. Otherwise there are 23 pdf files available to individually download. (I will not give a direct link to zip file in these Hazmat & Environment Notes.)

<http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/book/10.1002/9783527805983>

The MAK-Collection for Occupational Health and Safety offers MAK value documentations, BAT value documentations, air monitoring methods and biomonitoring methods. It is updated regularly and can be accessed at: www.mak-collection.com Online ISBN: 9783527600410 also ISSN 2509-2383. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/user-registration>

I am asking how individuals can access this free information. Once I find out, I will include it in the next Hazmat&Env Notes.

• PACIA has transitioned to 'Chemistry Australia'

At PACIA's Annual General Meeting, held on Tuesday 11 Oct 2016, members unanimously passed a special resolution to:

- Rebrand the Association as '**Chemistry Australia**'
- Shift the structure to a Company Limited by Guarantee, with a strengthened and more inclusive Constitution

PACIA rebranded as '**Chemistry Australia**' will enhance the Association's ability to advocate, influence and achieve more on behalf of all members. It is a chance to re-focus the industry messages, and project a relevant identity to influence our operating environment.

Our products, technology and services are all founded in chemistry. We use chemistry to add value, transfer knowledge and make a crucial contribution to the Australian economy.

The term 'chemistry' also changes people's thinking. It enables us to start a conversation at a different point, focusing on the positive contribution of our industry and the enabling role of chemistry throughout Australia's value chains.

The Association began operation as '**Chemistry Australia**' in mid February 2017.

From: www.chemistryaustralia.org.au/news-events/pacia_transitions_to_chemistry_australia_2017

Plus information received as a Consultant Member

• “Chemistry Australia” formerly “PACIA” launched

21 March 2017: Industry leaders, Government and other representatives gathered at Parliament House, Canberra and celebrated the National Launch of Chemistry Australia.

Chemistry Australia is the pre-eminent national body representing the \$40 billion Australian chemistry industry, one of the largest manufacturing sectors in the country.

The industry employs more than 60000 people and contributes more than \$11.6 billion to GDP in industry value add.

Members of Chemistry Australia are positioned across the entire value chain including: manufacturers, importers and distributors, logistics and supply chain partners, raw material suppliers, fabricators, compounders, recyclers, research, academia and service providers to the industry. These businesses range from small family-owned companies to leading national and multinational enterprises.

Chemistry Australia's membership is committed to identifying research, development and technology priorities, and to improving coordination and collaboration between industry and R&D agencies.

From:

www.chemistryaustralia.org.au/news-events/Chemistry-Australia-launch-highlights-innovation-potential_21-03-17

• IB-06 Selection & Use of Firefighting Foams

3 Jan 2016: FPAA Information Bulletin IB-06 V2.

The purpose of this document is to increase awareness of the issues surrounding the selection and use of firefighting foams based on their:

- Firefighting Performance,
- Environmental Impact and
- System and Equipment Compatibility.

Version 2.0 updates the information included as well as providing new information and recommendations on environmental best practice including the use of foams in training, testing and commissioning; containing fire water effluent; remediation of contaminated soil and water; and, cleaning/change out of existing foams.

IB-06 V2: www.fpa.com.au/media/217460/fpa_australia_-_ib_06_v2_selection_and_use_of_firefighting_foams.pdf (24p)

From: www.fpa.com.au/technical/technical-documents/information-bulletins/ib-06-v11-selection-and-use-of-firefighting-foams.aspx

• USA EPA: Risk Mgmt Program for Chem Facilities

21 Dec 2016: The USA EPA finalized a Rule amending its Risk Management Program (RMP) regulations to reduce the likelihood of accidental releases at chemical facilities and improve emergency response activities when those releases occur. This rule is the latest in a series of actions the federal government has taken in consultation with industry, local and state governments, and other stakeholders to improve chemical process safety, assist local emergency authorities in planning for, and responding to, accidents, and improve public awareness of chemical hazards at regulated sources.

The amendments to the USA EPA's RMP regulations are a key action item under President Obama's Executive Order (EO) 13650, Improving Chemical Facility Safety and Security.

The amendments are intended to:

- Prevent catastrophic accidents by improving accident prevention program requirements
- Enhance emergency preparedness to ensure coordination between facilities and local communities
- Improve information access to help the public understand the risks at RMP facilities
- Improve third-party audits at RMP facilities

For more info go to:

www.epa.gov/rmp/final-amendments-risk-management-program-rmp-rule

Note: The effective date of the final rule has been delayed to 19 June 2017.

[Final Rule \(82 FR 4594\)](#) (112 pp pdf, 13 Jan 2017)

From: www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-amends-its-risk-management-program-chemical-facilities

• Lab Chemicals Supplier Indicted in the USA

16 Feb 2017: A USA Federal grand jury in San Francisco, charged Peiwen Zhou of Union City, California and his company, AK Scientific, Inc., with conspiracy, smuggling, and violations of the Hazard Materials Transportation Act (HMTA) and the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA).

e.g. It is alleged that between 2008 and 2016, Zhou instructed employees to deliberately ship hazardous materials as non-hazardous to avoid HMTA requirements. The company wilfully and recklessly made shipments to domestic and international customers without labelling them as hazardous.

Press Release (US Attorney's Office, Northern District of California): www.justice.gov/usao-ndca/pr/east-bay-chemical-company-and-owner-indicted-illegal-transportation-and-smuggling (Editor: which includes a lot more details)

From: www.oig.dot.gov/library-item/35547

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Jan-Mar 2017

I've scanned through the 3 Jan 2017 – 17 March 2017 e-News and listed items about Hazardous Chemicals.

18 Jan 2017: **1/** Final rule on Beryllium lowers exposure levels, will protect 62,000 workers. The new standards, which apply to general industry, construction, and shipyards, will lower the eight-hour permissible exposure limit to Beryllium from 2.0 to 0.2 micrograms per cubic meter of air. For more information, see the [Beryllium final rule webpage](#) (or go to page 2 of these Hazmat & Env Notes); **2/** USA OSHA cites multiple employers after oil well flash fire kills one worker and burns three others in North Dakota; **3/** Medical clinic fined \$260,000 for exposing maintenance workers sent into crawl spaces and other areas previously identified by the company as containing hazardous asbestos material, and failed to inform them of the location of hazards and to protect them from exposure to a known carcinogen; **4/** USA OSHA: Worker health and safety should be an integral part of sustainability efforts.

1 Mar 2017: **1/** [Delay of Beryllium Rule effective](#) date proposed to 20 May 2017, to allow for further review and consideration. The extension is in keeping with a 20 Jan 2017 [White House memorandum](#) that directed the review of any new or pending regulations.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• IMAP Tranche 20 Assessment for Comment

21 March 2017: Please review and comment on these Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) outcomes. Public Comment closes 12 May 2017.

75 Chemicals with Tier II Health Assessments at:

https://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0014/408/20/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-10-Mar-2017.xlsx

- 51 HCIS Classifications are proposed to be amended:

e.g. Various [CAS](#) Sodium & Potassium Xanthate salts (11 off)

- 1 Chemical is proposed for the SUSMP:

[89-25-8](#) 3H-Pyrazol-3-one, 2,4-Dihydro-5-Methyl-2-Phenyl- S5 Category 1 Skin Sensitiser.

- Tier II Health Assessments recommended for Tier III assessment (12 off).

CAS [97-52-9](#) Benzenamine, 2-Methoxy-4-Nitro-

CAS [1317-95-9](#) Microcrystalline Silica

Various [CAS No.s](#) Dichlorobenzamines (6 off)

Various [CAS No.s](#) Salts of p-tert-Butylbenzoic Acid (4 off)

- Consultation to consider strategies, including regulatory mechanisms to encourage the use of safer chemistry

Various [CAS No.s](#) Indirect Precursors of Long-Chain Perfluorocarboxylic Acids (PFCAs) (77 off)

12 Chemicals with Tier II Environment Assessments because the Tier I Assessment indicated further investigation:

Only 1 warranted further assessment.

[101-20-2](#) Urea, N-(4-Chlorophenyl)-N'-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-

1) It is recommended that default guideline values for Triclocarban in surface waters be developed according to the methods specified under the National Water Quality Mgmt Strategy. **2)** Monitoring of Triclocarban in sewage treatment effluents and surface waters in Australia is recommended.

3 Chemicals with a Tier III Health Assessment:

[115-96-8](#) Ethanol, 2-Chloro-, Phosphate (3:1)
Existing recommended Regulatory Measures (Tier II) are considered sufficient

[95576-89-9](#) 1,2-Propanediol, 3-[(4-Amino-2-Chloro-5-Nitrophenyl)Amino]-

HCIS classification is proposed to be amended

[95576-92-4](#) 1,2-Propanediol, 3,3'-[(2-Chloro-5-Nitro-1,4-Phenylene)Diimino]bis-

HCIS classification is proposed to be amended

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

• AICS Trade Name Annexe: Background

March 2017: The AICS Trade Name Annexe lists 2526 products by their trade names and general product descriptions.

