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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 details / etc are provided.

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

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Hazardous Chemicals

• WA: Chemicals can Damage Hearing

26 May 2017: Protect your hearing - Chemicals can damage hearing ([1 page pdf alert sheet](#)). These are called ototoxic chemicals.

For an Ototoxic Chemical to affect the hearing system, it first has to enter the bloodstream, either by being inhaled, swallowed, or absorbed through skin. The chemical then circulates to the blood vessels supplying the inner ear and damages the cells.

Some Ototoxic Chemicals include:

- Solvents in paints, thinners, glues and degreasers – e.g. toluene, xylene, n-hexane, ethyl benzene and trichloroethylene
- Lead in old paint, solder or batteries
- Styrene in resins
- Carbon Monoxide in engine exhaust (may increase hearing loss for workers also exposed to noise)

The Alert Sheet and Website also cover “[What Can be Done](#)”.

From: <https://www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/protect-your-hearing-chemicals-can-damage-hearing>

• Enriched Air Nitrox (EANx) Compressor Systems

6 June 2017: WorkCover Qld Safety Alert highlights the dangers associated with the production of Nitrox, including the Oxygen stick method.

The Oxygen stick method, also known as continuous gas blending, involves mixing a continuous flow of pure Oxygen with ambient air in a chamber, directly connected to the high-pressure compressor inlet for compression.

Earlier this year, a Queensland diving business producing Nitrox had a significant incident. The compressor, producing Nitrox at 36 per cent via the Oxygen stick method, had filled approximately eight dive cylinders and was in the process of filling another when an explosion and fireball occurred.

For further information regarding the use of Nitrox refer the detailed information on the webpage and to:

- [AS/NZS 2299.1:2015 Occupational diving operations](#)
- [Managing risks of plant in the Workplace Code of Practice 2013](#)

From: www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/injury-prevention-safety/safety-alerts/whsq/2017/enriched-air-nitrox-eanx-compressor-systems

• Black Lung Workers: Stronger Protection Sought

14 June 2017: The Queensland Palaszczuk Government is seeking stronger workers' compensation protections for workers with black lung and associated dust diseases.

The introduced Bill will ensure coal workers with any concerns about coal workers' pneumoconiosis or a Coal Mine Dust Lung Disease can access a medical examination through the workers' compensation scheme.

There's also provision for workers with a pneumoconiosis, including coal workers' pneumoconiosis, to re-open their statutory claim to receive further lump sum compensation if their condition deteriorates.

From: <http://statements.qld.gov.au/Statement2017/6/14/stronger-workers-comp-protections-sought-for-black-lung-workers>

• WA: Raw Asbestos Found in Empty Sea Containers

30 May 2017 Previous Worksafe WA Alert:

Recently WorkSafe WA became aware that a number of empty sea containers had come into Fremantle port contaminated with raw Chrysotile (White Asbestos). The friable Asbestos was present within the sea containers and also in and around the vents. The sea containers had previously been used to transport raw mined Asbestos internationally.

All forms of Asbestos have been prohibited imports in Australia since 31 December 2003, whether in raw form or within products.

If involved in international shipping, ensure that your company has systems in place to identify possible Asbestos contamination of sea containers. Ensure any Asbestos remediation is conducted in accordance with legislative requirements, including using an Asbestos removalist with the appropriate Licence.

[Safety Alert 01-2017 Raw Asbestos Found in Empty Sea Containers](#) (2 page pdf)

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/safety-alert-012017-raw-asbestos-found-empty-sea-containers

• CSB Animation ExxonMobil Refinery 2016 Fire

26 July 2017: The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) released an animation describing events leading to the 22 Nov 2016, fire at the ExxonMobil Refinery in Baton Rouge, Louisiana (LA), which severely burned four workers. The fire erupted during maintenance activities in the refinery's Sulfuric Acid Alkylation Unit. The incident occurred during minor maintenance on a flammable Isobutane line which failed, releasing Isobutane into the unit which ignited.

The 3-minute animation can be viewed on the [CSB's website](#) and [YouTube](#).

From: www.csb.gov/csb-releases-new-animation-detailing-events-leading-to-2016-fire-at-the-exxonmobil-refinery-in-baton-rouge-la/

• ECHA: Bisphenol A is an Endocrine Disruptor

16 June 2017: The Member State Committee (MSC) supported the French proposal to additionally identify Bisphenol A as a Substance of Very High Concern because of its Endocrine Disrupting properties which cause probable serious effects to human health. The committee also agreed to identify the substance PFHxS as an SVHC.

The Member State Committee unanimously agreed on the identification as substances of very high concern (SVHCs) of:

- **4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol (bisphenol A, BPA)** (EC 201-245-8, CAS 80-05-7), proposed by France, due to its endocrine disrupting properties for human health;
- **Perfluorohexane-1-sulphonic acid and its salts (PFHxS)**, proposed by Sweden, due to their very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) properties.

Bisphenol A is already listed in the ECHA Candidate List due to its Toxic for Reproduction properties. At the MSC meeting earlier this week, MSC unanimously agreed on its additional identification as an SVHC because of its Endocrine Disrupting properties which cause probable serious effects to human health which give rise to an equivalent level of concern to Carcinogenic, Mutagenic, Toxic to Reproduction (CMRs category 1A or 1B) substances.

From: <https://www.echa.europa.eu/-/msc-unanimously-agrees-that-bisphenol-a-is-an-endocrine-disruptor>

• ECHA: Titanium Dioxide Suspected of Causing Cancer

9 June 2017: Titanium Dioxide is **proposed** to be classified as suspected of causing cancer **when inhaled**.

ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) assessed the carcinogenic potential of Titanium Dioxide against the criteria in the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation and, having considered the available scientific data, concluded that it meets the criteria to be classified as Suspected of Causing Cancer (Category 2, through the Inhalation Route).

The RAC committee also concluded that there was insufficient evidence to classify Titanium Dioxide in the more severe category for carcinogenicity (category 1B) as was originally proposed by the dossier submitter, France.

Following adoption, the opinion will go through a normal editorial check before it is sent to the European Commission for final decision making.

From: <https://www.echa.europa.eu/-/titanium-dioxide-proposed-to-be-classified-as-suspected-of-causing-cancer-when-inhaled>

• ECHA: EU Observatory for Nanomaterials Launched

14 June 2017: ECHA publishes a new website that gives citizens, workers and professionals access to information on nanomaterials on the EU market in 23 languages. It is the first phase of the European Union Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON).

The potential hazards and risks resulting from the use of Nanomaterials have to be assessed case-by-case as for any other chemical. However, more safety information is still needed for many of the most commonly used Nanomaterials. As for all substances under REACH, the burden of proof is on the industry putting Nanomaterials on the market as a substance, part of a mixture or an article.

[EU Observatory for Nanomaterials \(EUON\)](#) (ECHA website)

Whether you are developing policies in the area, a consumer or representing industry or a green NGO, the information on European Union Observatory for Nanomaterials (EUON) offers interesting reading about the safety, innovation, research and uses of nanomaterials.

From: <https://www.echa.europa.eu/-/eu-observatory-for-nanomaterials-launched>

• Updates to NZ Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

The NZIoC is updated regularly with new chemicals that have been notified and verified.

[Recent Updates to the NZIoC \(June 2017\)](#) (excel, 74kb)

There are 52 new listings and 7 changed listings

You can register via the [Interested Parties' List](#) to receive an email when there is an update to the inventory.

From: <http://www.epa.govt.nz/hazardous-substances/approvals/group-standards/Pages/NZIoC.aspx>

Chemical Management

• GHS 7th Revised Edition: available to download

15 August 2017: [GHS 7th revised edition](#) (22 Mb, 534 page pdf) or can be downloaded a Parts 1 to 4 and Annexes 1 to 10.

From the Forward - Item 8:

At its eighth session (9 December 2016), the Committee adopted a set of amendments to the sixth revised edition of the GHS which include, inter alia, revised criteria for categorisation of flammable gases within Category 1; miscellaneous amendments intended to clarify the definitions of some health hazard classes; additional guidance to extend the coverage of section 14 of the Safety Data Sheets to all bulk cargoes transported under instruments of the International Maritime Organisation (IMO), regardless of their physical state; revised and further rationalized precautionary statements in Annex 3; and a new example in Annex 7 addressing labelling of small packagings with fold-out labels. The seventh revised edition of the GHS takes account of these amendments which were circulated as document ST/SG/AC.10/44/Add.3.

From: http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev_07/07files_e0.html#c61353

Hardcopy ISBN 9789211171310 US\$135 + Post US\$55.60:
<https://shop.un.org/books/global-harmon-syst-class-7-60408>

• Potential Development: Global GHS Classification List

ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2017/1 - ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2017/7 - (United States) *Assessing the potential development of a global list of chemicals classified in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.* [docx file](#) [pdf file](#) (6 April 2017 – 9 pages)

As GHS has been implemented around the world, a number of competent authorities have adopted mandatory or permissive lists of chemical classifications in order to facilitate compliance. However, it has been noted that the classifications on these lists do not necessarily agree, which leads to differing hazard communication. In addition, many countries/regions lack a classification list. These considerations have prompted the Sub-Committee of Experts on the GHS (GHS Sub-Committee) to explore the possibility of developing a global list of GHS classifications for chemicals, which could provide guidance to countries/regions lacking a classification list, help to standardize classifications worldwide, and conserve resources by avoiding duplicative classification work.

The GHS Sub-Committee has not yet decided to develop a global classification list, and has not adopted the classifications arrived at through the OECD process. Instead, the GHS Sub-Committee is currently following up on concerns raised during the pilot process and is considering the next steps it should take as it explores the potential of developing a global classification list. The correspondence group has compiled a comparison of existing classifications in the European Union (ECHA's Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) opinions) and Japan and will prepare a list of common classifications based on this comparison.

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c42017.html

• IUCLID Cloud Launched – for Smaller Companies

1 Aug 2017: The cloud version of the chemical data management tool IUCLID is now available for Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Consultants helping SMEs with their registrations are welcome to subscribe too.

Subscribers to IUCLID Cloud for SMEs, will longer have to install IUCLID locally on their computer, but will have direct access to the latest version in their web browser – anytime, anywhere. The service comes with up to 1 GB of data storage, fully managed backups and dedicated helpdesk support, at no charge.

Consultants helping SMEs with their registrations are encouraged to use the cloud service so that their clients can easily access their data in the cloud as well.

[Animation: John decides to use IUCLID Cloud Services](#)

From: www.echa.europa.eu/-/iuclid-cloud-launched-simpler-for-smaller-companies

Editor: IUCLID will also be relevant for companies in Australia to maintain their properties / safe use / toxicological / ecotoxicological / exposure information for the future Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme.

The ECHA-NICNAS 2017-18 Rolling Work Plan refers to an IUCLID plugin to NICNAS which will mean IUCLID will eventually be usable in Australia for our future AICIS:

https://www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0017/5250/5/NICNAS-ECHA-201718-rolling-work-plan.pdf (1 page pdf)

• ECHA Guidance on Substances in Articles Updated

28 June 2017: The updated ECHA **Guidance on Requirements for Substances in Articles**. gives more clarity on the communication and notification obligations of companies when Substances of Very High Concern are contained in Articles.

https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/23036412/articles_en.pdf/cc2e3f93-8391-4944-88e4-efed5fb5112c (109p pdf)

From: <https://www.echa.europa.eu/-/guidance-on-substances-of-very-high-concern-in-articles-updated>

Editor: This is relevant to Australian businesses who want to export into the EU.

