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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

• Asbestos Awareness Information for Electricians

Electricians can be exposed to Asbestos in a wide range of field specialties; from power stations to fixing up a cable in a street pit or conduit to a suburban home.

The Aust Govt Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency has teamed up with the National Electrical and Communications Association, the Electrical Trades Union and the Master Electricians Australia to produce a [foldable A4 leaflet](#) (2 page pdf) titled “Asbestos Awareness Information for Electricians” aimed specifically at those working in the sector who may encounter Asbestos.

From: www.asbestossafety.gov.au/article/asbestos-awareness-information-electricians

• FAQs on Takata Car Airbag Recalls

Editor: I have included this Note as Takata Airbags are faulty explosive (hazardous chemical) propellant devices.

21 Sept 2017: Alpha Takata airbags have been identified by NHTSA as posing a significantly higher risk of injury than other Takata airbags because they have been shown to misdeploy more frequently than other Takata airbags. According to NHTSA, the alpha airbags were not made as intended by their design, and this has led to the higher risk of mis-deployment and a significant risk of injury or death. This risk is present immediately, and is not dependent on the age of the airbag.

The other Takata airbags have been made in accordance with their design, but can still pose a risk of injury or death because moisture can degrade the propellant over time and subsequently misdeploy in an incident causing metal fragments to propel out of the airbag.

www.productsafety.gov.au/news/faqs-on-takata-airbag-recalls

• Worksafe Vic Prosecution: Confined Space / Chemicals

25 Aug 2017: Industrial Lining Pty Limited (“the offender”) is a company involved in the installation of protective linings, working with plastics, ceramic and rubber. On 11 June 2016, whilst installing rubber linings inside a hopper, two employees were exposed to a harmful level of contaminate within the confined space. Approximately 30 to 40 minutes after applying an adhesive hazardous substance to the inner wall of the hopper, two employees entered the hopper to install the rubber lining. Within a short amount of time the two employees had been overcome by the fumes of the hazardous substance rendering them unconscious. There was a risk of death to employees entering the confined space.

Court: Broadmeadows Magistrates' Court. Coram: HH Magistrate Falla. Fine: \$30,000. Costs: \$4,096. Appeal: Yes

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/pages/laws-and-regulations/enforcement/prosecution-result-summaries-and-enforceable-undertakings

• SafeWork NSW: Fireworks Crackdown - Fines

11 Oct 2017: An Allworth, NSW resident was fined \$3,000 for illegally selling fireworks on social media in the lead up to the October 2017 long weekend with SafeWork NSW also seizing 20kg of fireworks from a site at Beresfield that the woman was using to sell fireworks.

A Parkes, NSW fireworks licence holder was fined \$1,000 for failing to comply with the conditions of their fireworks licence when supplying fireworks to a display at Coonabarabran.

SafeWork also issued explosives directions to three licence holders for failing to comply with the conditions of their licence which, if not complied with, could result in fines of up to \$27,500.

Executive Director of SafeWork NSW, Peter Dunphy said the surveillance programs and fines proved that authorities were serious about cracking down on illegal fireworks sales.

“The illegal sale of fireworks on social media sites such as Facebook is a growing problem and SafeWork NSW is working closely with the NSW Police Force to crack down on this activity and keep the community safe”. “The seized fireworks will now be cross-referenced by SafeWork’s Dangerous Goods and Explosives team against notifications from licensed fireworks suppliers to determine their origin”.

“So the message is simple, if you’re buying or selling fireworks illegally on social media, you will be caught.” “Fireworks are not a novelty item, they are an explosive that can cause serious injuries and even death,” Peter Dunphy said.

From: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/news/media-release/fines-issued-following-long-weekend-fireworks-crackdown

Also on 26 Sept 2017: SafeWork NSW Targeted the Illegal Sale of Fireworks on Social Media in the Lead Up to the October 2017 Long Weekend.

From: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/news/media-release/safework-nsw-targeting-illegal-sale-of-fireworks-on-social-media-this-long-weekend

• CSB: Post Hurricane Start Up Precautions

27 August 2017: The USA Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB) today issued a [Safety Alert](#) (2 page pdf), urging oil and chemical facilities to take special precautions when restarting in the wake of shutdowns due to USA Hurricane Harvey.

Restarting a complex petrochemical process requires a higher level of attention and care than normal processing, because numerous activities are occurring simultaneously and many automatic systems are run under manual control. Because a significant

number of facilities were shut down during USA Hurricane Harvey, there will be a significant number of Facilities restarting, which will increase the risk to safety.

From: www.csb.gov/press-releases/2017/08/29/082917-csb-urges-oil-and-chemical-facilities-to-take-special-safety-precautions-during-startups-following-hurricane-harvey/

Editor: The issues raised are relevant for any Facility startup.

• CSB: Arkema Inc. Chemical Plant Fire – 29Aug17

Incident Description: On 29 August 2017, flooding from Hurricane Harvey disabled the refrigeration system at the Arkema plant in Crosby, Texas, which manufactures Organic Peroxides. The following day people within a 1.5 mile radius were evacuated. As the trailers increased in temperature the Peroxides spontaneously combusted on August 31. Officials ignited the remaining trailers, on Sunday, 3 Sept 2017.

From: www.csb.gov/arkema-inc-chemical-plant-fire/

31 Aug 2017: Statement from CSB Chairperson Vanessa Allen Sutherland on Arkema, Inc. Incident.

This afternoon, the CSB initiated an investigation of the Arkema, Inc. explosions that occurred early this morning in Crosby, Texas. While we are initiating an investigation today, our investigators are not going to physically deploy to Crosby until the emergency response activities have been completed and the facility is deemed safe for entry.

Our team's initial activities will include significant document requests to Arkema, Inc. to gain an understanding of the following areas:

- The chemical process used at the Crosby site
- Specific chemicals stored, used and produced onsite; and
- Implications for emergency preparedness and response efforts.

From: www.csb.gov/statement-from-csb-chairperson-vanessa-allen-sutherland-on-arkema-inc-incident/

• CSB: Lessons on Refinery Isobutane Release & Fire

18 Sept 2017: The USA Chemical Safety Board released a [Safety Bulletin](#) on the 22 Nov 2016 fire that severely burned four workers at the ExxonMobil refinery in Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Safety Bulletin: "Key Lessons from the ExxonMobil Baton Rouge Refinery Isobutane Release and Fire".
www.csb.gov/assets/1/19/ExxonMobil_Baton_Rouge_Safety_Bulletin_-_Final_-_2017-09-01.pdf (12 page pdf)

Summary of Key Lessons: Companies should:

- Evaluate human factors associated with equipment design & apply the hierarchy of controls to mitigate identified hazards.
- Establish detailed and accurate written procedures & provide training to ensure workers can perform all anticipated job tasks safely.

26 July 2017: The USA CSB released a [detailed 3 minute animation](#) showing the events that led to the 2016 fire.

From: www.csb.gov/press-releases/2017/07/26/072617-csb-releases-final-report-into-2016-refinery-fire-that-seriously-injured-four-workers/

Chemical Management

• Book: Chemistry in the Marketplace, 6th Edition

June 2017: Chemicals are everywhere. Many are natural and safe, others synthetic and dangerous. Or is it the other way around? Walking through the supermarket, you might ask yourself: Should I be eating organic food? Is that anti-wrinkle cream a gimmick? Is it worth buying BPA-free plastics?

This 6th edition of *Chemistry in the Marketplace* provides fresh explanations, fascinating facts and funny anecdotes about the serious science in the products we buy and the resources we use. It might even save you some money.

With chapters on the chemistry found in different parts of our home, in the backyard and in the world around us, Ben Selinger and Russell Barrow explain how things work, where marketing can be deceptive and what risks you should really be concerned about.

Chemistry in the Marketplace is a valuable resource for university lecturers, high school teachers and students of chemistry and chemistry related subjects and disciplines, such as biochemistry, microbiology and science in society.

Paperback: June 2017; AU\$69.95
ISBN: 9781486303328; 552 pages; CSIRO Publishing.

Also available as an eBook from several [eRetailers](#)

From: <http://www.publish.csiro.au/book/7366/>

Editor: I started my reading with the Appendices. I have really enjoyed how they have re-educated me in my chemistry.

• Possible UN Global GHS Classification List?

19 Sept 2017 Paper ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2017/4 for the 34th Session on the UN GHS, to be held in Geneva 6-8 Dec 2017.

[Docx Paper](#) [Pdf Paper](#) (19 Sept 2017, 5 pages)

Assessing the Potential Development of a Global List of chemicals Classified in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

2. In a wide-ranging discussion at the last meeting of the informal correspondence group in July 2017 (of the UN Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals), many experts expressed a strong sentiment that the time had come for the Sub-Committee to begin work on developing a classification list. Others, however, expressed caution.

Background: 4. The GHS was developed to provide harmonized hazard classification criteria and hazard communication elements so that “consistent and appropriate information” on the hazards of chemicals could be developed “to control chemical exposures and protect people and the environment” (see para. 1.1.1.3 of the GHS). This would, among other things, “facilitate international trade in chemicals whose hazards have been properly assessed and identified on an international basis” (see para. 1.1.1.4 (d) of the GHS).

5. UNITAR submitted paper “noted that the development of multiple lists was creating disharmony and increased complexity in classification for internationally distributed chemicals.

7. There was general support by survey respondents for a global non-binding list of GHS chemical classifications (ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2010/20, para. 4).

14. There was a strong sentiment among many experts that the Sub-Committee should begin work on a global list of classifications in accordance with the guiding principles.

(c) A global list will especially aid small and medium sized chemical manufacturers and suppliers who do not have the resources to develop separate labels and safety data sheets for jurisdictions with varying classifications. It will also aid countries which do not have the resources to develop classifications on their own to achieve consistency in chemical hazard communication (see paras. 1.1.1.1 to 1.1.1.3 of the GHS);

(d) Developing a list might lead to potential economies of scale where competent authorities who have adopted mandatory or recommended lists would be able to adopt more classifications by pooling their resources on an international level than by doing so on their own;

(e) Finally, in response to concerns about possible conflicts between national, or regional, legally binding lists and an international non-binding list, experts in favour of a global list argued that an additional review of classifications at the global review should only improve their accuracy.

15. ... several experts expressed concerns

(a) The pilot project has shown that developing a list of harmonised classified substances would require substantial resources;

(b) Work on the international level might unnecessarily lead to duplication of work already done at the competent authority level;

(c) Differing results in a global list might undermine the credibility of a competent authority's binding list, and might create potential legal issues in the enforcement of the competent authority's classifications.