Provisions under the ICNA Act allow for removing products from the Trade Name Annexe and adding their constituents to the AICS. During the very late 1980's stage of the compilation of AICS, a number of companies were unable to obtain the necessary information to list the individual ingredients in some of their products.

In order to complete and publish the inventory, certain Trade Names / Products were allowed to be included before the close of the fourth nomination phase. This was only done where the nominator could demonstrate an inability to obtain the required chemical details of the Trade Name from the supplier(s). This led to the creation of the Trade Name Annexe that formed part of the public AICS, published in 1992.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/have-your-say/current-consultations/aics-trade-name-annex-information

Editor: The Trade Name Annexe came about because of the AEROSHA, which I am still an original member of. The aerospace manufacturing industry, airline maintenance operators in Australia, and the Dept of Defence (RAAF) were all part of AEROSHA. None had the ability to obtain the formulation chemical details. So even though Trade Names were not allowed, I said the only way to protect our aerospace industry was for our trade products to be submitted, from which the Trade Name Annexe was created.

NOTE: As many of these aerospace industry formulations were leading edge chemistry, it is highly likely that there will be many ingredients, including trace additives, that could be highly beneficial for Australian industry to put the effort in to have checked, and then have added to the AICS.

• AICS Trade Name Annexe: Request for Info

7 Mar 2017: The Director, NICNAS requests that he be provided with information on each industrial chemical making up each product listed in the Trade Names Annexe (TNA) section of the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

For each industrial chemical making up a trade name product listed in the TNA of the AICS as at 7 March 2017, the following information on the chemical identity is required:

- Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) name
- CAS number
- Molecular formula.

Where a product's name has changed and differs to that in the TNA, but the product has the same chemical ingredients as the product listed in the TNA, please provide the chemical composition of the rebranded product and details of when the product was rebranded.

Please submit the required information

- by email to tna.aics@nicnas.gov.au
- completion of the TNA online submission form
- by post to AICS Manager NICNAS GPO Box 58 Sydney NSW 2001

Notice must be given by 9 March 2018.

From: [Request for Information at www.nicnas.gov.au/have-your-say/current-consultations/aics-trade-name-annex-information](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/have-your-say/current-consultations/aics-trade-name-annex-information)

• NICNAS: Call for Information on DecaBDE

Decabromodiphenyl Ether (decaBDE) CAS No. 1163-19-5, was declared a Priority Existing Chemical (PEC) in June 2005. (Chemical Gazette June 2005 (page 11)). (90 page pdf)

NICNAS is currently undertaking human health and environmental risk assessment of decaBDE, and under Section 58 of the ICNA Act, must obtain the most up to date information on introduction and manufacture of the chemical.

If you are an importer or manufacturer of decaBDE, or products and mixtures containing decaBDE, you must provide the information specified by NICNAS.

A fee of \$1100 applies and must be paid when submitting your application, which was due on the 7th March 2017.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au & [7 Feb 2017 Chemical Gazette](#)

• NICNAS: Added & Updated AICS Chemical Names

CAS No.s:	1330-38-7	608-93-5	110615-47-9
	70131-67-8	1393-63-1	13149-00-3
	190596-10-2	1260401-72-6	

From: www.nicnas.gov.au & [7 Feb 2017 Chemical Gazette](#)

Editor: In general these additions & changes to these chemical names narrow the scope they previously covered in the NICNAS AICS (the legal name for Australia). If you find this affects your chemical please contact NICNAS to alert them.

e.g. CAS 70131-67-8 previously covered: "Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, Hydroxy-Terminated"; now covers: "Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Hydroxy-Terminated". As I read this, the new CAS No. scope only covers Polymers of Siloxanes etc.

• NICNAS: Business Compliance Seminars

Provides a broad ranging overview of chemical management obligations under NICNAS.

Thursday 18 May 2017, Sydney. Venue location and times is provided 2 weeks prior to the seminar.

Book: www.nicnas.gov.au/media/components/forms/compliance-seminar-booking-form

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/business-compliance-seminars

• NICNAS: Per- & Poly-Fluorinated Chemicals (PFCs)

9 Dec 2016 PFC Information Update:

[Chemical Fact Sheet on Per- and Poly-Fluorinated Alkyl Substances \(PFASs\)](#) (3 Feb 2016 webpage)

A general scientific fact sheet about PFASs/PFCs, their effect on human health and the environment, their use in Australia, our role, and overseas regulation.

[Fact Sheet on PFC Derivatives and Chemicals on which they are based](#) (1 May 2013)

A historical snapshot that brings together the content of six NICNAS Alert sheets issued between 2002 and 2008.

PLUS

18 NICNAS PFCs Assessments are grouped + linked here.

OECD PFCs surveys from [2004](#), [2006](#), [2009](#)

And Other Information, including:

[New Chemical Data Requirements where there is a Perfluorinated Carbon Chain](#) (30 Nov 2016 webpage)

[PFOS Waste Disposal Options](#) (Nov 2004 2 page pdf).

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/Topics-of-interest/subjects/per-and-poly-fluorinated-chemicals-pfcs

• NICNAS Forecast of their Public Consultations

e.g. Release of a discussion paper on risk based categorisation of unlisted chemicals. Opens in May 2017.

www.nicnas.gov.au/have-your-say/consultation-forecast

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• The Poisons Standard (SUSMP No. 16) Feb 2017

[SUSMP No. 16 \(Poisons Standard February 2017\)](#) (667 page pdf) commenced 1 February 2017. The SUSMP:

- is a record of decisions regarding the classification of medicines and chemicals into Schedules for inclusion in relevant legislation of the States and Territories;
- includes model provisions about containers and labels, and recommendations about other controls on medicines and chemicals.

Editor: The Index, starting at page 372 is 295 pages long!

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

• 22 Dec 2016: Consultation: Proposed Amdmts

to the Poisons Standard, for meetings in March 2017.

New Entry Chemicals being considered via NICNAS IMAP:

Anise alcohol	CAS Number	105-13-5	S6?
Anethole	CAS Number	4180-23-8	S6?
Sodium α -Olefin Sulfonates And Sodium Alkyl Sulfates	CAS Numbers	68439-57-6 68955-19-1	S6?
Benzyl Salicylate	CAS Number	118-58-1	S6?
Cinnamaldehyde	CAS Number	104-55-2	S6?

Amended Entry Chemicals considered via NICNAS IMAP

Ethyl Hexanediol in Schedules 4 & 10 CAS No. 94-96-2
Replace S10 with S6

Climbazole in Schedules 5 & 6 CAS No. 38083-17-9 Amend to restrict its use in cosmetic products except at concentrations below 0.5% in leave-on hair and face cosmetics, and up to 2% for rinse-off hair cosmetics.

Delegate Initiated Proposed Amendment

N-(Alkylamino)CyclohexylBenzamides New Entry S9?

Comment Closed 10 Feb 2017.

From: www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-accs-acms-and-joint-accsacms-meetings-march-2017

• 3 Feb 2017: Consultation: Further Proposed Amdmts

to the Poisons Standard, for meetings in March 2017.

New Entry Chemicals being considered via NICNAS IMAP:

Resorcinol	CAS Number	108-46-3	S6?
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Amended Entry Chemicals considered via NICNAS IMAP:

m-Aminophenol	CAS Number	591-27-5	S6?
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2-Chloro-6-(Ethylamino)-4-Nitrophenol	131657-78-8	S6?
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2,4-Diaminophenoxy-Ethanol	CAS	66422-95-5	S6
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to consider concentration cut-offs in oxidative and non-oxidative hair dye preparations.

Isoeugenol	CAS Number	97-54-1	S5 & S6
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Lower "not scheduled" from $\leq 10\%$ to $\leq 0.5\%$.

Comment Closed 3 March 2017.