• NZ: New Hazardous Substances Regulations

On 1 December 2017 the NZ Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations will come into force.

Find out more about these Regulations on NZ Worksafe [Hazardous Substances Regulations web pages](#).

[Access the 26 June 2017 Regs](#) on the NZ Legislation website. (The 26 June 2017 Regs are also available as [580 page pdf](#)).

[Subscribe for Updates](#) to receive e-newsletters about the NZ H&S at Work (Haz Subs) Regulations.

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/worksafe/information-guidance/guidance-by-industry/hsno

• Changes to Managing NZ Hazardous Substances

By 1 Dec 2017 NZ EPA will have 10 EPA notices in force:

[Hazardous Substances \(Minimum Degrees of Hazard\) Notice 2017 \(27 July 2017 – 22 pages\) - in force 1 Dec 2017](#)

[Hazardous Substances \(Classification\) Notice 2017 \(27 July 2017 – 54 pages\) - in force 1 Dec 2017](#)

Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017 – when completed in force 1 Dec 2017

[Hazardous Substances \(Packaging\) Notice 2017 \(27 July 2017 – 20 pages\) - in force 1 Dec 2017](#)

[Hazardous Substances \(Safety Data Sheets\) Notice 2017 \(27 July 2017 – 25 pages\) - in force 1 Dec 2017](#)

Editor: The Code of Practice for SDSs by Responsible Care New Zealand (RCNZ) is not referenced in this Notice.

[Hazardous Substances \(Forms and Information\) Notice 2017 \(27 July 2017 – 8 pages\) - in force 1 Dec 2017](#)

[Hazardous Substances \(Disposal\) Notice 2017 \(27 July 2017 – 11 pages\) - in force 1 Dec 2017](#)

Hazardous Substances (Hazardous Property Controls) Notice 2017 - not in force until 1 Dec 2017

[Hazardous Substances \(Importers and Manufacturers Information\) Amendment Notice 2017 \(27 July 2017 – 6 page – the Amendment under this Notice is in force 1 Dec 2017\)](#)

The requirement is to provide certain information to the New Zealand Customs Service when uplifting certain explosive substances (Class 1 substances). *The requirement is an existing one* that is being moved from the *Hazardous Substances (Tracking) Regulations 2001* into this Notice.

- note that the [Haz. Substances \(Importer & Manufacturer\) Notice 2015](#) (15 Oct 2015 – 9 pages) is currently **in force**
[Hazardous Substances \(Enforcement Officer Qualifications\) Notice 2015](#) (15 Oct 2015 - 6 pages) - currently **in force**.

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

• Proposed Rules: Haz Substances on Vessels/Aircraft

21 June 2017 (Submissions Closed 20 July 2017):

Proposed Regulation of Hazardous Substances on-board Foreign Flagged Vessels and Foreign Crewed Aircraft post December 2017, Regulation of Hazardous Substances on-board Foreign Flagged Vessels and Foreign Crewed Aircraft from 1 Dec 2017.

The consultation paper proposes that the NZ EPA continues to regulate:

- unapproved hazardous substances on board any New Zealand or Foreign-Owned ship or aircraft
- approved explosives on board Foreign-Flagged ships.

It also proposes that:

- If the unapproved hazardous substance or approved explosive is removed from the vessel (or aircraft), it will be necessary to comply with the Health and Safety at Work Act
- NZ flagged ships or aircraft transporting approved explosives need to comply with the NZ H&S at Work Act.

[21 June 2017 Consultation Document \[19 page doc file\]](#)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Regulation-of-Hazardous-Substances-on-board-Foreign-Flagged-Vessels-and-Foreign-Crewed-Aircraft.aspx

• The NZ EPA's new Roles from Dec 2017

NZ EPA, from 1 Dec 2017 will have a new enforcement responsibility to make sure importers and manufacturers of hazardous substances:

- have a HSNO approval for each of their substances
- have the right label, packaging and safety data sheets for their hazardous substances
- comply with the rules about allowable limits of certain hazardous substances within products
- comply with the bans on persistent organic pollutants.

Most of the rules will be set under NZ EPA Notices, which are a new way to set rules under HSNO.

From 1 Dec 2017 the NZ EPA will no longer set rules that protect those who use, handle, store or manufacture hazardous substances at work. These rules are being moved into the NZ Health and Safety at Work Act implemented by WorkSafe New Zealand.

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

• Placarding Hazardous Chemicals Bulk Containers

23 May 2017: Safe Work Australia - Placarding Requirements for Hazardous Chemicals in Bulk Containers.

When hazardous chemicals require a bulk storage placard they do not need a label.

Dr Paul Taylor, Director of Chemicals at Safe Work Australia, said that this will reduce costs to businesses because warning information does not need to be duplicated for chemicals stored in bulk.

“Correctly labelling hazardous chemicals stored in bulk is an important aspect to managing their risks.

“Businesses that use hazardous chemicals must check that they are correctly labelled in accordance with the WHS Regulations, and if they’re unsure they should speak to their WHS Regulator,” Dr Taylor said.

Safe Work Australia Members agreed to amend the model WHS Regulations in March 2017. These amendments (as below) are currently being progressed to allow them to be implemented in each jurisdiction.

- if a bulk container needs a placard it does not need a label
- a bulk container has a capacity that exceeds 500 L or 500 kg

This exemption does not apply to Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs).

- businesses that placard IBCs containing Hazardous Chemicals must ensure they meet workplace labelling reqts.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/news-and-events/news/placarding-requirements-hazardous-chemicals-bulk-containers and

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/labelling#hazardous-chemical-label-not-required

Note: The “Bulk” term used above does not include Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs). IBCs containing Hazardous Chemicals are clearly required to have GHS Hazardous Chemicals labelling. Under the Dangerous Goods Section in this newsletter see the discussion on how do we fit the Hazardous Chemicals information onto an IBC containing Dangerous Goods in Australia.

Editor’s Comment: The issue of GHS labelling of bulk containers near the connection or sampling points was discussed at our recent August DGAG meeting in Melbourne. I was agreed that regardless of what is the regulations businesses have an obligation to provide appropriate GHS label information near the connection or sampling points for bulk tanks as this is location where exposure to the hazardous chemical is reasonably possible.

There is an interesting comparison in the 26 June 2017 NZ Hazardous Substances Regs (580 page pdf) which have:

2.4 Alternative Labelling for Stationary Tanks, Process Containers, and Transportable Containers

(1) A PCBU with management or control of a workplace must ensure that there is, on or near a stationary tank or a process container with a hazardous substance inside it, a label that includes—

(a) the product name or chemical name; and (b) a hazard pictogram and hazard statement consistent with the correct classification of the substance; and ...

(2) A PCBU with management or control of a workplace must ensure that there is at all times available to people near a tank wagon or a transportable container with a hazardous substance inside it, information that complies

with those of the following requirements that apply in the circumstances: (a) Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005; (b) Part 24A of the Maritime Rules (carriage of cargoes—dangerous goods); (c) Part 92 of the Civil Aviation Rules (carriage of Dangerous Goods).

• WA: Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation & Safety

On 1 July 2017, the WA Depts of Commerce, and Mines and Petroleum, combined to form the new WA Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety.

This new WA Department has three key business groups – Resources, Titles and Compliance; Safety; and Industry Regulation and Consumer Protection.

The industry promotion and innovation functions administered by the Industry Development division of the former WA Dept of Commerce have been transferred to the WA Dept of Jobs, Tourism, Science and Innovation.

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/node/7404/

• Development of a WA Work Health & Safety Bill

12 July 2017: On Wednesday 12 July 2017 the WA Government announced the [development of a modernised Work Health and Safety Bill](#) for Western Australia which is based on the national Work Health and Safety Act. This Bill will replace three acts, the *Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984*, *Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994*; and *Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety Levies Act 2011*.

The Bill will be supported by a number of industry specific regulations to suit the State’s unique conditions, enabling the resources sector to continue to use a risk-based approach.

Petroleum and major hazard facility industries will continue to operate under a safety case approach.

The State Government’s contemporary, single Act approach has been adopted following collaboration between the former WA Departments of Commerce and Mines and Petroleum (now the Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety).

The development of the WA Bill will involve extensive consultation with stakeholders and the community, prior to expected introduction to State Parliament in **mid-2019**.

[A Ministerial Advisory Panel on Work Health and Safety Reform](#) is being formed to advise on the development of a single harmonised and amalgamated WHS Act, covering general industry and the resources sector in Western Australia (WA).

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/development-modernised-work-health-and-safety-bill and

www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2017/07/New-Work-Health-and-Safety-Bill-to-protect-workers-.aspx

• Victorian OH&S Regs: Summary of Changes

On 18 June 2017, Victoria’s new Occupational Health and Safety Regulations 2017 (OHS Regs 2017) came into effect replacing the 2007 version. The Summary of Changes pdf information sheet outlines the key changes made to the Vic OHS Regulations. *I’ve listed the Parts related to chemicals.*

Part 4.1 - Hazardous Substances (page 5-6)

Part 4.2 - Scheduled Carcinogenic Substances (page 6)

Part 4.3 - Asbestos (page 6-8)

Part 4.4 - Lead (page 8)

Part 5.2 - Major Hazard Facilities (page 9-10)

www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0011/207659/ISBN-OHS-regulations-summary-of-changes-2017-07.pdf
(12 page pdf)

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

Editor: Note the term used in Victoria is still Hazardous Substances as the Vic OH&S Regs only refer to Health Effect GHS Hazardous Chemicals.

• Guide to the Vic OH&S Regulations 2017

1 June 2017: A [Guide for Duty Holders](#) (125 page pdf) to understand how their duties may have changed under the Vic **OHS Regulations 2017** and identify specific areas that apply to them.

From: <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/search?query=Guide+to+new+OHS+regulations&collection=worksafe-vic-gov-au-rebrand>

• Vic Guide: Managing Chemicals in the Workplace

A [Guide to help Employers](#) (45 page pdf) manage chemicals safely and to **comply with the relevant aspects of the Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Regulations and the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations.**

From: <https://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/search?query=Guide+to+new+OHS+regulations&collection=worksafe-vic-gov-au-rebrand>

• Discontinued Alert: RMIT's 3 day Safety in Labs

DISCONTINUED ALERT: RMIT's 3 day Safety in Labs (AS/NZS 2243) & Lab Design & Construction (AS 2982) Course has (at this time) been discontinued by RMIT's School of Science.

This 3 day course was the only lab safety course in Australia that covered all sections of AS/NZS 2243.

All enquiries regarding the ongoing status / activation of this course should be directed to:
Professor Russell.Crawford@rmit.edu.au,
Executive Dean, School of Science RMIT.

Editor: Please alert any Secondary School Principals that you know, that they need to act quickly IF they want this course for training their staff.

• Reminder: Antibiotic Notifications & Applications

Notification of Antibiotic Imports Return:

For companies that import Antibiotics into Australia this is a reminder that you should have submitted your Notification of Antibiotics imported under each Permit by the 31 July 2013. The Drug Control Section, Office of Drug Control, Federal Dept of Health does not alert businesses to do this.

