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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

• ECHA proposes 7 Substances for Authorisation

5 Feb 2018: Seven substances of very high concern (SVHCs) are recommended to be added to the REACH Authorisation List. These 7 substances have been prioritised from the Candidate List because of their intrinsic properties in combination with high volume and widespread uses, which may pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Editor: The substance I want to alert to is 1-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone (NMP) which is "Toxic for Reproduction" GHS Category 1B. NMP is a widely used solvent, e.g. in coatings, cleaning agents, functional fluids, etc. *Editor:* NMP is also used in APVMA Registered Pesticides

Background: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/8th_recom_final_backgdoc_methylpyrrolidone_en.pdf (11pages)

Comments: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/8th_recom_comref_methylpyrrolidone_en.rtf (118p)

Response: https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13640/8th_recom_respdoc_methylpyrrolidone_en.pdf (56p)

From: www.echa.europa.eu/-/echa-proposes-seven-substances-for-authorisation & [Eighth Recommendation](#) (11p)

• NTP: Formaldehyde Research Report Aug 2017

USA National Toxicology Program Research Report RR-03, August 2017: Absence of Formaldehyde-Induced Neoplasia in Trp53 Haploinsufficient Mice Exposed by Inhalation.

"Inhalation of a maximum tolerated dose of Formaldehyde caused significant injury to the nasal mucosa and cell proliferation, but did not cause nasal tumors or an increased prevalence of leukemia or lymphohematopoietic cancer in Trp53+/-mice. All observed neoplasms were considered background lesions for these mouse strains. The results of this short-term carcinogenicity study do not support a role for Trp53 in Formaldehyde-induced neoplasia." From the NTP Abstract.

From: <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/results/pubs/rr/reports/abstracts/rr03/index.html>

• NTP: Bisphenol A Structural Analogues & Alternatives

USA National Toxicology Program Research Report RR-04, October 2017: Biological Activity of Bisphenol A (BPA) Structural Analogues and Functional Alternatives.

Objective: To identify and summarize human, animal, and mechanistic toxicity data for 24 BPA analogues of emerging interest to research and regulatory communities.

Results: Reports on 16 of the 24 analogues were found in the published literature. There were no studies of human health effects, animal toxicity or mechanistic studies for 8 of the 24 compounds. Analysis of the Tox21/ToxCast data showed that in general, BPA analogues and derivatives are more structurally and biologically similar to BPA, and to each other, than to E2. Taken together, the published literature and the data available in Tox21/ToxCast demonstrate that many of the BPA analogues that are potential replacements for BPA have biological activity within the range of activity observed for BPA.

Conclusion: The results of these analyses suggest that many of these chemicals may have Endocrine Activity In Vivo. Given that these chemicals have potential widespread use, they should be pursued in further testing and reconsidered as appropriate replacements for BPA in consumer products.

NTP Research Report: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/results/pubs/rr/reports/rr04_508.pdf (80 page pdf)

From: <https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/results/pubs/rr/reports/abstracts/rr04/index.html>

• Federal: Expert Health Panel for PFA Substances

Editor - 14 March 2018: We are waiting for news that the Panel's Advice has been submitted to the Federal Minister for Health, & when it will become publically available. This chemical may have the additional hazard of suppressing the immune system, which does not currently have clear GHS classification criteria.

Previously: 1 November 2017: An Expert Health Panel (the Panel) for Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) has been established to review the current literature on potential health effects of PFAS exposure and identify priority areas for research.

The Expert Health Panel will advise the Australian Government on the potential health impacts associated with PFAS exposure and identify priority areas for further research, related to the health effects of PFAS.

It is expected that the Expert Health Panel will provide its advice to the Federal Minister for Health, the Hon Greg Hunt MP, in Feb 2018. The Expert Health Panel's advice will be released publicly (in March as informed by the Media Section).

Panel Members: Professor Nick Buckley (Chair); Professor Malcolm Sim; Dr Ki Douglas; Professor Alison Jones; Professor Helen Håkansson (International Representative). All have demonstrated expertise in the fields of environmental health, toxicology, epidemiology and/or public health.