From: www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-further-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-joint-accs-and-acms-meeting-and-accs-meeting-march-2017

• Public Submissions on Chemicals Scheduling

2 Feb 2017: For chemicals considered at the **Nov 2016 meeting of the ACCS**. The submissions cover the following:

- 4-[(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-3-nitrophenol
- Hydroxyethyl-3,4-methylenedioxyaniline and its hydrochloride salt
- 2,2'-[(4-amino-3-nitrophenyl-imino]bisethanol and its Monohydrochloride
- 2-[(4-amino-2-methyl-5-nitrophenyl)amino]-ethanol
- 1,3-bis(2,4-diaminophenoxy)propane Tetrahydrochloride
- o-toluidine and o-anisidine; and
- 1-deoxy-1-(methylamino)-D-glucitol N-coco-acyl derivatives

[Public submissions on scheduling matters referred to the ACCS#18, November 2016 \(13 page pdf\)](#)

From:

www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-accs18-november-2016

And Nicotine discussion on its use in e-cigarettes, in six documents with the scanned submissions.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-joint-accs-acms-14-november-2016

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Chemical Decisions

2 Feb 2017: There was an opportunity for further comment which closed on the 16 Feb 2017.

- [Summary of the Delegate's ACCS#18 interim decisions](#)
- [1.1 Pegbovigrastim](#)
- [1.2 3-Nitro-p-Hydroxyethylaminophenol \(4-\[\(2-Hydroxyethyl\)Amino\]-3-Nitrophenol\)](#)
- [1.3 Hydroxyethyl-3,4-Methylenedioxyaniline](#)
- [1.4 HC Blue 16 \(1,3-bis\(2,4-Diaminophenoxy\)Propane Tetrahydrochloride\)](#)
- [1.5 HC Red 13 \(2,2'-\[\(4-Amino-3-Nitrophenyl\)Imino\]Bisethanol and its Monohydrochloride\)](#)
- [1.6 HC Violet 1 \(2-\[\(4-Amino-2-Methyl-5-Nitrophenyl\)Amino\]-Ethanol\)](#)
- [1.7 Abamectin](#)
- [1.8 1-Deoxy-1-\(Methylamino\)-D-Glucitol N-Coco Acyl derivatives](#)
- [1.9 o-Toluidine and o-anisidine](#)
- [Summary of Delegate's ACCS-ACMS#14 interim decisions](#)
- [2.1 Nicotine](#)
- [2.2 Pentobarbital](#)
- [2.3 Cannabis](#)
- [2.4 Epidermal Growth Factor](#)
- [2.5 Fennel Oil](#)

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

• Scheduling Delegate's FINAL Chemical Decisions

16 Jan 2017: Final decisions and reasons for chemicals NOT referred to the Nov 2016 ACCS & New Chemical Entities.

- [Summary of the Delegate's final decisions](#)
- [1.1. m-Aminophenol](#)
- [1.2. 1,3-Benzenediol](#)
- [1.3. 2-Chloro-6-\(Ethylamino\)-4-Nitrophenol](#)
- [1.4. 2,4-Diaminophenoxyethanol hydrochloride](#)

www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-january-2017

25 Jan 2017: The date and reasons for the final scheduling decision relating to **Codeine** have not changed. Corrections have been made in this update to rectify a publishing error.

www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/scheduling-delegates-final-decision-codeine-december-2016

31 Jan 2017: Amendment to Delegate-Only final decisions not referred to an expert advisory committee.

- [1/ m-Aminophenol](#)
- [2/ Resorcinol](#)
- [3/ 2-Chloro-6-\(ethylamino\)-4-nitrophenol](#)
- [4/ 2,4-Diaminophenoxyethanol](#)

www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-january-2017-0

23 March 2017: New Chemical Entities and Scheduling delegates' final decisions and reasons for decisions for chemicals referred to the November 216 ACCS, and Joint ACCS-ACMS meetings.

- [1. Summary of the Delegate's ACCS#18 final decisions](#)
- [1.1 Pegbovigrastim](#)
- [1.2 3-Nitro-p-Hydroxyethylaminophenol \(4-\[\(2-Hydroxyethyl\)Amino\]-3-Nitrophenol\)](#)
- [1.3 Hydroxyethyl-3,4-Methylenedioxyaniline](#)
- [1.4 1,3-Bis\(2,4-Diaminophenoxy\)Propane Tetrahydrochloride](#)
- [1.5 2,2'-\[\(4-Amino-3-Nitrophenyl\)Imino\]Bisethanol and its Monohydrochloride](#)
- [1.6 HC Violet 1 \(2-\[\(4-Amino-2-Methyl-5-Nitrophenyl\)Amino\]-Ethanol\)](#)
- [1.7 Abamectin](#)
- [1.8 1-Deoxy-1-\(Methylamino\)-D-Glucitol N-Coco Acyl Derivatives](#)
- [1.9 O-Toluidine And O-Anisidine](#)
- [2. Summary of Delegate's ACCS-ACMS#14 final decisions](#)
- [2.1 Nicotine](#)
- [2.2 Pentobarbital](#)
- [2.3 Cannabis](#)
- [2.4 Epidermal Growth Factor](#)
- [2.5 Fennel Oil](#)

www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-march-2017

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-delegates-final-decisions

• Vic: Drugs, Poisons & Controlled Subs Regs 2017

The proposed Victorian Proposed Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2017 and the Regulatory Impact Statement are available for public comment.

Access them from the Vic Dept of Health and Human Services website at www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/drugs-and-poisons/regulations-2017 or by telephoning Victorian Drugs and Poisons Regulation ph: 1300 364 545.

[Proposed Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regulations 2017 \(176 page pdf\)](#)

[Proposed Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Regu'l's 2017- Regulatory Impact Statement \(82 page pdf\)](#)

The proposed regulations have partially restructured the existing regulations but introduce only limited amendments.

A new fee structure is proposed for licences and permits issued under s. 19 to be adopted that will achieve a better match between the costs incurred by the department and the fees paid by licence and permit holders.

e.g. For five licence categories the increases will be more than 50%, while for a further five categories the increase will be 40–50%. Conversely, two licence categories will see virtually no change in application fee, while three will experience fee reductions in the vicinity of 13%.

Editor: e.g. Many Trading Companies hold a WP 4 Licence: WP 4 Sell or supply by wholesale any Schedule 4 poison alone or together with any Schedule 2, 3 or 7 poison

Application:	\$1,165.70	(Existing \$1,098.50)	+6.1%
Renewal:	\$256.79	(Existing \$538.10)	–52.2%
Amendment:	\$189.00	(Existing \$73.90)	+155.8%

Send comments by email to: dpcs@dhhs.vic.gov.au or by mail to: Project Manager, DPCS Regulation Review, Drugs and Poisons Regulation, Department of Health, 50 Lonsdale Street, Melbourne, Victoria 3000, by 5pm **Thurs 20 April 2017** and marked 'DPCS Regulation Review'.

From: www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/drugs-and-poisons

Poisons Code: www2.health.vic.gov.au/public-health/drugs-and-poisons/drugs-poisons-legislation/poisons-code

Food Chemical Issues

• Food Labelling Review: Recommendations 6, 12 & 47

Nov 2016: As part of the government response to the 2011 Labelling Logic Report, FSANZ has submitted reports on recommendations 6, 12 and 47 to the Australia and New Zealand Ministerial Forum on Food Regulation.

R6: That the food safety elements of the food label be reviewed with the aim to maximise the effectiveness of food safety communication.

R12: That where sugars, fats or vegetable oils are added as separate ingredients in a food, the terms 'added sugars' and 'added fats' and/or 'added vegetable oils' be used in the ingredient list as the generic term, followed by a bracketed list (e.g. added sugars (fructose, glucose syrup, honey), added fats (palm oil, milk fat) or added vegetable oils (sunflower oil, palm oil).

R47: That warning and advisory statements be emboldened and allergens emboldened both in the ingredients list and in a separate list.

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

R6 & 47: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/labelling/review/Pages/Labelling-review-recommendations-6-and-47.aspx

R12: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/labelling/review/Pages/Labelling-review-recommendation-12.aspx

• P1026: Lupin as an Allergen

23 Mar 2017 Approval Report:

Proposal P1026 has been approved to regulate food containing Lupin as a food allergen.

Lupin has been recognised as a significant allergen in the European Union food regulations since 2007 and requires mandatory declaration in foods. The decision to identify Lupin as an allergen by including it in section 1.2.3–4 of the

Code means it is included in mandatory labelling requirements therefore providing additional information to consumers who are allergic to Lupin. The amendment occurs on gazettal with a 12 month transition period.

[Supporting Doc 1 – Risk Assessment \(at Approval\)](#) (23 Mar 2017 18 page pdf)

From: [Approval Report](#) (23 Mar 2017, 58 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/proposalp1026lupinas5830.aspx

• P1042: Low THC Hemp Seeds as Food

23 Mar 2017 Approval Report:

Proposal P1042 now permits the addition to food of products from the seeds of low delta 9-Tetrahydrocannabinol varieties of *Cannabis Sativa* (low THC hemp).

Low THC hemp contains no THC or very low levels of THC (the psychoactive component of cannabis) and has no psychoactive properties.

The amount of low THC hemp seed foods that would need to be consumed to reach the Lowest Oral Human Therapeutic Dose (LOHTD) for Cannabidiol (CBD) of 2 mg/kg bw/day at the mean & 90th percentile of exposure, is many orders of magnitude higher than is realistically possible.

FSANZ has also recognised that low THC hemp seed foods may provide a useful alternative dietary source of nutrients and polyunsaturated fatty acids, particularly omega-3 fatty acids.

The commencement date for the approved draft variation is six months after the date of gazettal.

[Approval Report](#) (23 Mar 2017, 49 page pdf)

[Supporting Doc 1 – Updated estimates of dietary exposure to THC and CBD \(at Approval\)](#) (23 March 2017, 15 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1042LowTHChemp.aspx

• P1044: Plain English Allergen Labelling

6 Jan 2017: The purpose of Proposal P1044 is to standardise the use of plain English terminology for allergen declarations on food labels.