Notific'n Form: <https://www.odc.gov.au/application-forms#na>
[Notification of Antibiotic Imports \(previously Antibiotic return - Form F\)](#) (2 page docx)

[Guidance for completing the Notification of antibiotic imports \(previously Antibiotic - Form F\)](#) (5 page pdf 26 July 2017)

Application for Permission to Import Antibiotics

Substances controlled under [Regulation 5A](#) of the [Customs \(Prohibited Imports\) Regulations 1956](#).

Antibiotics require a [Permit](#) for each import of each drug, (each financial year). A Licence is not required to import Antibiotic drugs.

Editor: Please also be aware that the Dept's definition of "Antibiotics" also includes Food Additives 234 Nisin & 235 Natamycin (also called Pimaricin), where neither are Scheduled by the SUSMP as Antibiotics.

Import Form: <https://www.odc.gov.au/application-forms#ia>

[Application for Permission to Import Antibiotics](#) (2 page docx)

[Guidance for Completing Applications for a Permit to Import Antibiotics](#) (6 page pdf 26 July 2017)

Note: Permits are not granted to individuals for the purpose of obtaining medications for personal use. If you are an individual wanting to access medications that are prohibited imports you should consult your doctor and refer to the [Special Access Scheme](#) on the TGA website.

Email: DCS@health.gov.au

From: <https://www.odc.gov.au/publications/guidance-notification-antibiotics-import>

• Safe Work Australia: 6 Hazardous Chemicals Videos

[Are You GHS Ready?](#) (2016, 3m28s)

[Dangers of Diesel Exhaust Fumes for Business](#) (2015, 21m)

[Working Safely with Chemicals](#) (2015, 7m21s)

[How Safety Drives Innovation & Productivity](#) (2014, 11m31s)

[Safety Leadership in the Chemical Industry](#) (2014, 12m50s)

[Workplace Exposure Standards and How to Use Them](#) (2016, 19m17s)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/playlists/hazardous-chemicals

• Safety Std for Decorative Alcohol Fuelled Devices

The mandatory standard, [Consumer Goods \(Decorative Alcohol Fuelled Devices\) Safety Standard 2017](#) (Federal Register of Legislation link), came into effect on 15 July 2017.

Legislative Instrument (9p); Explanatory Statement (62p), from: www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2017L00909/Download

The mandatory standard replaces the national interim ban on certain decorative alcohol fuelled devices. The interim ban commenced on 17 March 2017 and ended on 14 July 2017.

The purpose of the mandatory standard is to prevent or reduce the risk of injury to consumers from uncontrolled fires associated with decorative alcohol fuelled devices.

Since 2010, there have been at least 113 reported incidents in Australia involving decorative alcohol fuelled devices. These incidents have resulted in 105 injuries and 36 house fires.

The mandatory standard includes a transitional provision where suppliers have the option of complying with the specifications in the national interim ban from 15 July 2017 to 14 October 2017. From 15 October 2017 suppliers must comply with the mandatory standard.

The mandatory safety standard differs from the national interim ban in that the standard:

- deletes the 4.5 kilowatts test;
- includes the stability test set out in the European standard;

- requires all devices to be supplied with a flame arrester (or a fuel pump); and
- varies the warnings to also refer to deaths.

From: <https://www.productsafety.gov.au/standards/decorative-alcohol-fuelled-devices> and <https://www.productsafety.gov.au/news/safety-standard-for-ethanol-burners>

• Victoria: Precursor Chemicals Regulations 2017

Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Chemicals) Regulations 2017. [Pdf file](#). [Docx file](#). These Regulations come into operation on 21 July 2017.

Editor: The Precursor Chemicals in this Regulation represent the updated range of chemicals that Australian Authorities require to be managed. All businesses and persons selling or providing chemicals need to check this Regulation.

Available from <http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/>
Select Statutory Rule in 2017 and select the above Title.

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Jun-Aug 2017

15 June 2017: **1/** Webinar (28 June 2017) updated efforts to align HazCom regulations in the USA and Canada. View an updated work plan to address workplace chemicals on the [USA-Canada Regulatory Cooperation Council](#) website.

2/ New USA OSHA [factsheet](#) (3 page pdf) explains hazards associated with shipyard spray painting.

3 July 2017: **1/** [Proposed USA OSHA Rule](#) modifies Beryllium standards for construction and shipyards sectors. Note: the general industry standard remains unaffected by the proposal. The [Proposal](#) provides a new opportunity to comment on the rule for all interested stakeholders (until 28 Aug 2017). **2/** New USA [OSHA Fact sheet](#) (3 page pdf) explains requirements to protect residential construction workers from confined space hazards (e.g. attics, basements, and crawl spaces).

18 July 2017: **1/** California OSHA cites explosives manufacture after worker suffers serious injuries in explosion. For more information, read the [19 June 2017 DIR news release](#) (2 page pdf). **2/** New USA [OSHA Small Entity Compliance Guide](#) (61 page pdf) will help small businesses comply with USA OSHA's respirable crystalline silica rule for general industry and maritime

15 Aug 2017: **1/** The [DJ Basin Safety Council](#) renewed a [four-year agreement](#) to address safety and health hazards in the upstream oil and gas industry, including hydrocarbon exposures, fires/explosions, falls, struck-by, and transportation/driving. **2/** New Jersey Aluminium manufacturer with history of safety violations receives USA\$1.9M in penalties. During its 2017 inspection, USA OSHA inspectors learned that two employees were hospitalized as a result of separate [workplace incidents](#). The first incident occurred when employees entered a tank to drain residual sludge containing Dehydrated Sodium Hydroxide, Aluminium Oxide and Decomposed Metal. After reporting to their supervisors that they were experiencing chemical burns to their skin and attempting to wash off the chemicals, employees were directed to re-enter the tank, where they suffered further chemical injuries, resulting in the hospitalization of one employee. **3/** USA OSHA Publications are easier to find with [revised webpage](#) which is now formatted for all devices and platforms.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Federal Parliament and the NICNAS Reforms

Editor: The Reforms for bringing in new Industrial Chemicals into Australia are expected to go through in the Federal Parliament Spring Session, in September or October.

I expect the early reforms for bringing in Polymers of Low Concern to be in place by the 1st November 2017 under our current legislation, and the new ACT & Regs reforms to be activated on 1st Sept 2018 (which is the NICNAS New Year), considering the delay to get them passed this year, plus there is a lot of support documents that still need to be prepared and agreed on.

I am still concerned the real ongoing yearly maintenance costs to yearly fully sign off on chemical reports are not known, and that Australia is not being pragmatic, and should be more closely aligning with the New Zealand approach.

I attended the Senate Public Hearing on Wed 26th July 2017 and had the opportunity to personally mention to Senator Murray Watt the importance of and the minimal cost for tracking the actual Exempted Chemicals & their CAS No.s, against each introducer, which could mean significant cost savings for annual reporting for these introducers, IF NICNAS's database tracks and alerts changes in hazards for their Exempted Chemicals rather than doing this themselves.

See also: http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Community_Affairs/IndustrialChemicals

• Submissions Received by the Senate Committee

An extended timeframe beyond the initial 7 day timeframe has now been allowed, there are now 16 Submissions received by the Senate Community Affairs Committee on the proposed Industrial Chemicals Bills.

Haztech Environmental ([pdf 25 kb](#))

Australian Council of Trade Unions ([pdf 243 kb](#))

CropLife Australia ([pdf 329 kb](#))

Public Health Association of Australia ([pdf 784 kb](#))

Victorian Trades Hall Council ([pdf 59 kb](#))

Cancer Council Australia ([pdf 272 kb](#))

Accord ([pdf 6356 kb](#))

Australian Manufacturing Workers' Union ([pdf 417 kb](#))

Dow Chemical (Australia) Pty Ltd ([pdf 224 kb](#))

Chemistry Australia ([pdf 257 kb](#))

Cosmetics New Zealand ([pdf 161 KB](#))

ShireBiz ([pdf 87 kb](#)) Attachment (Nov 2006) ([pdf 1806 kb](#))

Additional Submissions since:

National Toxics Network ([pdf 326 kb](#))

Department of Health ([pdf 429 kb](#))

Be Cruelty-Free Australia ([pdf 1282 kb](#))

RSPCA ([pdf 166 kb](#))

The submissions can be accessed at:

www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Community_Affairs/IndustrialChemicals/Submissions

• Senate C'tee Industrial Chem Bill 2017 Hearing

The Senate Community Affairs Legislation Committee's inquiry into the Industrial Chemicals Bill 2017 and related Bills, tabled its report of the inquiry in the Senate on 8 August 2017.

The Senate Committee's Report can be accessed on the committee's website via the following general web link:

http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Community_Affairs/IndustrialChemicals

The [Report](#) (40 page pdf) on the Industrial Chemicals Bill 2017 and related bills, tabled 8 August 2017 is available at:

http://www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Community_Affairs/IndustrialChemicals/Report

It includes [Labor Senators' Additional Comments](#) and the [Dissenting Report by the Australian Greens](#)

Editor's Comment: The importance of NICNAS knowing all the exempted chemicals CAS No.s so they could have their NICNAS computer track these via their access to key world chemical hazard databases, and then alert industry to any hazard category changes was not clearly understood by the Committee. By alerting NICNAS to chemical & CAS No. and having new Industrial Chemicals Authority paid to track these chemicals for additional hazards, would mean lower ongoing annual costs to businesses for not having to individually do this. This also helps create a more level playing field for all businesses introducing the same chemical, but making different classification decisions for the same scenarios with different resource levels.

We have to get the message through that it is the adding up of the quantities of ingredients, many times across multiple formulations, that creates the current high cost of the No Unreasonable Risk <100kg Exemptions annual reporting.

Providing just the Chemical Name, and the CAS No. each year (with no quantity required), by each business for the Exempted Chemicals, will enable a low cost, highly beneficial tracking of Exempted chemicals that benefits both industry the community.

Please contact your Federal Parliament members & alert them to this issue, so that the Act / Regs includes low cost tracking.

• IMAP Tranche 21 Assessment for Comment

30 June 2017: Please review and comment on these Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) outcomes. Public Comment closes 1 Sept 2017.

102 Chemicals with Tier II Health Assessments at:
https://www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0014/40820/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-30-Jun-2017V2.xlsx

- 88 HCIS Classifications are proposed to be amended:

e.g. CAS 75-05-8 Acetonitrile; CAS 78-87-5 Propane, 1,2-Dichloro-; Fatty Amines, Di (Long Chain) Alkyl (11 off); Medium and Long Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (7 off); Nonylphenols (14 off); Octylphenols (5 off); Pulegone and Related Substances (13 off); Salts of Boric Acid (2 off); Soluble Manganese Compounds (12 off); None of the weblinks worked!

- 7 Chemicals are proposed for the SUSMP:

CAS 97-53-0 Phenol, 2-methoxy-4-(2-propenyl)-
 CAS 2871-01-4 Ethanol, 2-[(4-Amino-2-Nitrophenyl) Amino]- & CAS 24905-87-1 Ethanol, 2-[(4-Amino-3-Nitrophenyl) Amino]- "(HC Red 3 and HC Red 7)"

CAS 12007-57-7 Ammonium Boron Hydroxide Oxide ((NH₄)B₄(OH)₆) & CAS 12007-58-8 Ammonium Boron Oxide ((NH₄)₂B₄O₇) "(Salts of Boric Acid)"

Editor: No IMAP draft results were available for the CAS weblinks in the Excel spreadsheet!