For more information on PFAS and Panel:
phone 1800 941 180 or email Health.PFAS@health.gov.au

A brief Public consultation was from 1 Nov to 19 Nov 2017.

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/mr-yr17-dept-dept015.htm

Panel Information: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp-pfas-expert-panel.htm

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

• ECHA: Current Testing Proposals e.g. Al₂O₃

Find the substances and hazard endpoints for which ECHA is currently inviting third parties to submit scientifically valid information and studies.

The View Dossier weblink takes you to the ECHA Registered Substances Database.

e.g. Current Testing Proposal for nano Aluminium Oxide.

The Hazard Endpoint for which vertebrate testing is proposed:

“Genetic toxicity in vivo || *Note:* Testing proposal for two in vivo studies is based on concern identified by the registrant. Testing proposed with Aluminium Oxide nanoscale material.”

Deadline: You may submit info by the 16th April 2018

[View the Aluminium Oxide RSD Dossier](#) and select Genetic Toxicity Endpoint Summary which is:

<https://echa.europa.eu/registration-dossier/-/registered-dossier/16039/7/7/1> A search with “nano” finds:

“The study results were positive for the nano-sized materials with evidence of a dose-response relationship. The relevance of these results to the current hazard identification is unclear as it is not distinguishable if the observed effects have arisen from the presence of nanoparticles rather than from any solubilized chemical species (“Al³⁺”) or the chemical substance Al₂O₃ itself. Low toxicity, poorly soluble substances, such as Al₂O₃, when in the form of nanoparticles, have produced inflammatory effects in vitro, possibly due to production of reactive oxygen species (ROS) (Duffin et al., 2007; Dey et al., 2008).”

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/testing-proposals/current>

• Compulsory Takata Airbag Recall from Cars

28 Feb 2018: The Assistant Minister to the Treasurer, the Hon Michael Sukkar has issued a compulsory recall for all vehicles with defective Takata airbags, following an ACCC safety investigation, where it appeared to him that:

- a reasonably foreseeable use of vehicles with defective Takata airbags may cause injury to drivers and/or passengers, and
- one or more suppliers of vehicles with defective Takata airbags have not taken satisfactory action to prevent those vehicles causing injury to drivers and/or passengers.

The compulsory recall requires suppliers of vehicles with defective Takata airbags to replace all defective Takata airbags in Australian vehicles by 31 December 2020 (or later in some instances if approved by the ACCC). Some vehicles will be recalled immediately, & others on a rolling basis, scheduled based on various factors including relative safety risk.

Certain types of airbags made by Takata Corporation use a chemical called Phase-Stabilised Ammonium Nitrate (PSAN) as a propellant. The ACCC’s investigation concluded that Takata PSAN airbags without a desiccant (or drying agent) or with a Calcium Sulphate desiccant have a design defect. Due to the defect, as the airbag ages and is exposed to high temperatures and humidity, the PSAN propellant is exposed to moisture and degrades. If this happens, when the airbag is triggered and deploys (in a collision), it may deploy with too much explosive force, rupturing the airbag inflator housing so that sharp metal fragments shoot out and hit vehicle occupants, potentially injuring or killing them.

The defect is located in the airbag inflator and so it may not be necessary to replace the entire airbag system to eliminate the safety risk.

As not all vehicles may be recalled straight away, consumers should also [subscribe to receive updates](#) about future recalls on our website and check the supplier’s *recall initiation schedule* on the supplier’s website, when available (it must be available by no later than 1 July 2018).

List of Cars: www.productsafety.gov.au/recalls/compulsory-takata-airbag-recall/takata-airbag-recalls-list

The listed cars were models between 1999 and 2015.

FAQ: www.productsafety.gov.au/recalls/compulsory-takata-airbag-recall/faq-for-takata-airbag-recalls

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/recalls/compulsory-takata-airbag-recall

Editor: Note included due to the explosion hazard from the degrading explosive propellant chemical in the Takata Airbags.

Choice Magazine (9 March 2018): Eleven car makers reveal their models caught in the Takata airbag recall.

Holden, Ford, Volkswagen and Audi are among the newly added brands that will recall the most cars. None of the cars contain "alpha" inflators.

Takata, which has declared bankruptcy and sold off all but its assets used to manufacture replacement airbags, is expected to complete the recall by December 2020.