– The proposal involves allergen issues of such scientific complexity that it is necessary to adopt a major procedure

– The change to the scope of allergen declaration labelling requirements is so significant that it is necessary to adopt a major procedure.

Sept 2016:
[FSANZ's previous work on Plain English allergen labelling.](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1044PlainEnglishAllergenLabelling.aspx

• A1117: Extension of Use of Additive L-Cysteine

13 Dec 2016: Approval Report.

Application A1117 has been approved to extend the use of the food additive, L-Cysteine, to limit enzymatic browning of cut avocado and banana and so extend the shelf life.

Oxidative reactions such as enzymic browning are the second most important cause of food deterioration after that induced by microbiological contamination. L-Cysteine is proposed to be applied in a dipping solution product marketed by the Applicant.

L-Cysteine is an Amino Acid which occurs widely in dietary proteins. In a normal diet, Amino Acids are ingested as components of food Proteins and not as free Amino Acid. Any additional dietary exposure to L-Cysteine resulting from the requested extension of use is expected to be negligible in comparison to L-Cysteine intake from the consumption of dietary Protein.

[Executive Summary of the Sept 2015 Application](#) (1 page pdf)

From: [Approval Report – 13 December 2016](#) (15 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1117-L-cysteineasaFA.aspx

• A1121: Oryzin (Protease) Processing Aid (Enzyme)

23 Mar 2017: Approval Report.

Application A1121 has been approved 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.

Using Oryzin (Protease) converts the substrate Proteins and Peptides in various food raw materials, which may result in improvement of organoleptic properties (taste and flavour), physiological properties (foaming ability, emulsifying ability, heat stability, and viscosity) and nutritional properties (absorptivity, digestibility).

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

From: [Approval Report](#) (23 Mar 2017, 14 page pdf)

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

• A1128: Food from “reduced Acrylamide” Potato

13 Dec 2016: Approval Report.

Application A1128 has been approved for food derived from a genetically modified potato line, E12 which has reduced Acrylamide potential and reduced browning (black spot).

The safety assessment of GM potato line E12 is provided in Supporting Document 1. No potential public health and safety concerns have been identified. Based on the data provided in the present Application, and other available information, food derived from line E12 is considered to be as safe for human consumption as food derived from conventional potato cultivars.

[Executive Summary of the 22 Mar 2016 Application](#) (1 p pdf)

[Supporting Document 1 – Safety Assessment \(at Approval\)](#) (13 Dec 2016, 33 page pdf)

From: [Approval Report – 13 December 2016](#) (15 page pdf)

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

• A1132: Broaden Definition of Steviol Glycosides

20 Feb 2017: Approval Report.

Application A1132 has been approved and expands the definition of Steviol Glycosides for use as an intense sweetener to include ALL Steviol Glycosides present in the *Stevia Rebaudiana* leaf.

Steviol Glycosides are permitted food additives in the Codex Alimentarius General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA), and in many countries including the USA, the European Union, Canada and many Asian, and Central and South American countries.

PureCircle Limited, based in Illinois in the USA, submitted an Application to amend the current definition of Steviol Glycosides to include all minor Steviol Glycosides (potentially an extra 40) extracted from the *Stevia Rebaudiana* Bertonii (*Stevia*) leaf.

The addition of these minor Steviol Glycosides to the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code will be in addition to the 10 Steviol Glycosides currently listed. These minor Steviol Glycosides are stated by the Applicant to provide improved flavour and taste compared to the currently permitted Steviol Glycosides.

[Executive Summary of the 16 May 2016 Application](#) (14p pdf)

From: [Approval Report – 20 February 2017](#) (18 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1132Definition-of-Steviol-Glycosides.aspx

• A1123 – Isomalto-Oligosaccharide: Novel Food

13 Dec 2016: Call for Submissions closed 3 Feb 2017.

The purpose of Application A1123 is to permit Isomalto-Oligosaccharide as a novel food for use as an alternative (lower calorie) sweetener and bulk filler in a range of general purpose and special purpose foods.

These foods include: carbonated beverages, sports and energy drinks, soy milks, milk-based drinks, milk-based and non-milk-based meal replacement drinks, fruit juices, fruit-flavoured drinks, meal replacement bars, breakfast bars and confectionary at levels up to 15g IMO/serving.

From: [Executive Summary](#) (Nov 2015, 2 page pdf)

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

• A1125: Endo β(1,4) Xylanase Processing Aid (Enzyme)

23 Jan 2017: Call for Submissions.

Endo β(1,4) Xylanase from *Bacillus subtilis* as a Processing Aid (Enzyme): to permit the use of a new enzyme sourced from *Bacillus subtilis* containing the gene from endo β(1,4) Xylanase isolated from *Pseudoalteromonas Halplanktis* for use as a processing aid in baked cereal products.

The food enzyme catalyses, i.e. accelerates, the conversion of substrate Arabinoxylan into products Arabinoxylan Oligosaccharides. Endo β(1,4) Xylanase is present in many cereal based raw materials and ingredients, and therefore the food enzyme is typically used in the baking food processes.

The food enzyme object of the present dossier has been evaluated and authorized in France, Brazil, the USA, Canada and the EU.

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

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1125-Xylanase-BacillusSubtilisPA-Enzyme.aspx

• A1126 Pectins & Carrageenan Processing Aids in Wine

20 Feb 2017: Call for Submissions.

The purpose of the Application is to seek permissions for Pectins and Carrageenan as processing aids (fining agents) to remove heat-unstable proteins from Australian produced wine.

The Proposal provides an alternative to using Bentonite to heat stabilise wine. This process is required in white or rose wines because grape proteins that are present in the wine post-fermentation can precipitate slowly post bottling to form

an unsightly haze if the bottle of wine becomes heated during transportation or storage.

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

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

• A1135 – Beta-Galactosidase Processing Aid (Enzyme)

2 Feb 2017: Call for Submissions.

The purpose of the Application is to permit the use of a new source of beta-Galactosidase from a genetically modified strain of *Bacillus Licheniformis* to be used as a processing aid during the production of Reduced Lactose or Lactose free milk and dairy products.

Beta-Galactosidases catalyze the hydrolysis of terminal non-reducing beta-D-Galactose residues in beta-D-Galactosides. The most common and well-known reaction is the hydrolysis of D-Lactose into D-Glucose and D-Galactose.

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

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

• A1137: Polysorbate 20 as a Food Additive

13 Dec 2016: The purpose of the Application A1137 is to permit the use of Polyoxyethylene (20) Sorbitan Monolaurate or Polysorbate 20 (Additive 432) as an emulsifier food additive, at levels of <0.05% in the final food product as a functional component in a surface spray or dipping solution.

Polysorbate 20 is required to fulfil the function of a dispersal agent for the natural antimicrobial agents present in the Applicant's dips and sprays used in processed raw and whole, comminuted meat, poultry, seafood and game products to enhance the shelf life by inhibiting the growth of background standard bacteria (spoilage) but also pathogenic bacteria.

From: [Executive Summary](#) (Oct 2016, 3 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1137.aspx

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• AgVet Chemicals and the GHS: an EXTRA year

From the Safe Work NSW and Worksafe Tas websites (plus the exemptions for AgVet Labelling needing GHS info are in all the various State/Territory Gazettes).

- AgVet **medicines** listed in Schedule 8 of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) will not require GHS labelling.

- AgVet **medicines** listed in Schedule 4 of the SUSMP that are in a form and packaging consistent with direct administration to animals will not require GHS labelling.

It has been agreed that AgVet chemicals that are labelled in accordance with APVMA requirements will not need to comply with GHS labelling until 1 January 2018, but must be labelled in accordance with the APVMA.

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

From: http://worksafe.tas.gov.au/licensing/dangerous_goods/hazardous_chemicals

• Deloitte: AgVet & GHS Labelling Recommendations

Nov 2016: Review of duplication between Agricultural and Veterinary chemical and Work Health and Safety legislation.

The review & its findings are described in 2 Deloitte reports:

1. [Chemical Labelling Duplication Review Report \(Aug 2016\)](#) (71 page docx & pdf)
2. [Desktop assessment of international approaches to incorporating the Globally Harmonised System of Classification & Labelling of Chemicals in agricultural & veterinary chemicals regulation \(Sept 2016\)](#) (22 page docx & pdf)

Deloitte made four recommendations, which are constrained by regulation to matters within the APVMA's 'functions and powers'. The recommendations are that:

1 The APVMA should continue to work with SWA to assist industry to determine which WHS statements are equivalent to APVMA-approved agvet chemical labelling statements to minimise duplication.

2 Where appropriate, the APVMA should take WHS labelling into account in consideration of any future changes to agvet chemical labelling requirements.

3 The APVMA should apply any discretion it has to permit manufacturers of veterinary chemical producers the choice of being able to 're-stick' any new labelling on agvet chemical products at the point of supply without the need for current stock to be returned to the manufacturer for relabelling in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practice.