- Tier II Health Assessments recommended for Tier III assessment (6 yes + 1 maybe).

CAS 51-78-5 Phenol, 4-Amino-, Hydrochloride
 CAS 100-01-6 Benzenamine, 4-Nitro-
 CAS 121-66-4 2-Thiazolamine, 5-Nitro-
 CAS 137-09-7 Phenol, 2,4-Diamino-, Dihydrochloride
 CAS 95-51-2 Benzenamine, 2-Chloro-
 CAS 137-04-2 Benzenamine, 2-Chloro-, Hydrochloride
 CAS 12174-11-7 Palygorskite (is the 1 maybe)

- Only 11 Chemicals had No HH Recommendations.

No Chemicals assessed at a Tier III Health Assessment:

22 Chemicals with Tier II Environment Assessments at:
https://www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0017/40823/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-updated-30-Jun-2017.xlsx. There are two chemical groups evaluated.

[Phenolic Benzotriazoles](#) Covers CAS No.s 2440-22-4, 3147-76-0, 3846-71-7, 3896-11-5, 3864-99-1, 25973-55-1, 3147-75-9, 36437-37-3, 70321-86-7.

2440-22-4: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Others: May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

[Water Soluble Cadmium\(2+\) Salts](#) (13 CAS No.s) Very toxic to aquatic life. & Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

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

Editor: Tier I Human Health and Tier 1 Environmental information is not made available to anyone outside NICNAS, so no-one in industry or the community can properly review their Tier 1 determinations. IF new information changes the Tier 1 status how is this re-evaluated & then made available?

• AICS Trade Name Annex: Request for Info

See Clarified & Corrected Editor's Comments below:

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 Annex (TNA) section of the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

<https://www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/chemical-gazette/numbers/2017/no.-c-03,-07-march-2017/Request-for-information-about-products-in-the-Trade-Name-Annex-of-the-Australian-Inventory-of-Chemical-Substances>

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

Editor: The Trade Name Annexe came about because of 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.

Clarification: However, IF such an ingredient is found in 2017 or 2018, the physical and chemicals form in which such ingredients are on the list would need to be highly similar to a current formulation, and all would need Secondary Notification Conditions to apply for different forms to the original products.

Comment: In the June 2017 Chemical Gazette, Calcium Dichromate CAS 14307-33-6 was listed as being added to the AICS. This had a Limited Notification in May 2012, LTD/1594 which informed it was in PR-1422 A-2 Part A. HOWEVER this PR-1422 A-2 Part A product is listed in the above Excel Spreadsheet, so was already approved to be used in Australia!

Editor's Correction: The Secondary Notification Conditions DO apply, as the applicant has only notified the ingredient in its original encapsulated form in the PR-1422 A-2 Part A product.

• Chemical Gazettes (July 2017 & August 2017)

4 July 2017 Chemical Gazette:

Correction of chemical names on AICS. These changes are to correct typographical errors and use of inappropriate chemical names. The table also includes chemicals with names updated by the Chemical Abstracts Service. The corrections do not change the identity of the chemical substances themselves.

Editor: There are 16 entries that have been altered.

For example: Amended Name – Previous Name – CAS No

Boron Sodium Oxide (B₄Na₂O₇) - Boric Acid (H₂B₄O₇), Disodium Salt – CAS 1330-43-4; Borax (B₄Na₂O₇.10H₂O) - Borax (Na₂(B₄O₇).10H₂O) – CAS 1303-96-4; Polysiloxanes, di-Me, Me Hydrogen, Hydrogen-Terminated - Siloxanes and Silicones, Dimethyl, Methyl Hydrogen, Hydrogen Terminated – CAS 69013-23-6;

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/chemical-gazette

1 August 2017 Chemical Gazette:

Secondary Notification Assessment: Polysiloxanes, di-Me, 3-[3-[(3-Coco Amidopropyl) Dimethylammonio]-2-Hydroxy propoxy] Propyl Group-Terminated, Acetates (Salts) for public comment by 5.30pm 29th August 2017, AU EST.

NICNAS declared the Polymer required Secondary Notification in the July 2016 Chemical Gazette. The polymer required reassessment because: 1/ new data indicated that the short-chain form of CAS No 134737-05-6 (ABIL Quat 3270; number average molecular weight (NAMW) ~1670) is a Skin Sensitiser and has Environmental Toxicity, and 2/ the introduction volumes may have changed significantly since the polymer was first assessed.

* A copy of the Draft SN Report can be requested via: Phone: 1800 638 528 (Freecall) or email: TargetedAssessments.enquiries@nicnas.gov.au.

Queries: Dr Elaine Gutierrez, ph: 02 8577 8839

The Draft NICNAS SN Report evaluates the relevant new information and considers the impact on the potential: human health, & environmental risks, that may be associated with exposure to the notified polymer.

NICNAS is recommending to Safe Work Australia that the notified polymer be classified and labelled as:

1/ Skin Sensitiser (Cat. 1A): H317 - May cause an allergic skin reaction. 2/ Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Cat. 1): H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life. 3/ Chronic Aquatic Toxicity (Cat. 1): H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/chemical-gazette

• Dr Brian Richards Reappointed Director of NICNAS

10 Aug 2017: Federal Assistant Minister for Health, Dr David Gillespie, today announced Dr Richards' reappointment by the Australian Government.

"Dr Richards has significant clinical and scientific experience and I look forward to continuing to work with him to implement the government's reform agenda," Minister Gillespie said.

"Since 2012, he has effectively led NICNAS, representing the organisation both nationally and internationally, including on the OECD Chemicals Committee."

"Dr Richards will continue to steer NICNAS through the reform process currently under way."

"In June this year, I introduced legislation to reform chemicals regulation in Australia. It aims to reduce regulatory burden while continuing to protect the community and the environment from the effects of harmful industrial chemicals."

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/health-mediarel-yr2017-gillespie042.htm

• NICNAS Customs Broker Seminars (4), Nov 2017

NICNAS are holding free Customs Broker information sessions in 2017-18, providing a regulatory overview about our role in assessing industrial chemicals as well as protecting human health and the environment. NICNAS encourage all Licensed Brokers to attend.

Sydney	- 9 Nov 2017, 2pm to 3pm
Brisbane	- 16 Nov 2017, 9:30am to 10:30am
Perth	- 23 Nov 2017, 9:00am to 10:00am
Melbourne	- 29 Nov 2017, 2:00pm to 3:00pm

To attend, email the information to Outreach@nicnas.gov.au no later than 2 weeks before a session: Your Name; Choice of Broker Seminar Date; Number of Attendees.

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/nicnas-customs-broker-seminar>

• NICNAS Business Compliance Seminars (4), Nov 2017

These NICNAS Business Compliance Seminars are ideal for newly registered businesses or those unfamiliar with NICNAS. They are free and run for up to 3 hours.

Sydney - 9 Nov 2017, 9.30am to 12pm
 Brisbane - 16 Nov 2017, 1.00pm to 3:30am
 Perth - 23 Nov 2017, 12.30pm to 3:00pm
 Melbourne - 30 Nov 2017, 9.30am to 12pm
 Melbourne - 30 Nov 2017, 2:00pm to 3:00pm

Book Online at: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/media/componen ts/forms/compliance-seminar-booking-form>.

There is no email address you can book through.
 Information 1800 638 528 or +61 2 8577 8800

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

• Renew NICNAS Registrations by 31 August

If you are continuing to import and/or manufacture industrial chemicals you must renew your NICNAS registration by 31 August each year. If you renew after the 31 August deadline, you may be liable to pay a late renewal penalty—an additional 15% of the total registration fee.

Create an account on NICNAS Business Services to conveniently renew your registration online. *Editor: Since last year this will require a password reset to be emailed to you.* New registrants can sign up to NICNAS Business Services.

NICNAS phone 1800 638 528 or +61 2 8577 8800 and select option 1; email business.services@nicnas.gov.au.

From: <https://www.nicnas.gov.au/register-your-business/how-do-i-renew-my-registration>

• NICNAS Annual Reporting Module User Guide

Editor: Your NICNAS Annual Report of chemicals with Permits / Certificates / Exemptions needs to be done by Thursday 28th September 2017.

The NICNAS Annual Reporting Module allows you to submit your Annual Reporting obligations [online](#) and to view all data previously submitted.

There is a detailed range of tips about using the Module.

Further information: Email Annual.Reporting@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/notify-your-chemical/Annual-reporting/Annual-reporting-module-user-guide

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• Scheduling Delegate's FINAL Decisions: 29 June 17

29 June 2017: Final decisions and reasons for amending the SUSMP related to Scheduling Proposals initially referred to the March 2017 meeting of the Joint ACCS-ACMS#15

- [Summary of Delegate's Final Decisions](#)
- [2.1 N-\(Alkylamino\) Cyclohexylbenzamides \(Opioids\)](#)
New S9 entries
- [2.2 In Vitro Diagnostic and Analytical Preparations](#)
Current inclusion in App.A (General Exemptions) unchanged
- [2.3 Sodium \$\alpha\$ -Olefin Sulfonates](#) No Schedule entry be created for Sodium α -Olefin Sulfonate & Sodium Alkyl Sulfate.

From: www.tga.gov.au/book-page/2-summary-delegates-final-decisions-0

and the March 2017 meeting of the ACCS#19

- [Summary of Delegate's Final Decisions](#)
- [3.1 Ethyl Hexanediol](#) New S6 except $\leq 5\%$
S4 & S10 entries deleted
- [3.2 Climbazole](#) S5 & S6 entries amended for
leave-on hair, face & foot cosmetics at $\leq 0.5\%$
- [3.3 m-Aminophenol](#) New S6 entry except hair dye and
eyebrow/eyelash prep'ns of $\leq 1.2\%$ after mixing
- [3.4 2-Chloro-6-\(Ethylamino\)-4-Nitrophenol](#) New S6 entry
except non-oxidative hair dye prep'ns of $\leq 3\%$ after mixing
- [3.5 2,4-Diaminophenoxyethanol](#) S6 entry amended except
hair dye & eyebrow/eyelash prep'ns of $\leq 2\%$ after mixing
- [3.6 Isoeugenol](#) S6 entry amended except
in prep'ns intended for skin contact of $\leq 0.02\%$
- [3.7 Aureobasidium Pullulans \(strains DSM 14940 & DSM 14941\)](#) New Appendix B Entry
(Substances Considered Not to Require Control by Scheduling)

From: www.tga.gov.au/book-page/3-summary-delegates-final-decisions-0

Also: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-june-2017

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

• ARTG Medicine Information in Australia

14 June 2017: New MedSearch app from the Aust Govt Dept of Health, TGA became available. Once installed you can get immediate access to the information leaflets you previously had to ask for or web search for.

MedSearch™ is designed to help you find, view and save [Consumer Medicine Information \(CMI\)](#) & [Product Information \(PI\)](#) documents for registered prescription medicines included on the [Aust. Register of Therapeutic Goods](#).

MedSearch™ is available on [Google Play](#) & [Apple App Store](#)

Each time a PI or CMI is downloaded, the app will automatically access the most recent version, ensuring access to the most current information possible. The app will also undergo periodic updates to uphold and improve functionality.