16. After nine years of study, it seems this project is at a crossroads,

17. Points of principle could include how substances are prioritised for review and inclusion of classifications on the list, and whether substances can be listed as a group. Issues of process include the arrangements for submission and consideration of proposals, and for the Sub-Committee to take note/agree/approve/endorse proposed classifications and for updating existing classifications based upon new or updated data, together with how these activities will be resourced and managed.

18. Alternatively, the Sub-Committee may wish to investigate other options to improve harmonisation of the classification of substances that do not have the disadvantages mentioned in paragraph 15.

19. The Sub-Committee is invited to consider these questions.

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

Editor: In Australia we should consider alerting Safe Work Australia about how we should do this. We have additional differences in Safe Work Australia Hazardous Chemicals Information System list from the NICNAS IMAF classifications.

Plus HCIS no longer informs persons who classify, where there are cut-off concentrations at less than the standard GHS cut-off concentrations. These lower than standard cut-offs are typically for skin sensitisers e.g. CMI/MI biocide at ≥15ppm classifies the product.

Please send your considered suggestions to Chemicals@swa.gov.au. My suggestion follows

Jeff Simpson's Suggestion: Since companies in the EU have seriously co-operated in their Substance Information Exchange Forums (SIEFs) to decide on GHS classifications in the ECHA Registered Substances Database (RSD), I regard the RSD as the most reliable starting point existing database for a Global GHS Classification List.

I suggest that we need a mechanism where Competent Authorities around the world can join SIEFs where they have classifications that need to be changed (by their evaluations), and take part in the already established SIEF / RSD process.

For chemicals not used in the EU and thus not in the RSD, the businesses in the rest of the world should be able to set up SIEFs and provide the supporting data in the RSD, and decide on the GHS classifications for these non EU chemicals.

• Cytotoxic Drugs & Related Waste: Risk Mgmt

July 2017: Practical advice [SafeWork NSW Guide](#) (111 page pdf) on how to prevent or minimise the risks associated with handling Cytotoxic Drugs & Related Waste within health care establishments, community settings and veterinary practices.

The use of Cytotoxic Drugs includes their preparation, administration, handling, storage, movement, disposal, and spills management.

From: www.safework.nsw.gov.au and search on “Cytotoxic”

• WA Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation & Safety

The WA Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation & Safety has brought together the WA Dept of Mines & Petroleum and most of the Department of Commerce.

Access [Resources Safety WA](#) for safety regulation for Mining, Petroleum and Dangerous Goods.

This includes Dangerous Goods at: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Dangerous-Goods/Dangerous-Goods-258.aspx

Access [Worksafe WA](#) for regulation and promotion of safety in general industry.

From: www.dmirs.wa.gov.au/

• NZ Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice 2017

7 Sept 2017: The NZ Hazardous Substances (Labelling) Notice Sept 2017, comes into force on 1 Dec 2017 and sets the rules about what information must be included on the labels of Hazardous Substances. This Notice combines a number of rules currently spread across different sets of Regulations, and is based on the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling (GHS) provisions.

[NZ Labelling Notice \(in force from 1 Dec 2017\)](#) (27 page pdf)

The Notice allows compliant Labels from Australia, EU, Canada, and USA to be used, as long as certain New Zealand specific information is also included.

The NZ Labelling Notice requires the GHS pictograms, signal word, and hazard and precautionary statements to be on the label. This is a change from the current NZ requirements of the NZ Identification Regulations, but is similar to the Labelling Requirements for Group Standards.

[What's Changing – NZ Labelling of Haz Substances](#) (2p pdf)

This “What’s Changing” document is for importers and manufacturers of hazardous substances and summarises the changes to the labelling rules. It also lets you know when you need to comply with the changes.

The Notice adopts the Labelling Elements from the 5th edition of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling (GHS).

The notice still allows manufacturers and importers to use the same Labels on products that they use in Canada, Europe, Australia or the United States of America, as long as some New Zealand specific information is also included.

However, if you want to use the same labels from one of these places, you will **need to keep a record** at your business of your intention before importing or manufacturing the substance. The record must specify which country’s Labelling Law is being adopted or the particular legal instrument being relied upon. The record must be dated and be kept for at least two years after the substance is no longer available for supply.

The current NZ HSNO Classification Numbering System is being retained. However, the NZ Labelling Notice and the NZ Safety Data Sheet Notice, will include a correlation table that shows the corresponding GHS Classification to the NZ HSNO Classifications.

NZ Hazardous Substances allowed under existing NZ Group Standards have until 1 Dec 2012 to comply with the NZ Labelling Notice. Individual Haz Subs Approvals are earlier.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news/news/Pages/Read-the-Hazardous-Substances-Update-September-2017.aspx

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

• NZ Hazardous Substances (SDSs) Notice 2017

27 July 2017: The NZ Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) Notice sets the rules for the format and content of an SDS. It is similar to the existing NZ Group Standard provisions.

[NZ Haz Subs SDS Notice \(in force 1 Dec 2017\)](#) (25 page pdf)

The NZ Notice requires all SDSs to be in the 16-header GHS format. Either the NZ HSNO or GHS classification must be provided in Section 2 of the SDS, along with the GHS signal word, and Hazard and Precautionary Statements. Compared to current requirements, the NZ Notice includes more details on the specific information required in some Sections of the SDS.

The NZ Notice will allow GHS-compliant SDSs from Australia, EU, Canada, and USA as long as some New Zealand specific information is also included.

[What's Changing – NZ Safety Data Sheets](#) (3 page pdf)

If your NZ SDS are compliant now, you don’t need to do anything immediately, other than start to plan how you make the changes in time.

The NZ Notice adopts the 16 header format from the 5th Rev. Edition of the GHS. This is a new requirement for Individually Approved Substances but is similar to what is already in force for Substances Allowed under a Group Standard.

The NZ Notice also requires Section 2 of the Safety Data Sheet to include the GHS label elements – the Signal Word and the Hazard and Precautionary Statements. Section 2 must provide either the NZ HSNO classification, or the corresponding GHS classification.

If you provide the telephone number of a particular national service provider, such as the NZ National Poisons Centre, you must give that Service Provider a copy of the latest NZ SDS for the Substance. You can't use an Emergency Service Provider's number unless they have agreed to it – either directly to you, or through advertisement of its service.

The NZ Notice requires more detail in Section 15 of the SDS. Some of the requirements not previously listed are whether the Hazardous Substance is required to be under the Control of a Certified Handler, Controlled Substance Licence Holder or needs to be Tracked under the NZ Health and Safety at Work Act.

If you have a GHS-compliant SDS (according to the 3rd, 4th, 5th or 6th edition) from Canada, Europe, Australia or the United States of America you can still use that SDS in New Zealand as long as you include certain New Zealand-specific information.

However, if you want to use the same labels from one of these places, you will **need to keep a record** at your business of your intention before importing or manufacturing the substance. The record must specify which country's law is being adopted or the particular legal instrument being relied upon. The record must be dated and kept for at least two years after the substance is no longer available.

NZ Hazardous Substances allowed under existing NZ Group Standards have until 1 Dec 2012 to comply with the NZ SDS Notice. Individual Haz Subs Approvals are earlier.

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

• NZ H&S at Work (Haz. Subs.) Regs 2017 - SDSs

The NZ Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, under **Safety Data Sheets 2.11**, has "Duty of PCBU to obtain and provide access to Safety Data Sheets.

(3) The PCBU must ensure that the current safety data sheet for the hazardous substance **or a condensed version of the key information from the safety data sheet (for example, a product safety card)** is readily accessible - (a) to a worker who is in his or her work areas at the workplace; and (b) to any emergency service worker, or anyone else, who is likely to be exposed to the hazardous substance at the workplace.

<http://www.legislation.govt.nz/regulation/public/2017/0131/latest/DLM7309401.html?src=qs>

Editor: It was the late 1980's when I suggested a 2 page Chemical Safety Information Card summary would be a sensible way to inform persons working with Hazardous Chemicals, as most workers did not read MSDSs. In recent years, SDSs are still not properly read by many workers, so maybe we need to officially revisit the provision of Hazardous Chemicals Information Summaries to workers; (as well as regulated SDSs).

• Changes to how NZ Haz Substances are Managed

On the 1st Dec 2017, most of the NZ Hazardous Substance Rules, under the NZ Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act, will be set out in NZ EPA Notices, which are the new way to set these NZ Rules.

These NZ EPA Notices are of most relevance to people who import, manufacture or sell Hazardous Substances or use Pesticides.

The webpage below includes my Notes on the NZ Labelling Notice & the NZ SDSs Notice. This website below covers all the NZ Notices that will be in force on the 1st Dec 2017.

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

• NZ Hazardous Substances: Advice & Training

Editor: Now that the NZ Hazardous Substances Regulations are changing from the 1st Dec 2017, here is a list of Associations in this field that may be helpful to you.

Responsible Care® New Zealand has compliance advice; product and services for New Zealand's system for safely managing workplace Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods. <https://www.responsiblecarenz.com/>

There are 2 societies that cover specialists who work in the GHS Hazardous Substances field in New Zealand as Compliance Certifiers (Test Certifiers):

NZ Institute of Hazardous Substances Management (NZIHSM) <https://www.nzihsm.org.nz/>

Hazardous Substances Professionals New Zealand Incorporated <http://www.hspnz.co.nz/>

New Zealand Occupational Hygiene Society: For Hazardous Substances specialist support, such as needing your workplace evaluated for possible exposure to Hazardous Substances find an Occupational Hygienist at: <http://nzohs.org.nz/> under Chemical Hazards; Hazardous Substances; MSDS/SDS; Pesticides; or Toxicology at: <http://nzohs.org.nz/member-directory/service-expertise/>.

• Process Safety Management (USA OSHA)

To help ensure safe and healthful workplaces, USA OSHA has issued the [Process Safety Management of Highly Hazardous Chemicals Standard](#) (29 CFR 1910.119) (website) with web links to requirements for the management of hazards associated with processes using highly hazardous chemicals.

USA OSHA's Standard emphasizes the management of hazards associated with highly hazardous chemicals and establishes a comprehensive management program that integrates technologies, procedures, & management practices.

There are several new 2017 publications available.

[Process Safety Management for Petroleum Refineries](#). USA OSHA Publication 3918, (2017). (40 page pdf)

[Process Safety Management for Explosives and Pyrotechnics Manufacturing](#). USA OSHA Publication 3912, (2017). (32p pdf)

[Process Safety Management for Small Businesses](#). USA OSHA Publication 3908, (2017). (38 page pdf)

[Process Safety Management for Storage Facilities](#). USA OSHA Publication 3909, (2017). (38 page pdf)

[PSM Covered Chemical Facilities National Emphasis Program](#). USA OSHA Directive CPL 03-00-021, (Effective 17 Jan 2017). (43 page pdf) For highly hazardous chemicals.