4 The Dept of Agriculture & Water Resources, the APVMA, and the Dept of Employment should continue to support SWA and its members' communications and information flow regarding the labelling changes to manufacturers, importers, suppliers and agvet industry users and handlers.

Submissions: There are 24 submissions from stakeholders that may be downloaded.

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

• 2016 Chemical Labelling Duplication Review

Response from the Hon. Barnaby Joyce MP, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources.

At the request of Senator the Hon. Michaelia Cash, Minister for Employment, Safe Work Australia (SWA) convened an extraordinary meeting of its members in August 2016, to consider the outcomes of the Deloitte review and associated labelling issues.

SWA agreed to exempt certain veterinary chemical products from the labelling requirements. The exempted products are those classified under Schedule 4 (when supplied in a form and packaging for direct administration to animals—including small containers, tablets, syringes and chewables) and Schedule 8 of the Poisons Standard.

There were decisions by New South Wales and Tasmania to grant extensions in those jurisdictions for GHS labelling of agvet chemicals until 31 December 2017 (providing that products are labelled correctly under APVMA requirements).

The new GHS labelling requirements lie outside the regulatory responsibilities of the APVMA. Any decisions about mandatory Precautionary and Hazard Statements (and their equivalence to APVMA-approved label content) remain a matter for affected businesses and Safe Work Australia.

Hon. Barnaby Joyce MP expects the Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources to continue to work closely with the APVMA on any operational consequences that may arise from any labelling changes in the future. Should any further consideration be given to agvet chemical labelling reform, I recommend that it be considered in terms of the classification and labelling requirements set out in the Poisons Standard.

The USA, Canada, and Japan have implemented GHS labelling for hazardous chemicals generally, none of these countries has implemented GHS labelling for either agricultural chemicals or veterinary medicines. New Zealand has similarly implemented GHS labelling for hazardous chemicals, but this remains optional for both agricultural chemical products and veterinary medicines.

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

• Dimethoate: APVMA Regulatory Decision

20 Mar 2017: Dimethoate or (O,O-Dimethyl S-Methyl-Carbamoylmethyl Phosphorodithioate) is an Organophosphorus insecticide and Acaricide used in agriculture and the home garden to control insects and mites.

The mode of action of Dimethoate is through inhibition of the enzyme Acetylcholinesterase. This inhibition results in the over-stimulation of those parts of the nervous system that use Acetylcholine to transmit nerve impulses.

On 20 March 2017 the APVMA published the [Dimethoate Regulatory Decision Report](#) (Mar 2017, 54 page pdf or docx).

The scope of the reconsideration included

- toxicology
- occupational health and safety (OHS)
- residues including dietary exposure and trade.

The APVMA has made the following regulatory decisions to:

- affirm active constituent approvals for dimethoate
- cancel the registrations of existing Dimethoate home garden products
- vary the instructions for use for agricultural Dimethoate products to delete or amend certain use patterns, amend safety directions and add re-entry intervals
- vary the particulars of registration of all agricultural Dimethoate products to remove pack sizes of 1L or less
- affirm these product registrations once the necessary changes to the particulars have been made
- revoke the suspensions of the registrations of four agricultural Dimethoate products that were under suspension at the time of this decision as their labels have been varied.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/dimethoate>

Also from: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/26611>

• Omethoate: APVMA Regulatory Decision

13 Dec 2016: Following a formal reconsideration process, the weight of scientific evidence in relation to toxicology, occupational health and safety and residues—including dietary exposure and trade—means that most Omethoate uses will be removed due to health and safety concerns.

The impact on growers is expected to be minimal as registered alternative chemicals are available for every use now removed as a result of the review, and the 12 month phase out period for products with old labels will give people the chance to use up old stock.

The remaining supported uses are:

- barrier spraying (not in-crop) for red legged earth mite
- use on ornamentals.

Omethoate is a broad-spectrum Organophosphorus (OP) insecticide used to control insects and mites. As with all other OP pesticides, Omethoate kills mites and insects by interfering with the nervous system. At toxic levels Omethoate interferes with the human nervous system.

[Omethoate Regulatory Decision Report](#)
(Dec 2016, 33p pdf or docx)

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/26326>

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/12661> (Chemical Review)

Also from: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/26331> (APVMA News)

• 40 Tonne of Unregistered Glyphosate & Trifluralin

17 Feb 2017: Two 20,000 kg containers of Glyphosate and Trifluralin were detected & detained in Melbourne late last year (2016) for failing to meet their APVMA registered particulars, which meant they were unregistered under Agvet law.

The chemical products were returned to the source country in mid-December 2016 at the Australian importer's expense.

Reminder: Registered chemical products must be manufactured in accordance with the formulation details that the APVMA has on record. Chemical products must be manufactured at the site of manufacture that is detailed on the APVMA Register for the product.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/26461> (APVMA News)

• APVMA: Information & Education Session, Nov 16

APVMA YouTube Channel Videos from the 8th & 9th Nov 16: <https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLRCL2YA7BpXNH2Z8eZivkLkxxL75HI9BK> There are 17 videos available.

e.g. [Biopesticide Development in Australia](#) (22 min)

[Glyphosate: APVMA Regulatory position 9 Nov 2016](#) (36min)

[Antimicrobial Resistance: pharmacology perspective on use](#) (30m)

[Lower Reg Approaches to Registration at the APVMA](#) (17m)

[Industry Information and Education Sessions in Canberra, 8–9 November 2016](#) (includes the [Full Program Details](#))

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/11191> (Events webpage)

• APVMA Monitoring of Marketed Product Labels

The APVMA conducts routine monitoring of Marketed Product Labels (MPLs) to check for compliance with all the particulars approved by the APVMA and meets the requirements of the relevant [labelling codes](#).

This monitoring is in two parts—a desktop review of copies of the labels that holders are required keep in their records and checks of labels at the point of retail supply.

The monitoring is targeted. A key group of products included are those where changes to labels have been required by the APVMA as a result of chemical review.

Other products are included on a risk-management basis.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/1079>

From 17 Feb 17 Reg Update: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/26471>

• APVMA: Can Data Assessments be External?

The APVMA is investigating if it is possible to move the function of conducting or commissioning a data assessment from the APVMA to the private sector while retaining the

outcome—that the APVMA makes quality decisions about registration or variation applications.

Contestability looks at using the private sector to deliver certain services at the same standard for a reduced cost.

The APVMA is running a pilot to determine whether moving the **function** of conducting or commissioning a data assessment from the APVMA to the private sector:

- is feasible
- can increase efficiencies within the APVMA
- can increase efficiencies for industry
- will maintain the APVMA’s ability to make quality decisions regarding registration and variation applications.

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/18691>

• USA EPA: Paraquat - new measures to reduce risk

15 Dec 2016: The USA EPA is finalizing safety measures to stop poisonings caused by ingestion of the herbicide Paraquat, which can also cause severe injuries or death from skin or eye exposure.

Since 2000, there have been 17 deaths (in the USA) – three involving children – caused by accidental ingestion of Paraquat. These cases have resulted from the pesticide being illegally transferred to beverage containers and later mistaken for a drink and consumed. A single sip can be fatal.

The USA EPA is requiring:

- new closed-system packaging designed to make it impossible to transfer or remove the pesticide except directly into the proper application equipment;
- special training for certified applicators who use Paraquat to emphasize that the chemical must not be transferred to or stored in improper containers; and
- changes to the pesticide label and warning materials to highlight the toxicity and risks associated with Paraquat.
- To reduce exposure to workers who mix, load and apply Paraquat, the USA EPA is restricting the use of Paraquat to certified pesticide applicators only.

For more information: www.epa.gov/ingredients-used-pesticide-products/paraquat-dichloride

From: www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-takes-action-prevent-poisonings-herbicide

• USA EPA: Pesticides: 72 Inert Ingredients Removed

20 Dec 2016: The USA EPA is taking action to remove 72 ingredients from its list of inert ingredients approved for use in pesticide products. These chemical substances are no longer used as an inert ingredient in any USA registered pesticide product.

For further comment about these chemical substances (and the 72 list), see the Federal Register Notice in docket # EPA-HQ-OPP-2014-0558 at:

www.federalregister.gov/documents/2016/12/14/2016-30043/removal-of-certain-inert-ingredients-from-the-approved-chemical-substance-list-for-pesticide (pdf 3 pages)

[72 Chemical Substances Proposed for Removal](#) (pdf 3 pages)

From: www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-taking-action-remove-72-inert-ingredients-previously-approved-use-pesticide

• Glyphosate: APVMA Evaluation Result

23 March 2017: The APVMA conducted a weight-of-evidence evaluation that included a commissioned review of the IARC monograph regarding Glyphosate by the Federal Department of Health, and risk assessments undertaken by regulatory agencies in other countries and expert international bodies.

The APVMA concluded that the use of Glyphosate in Australia does not pose a cancer risk to humans, and that products containing Glyphosate are safe to use as per the label instructions.