Prior to the launch of the MedSearch™ app, patients were expected to consult the leaflets found within the packaging of some medicines, speak with their healthcare professional or search the TGA website for medicine information. By offering CMI and PI documents through a mobile application, users can access information on the safe and effective use of their medicine anywhere, any time and save the results for fast and simple future reference.

Info Sheet: www.tga.gov.au/sites/default/files/medsearch-media-pack.pdf (1 page pdf)

From: <https://www.tga.gov.au/medsearch-app>

And: <https://www.tga.gov.au/media-release/new-medsearch-app-now-available-download>

• TGA: Codeine Information Hub

24 July 2017: Changes to patient access for medicines containing codeine (in Australia). From 1 Feb 2018, medicines that contain low-dose Codeine will no longer be available without prescription in pharmacies.

Some Australians don't realise how much harm codeine can cause. Codeine is an Opioid drug closely related to Morphine and, like Morphine, is derived from Opium poppies. Codeine can cause opioid tolerance, dependence, addiction, poisoning and in high doses, death.

Research shows that current over-the-counter low-dose (<30 mg) Codeine-containing products offer little additional pain relief when compared to similar medicines without Codeine.

- [Consumer fact sheet: Codeine-containing medicines: Harms and changes to patient access](#)
- [Pharmacist fact sheet: Talking to your patients about the changes to codeine access](#)
- [Frequently asked questions about Codeine](#)

From: www.tga.gov.au/codeine-info-hub

Food Chemical Issues

• Allergen Labelling Poster

August 2017: Some foods & food ingredients or components can cause severe allergic reactions including Anaphylaxis.

A useful poster is available: [Download a copy \(418kB pdf\)](#). For a printed A2 version email Information@foodstandards.gov.au.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/foodallergies/Pages/Allergen-labelling.aspx

• beta-Glucan and Blood Cholesterol Health Claims

3 August 017FSANZ has completed a systematic review of the evidence for a relationship between oats, barley and beta-Glucan and Blood Cholesterol concentration.

The outcome of this systematic review was that a relationship between oats (and not barley) and Blood Cholesterol is substantiated.

FSANZ is calling for submissions to understand any stakeholder issues and implications for the Code that may arise from the outcomes of the systematic review.

- [Consultation paper](#) (15 page doc file)
- [Systematic review](#) (76 page doc file)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumer/labelling/nutrition/Pages/Consultation-about-beta-glucan-and-blood-cholesterol-health-claims.aspx

• A1130 – Triacylglycerol Lipase Processing Aid

7 July 2017: The purpose of this Application is to permit the use of triacylglycerol lipase from *Candida Cylindracea* as a processing aid in baking, dairy foods processing and fats and oils processing.

[Executive Summary](#) (4 page pdf)

Triacylglycerol lipase (EC 3.1.1.3, CAS number 9001-62-1) is an enzyme which hydrolyses lipids (triglycerides) into fatty acids and mono-, di-glycerides or finally glycerol. It is intended for use in baking, milk and dairy processing, and fats and oil processing. Triacylglycerol lipase is proposed for use as a processing aid in food productions at levels up to 0.082%.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1130-Triacylglycerol-Lipase-as-a-PA.aspx

• A1131 – Aqualysin 1 (Protease) Processing Aid

20 July 2017: The purpose of the Application is to permit the use of Aqualysin 1 sourced from *Bacillus subtilis* containing the Aqualysin 1 Gene from *Thermus Aquaticus* for use as a new Genetically Modified Enzyme as a processing aid in the manufacture of bakery products.

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

The enzyme preparation meets international purity specifications. *B. Subtilis* is not pathogenic nor toxigenic, and has a well-established history of use for production of enzymes used as food processing aids. Aqualysin 1 is in use as a food processing aid in France, Canada and the USA.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1131%20Aqualysin%201%20protease%20as%20a%20PA.aspx

• A1149 – Steviol Glycosides Add'n in Fruit Drinks

3 Aug 2017: The Application is to seek approval to amend Schedule 15 relating to Standard 1.3.1 of the AU & NZ Food Standards Code to include the addition of Steviol Glycosides in Fruit Drinks at a level of 200 mg/kg Steviol Equivalents.

[Executive Summary](#) (6 page pdf)

Currently, the AU & NZ Food Stds Code allows for Steviol Glycosides in fruit and vegetable juices and fruit and vegetable juice products to a level of 50 mg/kg, low joule fruit and vegetable juice products at 125 mg/kg and 200 mg/kg for water based flavoured drinks and formulated beverages.

This Application seeks to amend Schedule 15 to allow the addition of Steviol Glycosides in 14.1.2.2.1 Fruit Drink at a level of 200 mg/kg.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1149Addition-of-Steviol-Glycosides-in-Fruit-Drinks.aspx

• P1024 – Nutritive Substances & Novel Foods Regs

16 June 2017: The purpose of this Proposal is develop an alternative framework for the regulation of Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods in the Code. Comment closed on the 28 July 2017.

FSANZ is seeking to improve the regulation of Nutritive Substances and Novel Foods by making it clearer for food businesses to know which foods require approval before being sold.

[Call for Submissions – 16 June 2017 \(23p\) \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1024.aspx and www.foodstandards.gov.au/industry/novel/Pages/default.aspx

Comments (23) are available to be downloaded from the first web address above, BUT as they are in a "zip" file I regard it is too hazardous to include the "zip file" link in this newsletter.

Editor: Due to my interest in Esters of Amino Acids to deliver Amino Acids into our bodies (that aren't covered by FSANZ but have been in the Sports Supplements retail shop formulations for many years), a question that got my attention was:

"Do you consider other nutritive type substances (in addition to vitamins, minerals, electrolytes and L-Amino Acids) should always be subject to pre-market approval by FSANZ?"

Editor: So pre-market approval for new forms of L-Amino Acids is currently being ignored by the Sports Supplements industry, and neither FSANZ nor ASADA appear to be interested.

Are other forms of vitamins, minerals, and electrolytes (not allowed by FSANZ) also being ignored?

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• AgVet Legislation Amdt (Oper'l Efficiency) Bill 17

The proposed legislative changes would streamline industry reporting, support the Operational Efficiency of the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA), clarify ambiguities in the legislation and remove unnecessary and redundant provisions.

Comment closed on the 19 July 2017. 12 submissions are available to be read. Two interesting submissions are: Industry Consultant Mike Tichon from Competitive Advantage, and Industry Organisation Croplife Australia.

From: www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/ag-vet-chemicals/better-regulation-of-ag-vet-chemicals/streamlining/operational-efficiency-bill-2017

• Regulation of Glyphosate in Australia: Reiterated

3 August 2017: *Editor*: Information about Glyphosate which was already published earlier in 2017, is reiterated with no obvious changes. Previously published in March 2017.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27261>

• APVMA - 2 Aug 2017 Blog : Nanotechnology

By Phil Reeves, APVMA Chief Scientist. Excerpts are below.

In July 2015, the APVMA published a [comprehensive Report](#) on the regulatory considerations for Nanotechnologies for pesticides and veterinary medicines.

The particular interest to the APVMA is that the technology paves the way for novel applications, devices and systems in agriculture and animal husbandry. The APVMA therefore decided its Nanotechnology Report should not provide formal guidelines since the field is advancing so rapidly they would likely be obsolete soon after their publication. Instead, their Report will be used to provide information for stakeholders as they develop their products.

There are some AgVet products that use Nanotechnology being developed for the Australian market. The APVMA expects that the companies involved will apply to have those products registered with the APVMA in the coming years. The APVMA also know there are several nanotechnology AgVet products available in markets overseas.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27201>

[Nanotechnologies for Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines: Regulatory Considerations, Final Report July 2015. Republished 27 July 2017, ISBN electronic: 978-1-922188-89-2, 250 page pdf.](#)

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/our-science/14591/publications/27241>

Editor: The report was originally published 6 July 2015, when the APVMA originally expected to use the Report to finalise the regulatory approach for nanotechnology products. 6 July 2015 webpage: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/15631>

• AgVet Active Constituent Data Annual Reporting

In July 2016 the APVMA resumed the collection of data on amounts of active constituents imported, manufactured and exported each financial year. Please be aware that this process is a different requirement to the [declaration of leviable values](#).

Under section 69E of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Administration) Act 1992*, all holders of Approvals

and Registrations must report (yearly by the end of September) the amount of Active imported, manufactured or exported (alone or in registered formulated chemical products) on a yearly basis and retain records of this information for 6 years. The APVMA collects this information to provide to the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources.

Please use the APVMA [Online Reporting System](#).

Reporting is not required:

- where the import, export or manufacture of actives, were conducted by a third party on your behalf
- for active constituents that are not considered for use in the manufacture of agvet chemical products (e.g. industrial chemicals or use in human pharmaceuticals)
- where over the course of the year 3 kg or less (in total) of each active constituent is imported, manufactured or exported for use in veterinary chemical products

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/18326>

• New Policy: AgVet Chemicals Recall Notification

29 June 2019: The APVMA have changed their stance on recall notification and will now publish information about voluntary and compulsory recalls of AgVet chemical products on the [APVMA Recalls](#) website.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27196> (Reg Update 254)

• Updated Std for Dimethoate Active Constituent

28 June 2017: New Description: the material shall consist of dimethoate together with related manufacturing impurities and shall be a white solid, having a Mercaptanic odour, free from visible extraneous matter and added modifying agents.

'Impurities' are now:

O,O,S-Trimethyl Phosphorodithioate:	5g/kg max—no change
ADD Omethoate (CAS No. 1113-02-6):	2 g/kg max
ADD Isodimethoate (CAS No. 3344-11-4):	3 g/kg max
ADD Water (CAS No. 7732-18-5):	2 g/kg max.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/2996>

• APVMA Active: BLAD Polypeptide as a Fungicide

New active constituent, BLAD manufacturing concentrate, for use as a fungicide in agricultural products.

Description: BLAD Polypeptide (Banda De Lupinus Albus Doce, a 20 kDa Polypeptide of β -Conglutin, which is a seed storage Protein found in germinated sweet Lupin seeds); CAS: 1219521-95-5; Amino Acid Sequence (the 175 Amino Acids sequence is shown in the Gazette); Formula: $C_{909}H_{1414}N_{266}O_{271}$; MW: 20408.95 Daltons; Mode of Action: Binds to Glycoproteins and Chitin on the cell membranes of targeted Fungal Cells, leading to blockage of cell pores. Level: 200 g/kg min'm + Lupanine 0.1 g/kg max'm.

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of BLAD manufacturing concentrate would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

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, 27 June 2017, p21-22*
<https://apvma.gov.au/node/27126>

• APVMA Active: Direct Red 254

New active constituent, Direct Red 254, for use in tank mixes with Herbicides to assist in their application by identifying areas that have already been sprayed. The active is proposed for non-crop uses only.

Name: Disodium 7-Amino-4-Hydroxy-3-((4-[[4-Sulfonato phenyl] Diazenyl] Phenyl) Diazenyl) Naphthalene-2-Sulfonate; CAS: 101380-00-1; Formula: C₂₂H₁₅N₅Na₂O₇S₂; MW: 571.49; Chemical Family: Sulfonated Diazo Dye; Level: 950 g/kg.