From: www.choice.com.au/transport/cars/general/articles/11-manufacturers-reveal-cars-affected-compulsory-takata-recall-090318

• Victoria: Lethal Building Cladding Banned

The Age News 9 March 2018: Victoria will ban the use of flammable building cladding as part of its response to the fire that killed 71 people in London's Grenfell Tower last year.

The ban will also include the Aluminium panels that caused a fire to engulf the Lacrosse apartment building in Melbourne's Docklands, nearly three years ago.

Under new Ministerial Directives, surveyors in the State (of Victoria) will only be able to be allowed to grant development approval for projects using cladding products that are not on the banned list.

From: www.theage.com.au/politics/victoria/victoria-bans-lethal-building-cladding-20180309-p4z3oy.html

• Banning Combustible Cladding In Victoria

10 March 2018: Aluminium Cladding Panels with a polyethylene core of more than 30 per cent will be banned on all multi-storey buildings. Expanded polystyrene will also be banned.

The new Ministerial Guidelines spell out precisely what can't be used on Victorian building sites for suppliers and practitioners in the building chain, spelling an end to the use of dangerous, flammable materials.

Planning Minister, Mr Wynne has directed the Victorian Building Authority (VBA) to issue a product safety alert, and building practitioners who ignore this directive will face disciplinary action from the VBA.

From: www.premier.vic.gov.au/banning-combustible-cladding-in-victoria/

• WA: Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis Update

Recent incidences of coal workers' Pneumoconiosis have been reported in Queensland and New South Wales.

Other well-known types of Pneumoconioses known to occur in workers exposed above Exposure Standards include Asbestosis and Silicosis. As their names imply, these conditions are the result of inhaling high concentrations of Asbestos Fibres and Crystalline Silica, respectively. Coal Workers' Pneumoconiosis (often referred to as CWP) occurs after many years of inhaling coal dusts.

Employers are responsible for establishing and maintaining a system to monitor the health of their employees accordingly, and notify the WA Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety whenever an employee is diagnosed with an occupational disease.

From: Page 42, WA Resource Safety Magazine, 12 Jan 2018
www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Resources-Safety-Matters-23467.aspx

• Blowtorch the Cause of a Huge Sydney Blaze

14 Feb 2018. The explosive Circular Quay fire that sent "fireballs" flying and plumes of toxic black smoke into the sky was a worker's blowtorch, which caused gas bottles to explode and forced the evacuation of the site. The Circular Quay blaze was at the site of the old 1960s Gold Fields House building opposite the Four Seasons Hotel.

The fire is thought to have erupted on a lower level caused by stray embers from a blow torch cutting through steel. The flames quickly spread up the plastic mesh screening surrounding the scaffolding.

"The fire had some challenges in that there were a number of gas cylinders on the building site that not only exploded during the height of the blaze but (others) were also affected by the heat," Fire & Rescue NSW Superintendent Andrew Ticehurst told reporters in Sydney.

"There was some significant dangers to the firefighters with the gas bottles exploding, as well as it being a building being under demolition, there (were) some concerns around how stable the building (was)."

From: www.news.com.au/national/nsw-act/news/blowtorch-identified-as-the-cause-of-huge-sydney-blaze/news-story/2964a3cbf805966ae6a2966bce385b4a

Alerted by Don Johnston: DG NEWSY STUFF: DangerousGoods@yahoo.com

• Vic: Recycling Plant Fire – Learning from this

10 Jan 2018 Victoria: Metropolitan Fire Brigade (MFB) and Country Fire Authority (CFA) firefighters responded to a significant fire at the Coolaroo recycling plant. The fire involved several piles of recycling material including paper, cardboard, plastic and other waste materials. It took fire crews up to three days to control the blaze which burned for 11 days, sending clouds of smoke across Melbourne.

After MFB firefighters' initial size-up of the incident, they recognised the seriousness and potential complexity of the fire, and identified that health monitoring was vital for emergency personnel combating the fire.