There are currently no scientific grounds to place Glyphosate under formal reconsideration and the APVMA will continue to monitor any new information, reports or studies that indicate that this position should be revised.

Health Canada, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), New Zealand Environmental Protection Authority (NZ EPA), the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) and the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) have all recently assessed Glyphosate and concluded that Glyphosate does not pose a cancer risk to humans.

Following a comprehensive scientific assessment process, the APVMA published a [Proposed Regulatory Decision Report](#) (Sept 2016, 93 page pdf or docx) for Glyphosate, and the [Final Regulatory Position Report](#) (Mar 2017, 45 page pdf or docx).

Glyphosate Webpage: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/13891>

From: <http://apvma.gov.au/node/26636>

• ECHA: Glyphosate Not classified as Carcinogen

15 March 2017: ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) agrees to maintain the current harmonised classification of Glyphosate as a substance causing serious eye damage and being toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. RAC concluded that the available scientific **evidence did not meet the criteria to classify Glyphosate as a Carcinogen, as a Mutagen or as Toxic for Reproduction.**

The ECHA RAC concluded that the scientific evidence available at the moment warrants the following classifications for Glyphosate according to the CLP Regulation:

- Eye Damage 1; H318 (Causes serious eye damage)
- Aquatic Chronic 2; H411 (Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects)

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/glyphosate-not-classified-as-a-carcinogen-by-echa>

• Glyphosate: New Doubts on Safety: NY Times

On Tuesday 14 March 2017, a USA “Federal Court unsealed documents raising questions about its safety and the research practices of its manufacturer, the chemical giant Monsanto.”

Roundup (based on Glyphosate) “is Monsanto’s flagship product, and industry-funded research has long found it to be relatively safe. A case in Federal Court in San Francisco has challenged that conclusion, building on the findings of an international panel that claimed Roundup’s main ingredient might cause cancer.”

“The files were unsealed by Judge Vince Chhabria, who is presiding over litigation brought by people who claim to have developed non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma as a result of exposure to Glyphosate. The litigation was touched off by a [determination](#) made nearly two years ago by the

International Agency for Research on Cancer, a branch of the World Health Organization, that Glyphosate was a probable carcinogen, citing research linking it to Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma."

From the New York Times article Danny Hakim, 14 March 2017 at: www.nytimes.com/2017/03/14/business/monsanto-roundup-safety-lawsuit.html?_r=0

• European Union Register of Feed Additives

23 March 2017: Annex I: List of Additives

First part, Annex I: [Community Register of feed additives](#) (222 page pdf)

6 March 2017: **Second part, Annex II:** [Community Register of feed additives, Annex II](#) (for which no application for reevaluation was submitted before the deadline of 8 Nov 2010) (30 page pdf)

From: http://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/animal-feed/feed-additives/eu-register_en

The Australian "Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Regs 1995, Compilation 38, 1st March 2017" www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017C00154, refers to the above EU Annex 1 (list of Additives) above, as 1 of 9 sources for authorised ingredients.

• APVMA Active Constituent: Metazachlor

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

Common Name: Metazachlor; Chemical Name: 2-Chloro-N-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)-N-(1H-Pyrazol-1-ylmethyl) Acetamide; CAS No: 67129-08-2; Minimum Purity: -; Formula: C₁₄H₁₆ClN₃O; MW: 277.8; Chemical Family: Chloracetamide; Mode of action: Herbicide inhibiting cell division and germination.

The APVMA evaluated the chemistry aspects of Metazachlor active constituent (spectroscopic data, manufacturing process, quality control procedures, batch analysis results and analytical methods) and found them to be acceptable.

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Metazachlor, and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns to the approval of this active constituent.

The Scheduling Delegate of the Secretary to the Department of Health determined on 27 October 2016 that a new Schedule 5 entry without cut-offs for metazachlor would be created in the SUSMP (Poisons Standard), with an implementation date of 1 February 2017.

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, 13 December 2016 p21-22 http://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/gazette_13122016_0.pdf

Dangerous Goods

• Applicable Dangerous Goods Codes in Australia

1 March 2017 to 28 Feb 2018 Both Editions 7.4 & 7.5

From 1 March 2018 Edition 7.5 only

Note: In Western Australia the ADG Code 7.5 did not come into effect on 1 March 2017 due to the then pending WA State Election. It will become effective once legislation is passed.

Edition 7.5: [www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/\(91D53582-C568-8B4A-6C7C-E746D36C65FD\).pdf](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(91D53582-C568-8B4A-6C7C-E746D36C65FD).pdf) (March 2017 1267p 21Mb pdf)

Edition 7.4 Update (Dec 2016): [www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/\(E611BBDB-970D-DC27-87A8-549617E6E0DB\).pdf](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(E611BBDB-970D-DC27-87A8-549617E6E0DB).pdf) (1203p, 8.3Mb pdf)

You can order a printed & bound copy of the ADG Code Editions 7.4 & 7.5 from [Fineline Print and Copy Service](#). Prices: Around \$160 for 7.4 and around \$170 for 7.5 (including courier to Melbourne, Sydney, or Brisbane address).

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

Note: ADG Code Edition 7.5 is based on the 19th Revision of the UN Model Regulations (2015) available as 4 documents at: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev19/19files_e.html

• Concessional Limited Quantities DG Transport

The CLQ load MUST comply with all requirements of the ADG Code 7.5 Part 3.4.10.

As such it is restricted to certain Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities amounts.

3.4.10.1 The following Dangerous Goods can be transported using the Concessional Limited Quantities Transport Document:

- a) a limited quantity Dangerous Goods (1.2.1.2.5) that is of a kind generally used for personal care or household purposes (other than UN 2067, UN 2071 and UN 1942); or
- b) a domestic consumable dangerous goods (defined in 1.2.1).

[Generic Transport Document for carrying CLQ DG Loads](#) or [www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/\(AC051D56-DEB0-83B9-FDEF-E5F3F0D3FB69\).docx](http://www.ntc.gov.au/Media/Reports/(AC051D56-DEB0-83B9-FDEF-E5F3F0D3FB69).docx) (2 page docx file template)

As per 3.4.10.4d the Concessional Limited Quantities Transport Document must include the quantity of all Classes, Divisions and specific substances included on the load. If there are substances included in the generic template that are not included in the load, the template could be modified (Editor: reduce the number of substances) for your company.

The CLQ transport document MUST NOT be used to transport dangerous goods by air or sea, as it does not comply with their regulations.

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

• Editions 7.4 & 7.5 Comparison: Changes Marked

The changes are marked in **RED** in each document

– [Australian Dangerous Goods Code - Comparison editions 7.4 and 7.5 - Parts 1 and 2](#) (4.6 Mb, 211 page pdf)

– [Australian Dangerous Goods Code - Comparison editions 7.4 and 7.5 - Part 3](#) (10.4 Mb, 546 page pdf)

– [Australian Dangerous Goods Code - Comparison editions 7.4 and 7.5 - Parts 4 and 5](#) (5.0 Mb, 255 page pdf)

– [Australian Dangerous Goods Code - Comparison editions 7.4 and 7.5 - Parts 6 and 7](#) (4.4 Mb, 233 page pdf)

– [Australian Dangerous Goods Code - Comparison editions 7.4 and 7.5 - Parts 8-13 & App A-D](#) (3.3 Mb, 102 page pdf)

From: www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/adgc-comparison-of-editions-7.4-and-7.5-with-changes-marked/

Editor: The marked up pdf files make it easy to find changes.

• WA: Dangerous Goods Safety: Recent Incident

[Unexpected Initiation of Detonator and Detonating Cord \(SIR 0117\)](#) (3 page pdf)

Date: 8 February 2017 | Subject: Unexpected initiation of detonator and detonating cord

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

• CASA: Smart Phones Top Dangerous Goods List

Dec 2016: Smart Phones have been ranked the least wanted Dangerous Goods in Australian aviation for 2016. This follows an increasing number of passengers accidentally crushing their phone in the reclining mechanism of their aircraft seat. This can result in the damaged smart phone battery going into thermal runaway, possibly igniting a fire. The growing rate of these incidents has seen airlines review seat designs and update safety videos to warn passengers not to move their seat if they lose their smart phone. There were 39 reports of lost or damaged smart phones in 2016, with nine cases requiring emergency procedures.

Lithium batteries and portable power packs come in at number two on the least wanted dangerous goods list with passengers still failing to carry spare batteries safely. Spare batteries must never be carried in checked luggage at any time but should be taken on board aircraft in carry-on baggage with the battery terminals protected.

The article goes discuss other least wanted Dangerous Goods in aviation including: hoverboards; compressed Oxygen; devices with internal combustion engines; gas cylinders and camping stoves, etc

From: www.casa.gov.au/standard-page/december-2016

• IATA Fact Sheet Dec 2016: Lithium Batteries

Dec 2016: The Lithium Batteries Fact Sheet discusses:

1/ What is the difference between lithium metal and lithium ion batteries? 2/ How can the airline be sure that lithium batteries are being declared and packed correctly, at the right state of charge? 3/ Wouldn't it be better and simpler just to ban all Lithium batteries? Isn't that what the plane manufacturers recommended?