The Scheduling Delegate has determined that Direct Red 254 be included in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP, with a cut-off to Schedule 5 for formulations containing 30% or less of Direct Red 254. This was implemented on 1 February 2017.

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation & use of Direct Red 254 would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

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, 25 July 2017, p16-17
<https://apvma.gov.au/node/27221>

• APVMA Active: Cedarwood Oil

New active constituent, Cedarwood Oil, for use in personal insect repellent products.

Botanical Name: Essential Oil of the wood of *Juniperus spp.*, particularly *J. Virginiana*, *J. Ashei*, or *J. Deppeana*, or, less commonly, *Cedrus spp.*, particularly *C. Deodara* or *C. Atlantica*; Chemical Composition: Depending on the species of tree, & as a result of natural variability between sources, Cedarwood Oil contains a mixture of Sesquiterpene Compounds such as Cedrol, Alpha- & Beta-Cedrene, & Thujopsene in varying proportions; CAS: 8000-27-9; Min'm Purity: Must be of a suitable standard for use in cosmetic &/or personal care preparations; Mode of Action: Insect repellent.

Cedarwood Oil is an Essential Oil extracted (usually by steam distillation) from the wood of trees commonly known as Cedars. It has applications as a fragrance in aromatherapy oils, personal care products such as liquid hand soaps and colognes, and as an ingredient in polishes for wooden furniture and floors.

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of Cedarwood Oil would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

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, 8 August 2017, p14-15
<https://apvma.gov.au/node/27286>

• APVMA: Accensi Fined - Contaminated Herbicides

8 Aug 2017: The APVMA has fined Accensi Pty Ltd \$100,000 for the supply of herbicides found to contain additional chemical actives other than those listed in the registered formulation. This covered 4 infringement notices.

The APVMA first became aware of the issue in Dec 2016, when companies affected by the contamination provided notice to the APVMA of several voluntary recalls that they were undertaking.

In addition to settling the infringement notice amounts, Accensi has been invited to provide an Enforceable

Undertaking, regarding contamination control of all SC Herbicide products produced in the future.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27291>

Reference Use Only (as they currently under review): [Guidelines For The Recall Of Agricultural And Veterinary Chemicals](#) – February 2009

• APVMA: Industry Info Session: 13-14 Sept 2017

Registrations are [Now Open](#) for the Canberra industry information and education session on 13-14 September 2017.

Day One will be a special science feature day focusing on the opportunities and challenges for regulatory science, technology and innovation. **Day Two** will focus on key areas of the APVMA's current and future work.

The Program: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27246> (as at 1 Aug)

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27196> (Reg Update 254)

• NZ EPA: Paraquat & Paraquat-containing Substances

10 July 2017: **Call for Information**

Paraquat has long been used in New Zealand as a general purpose herbicide. In assessing the risks associated with a new pesticide containing Paraquat, the NZ EPA found them to be considerably higher than previously thought and has declined that Application.

The NZ EPA has [determined that grounds for reassessment exist](#) (6 page pdf, 3 July 2017) and will now reassess the benefits and risks to people and the environment arising from use of Paraquat.

[Paraquat call for information request \(pdf, 331 kb\)](#)

Please use the feedback form (11 page [doc file](#) & [pdf file](#)) to submit relevant information to Reassessments@epa.govt.nz by **5pm on Monday 4 Sept 2017**.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/consultations/hazardous-substances/Pages/Paraquat_call_for_information.aspx

Dangerous Goods

• UN Transport of Dangerous Goods Rev. 20 (2017)

June 2017: The hardcopy of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations Twentieth revised edition, is available for purchase.

ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.20. Complete set of two volumes ISBN 978-92-1-139159-6 (English version), Price: US\$ 175, Postage: US\$64.70

This twentieth revised edition contains various new and revised provisions concerning, inter alia, articles which contain dangerous substances or articles; the classification of ammonium nitrate-based fertilizers; the classification of corrosive mixtures; the stabilization of fishmeal to prevent self-heating; cargo transport units containing lithium batteries and used for electricity storage; packing instruction for defective or damaged lithium batteries; the availability of test reports for lithium batteries; the transport of unstable substances under temperature control and the transport of vehicles powered by flammable liquids or gases, fuel cells or batteries.

From: <http://www.unece.org/index.php?id=46066&L=0>

Editor: The pdf will become available to download from the UNECE website by Nov 2017.

• IBC DG/HC Labelling: How to Fit the Information?

Editor: Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) containing Hazardous Chemicals (HC) are clearly required to have GHS Hazardous Chemicals labelling.

The issue in Australia is how to fit the Hazardous Chemicals information onto an IBC containing Dangerous Goods (DG)?

Compared to overseas we also require 2 additional Emergency Information Panels (EIPs) to be added to each IBC that contains Dangerous Goods that arrives into Australia.

In Europe with the large information IBC cage panels both the DG marks & HC labels both fit. However the area of each cage panel is not sufficient for the Australian EIPs to be included, so in Australia we now have to tag on two Half Sized EIPs, that can be of highly variable quality and can sometimes come off.

The August 2017 DGAG meeting raised the idea that some of the EIP large size information needs to be retained but not all. It was suggested that the various Emergency Services in Australia need to discuss what they absolutely must have in large EIP size information that can be seen at a distance e.g. the UN No. and Hazchem Code.

Any input would be appreciated by the Emergency Services in your State / Territory and your industry association. I would appreciate being copied in, so we can discuss it at DGAG.

• AS 1940:2017 S&H of Flam & Combustible Liquids

AS 1940:2017: The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids, was published on 1 August 2017.

AS 1940 provides requirements for the planning, design, construction, and safe operation of all installations in which flammable or combustible liquids are stored or handled. In separate sections it deals with minor storage, package storage and handling, storage in tanks, fuel dispensing, piping and tank auxiliaries, operations and fire protection facilities. Appendices deal with tank venting, combustion characteristics, fire exposure protection, gas-freeing precautions and principles, and power station and grid transformers.

From: <https://infostore.saiglobal.com/en-au/Standards/AS-1940-2017-1925007/>

Editor: Some of the changes in the 2017 Std I am aware of:

1/ The definitions for Flammable and Combustible Liquids are now aligned with the GHS Hazardous Chemicals classifications.

Editor: AS1940 retains a Combustible Liquid definition of having a fire point at less than the boiling point. This AS 1940 definition is NOT consistent with the GHS flash point only definition of a "GHS Combustible Liquid" which also calls Flash Burn Hazard Only scenarios "Combustible Liquids. Plus AS1940 does not explain the Flash Burn Hazard Only scenario that is also called a "Combustible Liquid" under the GHS definition!

As I evaluate this, we now need the UN GHS Committee to have another Hazard Statement added for this Flash Burn Hazard Only scenario where the liquid does NOT sustain combustion at $\leq 93^{\circ}\text{C}$.

2/ Legitimises Polyethylene tanks for open air storage of Diesel provided there is adequate non combustible containment.

3/ Redefines high "high levels" and aligns issues in line with the UK Buncefield requirements.

4/ Fixed fire hydrants are now to be set back further away from the fire, where the heat flux is $\leq 3\text{ Kw}$ (instead of $\leq 5\text{ Kw}$).

5/ Double skinned tanks will need fixtures / gadgets / gauges to easily accessible.

• New AU Emergency Response Guide Expected

New AU Emergency Response (ER) Guide is to be an Australianised version of the Canutec ER Guidebook.

Various Dangerous Goods specialists have worked on this to replace HB 76. It is being proof-read and finalised.

By October 2017 I expect to announce when the AU ERG will be available and the website the pdf will be downloadable from.

In the interim have a look at the current (North American) Canutec Emergency Response Guidebook 2016.

The free Canutec pdf (400 pages) is available from: <https://www.tc.gc.ca/eng/canutec/menu.htm>

ER Guidebook: <https://www.tc.gc.ca/media/documents/tdg-eng/EnglishERGPDF.pdf>

There are also ERG 2016 Android and Apple Apps created by the USA National Library of Medicine that are available on [Google Play](#) and [Apple App Store / iTunes](#).

• Victorian Ports Melbourne Dangerous Goods Hub

www.dghub.com.au/Home/Help. This online system that has been in place for 5+ years & is now being extended to include all businesses. Jeff Simpson was alerted to it in July 2017.

DG Specialist Colleague, Chris Reed from AITAC: "The DG Hub is now required use by 95% of all Shipping Lines. It was originally created by the Port of Melbourne Authority for the Melbourne / Devonport services, but the Shipping Lines now require the production of the AMSA Form 250 (MO41) DG Form done by the HUB. A good system and user friendly after a couple of attempts. It will not allow errors in documentation processing."

• Worksafe NZ: Floating Roof Tank Fire Scenarios

11 July 2017 Technical Bulletin: Major Hazard Facilities - Floating Roof Tank Fire Scenarios.

The purpose of this NZ Bulletin is to provide industry guidance on the WorkSafe NZ Major Hazard Facilities (MHF) team's expectations in relation to floating roof tanks and fire scenarios.

The NZ Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the NZ Major Hazard Facilities Regulations 2016 may require a higher standard, including fire suppression and protection systems designed to combat a full surface tank fire scenario on a floating roof tank.

From: <http://www.worksafe.govt.nz/worksafe/news/alerts/floating-roof-tank-fire-scenarios>

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• EPA Vic: Scheduled Premises Regulations 2017

The EPA Vic [Environment Protection \(Scheduled Premises\) Regulations 2017](#) were made on 14 June 2017. The new Vic Regs take effect from 25 June 2017 and replace the existing 2007 Vic Regulations.

These EPA Vic Regs are being reviewed in two stages. This first stage has involved relatively minor clarifications, amendments and improvements. As noted in the Vic Govt's response earlier this year to the Independent Inquiry into the EPA Vic, a subsequent review will take place to give effect to relevant recommendations out of the inquiry.

The new Vic Regs identify the types of industry activities that require an EPA works approval or EPA licence. These controls help minimise any risks to the environment and human health from pollution and waste.

Nine key changes are listed. For example:

- require larger-scale reprocessors of Electronic Waste (over 500 tonnes per year) and Glass (over 10,000 tonnes per year) to obtain a Works Approval or Licence (Schedule 1, categories A02 and H05) [existing premises have until 25 Jan 2018 to apply for a Licence]

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2017/june/15/making-of-the-scheduled-premises-regulations-2017

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

• Proposed Sched. Premises Regs 2017: Comments

15 June 2017: This document summarises the key comments received from stakeholders in response to the exhibition of the Regulatory Impact Statement – Proposed EPA Vic Environment Protection (Scheduled Premises) Regulations 2017 (EPA Vic Publication 1639, October 2016) (the RIS).

It provides EPA Vic's response to each of those comments and outlines how the feedback received has informed the final version of the EPA Vic Scheduled Premises Regs.

[Vic EPA Response to Comments 1656](#) (23 page pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/june/1656

• Proposed NSW Environmentally Haz Chem Regs 2017

6 June 2017: Includes the introduction of an Application Fee for Technology Assessments - this fee covers the cost of the EPA making an initial, efficient Assessment of a Proposed Treatment Technology. Comment closed 7 July 2017.

[Regulatory Impact Statement: Proposed Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Regulation 2017](#) (38 page pdf)

The proposed new NSW Regulation will not alter the operation of the NSW EHC Act.