From: www.osha.gov/SLTC/processsafetymanagement/

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Sept-Oct 2017

1 Sept 2017: **1/** Wisconsin Pipe Manufacturer Cited after Workers Exposed to Serious Health and Safety Hazards. A grinder operator was exposed to excessive levels of [Hexavalent Chromium](#), which can cause serious cause respiratory tract, skin, and eye irritation. **2/** New Publication available on Process Safety Management in Oil Refineries. New USA OSHA guidance, [Process Safety Management](#) standard. PSM is critically important to facilities that store highly hazardous chemicals. [Process Safety Management for Petroleum Refineries](#) reviews common instances of non-compliance with USA OSHA's PSM standard in the petroleum refinery industry. **3/** The [Society for Chemical Hazard Communication \(HazCom\)](#) offers Educational Materials on Hazard Communication Training for Schools to help school staff identify chemical hazards in their workplaces and employers comply with USA OSHA. The presentation includes [PowerPoint slides](#) (22 ppt slides), [script](#) (9 page pdf) and [follow-up quiz](#) (2 page pdf). The standard applies to schools where staff use cleaning supplies or where faculty handle and store chemicals in laboratories. The SCHC also offers a library of [HazCom 2012 Information Sheets](#) (currently 27 sheets as 2-3 page pdfs).

15 Sept 2017: **1/** The [American Chemistry Council](#) signed a [two-year agreement](#) to promote a culture of safety and health by providing its members, occupational physicians, and stakeholders in the Polyurethanes Industry with training resources to protect workers from exposure to hazardous Diisocyanates. For more information, see the [news release](#).

3 Oct 2017: **1/** Enforcement of USA OSHA's [Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for Construction](#) went into effect on 23 Sept 2017; **2/** Two new Fact Sheets on Protecting Workers in [Laboratories \(involving Pathogens\)](#) (4 page pdf) and [Shipyards \(Competent Persons & Dangerous Atmospheres / Confined Spaces\)](#) (4 page pdf).

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS Reforms: Track&Manage Exempted Chemicals?

Industrial Chemicals Reforms: Exempted Chemicals must at least be specifically tracked to satisfy the community they can be managed properly

The proposed reforms do not require tracking of the specific Exempted Chemicals and the specific introducers by the new Authority.

There are significant benefits to the community, to industry and to the new Authority if they are tracked in a basic way, AND the new Industrial Chemicals Authority is paid to keep track of Hazard Category additions and increases for the specific Exempted Chemicals.

It is the "non hazardous" chemicals that have ended up causing the largest concerns in the community (e.g. Phthalate Ester plasticizers; AFFF fire fighting foam; CFCs; etc), when we finally determine they are actually hazardous, so as a minimum we need to track them (with just chemical names &/or CAS No) against each introducer each year.

It is important that the new Industrial Chemicals Authority knows all the Exempted Chemical names & CAS No.s so they can have their Authority computer track these Exempted Chemical's Hazard Category additions & increases via their Authority's high level access to key world chemical hazard databases, and then alert industry introducing them to any hazard category additions and increases.

By alerting the new Industrial Chemicals Authority to the chemical name & CAS No. and having new Industrial Chemicals Authority paid to track these chemicals for increased or additional hazards, would mean lower ongoing annual costs to businesses for not having to individually access these normally paid for chemical hazard databases to do this on a continuing annual basis.

This will also help create a more level playing field for all businesses introducing the same chemical, BUT making different classification decisions for similar scenarios with different resource levels. Businesses with better access to chemical hazard databases may change a chemical to a Reported Chemical, BUT other businesses with lesser access, may not be even aware of a hazard change.

Under the current NICNAS Annual Reporting system the requirement that we have to add up of the quantities of ingredients imported, many times across multiple formulations, and multiple concentration, 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 and the community.

Having the new Industrial Chemicals Authority being paid to keep track of these Exempted Chemicals on their key world chemical hazard databases, means it will create a level playing field for all businesses introducing chemicals in Australia, reduce the cost of the Annual Reporting as businesses won't individually need spend the time to go back and pay for access to the Chemical Hazard Databases, AND the new Industrial Chemicals Authority should be able to act more quickly for chemical hazard increases that may be of community concern; and also have highly targetted and more effective auditing of businesses.

All of these benefits means an overall lower cost to the Australia for the introduction of these Exempted Chemicals whilst adequately protecting workers, the community and the environment.

Please alert all members of Federal Parliament to this issue, so that the Act / Regs includes low cost specific tracking with the new Industrial Chemicals Authority tracking the specific Exempted Chemicals for additional or increased hazards.

Jeff Simpson email to Federal Parliamentarians 16 Sept 2017

• NICNAS: Secondary Notification Assessment Draft 1: **α-D-Glucopyranoside, β-D-Fructofuranosyl, Octadecanoate**

26 Sept 2017: The chemical, CAS No. 37318-31-3, is also known as Sucrose Stearate. It consists of C18 Mono, Di, Tri and Poly Esters of Sucrose.

This chemical was originally assessed by NICNAS in 2010 as an ingredient of printer inks, with no reformulation occurring in Australia at that time. No human health or environmental data were submitted for assessment; however, the chemical was not considered to pose a risk to human health or the environment when used for this purpose.

Secondary Notification is required for this chemical as the chemical is now proposed to be reformulated in Australia and used in cosmetic products. Furthermore, introduction volumes are proposed to significantly exceed those previously assessed. The hazard classification may also have changed. Therefore, a reassessment of the chemical is warranted.

The importers & manufacturers of the chemical and importers of products containing the chemical have provided information.

[Sept 2017 Draft Report \(36 page docx\)](#):

https://www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/word_doc/0019/53704/Draft-alpha-D-Glucopyranoside-beta-D-fructofuranosyl-octadecanoate-secondary-notification-assessment.docx

This Sept 2017 Draft Report was prepared from information provided through the original Secondary Notification call for information in August 2017 from 4 applicant companies.

From the Sept 2017 Draft Report: Risk Characterisation (p22-23). **6.1/** Based on the available information, the risk to the public associated with the use of the notified chemical at ≤5% in cosmetic products is considered to be low. **6.2/** Based upon the expected control measures in place to minimise worker exposure and the overall low toxicity of the notified chemical, the risk to workers from the use of the notified chemical is considered to be low. **6.3/** The notified chemical is expected to be readily biodegradable, and is expected to have a low potential for bioaccumulation. On the basis of the PEC/PNEC ratio, maximum annual importation volume and assessed use pattern in cosmetic and inkjet printing products, the notified chemical is expected to pose a low risk to the environment at the maximum annual importation quantity.

Public comment closes Tues 31 Oct 2017. Send variations to: TargetedAssessments.Enquiries@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/have-your-say/current-consultations

And: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/chemical-gazette/numbers/2016/02-august/-D-Glucopyranoside,-D-fructofuranosyl,-octadecanoate

And: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/chemical-gazette/numbers/2017/No.C-10,-October-2017/Secondary-notification-assessment-D-Glucopyranoside,-D-fructofuranosyl,-octadecanoate-for-public-comment

• NICNAS: Secondary Notification Assessment: Complete

Polysiloxanes, di-Me, 3-[3-(3-Coco Amidopropyl) Dimethylammonio]-2-Hydroxy propoxy] Propyl Group-Terminated, Acetates (Salts); CAS No. 134737-05-6

3 Oct 2017 Chemical Gazette: The Secondary Notification Final Report for CAS No. 134737-05-6 was published.

Based on the Assessment findings, the notified polymer is recommended to Safe Work Australia for classification and labelling according to the UN GHS 2009 as below:

- Skin sensitiser (Category 1A): H317 – May cause an allergic skin reaction
- Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Category 1): H400 – Very toxic to aquatic life
- Chronic Aquatic Toxicity (Category 1): H410 – Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

It is recommended that the classification be accompanied by a note that the classification only applies to polymer grades with NAMW <10,000.

[Final SN Oct 2017 Report \(as a 52 page Word docx\)](#)

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

And select the: [Oct 2017 Chemical Gazette Final SN Report](#)

• Chemical Gazette (Oct 2017)

Amendments that caught the Editor's Attention:

3 October 2017 Chemical Gazette:

a/ Correction of an Error on the AICS: The current entry on AICS for this chemical contains the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registration number for the trade name of the chemical. The amendment is to replace the trade name CAS number with the appropriate CAS number, CAS name and molecular formula for the chemical.

Amendment to: CAS 2124200-90-2: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-oxobutyl)-2-propenamide, dodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid, compd. with 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol; Formula: $C_{16}H_{30}O_2.C_9H_{15}NO_2.C_7H_{12}O_2.C_4H_6O_2.C_3H_4O_2).x.C_4H_{11}NO$

b/ Proposal for Deletion of a Chemical Wrongly added to AICS: The chemical, Isooctadecanoic Acid, Isooctadecyl Ester was nominated with the incorrect CAS 67116-49-8 and added to the AICS. The Chemical Name, Molecular Formula and Structure of the nominated chemical do NOT match the description of the chemical with the CAS 67116-49-8. The correct CAS No. for the nominated chemical is 41669-30-1. The chemical with the correct CAS RN 41669-30-1 was also nominated and is on the public AICS.

CAS 41669-30-1 Isooctadecanoic Acid, Isooctadecyl Ester Formula: $C_{36}H_{72}O_2$

The incorrect CAS RN 67116-49-8 is a valid CAS RN for another chemical (2,4(1H,3H)-Quinazolinedione, 1-Butyl-3-(2,4-Dimethylphenyl)-) that has not been nominated for inclusion on AICS or assessed as a new chemical. Therefore, the Director intends to delete the entry with the wrong CAS RN 67116-49-8 from AICS, subject to the requirements of the ICNA Act.

c/ Correction of Chemical Names on the AICS. The changes are to correct typographical errors and use of inappropriate chemical names. Chemical names that have been updated by the Chemical Abstracts Service have also been updated. These corrections do not change the identity of the chemical substances themselves.

Editor: There are 11 chemical name correction entries.

d/ Amendment to the AICS:

Superseded: Sorbitan, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivatives, hepta-9-octadecanoate, (all-Z)- CAS 54846-79-6 (contains an error, which makes it chemically implausible)

Updated to: Sorbitan, (9Z)-9-octadecenoate, poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) derivs. CAS 9062-90-2 (to better represent the chemical identity)

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

And select the [Sept 2017](#) or [Oct 2017](#) Chemical Gazette

• 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 - 8 Nov 2017, 1.45pm to 2.45pm Perth - 23 Nov 2017, 9:00am to 10:00am

Brisbane - 16 Nov 2017, 9:30am to 10:30am 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.