[Lithium Batteries](#) (2 page pdf)

From: www.iata.org/pressroom/facts_figures/fact_sheets/pages/index.aspx (under Safety & Security)

• IATA Guidance: Li Batteries in Checked Baggage

IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations permit portable electronic devices (PED) with installed Lithium batteries in checked baggage provided that the passenger has taken measures to prevent unintentional activation. In all cases, the device must be powered 'off'.

The following devices are permitted in carry-on baggage only and must not be placed in checked baggage:

- Power banks*
- Spare batteries*
- Electronic cigarettes.

*Spare batteries and power banks must be individually protected to prevent short circuit by placement in the original retail packaging or by otherwise insulating terminals, e.g. by taping over exposed terminals or placing in a separate plastic bag or protective pouch.

From: IATA Guidance on PED carry on Baggage March 2017, not yet available from www.iata.org website

• AU Canutec Emergency Response Guidebook

A free pdf of the Australianised 2016 Canutec Emergency Response Guidebook will become available by **June 2017** to download from the Competent Authorities Panel webpage at the Federal Dept of Infrastructure Dangerous Goods website.

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

The preparation of this Australianised Guidebook has been a co-operative effort between Canutec at Transport Canada and Australian industry DG specialists and the Authorities' & Emergency Services' DG specialists, to provide a free pdf to be available and used by everyone. It will cover all the UN No.s in the new ADG Code Edition 7.5.

In the interim have a look at the current (North American) Canutec Emergency Response Guidebook. The [free pdf \(400 pages\)](#) is available from:

<https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/canutec/menu.htm>

Background: Originally in the mid 1990s Canutec gave Australia the authority to prepare the Australian Initial Emergency Response Guide handbook (based on the Canutec Guidebook), so Australia could replace having to perpetually provide a large number of two sided "Emergency Procedure Guides – Transport" for each Dangerous Goods listed in every consignment.

• Draft AS1940 & GHS Combustible Liquids Definition

Editor's Comment submitted to Standards Australia Mar 2017:

AS1940 has only picked up the 93°C cut-off temperature for the GHS. In my opinion as a technical specialist in classification, AS1940 retains the correct definitions of a Combustible Liquid.

AS1940 does not mention the Flash Burn Hazard Only at ≤93°C, which is captured by the simple GHS Combustible Liquid definition. This difference must be discussed in AS1940 and I suggest the NOTES to 1.4.9 is a reasonable place to do this. I have added NOTE: 4 as my Proposed Change.

1.4.9 Note 4. GHS Combustible Liquids do NOT have the requirement to have "a fire point that is less than its boiling point", NOR does the GHS allow for "a water miscible solution with a water content of more than 90% by mass" as in Note 1.

Thus a GHS Combustible Liquid hazard statement includes liquids with only a Flash Burn Hazard at ≤93°C. This Flash Burn Hazard Only at ≤93°C hazard is not included in the AS1940 definition of a C1 Combustible Liquid.

When this "Flash Burn Hazard Only at ≤93°C" scenario occurs (e.g. a half empty but sealed 200L drum that is needed to be warmed to be pourable), the handlers need to know the actual hazard they need to manage. Calling this type of liquid a Combustible Liquid is misleading because these liquids do NOT sustain combustion at ≤93°C.

One solution available under the GHS is to use a supplementary Hazard Statement after the Combustible Liquid Hazard Statement.

Such liquids would then have the Flash Burn Only Hazard identified as:

"Combustible Liquid. Flash Burn Hazard Only at ≤93°C"

Editor: I am interested in readers' comments on my "1.4.9 Note 4" submission to Standards Australia.

Please email: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• USA EPA: Impacts from Hydraulic Fracturing

13 Dec 2016: The USA EPA Released the Final Report on Impacts from Hydraulic Fracturing Activities on Drinking Water.

The USA EPA's report concludes that Hydraulic Fracturing activities can impact drinking water resources under some circumstances and identifies factors that influence these impacts

As part of the report, the USA EPA identified certain conditions (6 scenarios are identified in the News Release) under which impacts from Hydraulic Fracturing activities can be more frequent or severe.

A copy of the Study & Exec Summary, is at www.epa.gov/hfstudy.

<https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/hfstudy/recordisplay.cfm?deid=332990> (Exec Summary (50 page pdf); [Main Report](#) (666 page pdf); [Appendices](#) (572 page pdf))

From: www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-releases-final-report-impacts-hydraulic-fracturing-activities-drinking-water

• NZ EPA: Stockholm & Rotterdam Conventions

Dec 2016: Stockholm Convention Persistent Organic Pollutants and Rotterdam Convention Chemicals.

In Dec 2016 the NZ EPA updated the Hazardous Substances (Storage and Disposal of Persistent Organic Pollutants) Notice 2004 to allow for the disposal of PCBs to be managed in a similar way to other POPs.

[NZ Gazette 22 Dec 2016 \(Notice pages 39-40\)](#) (101 page pdf)

In Jan 2017 the NZ EPA published the [Safe Management of PCB's: Code of Practice](#), a guide for PCB collectors of PCBs (32 page pdf). This was an update to the previous NZ Ministry of Health Code of Practice.

www.epa.govt.nz/Publications/SafeManagementofPCBs.pdf

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Stockholm-Convention-Persistent-Organic-Pollutants-and-Rotterdam-Convention-Chemicals.aspx

• Vic EPA grants CFA Fiskville clean-up Extension

24 Mar 2017: While a number of rehabilitation works have already been carried out at the site, Vic CFA has requested more time due to the considerable scale of some of the issues.

The works have been focussed on preventing off-site migration of contaminants while a permanent containment solution was developed.

Vic EPA has agreed to extend the current deadline of June 2017 to 2020 to allow proper consideration of the technical issues that may arise.

Vic EPA will also require Vic CFA to implement any additional interim controls necessary to manage site contamination risks until final rehabilitation works are completed.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2017/march/24/epa-grants-cfa-timeframe-extension-for-fiskville-clean-up

• (New) Industrial Chemicals: Env'l Risk Mgmt

1 March 2017: Comment submitted by Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental on Draft National Standard for Environmental Risk Management of (New) Industrial Chemicals.

The GHS for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, is

not mentioned as a Risk Management Tool to be implemented for ALL chemicals with aquatic environmental chemical hazards. The draft National Standard only requires NEW chemicals to be reviewed for environmental hazards and risk management. It needs to include ALL industrial chemicals, so Australia would then have Aquatic Environmental Hazards and Precautions for ALL its industrial chemicals and be aligned with the rest of the GHS world, and then have an effective risk management tool once the State / Territory / Australian regulators agreed to it.

The GHS classification criteria are mentioned in the Schedules of the draft National Standard, and in several parts of the Explanatory Document (ED). The aquatic only environmental hazards to the GHS Criteria, are in Schedules 2 to 5.

In Part 9.2 and Part 11.1 of the ED it comments that the Standard won't duplicate requirements for labelling for transport, BUT do not discuss that in Australia ONLY large scale tanks and imported chemicals are required to have labelling for aquatic environmental chemical hazards (under the ADG Code). Labelling for environmental chemical hazards is NOT a regulated requirement for most industrial chemicals in Australia in IBCs and smaller containers, under transport regulations, NOR under health and safety regulations! The GHD consultants do not seem to understand this, based on their comments in the Explanatory Document!

In Part 11 of the ED, NICNAS is mentioned in relation to hazard classifications for the Work Health and Safety Regulations, and it is implied that NICNAS is reviewing environmentally hazardous chemical data in all their assessments. In general this is not the case as NICNAS makes explicit statements about this in most of their IMAP assessments, which only cover Health Hazards. (e.g. Tier II to Tranche 19 covers 2397 chemicals). "This assessment does not consider classification of physical and environmental hazards."

They have a much smaller number of IMAP assessments covering the GHS Aquatic Environmental Hazards (e.g. Tier II to Tranche 19 covers 425 chemicals). However, an example of a "Very toxic to aquatic life" chemical that is ONLY under a Health Hazard IMAP and has no Environmental Hazard IMAP is "Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-CAS 59-50-7". How was it missed out?

The draft National Standard for Env. Risk Mgmt of (New) Industrial Chemicals looks too complex to me and too Authority dependent, to be an effective risk management tool for ALL industrial chemicals as it ONLY manages New industrial chemicals! The proposed approach does not pragmatically manage environmental hazards for ALL chemicals, which the community and industry expects as a minimum standard, with requiring GHS SDSs and GHS Labelling information.