From: <https://news.cfa.vic.gov.au/-/learning-from-experience-recycling-plant-fire>

• Workers Injured In Explosion: Company Fined

1 Dec 2017: A chemical distribution company in Sydney's west has been fined \$60,000 for failing to protect its workers after they were injured in a worksite explosion and fire

Judge David Russell fined AUSCHEM (NSW) Pty Ltd in the Sydney District Court this week after it pleaded guilty to failing to ensure the health and safety of two 63-year-old men at their Wetherill Park workplace.

The SafeWork investigation revealed a lack of workplace procedures about how best to safely transfer thinners between containers, which ultimately led to the explosion and fire that left these workers with serious injuries.

Working with these sorts of volatile chemicals is inherently dangerous, so AUSCHEM should have been far better prepared, said NSW Minister for Better Regulation Matt Kean.

From: [http://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/news/media-release/company-fined-\\$60,000-after-workers-injured-in-explosion](http://www.safework.nsw.gov.au/news/media-release/company-fined-$60,000-after-workers-injured-in-explosion)

Chemical Management

• ACT to Adopt Hazardous Chemical & MHF Laws

30 Nov 2017: The ACT will adopt National Model Laws for Hazardous Chemicals and Major Hazard Facilities following the introduction of legislation in the ACT Assembly.

In the legislation, the ACT Government has moved to introduce the last two chapters of the national model work health and safety legislation.

The ACT Govt's decision to bring the hazardous chemicals and major hazard facilities chapters into Work Health And Safety legislation means the ACT will soon be aligned with other states and territories that have also adopted the National Model Laws.

The proposed changes will see many of the safety duties currently captured in the ACT's Dangerous Substances laws move into Work Health and Safety Law.

Under this Bill, the new laws will commence 28 March 2018.

From: www.cmtedd.act.gov.au/open_government/inform/act_government_media_releases/rachel-stephen-smith-mla-media-releases/2017/act-to-adopt-best-practice-hazardous-chemical-laws

www.legislation.act.gov.au/b/db_57257/default.asp (30p pdf)

www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2018-8/default.asp (website)

This Act, notified 5 March, commences on 29 March 2018 www.legislation.act.gov.au/a/2018-8/current/pdf/2018-8.pdf

• Updated Vic Haz. Subs. Compliance Code: April/May

Editor: When public comment closed in 2017 on the new Victorian Hazardous Substances Compliance Code to take into account the GHS, the final Code was scheduled for release in November 2017. Victorian workplaces missed the release of Guidance on the GHS associated with the Work Health and Safety legislation in other States, and still have no practical guidance from Worksafe Victoria on this issue.

Note: Due to the difference in adoption and terminology in Victoria, businesses here have no current guide to Labelling and Safety Data Sheet preparation from Worksafe Victoria, apart from the previous guides which allowed the Safe Work Australia GHS Guidance to be used.

I am informed that in April or May 2018 the finally updated Compliance Code: Hazardous Substances will be available at:

www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/laws/compliance-codes-and-codes-of-practice

• Labelling Environmentally Hazardous Chemicals?

Editor: Whatever happened? Back in May 2008 Dr Barry Reville, Commonwealth Dept of Environment etc, informed us at the HazMat 2008 Conference there was no regulatory basis for labelling environmentally hazardous chemicals in Australia, even though we had the EU criteria and the EU Risk and Safety phrases already being used in Australia.

Since then the situation has not changed. When will it? It's not rocket science, as all major businesses in Australia are already labelling to the GHS environmentally hazardous criteria so as to meet their due diligence requirements to inform everyone of chemical environmental hazards.

Why can't we get our Federal and State public services to at least draft very simple regulations so that the GHS classifications, SDSs & Labelling requirements for environmentally hazardous chemicals are regulated in Australia?

It would appear our Australian environmental Authorities (both Federal and State) are the problem group that need to be brought into compliance communicating the hazards!

Plus highly persistent & bioaccumulative chemicals, like Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances, also need to be managed as well, so users are alerted when they are present in anything they buy, e.g. clothes, so like CFCs we no longer use them!

Editor: If you want to find out where we are up to, go to

www.environment.gov.au/protection/chemicals-management/national-standard BUT requiring at least GHS Env. Hazardous Chemical labelling was NOT included in the initial Standard and is supposed to come later (but when?).