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/components/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>

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

• The Poisons Standard (SUSMP No. 18) Oct 2017

[SUSMP No. 18 \(Poisons Standard October 2017\)](#)

(671 page pdf) commenced 1 October 2017. The SUSMP:

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

Editor: The Index, starting at page 374 is 297 pages long!

Changes are detailed in the [Explanatory Statement](#) supporting Poisons Standard October 2017. E.g. Methylisothiazolinone; & Methylchlorisothiazolinone; are 2 of the added chemicals.

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

• Methyl Chloro IsoThiazolinone is now S6

Except:

- in rinse-off cosmetic preparations or therapeutic goods intended for topical rinse-off application containing $\leq 0.0015\%$ of Methyl Chloro Isothiazolinone and Methyl Isothiazolinone in total; or
- in other preparations that are not intended for direct application to the skin containing $\leq 0.1\%$ of Methyl Chloro Isothiazolinone & Methyl Isothiazolinone in total.

From: [SUSMP No.18 – Oct 2017](#)

Editor: This creates a difference between the GHS Hazardous Chemicals classification of $\geq 0.0015\%$ for MCI/MI 3:1 mixture CAS No. 55965-84-9, when in industrial hazardous chemical products and when in domestic chemical products, this becomes $>0.10\%$ (66.7 times greater).

Note: MCI is CAS No. 26172-55-4; MI is CAS No. 2682-20-4.

• Methyl IsoThiazolinone is now S6

Except:

- in rinse-off cosmetic preparations or therapeutic goods intended for topical rinse-off application containing $\leq 0.01\%$ of Methyl IsoThiazolinone; or
- in other preparations that are not intended for direct application to the skin containing $\leq 0.1\%$ of Methyl IsoThiazolinone

From: [SUSMP No.18 – Oct 2017](#)

• Methyl IsoThiazolinone may be Haz at ≥ 15 ppm

15 Sept 2017: On the basis of the December 2015 ECHA SCCS Opinion Report on MI, the EU have proposed a change to the MI restrictions at the time (maximum concentration of 0.01% of MI). The report stated that:

- the information provided does not support the safe use of MI as a preservative in rinse-off cosmetic products up to a concentration limit of 100 ppm (0.01%) from the view of induction of contact allergy;
- for rinse-off cosmetic products, a concentration of 15 ppm (0.0015%) MI is considered safe for the consumer from the point of view of induction of contact allergy; and
- it is also not safe to use MI as a preservative in leave-on hair cosmetic products up to a concentration limit of 100 ppm (0.01%) from the point of view of induction of contact allergy

From: www.tga.gov.au/book-page/26-methylisothiazolinone

• Proposed Amendments to the Poisons Standard

6 Sept 2017: Comments were sort on:

1-Deoxy-1-(Methylamino)-D-Glucitol, N-C10-16 Acyl Derivatives; CAS 173145-38-5; NICNAS IMAP submission; Key uses / expected use: Cosmetic rinse-off and in household cleaning preparations; Shown to cause irreversible eye damage and severe eye irritation. s6?

Phenyl Methyl Pyrazolone; CAS 89-25-8; NICNAS IMAP submission; Key uses / expected use: Cosmetic and domestic; S5 or S6? Use is reported overseas in cosmetic and domestic products at concentrations up to 0.25%. But also has a sensitising potential.

Afidopyropen; CAS 915972-17-7; APVMA submission; Key uses / expected use: Agricultural insecticide; Proposed to exempt Afidopyropen from Scheduling.

Silver Oxide; CAS 20667-12-3; APVMA submission; Key uses / expected use: Spa pool sanitiser; Proposed to exempt Silver Oxide from Scheduling.

Alpha-Cypermethrin; CAS 67375-30-8; APVMA submission; Key uses / expected use: Commercial agricultural insecticide. Proposed to amend the current entry for Alpha-Cypermethrin in Schedule 6 to increase the cut-off in aqueous preparations from ≤25% to ≤30%.

Dinotefuran; CAS 165252-70-0: APVMA submission; Key uses / expected use: Insecticide; Proposed to amend the current entry for Dinotefuran in Schedule 5 to exclude preparations containing ≤10% of Dinotefuran

Comments closed 6 Oct 2017.

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

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Chemical Decisions

15 Sept 2017: There was an opportunity for further comment, which closed on the 3 Oct 2017.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| – 2. Summary of Delegate's Interim Chemical Decisions | - 3. Summary of Delegate's Interim Decisions | |
| – 2.2 Quinine and its Salts | - 3.1 Isofetamid | |
| – 2.4 Docusate Sodium | - 3.2 Pydiflumetofen | |
| – 2.5 Vinyl Acetate | - 3.3 Duddingtonia Flagrans | |
| – 2.6 Methylisothiazolinone | - 3.4 Lambda-Cyhalothrin | |
| – 2.8 Chloroacetamide | - 3.5 Bacillus Amyloliquefaciens | |
| – 2.9 Benzyl Salicylate | - 3.6 Butyl Benzyl Phthalate | Proposed to be S10 |
| – 2.10 Cinnamaldehyde | - 3.7 Basic Red 76 | |
| – 2.11 Anise Alcohol | | |
| – 2.12 Resorcinol | | |
| – 2.13 Trans-Anethole | | S10 - Substances of such danger to health as to warrant prohibition of sale, supply and use |

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/scheduling-delegates-interim-decisions-and-invitation-further-comment-accsacms-march-and-july-2017

• WHO: Antibacterial Agents in Clinical Development

An Analysis of the Antibacterial Clinical Development Pipeline, including Tuberculosis

Sept 2017: The World Health Organization (WHO) Report –shows a serious lack of new Antibiotics under development to combat the growing threat of Antimicrobial Resistance.

Most of the drugs currently in the clinical pipeline are modifications of existing classes of Antibiotics and are only short-term solutions. The report found very few potential treatment options for those Antibiotic-Resistant Infections identified by WHO as posing the greatest threat to health, including Drug-Resistant Tuberculosis which kills around 250 000 people each year.

In addition to Multidrug-Resistant Tuberculosis, the WHO Report has identified 12 classes of priority pathogens – some of them causing common infections such as Pneumonia or Urinary Tract Infections – that are increasingly resistant to existing Antibiotics and urgently in need of new treatments.

From the Executive Summary: The review shows that the current clinical pipeline is still insufficient to mitigate the threat of antimicrobial resistance. As of May 2017, a total of 51 antibiotics (including combinations) and 11 biologicals were in the clinical pipeline with 42 new therapeutic entities (33 antibiotics and nine biologicals) that target priority pathogens, seven products for tuberculosis (TB) and nine for C. difficile infections (seven antibiotics and two biologicals) The qualitative analysis shows a lack of potential treatment options for priority resistant bacteria, especially for multidrug- and extensively drug-resistant Gram-negative pathogens.

WHO/EMP/IAU/2017.11 Report: <http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/258965/1/WHO-EMP-IAU-2017.11-eng.pdf?ua=1> (48 page pdf)

From: www.who.int/medicines/areas/rational_use/antibacterial_agents_clinical_development/en/

And: www.who.int/mediacentre/news/releases/2017/running-out-antibiotics/en/

Food Chemical Issues

• A1125 – Endo Xylanase Processing Aid (Enzyme)

Approval 7 July 2017: The purpose of the Application was to permit the use of a new Enzyme sourced from Bacillus subtilis containing the gene from Endo β(1,4) Xylanase isolated from Pseudoalteromonas Haloplanktis for use as a processing aid in baked cereal products.

Xylanases catalyse the conversion of Arabinoxylan (Polysaccharides naturally present in cereals that impart important functional properties) into Arabinoxylan Oligosaccharides. While Xylanases are naturally present in many cereals, the addition of further Endo β(1,4) Xylanase (in this case from a microbial source) during processing allows the solubilisation of the Arabinoxylans,

which improves the functional properties of these Polysaccharides, leading to better and/or more consistent product quality. This is due to their ability to interact with gluten, bind water and provide dough viscosity.

From: [Approval Report \(7 July 2017\)](#) (19 page pdf)

[Risk & Technical Assessment Report A1125](#) (17 page pdf)

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

• A1126 Pectins & Carrageenan Processing Aids in Wine

Approval 7 July 2017: The purpose of the Application was to seek permissions for Pectins and Carrageenan as processing aids (fining agents) to remove heat-unstable proteins from Australian produced wine.

The Proposal provides an alternative to using Bentonite to heat stabilise wine. This process is required in white or rose wines because grape proteins that are present in the wine post-fermentation can precipitate slowly post bottling to form an unsightly haze if the bottle of wine becomes heated during transportation or storage.

From: [Approval Report \(7 July 2017\)](#) (14 page pdf)

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

• A1135 – Beta-Galactosidase Processing Aid (Enzyme)

Approval 7 July 2017: The purpose of the Application was to permit the use of a new source of beta-Galactosidase from a genetically modified strain of *Bacillus Licheniformis* to be used as a processing aid during the production of Reduced Lactose or Lactose free milk and dairy products.

Beta-Galactosidases converts the milk sugar Lactose into primarily Glucose and Galactose, which may result in improvement of organoleptic properties (taste and flavour), physiological properties (texture and freezing point) and nutritional properties (digestibility and caloric intake). Specifically, this Enzyme is used to manufacture reduced-Lactose and Lactose-free milks and milk products.

From: [Approval Report \(7 July 2017\)](#) (14 page pdf)

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

• A1136 – Protein Glutaminase as a Processing Aid

21 Sept 2017: The purpose of the Application is to permit the use of Protein-Glutaminase from *Chryseobacterium Proteolyticum* as a Processing Aid to improve Protein functionality in baking, noodle, dairy, meat, fish and yeast products.

Protein Glutaminase enhances Protein solubility in various applications. The technological purpose is to improve emulsification, foam stabilisation and gelling in (various) Proteinaceous foods. It also decreases flavour fade or 'off flavour' problems associated with flavour-Protein interactions.

From: [Call for Submissions \(21 Sept 2017\)](#) (14 page pdf)

[Risk & Technical Assessment A1136](#) (17 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1136.aspx

• A1150 – Glucosylated Steviol Glycosides

21 Aug 2017: The purpose of the Application is to permit the use of Glucosylated Steviol Glycosides as an intense sweetener in various foods for the replacement of Sucrose in reduced-calorie or no-sugar-added products.

Glucosylated Steviol Glycoside (also termed enzymatically modified Stevia) preparations are comprised of a mixture of Glucosylated Steviol Glycosides and parent Steviol Glycosides, and are generated through enzymatic addition of Glucose moieties to Steviol Glycoside extracts (≥95%) obtained from the leaves of *S. Rebaudiana* Bertoni.