We need a process where industry self classifies all industrial chemicals for aquatic environmental chemical hazards. This is the UN GHS, currently up to the 6th Revised Edition. The draft National Standard needs to provide detail of how these GHS environmental classifications for ALL existing chemicals are then used along with their proposed 8 Schedules (ERM Hazard Levels) for just New chemicals. The draft National Standard (as currently written) does NOT manage the risks of ALL industrial chemicals.

The comments above are in response to the documents available at www.environment.gov.au/protection/chemicals-management/national-standard

None of our Submitted Commits are available for download.

• AMSA Fact Sheet: Ship Pollution Regulations

Sept 2016: The Ship Pollution Regulations are to prevent pollution from ships in Australian waters are implemented by both Commonwealth and State/Northern Territory (NT) governments. They are based on the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, known as MARPOL. This Convention is in force in 154 countries and is the main international convention for the prevention of ship-sourced pollution in the marine environment.

MARPOL addresses pollution that might result from accidents such as collisions or groundings, as well as all types of waste generated during the normal operation of a ship.

The technical requirements of MARPOL are contained in its six annexes: **Annex I** Oil; **Annex II** Noxious Liquid Substances in Bulk (NLS); **Annex III** Harmful Substances in Packaged Form; **Annex IV** Sewage; **Annex V** Garbage; **Annex VI** Air Pollution

MARPOL also includes special protection measures for Australia's Great Barrier Reef & part of the Torres Strait region.

Information on reporting pollution incidents can be found at www.amsa.gov.au/environment/reporting-ship-sourced-pollution.

From: [Ship Pollution Regulations](#) (3 page pdf)

From: www.amsa.gov.au/forms-and-publications/environment/fact-sheets/

• NSW EPA: Hazardous Waste Storage & Processing

23 Feb 2017: **Guidance for the Liquid Waste Industry**

This guidance addresses some of the issues for appropriate management of liquid wastes will reduce the risk of harm to the environment and human health.

1. Accepting and classifying waste
2. Segregating waste
3. Storing and processing waste
4. Addressing environmental concerns
5. Managing the site

Guidance: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/resources/waste/liquid-waste-guidance-160718.pdf (Jan 2017, 8 page pdf)

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/publications/liquid-waste-guidance-160718.htm

• Cleanaway fined for Hazardous Waste Stockpile

12 Jan 2016: NSW EPA has fined Cleanaway Operations Pty Ltd \$15,000 after it was found to be illegally stockpiling hazardous waste at its Rutherford waste facility.

An unannounced inspection by EPA officers on 7 September 2016 found:

- over 1700 drums and 43 wheelie bins of used oil filters and oily rags
- 10 open containers of used solvent
- a damaged tank of bulk waste oil
- sediment blocking the facility's stormwater drain.

The waste had been transported to the Rutherford site from other Cleanaway sites in NSW. Cleanaway have received seven penalty notices from the NSW EPA since 2011 for failing to maintain and operate various sites and equipment around NSW.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia17011201.htm

• NSW EPA: Severe Spray Drift Damage Warning

23 Dec 2016: **Please prevent off-target spray drift.**

Local farmers have been warned to be vigilant of off-target spray drift, following widespread damage to CSIRO experimental cotton plots at the Australian Cotton Research Institute (ACRI) near Narrabri.

CSIRO Lead Cotton Breeder Dr Warwick Stiller, who leads the breeding program, reported severe damage to all of CSIRO's experimental conventional cotton plots in November after a Group M herbicide drifted from its intended target.

The damage to the crop is so severe, it will impact the industry's cotton breeding program.

NSW EPA Adam Gilligan, Regional Director North, says spray drift often travels a considerable distance because of changes in wind strength or direction.

IF impacted, report to EPA's 24/7 Environment Line 131 555.

From:

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia16122302.htm

• NSW EPA: Preventing Bee Deaths from Spray Drift

24 Nov 2016: Bee populations at risk of accidental extermination from chemical crop spray is a problem which can be easily avoided by farmers and bee keepers by keeping track of hive locations and following some simple guidelines.

The NSW EPA is reminding bee keepers and crop farmers of the importance of clear, early communication in order to avoid damage to beehives from chemical spray drift which can cost NSW bee keepers potentially thousands of dollars in lost income.

A typical beehive can contain between 30,000 to 50,000 bees, 90-95 per cent of which may be killed from a single spray drift incident.

Used under the wrong weather conditions, spray from herbicide and pesticides can travel up to 10 km and cause damage to non-target crops, native plants & insects in its path.

Beekeepers need to let farmers know specifically when and where they are going to put their hives. Farmers need to ensure they are using herbicides and pesticides safely.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia161124.htm

Standards & Codes

• Standards – <https://infostore.saiglobal.com/>

& select "Find Standards" under "Standards" tab

[AS 3961:2017](#): The Storage and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas. Published 13 March 2017, 56 pages, pdf (Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$311.00; Hardcopy: \$222.94.

[AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009 Ruling 1:2017](#): Explosive Atmospheres Classification of Areas - Explosive Gas Atmospheres (IEC 60079-10-1, Ed.1.0 (2008) MOD) (Ruling 1 to AS/NZS 60079.10.1). Published 14 March 2017, 1 page, pdf (Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$17.48; Hardcopy: \$12.53.

[ASTM E3027-17](#): Standard Guide for making Sustainability-Related Chemical Selection Decisions in the life-cycle of products. Outlines sustainability factors for product manufacturers to consider when comparing alternative chemicals or ingredients across a product's life cycle. Publish 1 Jan 2017, 7 page, pdf (Print Once):& Hardcopy: \$71.10.

[ASTM D1654-08\(2016\)](#): Standard Test Method for Evaluation of Painted or Coated Specimens Subjected to Corrosive Environments. Published 1 Dec 2016, 4 pages, pdf (Print Once):& Hardcopy: \$63.20.

[I.S. EN ISO 374-1:2016](#): Protective Gloves Against Dangerous Chemicals and Microorganisms Part 1: Terminology and Performance Requirements for Chemical Risks. Published 12 Dec 2016, 22 pages, pdf (Print Once): \$30.80; Hardcopy: \$35.40.

• **Drafts – <https://infostore.saiglobal.com/>**

& select “Find Standards” under “Standards” tab

[DR AS/NZS 2243.4:2017](#): Safety in Laboratories Ionizing Radiations. Published 7 Mar 2017, 76 pages, pdf (ALL types): Free; Hardcopy: \$44.00.

<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

No new NFPA Codes on chemical management.

Public Input/Comment is Currently being Accepted on:

From NFPA News March 2017:

[NFPA 32](#) Standard for Drycleaning Facilities

[NFPA 35](#) Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings

[NFPA 122](#) Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal / Non-metal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities

[NFPA 329](#) Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases

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

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

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

[NFPA 1124](#) Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles

NFPA Committees Seeking Members (via NFPA News):

From NFPA News-March 2017:

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

Combustible Dusts—Correlating Committee: [NFPA 61](#), [NFPA 91](#), [NFPA 484](#), [NFPA 652](#), [NFPA 654](#), [NFPA 655](#), [NFPA 664](#)

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

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

Gas Hazards: [NFPA 306](#)

Gas Process Safety: [NFPA 56](#)

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

Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres: [NFPA 53](#)

Solvent Extraction Plants: [NFPA 36](#)

Tank Leakage and Repair Safeguards: [NFPA 326](#), [NFPA 329](#)

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

Wastewater Treatment Plants: [NFPA 820](#)

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

• **Dangerous Goods Advisory Group, 5 April & 7 June**

Open discussion networking group of persons who specialise around Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Chemicals management.

5 April: Held at the Port Melbourne Trugo Club rooms. 6pm to about 8.15pm. Meeting costs contribution at Port Melbourne \$3-\$4, depending on numbers. We go for a meal after.

7 June: Held at MFB Burnley Complex, 6pm to about 8.15pm. There are NO meeting cost contribution at the MFB. We go for a meal after.

Email: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au (convenor) for details.

From: www.haztech.com.au/meetings/dangerous-goods-advisory-group-meeting/

• **NZ 4th Contaminated Land Conference, 4-7 April**

Auckland, New Zealand, 4-7 April 2017. A focussed event to discuss all aspects of contaminated site assessment, management and remediation.

From: <http://landandgroundwater.com/conference/4th-contaminated-land-conference-nz>

• **HazMat Stream - Fire Australia, 3-5 May 17, Syd**

Further Info: Events Team ph: 03 8892 3184 or em: Events@fpaa.com.au

www.fpaa.com.au/media/226744/fa17_conference_program_in_detail_as_of_210317.pdf (Program: 4 page pdf)

From: www.fpaa.com.au/news/news/2016/11/fire-australia-call-for-speakers.aspx?docType=Articles

• **RACI Centenary Congress (July 2017) Melbourne**

23-28 July 2017: 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.

5 Day Pass: Early Bird by 22/4 **\$975**, Standard by 22/7 **\$1250**.

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

[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”

• **Fundamentals of Process Safety, Brisbane, 19 Jun**

From: www.raci.org.au/document/item/2751

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 26 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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