&: www.nepc.gov.au/projects/chemicals/nchem for history.

For Info: Community Info Phone 1800 803 772

16 Feb 2018: Meeting of Environment Ministers (MEM) on Environmental Management of Industrial Chemicals.

Australian environment Ministers note the progress on the development of a National Standard for environmental risk management of industrial chemicals.

The Australian Government will commence drafting legislation to establish this framework for protecting the health of our environment and everything living in it.

16 Feb 2018 [MEM Statement](#) (1 page pdf)

From: www.environment.gov.au/about-us/mem

• Hazardous Chemicals Info System Cut-Off %s

What happened to Cut-Off %s, particularly those below the standard GHS Cut-Off %s, which have data supporting them, e.g. CMI/MI CAS 55965-84-9 & 15 ppm?

Cut-Off %s are still listed in the ECHA databases. SafeWork Australia needs to ensure correct classification in Australia.

For HCIS go to: <http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/>

• NZ Worksafe: Hazardous Substances Website

[NZ Hazardous Substances Regulations](#)

[Managing your Hazardous Substances](#) [Risk Management](#)

[Information, Instruction, Supervision & Training](#)

[Emergency Plans](#) [Labelling](#) [Signs](#) [Storage](#)

[Hazardous Waste](#) [Tracking Hazardous Substances](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

From: <https://worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/hazardous-substances/>

• UN GHS Report from December 2017

Report of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals on its thirty-fourth session (6-8 December 2017).

(21 December 2017, 13 pages, [pdf file](#) , [doc file](#))

Of particular interest on page 10 is the **Development of a List of Chemicals Classified in accordance with the GHS.**

“The majority of experts and industry representatives who spoke supported the concept of a non-binding list of chemicals classified according to the GHS under the auspices of the Sub-Committee. Some challenged the capacity, expertise and resources of the Sub-Committee, as compared to that available in other bodies, to perform and update the classifications. However, several experts considered that given the amount of expertise and resources already invested in the development of lists at national and regional level, it seemed feasible to build on existing resources, data and expertise ... as a way to achieve harmonized classifications. They also felt that the process of developing a list in this way might provide opportunities to discover and correct difficulties in applying the GHS classification criteria.”

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c4rep.html

• Asbestos: Know your Workplace Responsibilities

27 Nov 2017: Safe Work Australia: Do you manage or control a workplace? As a duty holder under your WHS or OHS Act, you have responsibilities to protect anyone who works with Asbestos.

While it's now banned in Australia, we still find it in a range of materials including fibro, flue pipes, drains, roofs, gutters, brakes, clutches and gaskets.

Video: [Asbestos basics for duty holders](#) (2min 56sec)

Video: [Personal protective equipment for airborne contaminants](#) (8min 38sec)

Video: [Managing chemical hazards using the hierarchy of controls](#) (5min 8sec)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/news-and-events/news/asbestos-know-your-responsibilities-workplace

• ECHA RSD: Update Data with Relevant New Info

28 Feb 2018: Since 2008, ECHA has checked the compliance of 1952 registrations, most of them with suspected data gaps. In the vast majority of cases, important safety information on chemicals was missing – mostly related to pre-natal developmental toxicity, mutagenicity or genotoxicity, reproduction toxicity and long-term aquatic toxicity. Overall, ECHA has issued 2586 information requests to registrants.

In 2017, ECHA checked the compliance of 222 registrations, most of them on substances of potential concern. In 151 cases, the Agency requested further information that is essential for demonstrating the safe use of the substance.

Key recommendations:

- Update your Dossier with relevant new information.
- Justify and document your weight-of-evidence approach.
- Provide robust grouping and read-across arguments.

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/information-on-chemicals-still-has-to-improve>

ECHA RSD: ECHA Registered Substances Database

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

Editor: This is relevant to everyone in the world as the ECHA RSD has best quality information on chemicals and it is this audit process that fixes errors and adds missing data.

• ECHA: Possible Restriction of Microplastics

1 March 2018: The purpose of the call for evidence is to collect information to assess the impacts of a possible restriction on intentionally added microplastics in products of any kind.