In comparison to parent Steviol Glycosides, the addition of one to 20 Glucose units to parent Steviol Glycosides to generate a mixture of Glucosylated Steviol Glycosides improves the sensory characteristics of the Glycosides by reducing bitterness and astringency, enhancing the fruit flavours of beverages, and in general improving the overall liking by consumers.

Based on distribution analyses, the Mono-, Di-, and Tri-Glucosylated forms generally predominate, and the Glucosylated fraction will make up approximately 80 to 92% of the total Steviol Glycoside content and the parent Glycosides approximately 5 to 15%.

Glucosylated Steviol Glycosides are approved for use as food additives and/or sweeteners in the United States, Japan (for 25 years), Korea, and Malaysia

From: [Executive Summary \(19 July 2017\)](#) (7 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1150Glucosylated-Steviol-Glycosides.aspx

• A1151–Beta-Galactosidase (*Papiliotrema Terrestris*)

5 Oct 2017: The purpose of the Application is to amend Schedule 18 of the AU NZ Food Standards Code to include β -Galactosidase from *Papiliotrema Terrestris* as a Processing Aid (Enzyme) in the production of GalactoOligoSaccharide (GOS) from Lactose.

β -Galactosidase (EC 3.2.1.23, CAS No. 9031-11-2) is an enzyme catalyzing the hydrolysis of β -Galactosides. It is proposed for use as a processing aid enzyme in food productions at levels up to 0.03%. GOS belongs to the group of Prebiotics and can be utilized to various foods.

From: [Executive Summary \(Amano Enzyme Inc.\)](#) (4 page pdf)

From: [FSANZ Notification Circular 27-17, 5 Oct 2017](#) at:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/changes/circulars/Pages/NotificationCircular27%E2%80%9317.aspx

• A1153 – Endo Xylanase *T. Reesei* Processing Aid

29 Sept 2017: The purpose of the Application is to include a genetically modified strain of *Trichoderma Reesei* as a permitted source for Endo-1,4 (3) - β -Xylanase (E.C.3.2.1.8).

The food enzyme dossier object is typically used in baking process and processes of other cereal based products (such as pasta & noodles), starch processing, distilling, and brewing.

The main activity of the food enzyme is endo-1,4- β -Xylanase (IUB 3.2.1.8). The food enzyme catalyses the hydrolysis of Xylosidic linkages in an Arabinoxylan backbone (and other β -1,4-linked Xylans) resulting in depolymerisation of the Arabinoxylan into smaller Oligosaccharides.

It uses Xylans as substrate. Xylans are constituents of hemicellulose, a structural component of plant cell walls. Arabinoxylans (also known as Pentosans) are highly branched Xylans that occur in wheat and rye flour. Consequently, the substrate for Endo-1, 4- β -Xylanase occurs naturally in vegetable based foods and can be found in various plant materials including the cell walls and endosperm of cereals, such as wheat and barley.

Apart from Endo-1,4- β -Xylanase, the food enzyme also contains other enzymatic side activities in small amount, which are typical to the production organism *Trichoderma Reesei*. Those include β -Glucanase and Cellulase.

From: [Executive Summary \(AB Enzymes GmbH\)](#) (8 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1153.aspx

• P1034 – Chemical Migration from Packaging into Food

FSANZ has **abandoned** the Proposal P1034. The reasons for the decision to abandon are available in the [Final Assessment Report, Abandonment Report \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word\)](#) | (19 pages)

A risk assessment based on an analysis of a database of over 1300 food contact substances found that exposures to most chemicals used to produce food packaging are low and unlikely to pose a public health and safety concern.

A detailed survey found that estimated dietary exposures are below the tolerable daily intakes (TDIs) for levels of DEHP and DINP and five additional plasticisers, which do not pose a public health concern.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1034ChemicalMigrationfromPackagingintoFood.aspx

• P1046 – L-Amino Acid Acetate in Food for SMPs

14 Sept 2017: L-Amino Acid Acetate in Food for Special Medical Purposes (FSMP). This proposal has removed a negative impact on trade by enabling the sale of FSMP containing L-Arginine Acetate.

FSANZ must now undertake a full assessment of the approved draft variation, call for public comment and then either reaffirm its approval of the variation or prepare a proposal to amend, replace or revoke that variation.

Acetate is a common constituent in food. Following oral ingestion, Acetate Salts of L-Amino Acids will dissociate in the low pH of the stomach to the respective L-Amino Acids and Acetic Acid. If introduced directly to the small intestine, the Amino Acid-Acetate compound will still dissociate freely in this aqueous environment allowing absorption to occur unhindered. Acetate is an endogenous human metabolite formed from Glucose and Fatty Acid metabolism in the liver and is the chemical species present in blood. The risk assessment concluded that approval for the use of Acetates of single L-Amino Acids would not present a public health and safety concern.

Codex has not considered nutrient compounds for FSMP other than for infants and young children. Several L-Amino Acid compounds are listed in the Codex Advisory List of Nutrient Compounds for Use in Foods for Special Dietary Use Intended for Infants and Young Children (CAC/GL 10-1987). No Acetate forms of single L-Amino Acids in FSMP are permitted in the European Union.

Schedule 29 of the FSANZ Code includes many single L-Amino Acids and permits all of them to be used in the Hydrochloride form and only L-Lysine in the Acetate form.

The draft variation has been amended to apply to L-Arginine Acetate only. The potential to approve other relevant forms of L-Amino Acid Acetate will be included at the next and final stage of the assessment.

[Final Consideration Report \(14 Sept 2017\)](#) (15 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1046.aspx

• Food Allergen Portal (Resources)

This Food Allergen Portal was created by the [Allergen Collaboration](#) to provide different sectors in the community with links to best practice food allergen resources and key messages to promote in the different sectors.

This Food Allergen Portal was created by the Allergen Collaboration to provide different sectors in the community with links to best practice food allergen resources and key messages to promote in the different sectors.

- [Information for food industry](#)
- [Information for consumers](#)
- [Information for childcare centres and schools](#)
- [Information for health professionals](#)
- [Information for government organisations](#)
- [Current food recalls](#)

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

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Risk Assessment Guide to Protect Insect Pollinators

4 October 2017: The APVMA has developed a document, [Roadmap for Insect Pollinator Risk Assessment in Australia](#) (29 Sept 2017, 57 page [pdf](#) or [docx](#) files), which outlines a tiered approach to risk assessment. The first tier of assessment involves the traditional assessment approach of calculating risk quotients. Methods for refinement at this tier are described, relying on data and approaches from both Europe and North America.

The APVMA and its primary environmental advisory agency, the Department of the Environment, considered that there are elements of European guidance documents which could be combined with the North American approach to develop a risk assessment methodology to suit Australia's agricultural and regulatory environment. This 'Roadmap' is a short guide to conducting risk assessments for bees and other insect pollinators. It will be used by the APVMA to guide its risk assessments of proposed uses of pesticide products which may impact on these organisms.

At higher tiers of assessment, increasingly complex studies pertaining to exposure and effects (semi-field and full-field studies at colony level) are considered. These studies allow for refinements in exposure and/or effects estimations using an increasing level of realism. Importantly, and as noted in the North American guidance document, the different levels of refinement are not intended to be prescriptive. The specific set of data used in assessing potential risks of a pesticide to bees ultimately depends on multiple lines of evidence and risk management objectives.

The Future: The APVMA recognises that ecotoxicity test methods are still being developed and that pollinator risk assessment methodology is likely to be further extended and refined. This guidance will be updated as new test protocols to better assess effects (hazard) of pesticides on bees and the exposure of bees to pesticides become available.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27556>

• APVMA Relocation to Armidale: Strategy Update

21 August 2017: Strategy One - transform our business to be a world-class AgVet chemicals regulator based in regional Australia. The APVMA will receive \$25.6M over six years from 2016–17 to 2021–22 to support effective relocation.

APVMA Focus Area 1 over the forward horizon 2017-2021: Define, Implement, Embed and Optimise the application of the new APVMA business model based in Armidale

ACTIVITIES 2017–18

- Define and commence implementation of the APVMA Business Model based in Armidale by October 2017.
- Maintain operations of the Armidale interim office whilst planning and designing the Armidale permanent premises.
- Develop and implement the recruitment strategy and workforce plan.

ACTIVITIES 2018–19

- Complete implementation of the APVMA Business Model based in Armidale.
- Implement recruitment campaigns for Armidale in line with the APVMA recruitment strategy.
- Stand up a permanent APVMA premises in Armidale.

ACTIVITIES 2019–20

- Conduct a review of organisational capability and capacity against business model requirements, having completed the relocation to Armidale.
- Decommission the Canberra office and wind up the relocation property program.

ACTIVITIES 2020–21

- Implement adjustments to the business model.
- Responsibilities for property management become normal business.

From: [APVMA Corporate Plan 2017-18](#) (21 Aug 2017)

at: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27381> (46 page pdf)

and [APVMA Operational Plan 2017-18](#) (21 Aug 2017)

at: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27386> (1 page landscape pdf)

This pdf needs to be printed on at least A3 & preferably on A2.

• APVMA Report: Antibiotic Resistance in Animals

August 2017: Antibiotic resistance is an emerging concern across all sectors of health. Over time strains of bacteria have become resistant to multiple classes of antibiotics.

The report - "Antibiotic Resistance in Animals" - reviews the current status of Antibiotic Resistance in animals in Australia and details the important role the APVMA plays in limiting the inappropriate use of Antibiotics for animal health in Australia.

The advent of human and veterinary clinical use of Antibiotics has not provided bacteria with much of a challenge. Also, many of the Antibiotics we use originated in soil fungi and bacteria. Bacteria and other microflora sharing the same habitats must have developed Antibiotic resistance mechanisms to protect themselves. The ability of bacteria to develop resistance may further increase with ongoing changes in temperature, humidity and weather patterns caused by global climate change.

Alexander Fleming's comments in his [Nobel Prize address in 1945](#) (11 page pdf) (before antibiotics were widely used) that resistance is likely to emerge were well-founded (Fleming 1945).

Antibiotic resistance will not disappear but every effort must be made to delay its emergence and reduce its impact on human health and animal health, welfare and productivity. While protecting human health is essential, effective Antibiotics are also needed to treat animals, including companion animals. However, it is prudent public health policy that the available armamentarium of Veterinary Antibiotics should not include those that are medically important. Appropriate and consistent regulations and industry stewardship programs are essential to ensure that Veterinary Antibiotics are used responsibly.