• EPA WA: Tyre Recycling Facility: Report 1601

31 July 2017: A proposal to develop & operate a Tyre Resource Recovery Facility in Welshpool, WA has been recommended for approval by the WA EPA.

The proposed facility, located in a general Industry zone about 12 km south-east of Perth, would involve processing end-of-life tyres sourced from the proponent's existing tyre storage and shredding operations. Shredded tyres would be processed to produce char, steel wire, oil and process gas.

For more details go to: <http://www.elanem.com.au/>

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/environmentally-hazardous-chemicals-regulation-review.htm

And: <https://consultation.epa.wa.gov.au/open-for-submissions/per-tyre-rrf/> and www.epa.wa.gov.au/media-statements/epa-recommends-conditional-approval-tyre-recycling-facility-report-1601

• Draft NSW Pesticides Regulation 2017

6 June 2017: The draft NSW Regulation and RIS were available for comment until 7 July 2017.

A few key changes were: 1/ streamlining of record keeping requirements for non-licensed pesticide users; 2/ new licences categories; 3/ updated licence fees; 4/ including Universities in definition of Public Authorities required to have a Pesticide Use Notification Plan; 5/ updated penalty amounts.

The NSW Regulation is due for staged repeal on 1 September 2017. A [Regulatory Impact Statement \(RIS\)](#) (36 page pdf) was prepared to assess the [proposed NSW Pesticide Regulation 2017](#) (37 page pdf).

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/pestregis.htm

• PFAS National Environmental Management Plan

8 August 2017: The PFAS National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP) aims to provide AU and NZ governments with a consistent, practical, risk-based framework for the environmental regulation of PFAS-contaminated materials and sites.

The PFAS NEMP is expected to be a reference on the state of knowledge related to the environmental regulation of PFAS. The plan will also represent a How-to Guide for the investigation and management of PFAS contamination and waste management, including best practice approaches, which will be called upon to inform actions by EPAs.

– [PFAS Fact Sheet](#) (1 page pdf)

– [PFAS National Environmental Management Plan Consultation Draft \(August 2017\)](#) (32 page pdf)

Submissions are requested by 25 Sept 2017

Email: PFASNEMP@epa.vic.gov.au

Please use the [doc template](#) for submissions. The template asks the 16 Questions that are in the Consultation Draft and provides for specific comments on each part of the Draft.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/your-environment/land-and-groundwater/pfas-in-victoria/pfas-national-environmental-management-plan or www.epa.vic.gov.au/PFAS_NMP

• Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS): Health Effects and Exposure Pathways (April 2017)

Editor: I've included some extracts that got my attention about health concerns because of studies in animals, as we normally can only classify on this basis for most chemical products.

"In humans, there is no consistent evidence that PFAS cause any specific illnesses, including cancer. However, since these chemicals remain in humans and the environment for many years, it is recommended that as a precaution human exposure to PFAS be minimised.

Research into potential health effects of PFAS is ongoing around the world. To date there is not enough information available to definitively say what, if any, health effects may be caused by exposure to PFAS. As part of the Australian Government's response to PFAS contamination at Defence sites, the Australian National University has been commissioned to undertake an epidemiological study (a health study that looks at patterns of disease in a population) of two sites in Australia"

"In studies where large doses of PFAS are given to laboratory animals, possible links with effects on the immune system, liver, reproduction, development and benign (non-cancer) tumours have been identified."

“Possible links between PFOS and PFOA exposure and several health effects have been reported in epidemiological studies around the world. However, many of these findings have been inconsistent, with some studies identifying problems and others finding none.”

Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) – Health effects and exposure pathways (3 page pdf file & doc file)

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp-pfas.htm#pfas

Editor: I previously referred to this website in my last newsletter, but I did not specifically focus on health effects.

• GHS Hazard Classifications of PFOS and PFOA

Editor: As I understand, old AFFF Fire Fighting surfactants produced a foam with <1% of PFOS / PFOA.

However IF the final foam has >0.3% PFOS / PFOA it would be classified as a Reproductive Toxicant 1B, would classify such a >0.3% final product with the Danger Signal Word, the Health Hazard pictogram (Disintegrating Torso), and the Hazard Statement H360 “May damage fertility” plus applicable Precautionary Statements. Additionally a >0.3% final product would have Effects on or via Lactation with H362 “May cause harm to breast fed children.” New Zealand has a 0.1% cut-off.

Based on ECHA CLP data from:

PFOS: <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/82756> CAS 1763-23-1

PFOA: <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/67229> CAS 335-67-1

The same data is on www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/chemicals

Editor: I have been made aware that PFAS chemicals are likely to cause Immune System suppression, which is a hazard area not yet normally managed under the GHS, but could go under Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Repeated Exposure, & would probably need specific cut-off concentrations decided.

Two interesting papers from the [USA National Toxicology Program](http://www.niehs.nih.gov) that look at the Immune Suppression issue are:

https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/about_ntp/bsc/2014/dec/pfoa_pfos_concept_508.pdf (2014, 12 page pdf) The Office of Health Assessment and Translation (OHAT): “The overall objective is to develop hazard identification conclusions that exposure to PFOA or PFOS is associated with immunotoxicity or immune-related health effects.”

http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/ohat/pfoa_pfos/protocol_201506_508.pdf (2015, 70 page pdf) “OHAT is conducting a systematic review to evaluate the evidence for an association between exposure to PFOA or PFOS and immunotoxicity or immune-related health effects. The evaluation is anticipated to reach hazard identification conclusions for PFOA and PFOS-associated immunotoxicity following the protocol detailed in this document.”

Also: Adjunct Professor Philippe Grandjean, Harvard School of Public Health, Environmental Health, has led studies that indicate PFAS chemicals can suppress our immune systems.

17 Jun 15: Perfluorinated Alkyl Substances: Emerging Insights Into Health Risks. www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26084549

• EPA Vic Incoming Water Stds for PFOS & PFOA

1 Aug 2017: Advisory Guideline on Incoming Water Standards for Aquatic Ecosystem Protection: PFOS & PFOA.

[EPA Vic PFOS & PFOA Water Std Guideline 1633.2](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/august/1633-2) (2p pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/august/1633-2

• Per- & Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS)

1 Aug 2017: [EPA Vic PFAS Info Bulletin 1611.3](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/august/1611-3) (1page pdf)

A group of manufactured chemicals called Per- and Poly Fluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS) have been historically used in firefighting foams and other industrial and consumer products for many decades. Certain PFAS are being phased out around the world because they are not easily broken down in the environment and can be toxic. EPA Victoria is aware of current cases of PFAS contamination and is leading the work to establish nationally consistent approaches to the environmental regulation of PFAS in Australia.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/august/1611-3

• Managing PFAS - Impacted Wastes in Victoria

As a consequence of emerging health and environmental concerns about PFAS and the chemical characteristics of PFAS, there are currently limited options available in Victoria for managing or disposing of PFAS-impacted wastes.

Due to the current national and international focus on PFAS, EPA Vic anticipates that the government and waste management and technology sectors will respond to the current challenges and more waste management options will become available over time. In the interim, this information aims to provide guidance to duty holders who have current requirements to manage PFAS-impacted wastes.

There are 13 expandable sets of information on this website.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/your-environment/land-and-groundwater/pfas-in-victoria/managing-pfas-impacted-wastes-in-victoria

• EPA Vic: Industrial Waste Resource Guide 832.2

18 July 2017: Industrial Waste Resource Guideline (IWRG) - Movement of prescribed industrial waste from Victoria.

This EPA Vic Guidance is only to be used when applying to move PIW from Victoria. For controlled waste movements into Victoria, refer to Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines (IWRG) Movement of Controlled Waste into Victoria.

[EPA Vic IWRG832.2 July 2017](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/july/iwrg832-2) (6 page pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/july/iwrg832-2

• EPA Vic: Asbestos Transport and Disposal

26 June 2017: Asbestos – particularly Friable Asbestos – poses health risks during removal, transport and disposal. It is important, therefore, that it be handled appropriately during these operations.

In Victoria the disposal of Waste Asbestos, whether of industrial or domestic origin, is controlled by EPA Vic. In addition, EPA Vic controls the transportation of Asbestos of industrial (including commercial or trade) origin. The EPA Vic Regulations specify that asbestos from industrial origins is a Prescribed Industrial Waste (PIW) and, when packaged in accordance with this guideline, is a Category C waste.

[Vic EPA Ind. Waste Resource Guideline IWRG611.2](http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/june/iwrg611-2) (4p pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/june/iwrg611-2

• Proposed Min'm NSW Env'l Stds: Scrap Metal Facilities

The NSW EPA would like to know what you think about [proposed changes to Environment Protection Legislation](#), (16 page pdf) that will introduce Minimum Environmental Standards that will Apply to All Scrap Metal Facilities in NSW no matter how much material they store or process.

There are many businesses in the NSW Scrap Metal Industry. Most are regulated by Local Councils, while only a few require an Environment Protection Licence issued by the NSW EPA. Increasingly, some of these businesses have come to the attention of Regulatory Agencies, which have observed poor environmental controls at several facilities. Inadequate management practices can lead to soil and groundwater contamination, water, noise and air pollution, and a greatly increased risk of fires. A volatile economic market for scrap metal, including lower prices, may lead to further decreases in environmental standards.

Comment closes on the 18th Sept 2017. Phone: 131 555. Email: WasteStrategy.Innovation@epa.nsw.gov.au

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/wasteregulation/scrap-metal-facilities-standards.htm

• NSW EPA Response to 4 Corners Waste Program

8 Aug 2017: I have included the bolded parts of their response.

The NSW Govt has the strongest waste regulations in the country as well as one of the highest recycling rates compared to other states. NSW's waste levy is in place to drive recycling behaviour, and reduce the amount of waste that goes to landfill. NSW EPA is leading work with its interstate counterparts to discuss national approach to waste regulation. NSW EPA is leading work with its interstate counterparts to discuss national approach to waste regulation. The NSW EPA has a strong prosecution track record.

The NSW EPA is actively investigating a number of sites on the Central Coast that have significant landfill activity. Contrary to allegations that the NSW EPA has been unresponsive on the Spencer site, a complex investigation is underway, gathering evidence to prosecute the alleged perpetrators. Regarding the site at Mangrove Mountain, the NSW EPA was not the consent authority at the time referenced in the Four Corners report.

Additionally, as a result of the NSW EPA's work with the community to improve the operation of the landfill, the Central Coast Council has advised the NSW EPA that a new or modified development consent is required which mandates consultation with the community.

Illegal dumping is an abhorrent environmental crime. The NSW Govt has committed more than \$800 million to waste management and recycling over nine years (2012—2021).

Fm: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/epamedia/EPAMedia17080802.htm

• EPA Vic: Stawell Tyre Stockpile Hazard Cleanup

EPA Vic is supporting the removal of a stockpile of tyres from a site on Saleyards Road, Stawell, to ensure the safety of the local community.

Rubber tyres are made of compounds that can cause rapid combustion, including Carbon, Oil, Benzene, Toluene, Rubber and Sulphur. Although tyres are not easy to ignite, once alight, extinguishing can be very difficult.