The Call for Evidence is open until: 11 May 2018

Background: Microplastics are synthetic, water-insoluble polymer items smaller than 5 mm, which are considered to be of particular concern for the aquatic environment. The potential impact of microplastics on the (aquatic) environment and human health have generated concerns in Member States of the European Union and worldwide.

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/call-for-evidence-on-possible-restriction-of-microplastics>

• ECHA Newsletters: Articles that got my Attention

Nov 2017 Issue:

<https://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/4/2017>

Article: **How are SIN List Substances being Addressed?**

The EU wants to identify all relevant, known substances of very high concern by 2020. We have screened ChemSec's "Substitute it Now" (SIN List) to check if it includes substances that are not yet under regulatory scrutiny. The results show that the majority of the more than 900 substances are regulated or under scrutiny, but more work still needs to be done.

The [SIN List](#) is a database of chemicals that [Chemsec](#) considers to fulfil the criteria for being a substance of very high concern (SVHC) and that are likely to be banned or restricted in the near future.

Search the SIN List at <http://sinlist.chemsec.org/>

Out of all SVHC's regulated under REACH today, ChemSec named 94 percent of them well ahead of the Authorities.

Article: **Fighting Fire with Safer Foams**

Starting as Fluorine-free foams in the mid-1920s, firefighting foams established themselves as an effective tool for fighting fires.

Fluorinated surfactants were discovered in the late 1960s, leading to the development of Aqueous Film Forming Foams (AFFFs). These multiplied the performance of firefighting foams and helped to significantly cut the release of agents and combustion products into the environment. They became the most powerful tools to mitigate fire risks. However, this did not come without problems.

When the first suspicions about adverse impacts on health and environment of some Fluoro compounds (e.g. PFOS, PFOA) arose in 2000, the firefighting agents industry started to investigate alternatives – fluoro compounds with better toxicological profiles and **Fluorine-free foams**. The latter turned out to be a big challenge since, at that time, Fluorine-free foams were not even close to the performance requirements of the petrochemical industry, which is the largest user of foam agents.

Rising environmental awareness and customer demand led to the current situation where all foam manufacturers are now offering fluorine-free foams at various levels of performance. Since Fluorine-free foams on the market are not yet fully capable of replacing AFFFs in all applications, manufacturers continue to put a lot of effort into exploring this field. (It) depends on if and when technology will be able to close today's gaps and what risks society is willing to accept.

Extracts from the article by: Dr Thomas Leonhardt is the co-founder and chairman of the section Fire Fighting Agents within Eurofeu. www.eurofeu.org/index.php?id=2

From: <https://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/guest-column-fighting-fire-with-safer-foams>

Feb 2018 Issue:

<https://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/1/2018>

Article: **How chemicals can result in Autism and IQ loss in developing children**

Nowadays, there is concern about [Endocrine-Disrupting Chemicals](#), especially their interference on the thyroid gland. The impact on thyroid hormone levels, especially for pregnant women during the first three months of pregnancy, may result in neurodevelopmental diseases, autism and IQ loss in the unborn child. (ECHA Newsletter) spoke to *Barbara Demeneix*, Professor from the French National Museum of Natural History, to ask why these chemicals affect the signalling of thyroid hormones and what we can do to protect our children.

Exposure to Endocrine Disruptors occurs on a daily basis. We should all pay attention to it, but especially pregnant women. This is because the levels of Thyroid Hormone that mothers have is crucial for brain development in the unborn child. Without the right amount of the hormone at the right time, the child has an [increased chance of autism and reduced IQ](#). (2min 46sec video). The problem is that many chemicals to which we are all exposed can interfere with thyroid hormone signalling.

Article:

<https://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/how-chemicals-can-result-in-autism-and-iq-loss-in-developing-children>

Article: **More Progress Needed to Replace Animal Tests**

[ECHA's report](#) on how non-animal approaches can be applied sees promising development on [alternatives to animal testing](#), but proposes a continuous and active dialogue between the research community and regulatory authorities to ensure further progress.

Overall, non-animal approaches are increasingly being developed and used. Testing chemicals on animals should be carried out as the last resort, only after all other scientifically reliable methods have been explored.