If newer Antibiotics are not used prudently, resistance will emerge to them just as it has to every other Antibiotic introduced into human and veterinary medicine. Improving Antibiotic stewardship must go hand-in-hand with improved infection control (human and veterinary) and improved animal management and biosecurity on farms.

From: [Report on Antibiotic Resistance in Animals \(Aug 2017\)](#) (48 page pdf)

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27391>

• APVMA Recall Guidelines – 8 Sept 2017

Recall Action includes stopping supply of a product (registered or unregistered), or taking active steps to locate, retrieve and correct or destroy an agricultural or veterinary chemical product within a distribution network.

The objectives of taking recall action are to:

- identify the cause, and institute corrective measures,
- effectively and efficiently locate and remove from the marketplace an unsafe, ineffective or non-compliant product or product that may be prejudicial to trade,
- subject the affected product to the appropriate corrective action, including rectification, modification or disposal
- minimise the cost & inconvenience to users and suppliers.

Note: A sponsor is responsible for determining the most appropriate action according to available information.

[APVMA Guidelines for Recalling Agricultural and Veterinary Chemical Products](#) – September 2017, (website link)

[APVMA Recall Guidelines pdf \(8 Sept 2017\)](#) (28 page pdf)

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27516>

• Joint Oper'n: ABF-TGA-APVMA seize Illegal Medicines

Counterfeit and illicit medicines have been seized in an crackdown involving the Australian Border Force (ABF), Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) and the APVMA.

The international crackdown was part of Operation Pangea, a global operation led by INTERPOL in cooperation with the World Customs Organization.

Between 12-19 Sept 2017, ABF officers working in international mail facilities around Australia detected and seized 48 consignments of counterfeit and illicit medicines. Predominantly containing Erectile Dysfunction Pills; Cancer Medication; and Nutritional Supplements.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27526>

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/27546> (28 Sept 2017)

Editor's Comment: There are several nutritional supplement chemicals in Sports Nutrition stores that come under FSANZ and the State/Territory Health Depts that are **NOT** covered in the AU NZ Food Standards Code. I am aware of various Esters and Salts of Amino Acids that I don't allow to be traded.

Dangerous Goods

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

Oct 2017: The **2 pdfs** of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations Twentieth revised edition, are now available for **free download**.

Volume 1: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev20/Rev20e_Vol1.pdf (462 page pdf, 10.2 Mb)

(Recommendations, Parts 1 to 3, Dangerous Goods List, Appendices and Alphabetical Index)

Volume 2: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev20/Rev20e_Vol2.pdf (418 page pdf, 7.9 Mb)

(Parts 4 to 7 and Table of Correspondence)

The Hardcopy is also available for purchase from:

<https://shop.un.org/ru/node/60796>

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 & 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: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev20/20files_e.html

• Comment re: UN 20 Corrosive Classification Criteria

Anyone transporting corrosive formulations should review UN 20 2.8.4 for changes to obligations in Corrosive classification.

"2.8.4 Alternative Packing Group assignment methods of mixtures: Step-wise approach"

If you don't have skin corrosion test data for your formulation or for a 'similar mixture', there are now GHS-style obligations for classification based on formulation. I don't think it will affect too many things that should be Class 8 classified, but it may certainly up the Packing Group from III to II or even I.

Comment by Richard Greenwood, RG Chemical Safety, 0401-321-962, www.rgchem.com.au; rich64green@gmail.com

• WA D. Goods Transport: Costs of Non-Compliance

16 Aug 2017: The costs of non-compliance for transporting Dangerous Goods.

Transport operators in WA are being reminded of the potential costs for not complying with Dangerous Goods legislation regarding safety equipment, including Personal Protective Equipment, Placarding and Emergency Procedures.

WA Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Dangerous Goods Officer Michael Wolter said on-the-spot fines for not complying could come to more than \$19,500, while aggregate court-imposed fines could reach \$75,000.

"In comparison, the average cost to set up a truck for a class 3 dangerous goods load is less than \$400," Mr Wolter said.

"While the cumulative fines are costly, this is nothing compared to the cost if there is an incident or accident.

"Insurance companies may not pay out if there is no safety equipment and there is also the cost to the company's reputation and the impact on future business."

However, it is not just the monetary consequences of not having the appropriate safety equipment that transport companies need to keep in mind.

"If an incident results in workers or the public being injured or worse, there is no price that can be put on that," Mr Wolter said.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/The-costs-of-non-compliance-for-22607.aspx

• WA Dangerous Goods Incident Reports 1984-2016

Editor: I have included where the WA Dangerous Goods Incident Reports can now be found, as their location is not immediately obvious on the WA DMIRS & related websites.

They are available via the DMIRS Dangerous Goods website: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Dangerous-Goods/What-is-a-reportable-dangerous-7480.aspx and scroll down to:

[Annual Compilation of Incident Reports](#)

The Dangerous Goods Incident Log reports are under "Safety Statistics and Other Reports", which is not also linked to the DMIRS Safety webpage, but ought to be. It should be added to their "Dangerous Goods Safety Alerts" webpage.

These Reports have 3 names: "Overview of Dangerous Goods Reportable Situations and Incidents nnnn" since 2011; and were named "Overview of Dangerous Goods Incident Reports nnnn" from 2007-2010; then from 1984-2006 were named "Dangerous Goods Incident Log nnnn".

These yearly reports provide very valuable information to industry, the community and the Authorities, so are worth downloading to make it easier to search across them as pdfs.

Editor: It would be very good if we could have each State and Territory Authority responsible for Hazardous Chemicals / Dangerous Goods to prepare and maintain similar reports.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Safety-statistics-and-other-16213.aspx

• WA Dangerous Goods Safety Bulletins: 2017

[Access to Fire Extinguishers on Petrol Station Forecourts \(Safety Bulletin 0317\)](#) 19 July 2017, 3 page pdf. Concerns have been raised with the WA Dept of MIRS, regarding the inaccessibility of fire extinguishers on petrol stations forecourts.

[Emergency Breakdown Procedures when Transporting Unodourised LP Gas \(Safety Bulletin 0217\)](#) 7 July 2017, 2 page pdf. During an inspection in a Regional Centre, a tanker containing Unodourised LP gas residue, was observed parked-up on a side road in a major industrial area. A local mechanic was repairing the vehicle in the driver's presence, undertaking hot work on wheel-bearings which had been overheating. The hot work was being done without a hot work permit, an established exclusion zone & continuous gas monitoring. The vehicle's gas monitors were not charged and there were no records of readings taken at the vehicle's last stop as required by ADG Code Special Provision AU03. The mechanic also had no hazardous areas awareness training.

[Gas Storage for Automatic Fire-Suppression Systems \(Safety Bulletin 0117\)](#) 29 May 2017, 3 page pdf. Several incidents involving the unintended activation of fire-suppression systems have been reported. Due to an actuator failure, sites were unaware the system had activated. The WA Dept of Mines and Petroleum has inspected sites that store their connected gas cylinders in a separate gas storage room to the data centre or server room. The potential for a gas release in the storage room may not have been adequately considered.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Dangerous-Goods-Safety-Alerts-13195.aspx

• Queensland: Significant Explosives Incidents

Summaries of all reported explosives incidents, high-potential incidents, near misses and complaints in Queensland since 2005.

There is a Report for each month or quarter from 2014 to the current year and a compiled yearly report for 2005 to 2013.

e.g. [August 2017](#) (4 page pdf); [Jan-Mar 2017](#) (7 page pdf); [2013 yearly](#) (53 page pdf); [2005 yearly](#) (13 page pdf).

Incidents are categorised by safety and security for the various explosives industry sectors.

From: www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/explosives-fireworks/safety-security/significant-incident-reports

Editor: I was alerted to these Qld Reports by a WA colleague.

• CFA Vic: Large Blaze at Drysdale, 7 Sept 2017

Both CFA Vic staff and volunteer crews responded to the fire at the Petro-Chemical Distribution Facility in Drysdale on the Bellarine Peninsula on Wednesday night.

Early Wed morning (7 Sept 2017) residents in the Drysdale area were woken up to explosive noises as a shed at the rear of a petrol station went up in flames. Firefighters were called to the scene on High Street shortly after 12.30am.

CFA and MFB firefighters were able to bring the fire under control around 5am. 11 CFA vehicles from Drysdale, Geelong, Corio, Ocean Gove, Mannerim, Wallington and one MFB truck were in attendance.

Eight trucks including seven fuel tankers were destroyed as well hundreds of LPG cylinders.

"There were complexities associated with exposures, evacuations, consultation with partner Emergency Service Organisations and government agencies, not to mention the significant focus on crew and public safety and of course extinguishment, meaning this fire was one of the most complex a fire commander and fighter could attend." Assistant Chief Officer Rohan Luke.

From: <http://news.cfa.vic.gov.au/news/large-blaze-at-drysdale>

• Australian Dangerous Goods by Sea Courses

The listed training courses have been accepted by AMSA as suitable for the training required to be provided to shore based personnel who undertake any of the following functions:

- Packing of dangerous goods, [including those that supervise the packing of Cargo Transport Units];
- Marking, labelling or placarding of dangerous goods; and
- Preparing and signing transport documentation [shipper and container packing declarations].

Any queries should be directed to: DangerousGoods@amsa.gov.au

From: www.amsa.gov.au/vessels/ship-safety/cargoes-and-dangerous-goods/cargoes-training-providers/index.asp

[Mandatory Training Requirements under Chapter 1.3 of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods \(IMDG\) Code \(2014 Edition\) - Advice for Training Providers](#) (8 page pdf)

• Australian Dangerous Goods by Air Courses

[Approved Dangerous Goods Courses](#)

[Shippers Comprehensive Courses](#)

[Shippers Courses for Radioactive Substances](#)

[Shippers Courses for Infectious Substances, Diagnostic Specimens and Dry Ice](#)

[Shippers Courses for Dry Ice](#)

[Shippers Courses for Flammable Goods](#)

From: www.casa.gov.au/standard-page/dangerous-goods-courses

• Australian D. Goods by Road & Rail Courses?

Editor: There is no equivalent Government website where approved courses for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail are collated. It would be good if these were added to the Federal Dept of Infrastructure & Regional Development, Transport of Dangerous Goods website at:

<https://infrastructure.gov.au/transport/australia/dangerous/index.aspx>

Currently Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail Courses are approved by each State / Territory and are managed locally, even though the Course can be run in another State / Territory.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• 4 Corners: Contamination by Fire-Fighting Foam

9 Oct 2017: The unfolding scandal of toxic water in Australian communities. One of the biggest environmental scandals in Australian history. Harmful chemicals, leaching into the ground and waterways, contaminating our water. Linton Besser investigates the toxic legacy of Fire-Fighting Foam.