The environmental impacts that can occur from a tyre fire are many, including air quality, firewater runoff into local waterways and land contamination. By removing this

stockpile, EPA Vic will remove this risk to both community and our environment.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/current-issues/odour-and-air-quality/stawell-tyre-stockpile-cleanup

Editor: Once there is a fire, a tyre stockpile effectively becomes Flammable Solids Dangerous Goods, and needs to be managed in the same ways as Dangerous Goods.

• EPA Vic: Clean Up of Old Tyres at Springvale

EPA Vic has fined ELT Recycling P/L \$7773 for breaching industrial waste regulations when storing thousands of waste tyres at its site at 60 Smith Road, Springvale.

ELT Recycling P/L is permitted to store up to 40 tonnes, or the equivalent of 5000 waste car tyres, on the site for purposes of retreading, recycling or resale.

"However, an inspection by EPA Vic officers found more than twice that amount stored on the site, which represents a potential fire hazard, with the associated danger to people's health and the environment," Ms Mathias EPA Vic Southern Metro Manage said. The inspection came after EPA Vic received an anonymous report from the public.

The EPA Vic Regulations require premises that store more than 40 tonnes or 5000 waste tyres to obtain a Licence from EPA Vic. They also specify on-site firefighting resources, limits on the size of piles of tyres and minimum distances between and around the piles. Tyre fires are very hard to control and generate hazardous smoke.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2017/august/2017/august/10/epa-orders-clean-up-of-thousands-of-old-tyres-at-springvale

Standards & Codes

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

<https://infostore.saiglobal.com/en-au/Search/Standard/?searchTerm=standard&productFamily=STANDARD>

AS 1940:2017: The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids. Published 1 Aug 2017, 170 pages, pdf (Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$435.92; Hardcopy: \$312.49. See Dangerous Goods page 15 for details.

AS 2252.5:2017: Controlled environments Cytotoxic Drug Safety Cabinets (CDSC) - Design, construction, installation, testing and use. Published 16 July 2017, 30 pages, pdf (Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$201.85; Hardcopy: \$144.69.

SR EN 16897:2017: Workplace Exposure - Characterization of Ultrafine Aerosols / Nanoaerosols - Determination of Number Concentration Using Condensation Particle Counters. Published 27 July 2017, 34 pages, pdf (No Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$77.23; Hardcopy: \$89.89.

ASTM E300-03 (2017): Standard Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals. Published 15 June 2017, 24 pages, pdf (No Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$100.55; Hardcopy: \$100.55.

GB 204:2017: ISO 14001:2015 and Risk Based Thinking. Published 30 June 2017, 16 pages, pdf (No Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$55.00; No Hardcopy.

SafetyCulture P/L 10388 V4: Safe Work Method Statement - Asbestos (Safe Handling). The Asbestos (Safe Handling) Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is a comprehensive document outlining the safety steps on working with or removing small amounts Non-Friable Asbestos less than 10 m² in area. (No licence required). Published 1 July 2017, 15 pages. Hardcopy only: \$87.95.

[SafetyCulture P/L 10552 V2](#): Safe Work Method Statement - Asbestos (Safe Handling) Victoria. The Asbestos (Safe Handling) Victoria Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is a comprehensive document outlining the safety steps on working with / or removing Non-Friable Asbestos that take less than 1 hour to remove OR are <10 m². in total. (No licence required). Pub: 1 July 2017, 15 pages. Hardcopy only: \$87.95.

[SafetyCulture P/L 10010 V4](#): Safe Work Method Statement - Asbestos (Licensed Removal). The Asbestos (Licensed Removal) Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is a comprehensive document outlining the safety steps on working with and removal of Friable or Non-Friable asbestos greater than 10 m² in area (Licence Required). Published 1 July 2017, 21 pages. Hardcopy only: \$87.95.

[SafetyCulture P/L 10551 V2](#): Safe Work Method Statement - Asbestos (Licensed Removal). The Asbestos (Licensed Removal) Victoria Safe Work Method Statement (SWMS) is a comprehensive document outlining the safety steps on working with and removal of Friable or Non-Friable asbestos greater than 10 m² in area (Licence Required). Published 1 July 2017, 22 pages. Hardcopy only: \$87.95.

[SA/SNZ HB 205:2017](#): Managing Health-and-Safety-Related Risk. Published 30 June 2017, 49 pages, pdf (Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$201.85; Hardcopy: \$144.69.

[ISO/TR 19601:2017](#): Nanotechnologies - Aerosol generation for air exposure studies of Nano-Objects and their Aggregates and Agglomerates (NOAA) for in vivo and in vitro air exposure studies. Published 14 June 2017, 53 pages, pdf (Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$244.11; Hardcopy: \$271.24.

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

<https://infostore.saiglobal.com/en-au/Search/Standard/?searchTerm=standard&productFamily=STANDARD>

[DR AS/NZS 60079.29.1:2017](#): Explosive Atmospheres Part 29.1: Gas Detectors - Performance Requirements of Detectors for Flammable Gases. Published 19 July 2017, 4 pages, pdf (ALL types): Free; Hardcopy: Free.

[DR AS 4214:2017](#): Gaseous Fire-Extinguishing Systems. Published 3 July 2017, 142 pages, pdf (ALL types): Free; Hardcopy: \$61.17.

[ISO/DIS 27919-1](#): Carbon Dioxide Capture Part 1: Performance evaluation methods for post-combustion CO2 capture integrated with a power plant. Published 20 June 2017, 69 pages, pdf (Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$79.54; Hardcopy: \$88.37. Please comment by mid Nov 2017.

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

Note: Comment must be via the Hub. Any emails or forms sent to Standards Australia by fax or mail will not be considered by the Committee when it reviews the Public Comment received.

• **NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)**

Newly Published NFPA Codes

No new NFPA Codes on chemical management.

Public Input/Comment is Currently being Accepted on:

From NFPA News August 2017:

[NFPA 17](#) Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems

[NFPA 17A](#) Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems

[NFPA 32](#) Standard for Drycleaning Facilities

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

[NFPA 91](#) Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Particulate Solids

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

[NFPA 326](#) Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair

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

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

[NFPA 475](#) Recommended Practice for Organizing, Managing, and Sustaining a Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Program

[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 555](#) Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover

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

[NFPA 704](#) Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response

[NFPA 1072](#) Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction

Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications

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

NFPA Committees Seeking Members (via NFPA News):

Please check the NFPA News yourselves for Committees you can provide technical support to.

Examples that caught the Editor's eye in the Aug 2017 News:

[NFPA 17](#), Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems.

[NFPA 17A](#), Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems.

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

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

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

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

[NFPA 45](#), Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals

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

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

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

[NFPA 61](#), Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities

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

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

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

[NFPA 400](#), Hazardous Materials Code

[NFPA 473](#), Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents.

[NFPA 475](#), Recommended Practice for Organizing, Managing, and Sustaining a Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Response Program

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

[NFPA 495](#), Explosive Materials Code

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

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

[NFPA 1072](#), Standard for Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel Professional Qualifications

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

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

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

• CHCN Meeting, South Melbourne, 6th Sept 2017

Chemical Hazard Communication Network meeting, 6th Sept 2017, 5.30pm for 6pm - 8.15pm meeting at South Melbourne Community Centre (NEW location). Cost \$4 each if 15 come. Corner Park Street and Ferrars Place, South Melbourne. There will be tea / coffee and biscuits and for those interested will go for a meal after.

For those who would like to be added to my Dangerous Advisory Group / Chemical Hazard Communication Network email meeting issues list, please email me at: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au. You don't have to be in Melbourne, to be on this email meeting alert & issues list.

• AIDGC Conference 2017, 8th Sept 2017, Sydney

Major Theme: **Process and Risk Engineering in Hazardous Chemicals Management**. Confirmed presenters are: Professor Sidney Dekker, Griffith University, Brisbane. Andrew Batty, SafeWork NSW. David Coote, SafeWork NSW (MHF Section). Dr Raghu Raman, Principal Consultant Arriscar. SO Trent Brown, Liaison Office FRNSW. Supt Paul Johnstone, Manager HazMat Capability FRNSW. Andrew Malanos, Safety Manager Solvay Interox.

Details on AIDGC website: <http://aidgc.org.au/news-events/>

Program & Registration (preferably by 25 Aug 2017): <http://aidgc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/AIDGC-2017-Programme-Registration.pdf> (2 page pdf)

Conference Speaker Details (as at 27 June 2017): <http://aidgc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/AIDGC-Conference-2017-update-27-Jun-1.pdf> (1 page pdf)

• CleanUp 2017, 10-14 Sept 2017, Melbourne

7th International Contaminated Site Remediation Conference, including the **1st International PFAS Conference**, Crown, Melbourne. [Cleanup Flyer](#) (2 page pdf)

[Draft Program website](#) & [Program as at 13Aug2017](#) (20p pdf).

Std Registration \$1555 Closes: 31Aug2017: [Click to Register](#)
Info: ph: 08-8379-8222, email: Cleanup2017@plevin.com.au

From: www.cleanupconference.com/

• AEBN D. Goods S&H&T Workshop, 22 Sept, Melb

Introductory Level – Dangerous Goods Storage, Handling & Transport Workshop: **AM Half Day**, 22 Sept 2017. Cost \$415.

From: www.aebn.com.au/event/introductory-level/

• AEBN D. Goods S&H&T Workshop, 22 Sept, Melb

Intermediate Level – Dangerous Goods Storage, Handling & Transport Workshop: **PM Half Day**, 22 Sept 2017. Cost \$415.

From: www.aebn.com.au/event/intermediate-level-dangerousmar2016/

• ACTRA Scientific Meeting, 27-29 Sept, Canberra

Australasian College of Toxicology & Risk Assessment.

The theme is 'Risk Assessment of Novel Technologies'.

Register: <https://events.clems.com.au/QuickEventWebsitePortal/actra-annual-scientific-meeting/welcome>

Continuing Education Day preceding the ASM on Wednesday, 27 September 2017, theme "New Approaches / Methodologies in Risk Assessment".

If interested in either events, email: actraasm@clems.com.au

• DGAG Meeting, CFA Burwood East, 4th Oct 2017

Dangerous Goods Advisory Group meeting, 4th Sept 2017, 5.30pm for 6pm - 8.15pm meeting at CFA Burwood East Headquarters. No Cost to attendees. There will be tea / coffee and biscuits and for those interested will go for a meal after.

For those who would like to be added to my Dangerous Advisory Group / Chemical Hazard Communication Network email meeting issues list, please email me at: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au. You don't have to be in Melbourne, to be on this email meeting alert & issues list.

• Fundamentals of Process Safety, Oct, Melbourne

Melbourne, 16-20 Oct, 2017: Benefit staff at all levels in an organisation keen to develop or improve their knowledge of process safety, hazards, risk and their management.

Cost: Non-Members \$3990, IChemE Members \$3465.

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

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

• AIOH 2017, 4-6 Dec 2017, Canberra

Theme: 35th AIOH Annual Conference: "Connect2Prevent".

An important aim of this conference is to offer networking opportunities and foster connections among up to 500 participants from all over Australia and overseas.

[Conference Program:](#)

Cost: Earlybird to 30 Sept 2017: \$1350 & \$1600 non member.

Cost: Std Rate to 31 Oct 2017: \$1700 & \$2000 non member.

From: <https://www.aioh.org.au/aioh2017/aioh2017>

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. SDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Management & Safety Regulatory Compliance: checked for NICNAS, APVMA, 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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