Video: [4 Corners 47 minute Contamination Video](#)

Also on iView: broadcast 9 Oct 2017, available to 8 Nov 2017

From: www.abc.net.au/4corners/contamination/9032140

[Defence Admits Three-Year Delay in Warning People about Toxic Foam Danger](#)

9 Oct 2017: The Australian Dept of Defence has admitted it should have warned the public about a chemical contamination scandal three years earlier than it did — and says the cost to taxpayers to clean up the problem nationwide will mount into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

Defence is now tackling Perfluorinated chemical pollution - the source of which was the widespread use of Fire-Fighting Foam - at no fewer than 18 Defence bases across the country.

At some, local drinking water has been contaminated.

Since at least 2000, scientific research has linked these chemicals to a range of human diseases, though the Federal Government's formal health advice says there is "no consistent evidence" they cause specific illnesses.

Now, a Four Corners investigation has confirmed Defence misused the toxic Fire-Fighting Foam for decades.

Despite explicit warnings dating back to 1987 that the product must not enter the environment, many thousands of litres of the foam were expelled onto bare earth or washed into stormwater systems.

In May 2000, the 3M company announced it was phasing out the foam and USA Authorities warned the Australian Government on the same day that the foam's key chemical ingredients "potentially pose a risk to human health". Documents show Defence did not fully replace the 3M foam until July 2012.

From: ABC News 9 Oct 2017:

<http://www.abc.net.au/news/>. Search on "Toxic Foam Danger"

Editor: We once thought that this was a Non-Hazardous Chemical, so it is another example why the new Industrial Chemicals Authority needs to track Exempted Chemicals.

• EPA Vic: Stawell Tyre Stockpile Cleanup

11 Oct 2017: Risk from Stawell tyre stockpile has been removed by EPA Vic. The EPA Vic had removed about 9500 tonnes of tyres and had shred most, after repeated failure by the site's owners to comply with orders to reduce the risk of fire at the site.

Over 380 trucks filled with tyre and shred were taken from the site, with the majority going to Melbourne to be processed at an EPA-licensed site, which has been inspected twice-weekly during the process to ensure appropriate management; about 35% were unable to be processed due to contamination from mud & dirt and went to landfill.

If the stockpile had caught fire, it would have had many environmental, economic and social risks for Stawell and its surrounds.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2017/october/11/risk-from-stawell-tyre-stockpile-removed-by-epa

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.

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

• EPA Vic Continues to Monitor & Alert for PFAS

9 Oct 2017: EPA Vic is continuing to work with responsible land owners to ensure all PFAS (Per- and Poly-Fluorinated Alkyl Substances) present in Victoria at elevated levels are identified and managed.

PFAS are a group of man-made substances, many of which are in widespread and common use including in historic firefighting foams and in home products like non-stick pans and carpet treatments.

PFAS can persist in humans for many years. EPA is taking a cautionary approach to minimise risk and recommends against consumption of animal products or water where PFAS levels are considered high. PFAS substances are persistent, slow to break down and moves easily through soils and water, making it a pervasive issue.

High PFAS levels have been detected in [Hazelwood pondage](#) in the Latrobe Valley; [Department of Defence](#) sites in Victoria; the Esso Longford site in Gippsland; and at [CFA sites](#) at Fiskville, Peshurst, Bangholme, Wangaratta, Huntly, Fulham and Longerenong.

On [28 Sept 2017](#), EPA, as a precaution, advised the public not to consume fish, eels and ducks from the Heart Morass Wetlands located adjacent to the Department of Defence Gippsland site after elevated levels of PFAS were detected. This follows earlier advice to limit consumption of fish taken from [Hazelwood Pondage](#).

EPA Vic continues to work locally and nationally, leading the development of the [PFAS National Environmental Management Plan](#) (NEMP) which will provide State and Federal Governments with the foundations on which to build regulations managing the PFAS issue.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2017/october/09/pfas

• EPA Vic: Interim Position Statement on PFAS

9 Oct 2017: This interim position statement, [Publication 1669](#) (8 page pdf), is to outline EPA Vic's current state of knowledge regarding Per-&PolyFluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS). It also provides guidance on EPA Vic's current approach to the assessment and management of PFAS sources and how to approach potential contamination.

PFAS are a group of manufactured chemicals that have been used in firefighting foams and other industrial and consumer products for many decades. There are over 3000 individual PFA Substances, the two most well studied are PFOS (Perfluorooctane Sulphonate) and PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic Acid).

There is worldwide concern about PFAS due to their wide use, environmental persistence, and chemical properties that allow easy movement through the environment and subsequent bioaccumulation through the food chain.

Environmental contamination is of growing concern, as PFAS have been shown to have adverse impacts on fish and some animals. PFAS accumulate in the bodies of animals, particularly those that breathe air and consume fish (such as dolphins, whales, seals, sea birds and polar bears), and concentrations increase significantly in the tissues of animals higher up in the food chain.

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 reported.

There is no consistent evidence that PFAS are harmful to human health, or cause any specific illnesses such as cancer, including in highly exposed occupational populations ([enHealth, updated June 2016](#)) (4 page pdf). 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.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/october/1669

• EPA NSW: PFAS Investigation Program

Sept 2017: The NSW EPA is undertaking an investigation program to assess the legacy of Per- and Poly- FluoroAlkyl Substances (PFAS) use across NSW.

PFAS are an emerging contaminant, which means that their ecological and/or human health effects are unclear. The EPA NSW is investigating to better understand the extent of PFAS use and contamination in NSW. This will enable the EPA NSW to be better prepared to respond if any health and environmental impacts become known.

More information is available on the EPA NSW [PFAS Investigation Program FAQs](#) webpage.

The initial investigations can take approximately six months, with further testing undertaken where required. Test findings are made available throughout the investigations. More information is available on the EPA NSW [PFAS investigation process](#) page.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/working-together/community-engagement/pfas-investigation-program

• EPA Vic: Determination of Odour Concentration by Dynamic Olfactometry

11 Oct 2017: [Publication 1666](#) (1 page pdf). This guide has been developed to help EPA Vic Licence holders and consulting analysts obtain accurate and reproducible odour assessments. To be used in conjunction with EPA Vic [Publication 440.1](#) (47 page pdf), A Guide to the Sampling and Analysis of Air Emissions and Air Quality (2002), it deals specifically with odour analysis, sample preparation and handling prior to analysis, but does not provide guidance on sampling methodology.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2017/october/1666

• EPA Vic: Combustible Recyclable & Waste Materials

29 August 2017: The [Interim Waste Management Policy \(IWMP\)](#) (4 page pdf) applies to operators of sites that store Combustible, Recyclable, and Waste Material (CRWM*) and requires storage of materials in a manner that reduces risk to human health and the environment. The IWMP also gives the EPA Vic additional powers to support Local Government and Victoria's Fire Services and issue remedial notices to facilities not properly managing potential fire risks.

EPA Vic has developed the [Management and Storage of Combustible Recyclable and Waste Materials - Guideline](#) (Publication 1667 (26 page pdf)), to provide practical guidance for industry on how to comply with the policy and operate in a manner that reduces potential fire risks and risks to human health and environment. This EPA Vic Guideline will sit under the Interim Waste Management Policy (IWMP).

The Guideline outlines requirements for a fire risk assessment, controls to reduce fire risk, a fire management plan and CRWM* storage requirements for waste and resource facilities.

* CRWM includes paper, cardboard, wood, plastic, rubber, textile, organic material, refuse derived fuel, specified electronic waste, metals, and other combustible material which is considered waste.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/setting-standards/management-and-storage-of-crwmm

Editor: Once combustible materials are actually burning, as I evaluate it, they need to be managed as Flammable Solids, Division 4.1 Dangerous Goods.

• EPA NSW: Env. Haz. Chemicals Regulations 2017

6 Sept 2017: The EPA NSW Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals Regulation 2017 (EHC) commenced on 1 Sept 2017. The updated NSW EHC Regulation do not alter the operation of the NSW EHC Act. The regulation was brought up to date and appropriately supports the legislation that manages High-Risk Chemicals.

The Proposed introduction of a new application fee for technology assessments has been deferred.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2017/epamedia17090602

And: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/chemicals/regulating-chemicals-nsw/enviro-hazardous-chemicals-regulation-review

• EPA NSW: Poisons Regulations 2017

6 Sept 2017: The EPA NSW Poisons Regulation 2017 commenced on 1 Sept 2017.

Improvements to the EPA NSW Pesticides Regulation will make record keeping a simpler process for most pesticide users, provide simpler refresher training requirements for agricultural users, introduce a new nationally harmonised licence category, and update penalties for infringements and will make it easier to legally comply with the proper use of pesticides which reduces risks to human health and the environment. The Regulation will help deliver a single national regulatory framework for the use of pesticides.

The [NSW EPA Pesticides Regulation 2017](#) (39 page pdf) has provisions which deal with: Licensing; Record Keeping; Training; and Notification of Pesticide Use.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2017/epamedia17090602

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

• SA: Trichloroethylene Groundwater Contamination

Adelaide Suburbs May Face Ban on Groundwater Use

Fears of contamination from an industrial chemical could lead to a ban on using groundwater in the south-west of Adelaide. The ban can affect thousands of residents, reports ABC.

The EPA SA said Trichloroethylene (TCE) had been detected in groundwater accessible from properties in Edwardstown, South Plympton, Plympton Park, Park Holme, Ascot Park and Melrose Park. Exposure to the chemical can cause cancer.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2017-08-08/possible-groundwater-ban-for-several-adelaide-suburbs/8783936

Via [ALGA eNewsletter No. 31 14 August 2017](#)

• EPA SA: Trichloroethylene Soil & Indoor Vapours

9 Sept 2017: [EPA SA tells 17 Thebarton property owners of preliminary soil vapour testing results](#) (1 page pdf) conducted between May and August 2017.

The preliminary results of the raw data indicates that high concentrations of TCE at 1m below ground level in the vicinity of a small number of properties, including commercial sites, within the assessment area boundary. The groundwater contamination in Thebarton is believed to be associated with past industrial practices that used the chemical TCE.

6 Oct 2017: [EPA SA tells Thebarton residents of indoor vapour testing results](#) (1 page pdf) after preliminary soil vapour results showed high concentrations of Trichloroethene (TCE) in some areas.

Five of the 8 properties measured are within the 'Intervention' category of the indoor air level response range. The EPA SA is continuing contact with the remaining 9 property owners to offer testing. The EPA SA and Renewal SA are now working with these residents to design solutions that will reduce the TCE vapour to safe levels,"

From: www.epa.sa.gov.au/media_room/media_releases

• Investigation into Waste Transport into Qld

8 Sept 2017: The 3 month investigation (announced 15 Aug 2017) seeks to understand the financial, economic and regulatory drivers that are giving rise to the Transport of Waste into Queensland. Submissions closed 26 Sept 2017.

From: www.qldwasteinvestigation.com.au/terms-of-reference/

And: www.qldwasteinvestigation.com.au/

• Qld DEHP: Waste NOTes Newsletter Sept 2017

Issue 1, Sept 2017 includes: e.g. Plastic Bag Ban; Container Refund Scheme; Recycling & Waste in Qld 2016 Report

From: www.vision6.com.au/v/35572/1263997/email.html?k=yxvAvjmsZOyJtlUHqaadcDDALgYejXnVUA-NeGCb6ew

• Qld DEHP: Toxfree Fined for Narangba PFAS Spill

28 Aug 2017: Waste disposal company Toxfree has been fined (a total value of \$24,380) as a result of a firefighting foam spill at its Narangba address in April this year.

On 28 April this year a container being handled at the site was dropped and ruptured, spilling around 800L of hazardous waste onto an adjacent property. The waste contained firefighting foam which contained PFAS substances. On 29 April 2017 this hazardous waste drained through pipes and into the wider environment.

Both events were breaches of the company's environmental authority to operate.

From: www.ehp.qld.gov.au/mediareleases/2017-08-28-toxfree-fined-for-narangba-spill.html

• NSW Govt: Container Deposit "Return and Earn"

31 Aug 2017: The NSW Govt's Container Deposit Scheme, known as "Return and Earn", is a step closer to starting on 1 Dec 2017 following announcement of the successful tenderers for the scheme co-ordinator and network operator, who will run the collection points across the State of NSW.

More than 500 collection points will be rolled out across NSW. This includes up to 800 reverse vending machines that will be positioned at, or near, Woolworths supermarkets by 1 Dec 2017. Drink container litter makes up 44% of the volume of all litter in the State of NSW and costs more than \$162 million to manage.

Most NSW beverage containers between 150 mL and 3L in volume will be eligible for a 10-cent refund with [some exceptions](#).

Beverage suppliers (manufacturers, importers, wholesalers or retailers) that [first supply eligible drink containers in NSW](#) will be responsible for funding refunds and associated Scheme costs.

Container materials that may be eligible for a refund include:

PET; HDPE; Glass; Aluminium; Steel; Liquid Paperboard

Containers that are NOT included in the Scheme and, therefore, do not qualify for a refund are listed on the website.

e.g. milk or milk substitute containers; pure fruit or vegetable juice containers of $\geq 1L$; glass containers for wine and spirits; casks (plastic bladders in boxes) for wine and casks for water of $\geq 1L$; containers for cordials, or concentrated fruit and vegetable juices.

These exceptions are like those in the South Australian and Northern Territory container deposit schemes, to aid consistency.

Eligible containers in kerbside recycling bins are redeemable. Recycling facility will only receive the refund amount.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/newsletters/epa-connect-newsletter/spring-october-2017/return-and-earn-weeks-away

And: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/return-and-earn

And: [NSW Govt 5 Fact Sheets](#) (5 page pdf)

• Qld Govt: Container Refund Scheme from 1/7/2018

The introduction of a Qld state-wide scheme will give people an incentive to collect and return containers for recycling, in exchange for a refund payment. This will help to: 1/ reduce the amount of drink container litter that enters the environment; 2/ increase Queensland's recycling rate.

Queensland's Container Refund Scheme will commence on 1 July 2018. Under the Scheme, a 10 cent refund will be provided for eligible, empty beverage containers (PDF) between 150mL and 3L in size that are returned to a participating container refund point.

(Editor: Similar to the NSW Scheme Note)

During extensive public consultation on the discussion paper [Implementing Queensland's Container Refund Scheme \(32 page pdf\)](#), released in 2017, the Queensland Government received overwhelming public and community support for the introduction of the scheme. See a [summary of results from the consultation - Implementing the Container Refund Scheme in Queensland \(6 page pdf\)](#).

From: www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/management/waste/container-refund

• Qld Govt: Plastic Shopping Bag Ban from 1/7/2018

From 1 July 2018 plastic shopping bags less than 35 microns in thickness (a lightweight plastic shopping bag) will no longer be able to be supplied to the customer – either sold or given away. This includes compostable, degradable and biodegradable bags.

From: www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/management/waste/plastic-bags/shoppers

And: www.qld.gov.au/environment/pollution/management/waste/plastic-bags/about

Standards & Codes

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

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

AS/NZS 4361.1:2017: Guide to hazardous paint management Lead and other hazardous metallic pigments in industrial applications. Published 19 Sept 2017, 97 pages, pdf (Copy/Paste & Print Once): \$373.40; Hardcopy: \$276.66.

ISO/TS 20477:2017: Nanotechnologies - Standard terms and their definition for cellulose nanomaterial. Published 28 Aug 2017, 7 pages, pdf: \$52.03; Hardcopy: \$57.82.

ASTM E1248-90 (2017): Standard Practice for Shredder Explosion Protection. This practice covers general recommended design features and operating practices for shredder explosion protection in resource recovery plants and other refuse processing facilities. Published 1 Sept 2017, 7 pages, pdf: \$67.74 (No copies); Hardcopy (No copies): \$67.74.

ASTM F2733-17: Standard Specification for Flame-Resistant Rainwear for Protection Against Flame Hazards (for use by workers who are potentially exposed to industrial hydrocarbon fires or other petrochemical fire hazards). Published 1 Sept 2017, 10 pages, pdf: \$67.74 (No copies); Hardcopy (No copies): \$67.74.

• Drafts – <https://infostore.saiqlobal.com/>

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

Editor: No relevant Draft Standards were found.

<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](#); [Sept 2017](#); [October 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 36](#) Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants

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

[NFPA 120](#) Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines

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

[NFPA 269](#) Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling
[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 655](#) Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions
[NFPA 703](#), Standard for Fire Retardant—Treated Wood and Fire– Retardant Coatings for Building Materials
[NFPA 704](#) Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response
[NFPA 921](#), Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations
[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 1126](#) Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience
[NFPA 1991](#), Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies and CBRN Terrorism Incidents

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 Aug-Oct 2017 News:

[NFPA 16](#), *Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems*

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

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

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

[NFPA 30A](#), *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages*

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

[NFPA 32](#), *Standard for Dry Cleaning Facilities*

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

[NFPA 36](#), *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*

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

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

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

[NFPA 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 67](#), *Guideline on Explosion Protection for Gaseous Mixtures in Pipe Systems*

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

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

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

[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 1123](#), Code for Fireworks Display

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

[NFPA 1126](#), Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience

[NFPA 1991](#), Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies and CBRN Terrorism Incidents

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

New Project Being Explored: [Contamination Control](#)

To establish the minimum requirements for the effective contamination control of personal protective equipment (PPE), accessories, and equipment. Specifically, it is anticipated that contamination control will consist of removing products of combustion, carcinogens, chemical toxicants and ultrafine particles which have the potential to result in harm either immediately or over sustained exposures and time.

NFPA is seeking comments from all interested organizations and individuals to gauge whether support exists for standards development on a new wall panel fire test. Specifically, please submit your comments to the following:

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.

• New Fire Test for Wall Panels being Considered

The NFPA is considering the development of an ANSI Accredited Standard addressing the combustibility of exterior and interior wall panels. This test method would be based on the existing 16 ft. Parallel Panel Test from the FM Approvals Standard 4880, involving two facing vertical wall panels exposed to a 360 kW propane gas ignition source, representing a direct adjacent exposure. The parallel panel placement creates a re-radiation effect, representing severe exposures. The pass/fail criteria would be based on heat release rates measured under a calorimeter (1.5 MW minimum). This test would provide a cost effective solution to the other larger full-scale tests, such as the 25 to 50 ft high corner tests. From [Oct 2017 NFPA News](#).

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

• ACTRA & EPA Workshop, 10 Nov 2017

Education & Training Opportunities for Environmental Health and Risk Assessment Scientists. Workshop on 10 Nov 2017 at EPA Victoria, Carlton, to bring together training providers, government, industry and experts to discuss and develop a plan which aims to: enhance the number of people trained in toxicology and risk assessment; to increase the level of understanding of risk assessment processes and outputs (including risk communication); and to outline processes for how such expertise can be further accessed by difference stakeholders. Cost \$250. From: <http://actra.org.au/>

Details: <https://events.clems.com.au/QuickEventWebsitePortal/actra-epa-workshop/welcome>

• Inherent Safety in Design & Oper'n Development

Perth, 14-15 Nov 2017: Understand the potential benefits to health and safety, process efficiency, the environment, and profitability resulting from inherently safer design & operations in new and existing process plants.

Cost: Non-Members \$3080, IChemE Members \$2640.

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

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

• Laboratory Design & Mgmt Forum, 15 Nov 2017

For laboratory managers, laboratory designers and architects.

Preston, Melbourne. Lab Design Program \$550. Or a LIMS Workshop \$295. Both include lunch & the networking function.

[Brochure](#) (3p pdf). Lyndel Conway, Science Industry Australia.

Ph: 61 3 9872 5111; AdminSIA@scienceindustry.com.au

From: www.labmanagers.org.au/

• Asbestos Safety & Eradication Summit, Nov 2017

26-28 Nov 2017, Canberra: The Aust Govt Asbestos Safety and Eradication Agency will holding the “Asbestos Safety and Eradication Summit” at the Old Parliament House in Canberra.

The Summit will bring together well renowned local and international experts in Asbestos management, health, advocacy and governance to look at what is best practice in managing the dangers of Asbestos in our community and abroad, with a major focus on debate for Australia's next National Strategic Plan.

[Registrations are now open.](#)

2 Day Full Summit: Commercial \$1200; Concession: \$550.

Concession tickets are reserved for:

Asbestos Support Group Members, Charities and Students.

Decision will be made on a case-by-case basis.

From: www.asbestossafety.gov.au/asbestossummit2017

• DGAG Meeting, MFB Burnley, 29th Nov 2017

Dangerous Goods Advisory Group meeting, 29th Nov 2017, 5.30pm for 6pm - 8.15pm meeting at MFB Burnley Complex. 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 meetings & issues alert list.

• 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>

• CHCN Meeting, Port Melbourne, 7th March 2018

Chemical Hazard Communication Network meeting, 7th March 2018, 5.30pm for 6pm - 8.15pm meeting at Sandridge Trugo Community Centre (Port Melbourne). Cost \$4 each if 15 come. Corner Albert & Poolman Streets. 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.

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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