Article: <https://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/home/-/newsletter/entry/more-progress-needed-to-replace-animal-tests>

• ECHA: Criteria for Endocrine Disruptors in Biocides

7 Dec 2017: Draft Guidance document for the identification of Endocrine Disruptors under EU legislation for pesticides and biocides, Comment closed 31 Jan 2018.

Earlier in 2017 EFSA and ECHA conducted two targeted consultations on the Draft of the Guidance with experts representing Member States Competent Authorities and with stakeholders from industry and NGOs. Numerous comments were received and taken into account in the revision of the guidance.

The Guidance is scheduled to be available by June 2018.

- [Criteria for Endocrine Disruptors in Biocides](#) ([Journal 17 Nov 2017, English pdf](#), 5 pages)
- [WHO/IPCS 2002 definition of an endocrine disruptor](#) (see Chapter 1: Executive Summary)

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/give-comments-on-the-draft-guidance-for-identifying-endocrine-disruptors>

• US EPA & Amazon Settle re: Distrib'n of Illegal Pesticide

15 Feb 2018: USA "EPA Settles with Amazon for Distributions of Illegal Pesticides"

The USA EPA announced an agreement with Amazon Services LLC to protect the public from the hazards posed by unregistered and misbranded pesticide products. The agreement settles allegations that Amazon committed nearly four thousand violations of the USA "Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act" – dating back to 2013 – for selling and distributing imported pesticide products that were not licensed for sale in the USA

"This agreement will dramatically reduce the online sale of illegal pesticides, which pose serious threats to public health in communities across America," said EPA Region 10 Administrator Chris Hladick. "Amazon is committed to closely monitoring and removing illegal pesticides from its website, and EPA will continue to work hard to ensure these harmful products never reach the marketplace."

Under the terms of the agreement, Amazon will develop an online training course on pesticide regulations and policies that EPA believes will significantly reduce the number of illegal pesticides available through the online marketplace.

Amazon will also pay an administrative penalty of \$1,215,700 as part of the consent agreement and final order entered into by Amazon.

From: www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-settles-amazon-distributions-illegal-pesticides

Editor: What is in place in Australia to manage this scenario?

• REACH 31st May 2018 Registration Deadline & After

CEFC Director REACH & Chemicals Legislation, 1 Feb 2018: REACH will be far from over after 31st May 2018, the final deadline for registering existing substances under REACH, manufactured or imported from one to 100 tonnes per year.

From 1st June 2018, only substances that have a valid Registration – or are exempted from REACH – will be allowed on the EU market.

Following Registration are: Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction. **Evaluation:** both dossier & substance evaluation, will trigger further activities from industry to obtain and provide the necessary information, be it on hazard deficiencies, or missing information on uses, tonnages and exposure.

From: www.cefic.org/newsroom/News/REACH-far-from-over-after-third-registration-deadline-says-Cefic-Director/

Editor: This will mean there be a lot of extra chemicals with data and GHS classifications (or not) on the ECHA Registered Substances Database by the end of 2019.

• FM Global Data Sheets – Reduce your Risk

To reduce risk at your existing facilities—as well as those under construction—it's important to have proven Engineering Guidelines. The FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheets are provided free of charge through www.fmglobaldatasheets.com.

Editor: Some FM Global Data Sheets covering chemical management, published in 2017 & 2018 that got my attention:

[Plastics in Construction](#) (14 page pdf, Jan 2018)

[Fire Protection for Chemical Plants](#) (44 page pdf, Jan 2018)

[Ignitable Liquid Storage Tanks](#) (45 page pdf, Jan 2018)

[Process Safety](#) (31 page pdf, April 2017)

From: www.fmglobal.com/research-and-resources/fm-global-data-sheets

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Dec17-Mar18

1 Dec 2017: **1/** Wisconsin Corn Milling Facility Fined over USA \$1.8M after a Fatal Grain Dust Explosion; **2/** Two Florida Companies cited following a Hazardous Chemical Release (Anhydrous Ammonia refrigerant).

18 Dec 2017: **1/** Connecticut Contractor Cited for Mercury and Respirator Hazards at New Hampshire Demolition Site while they disassembled a mercury boiler; **2/** USA FDA Warns of Risks From Inaccurate Results From Certain Lead Tests manufactured by Magellan Diagnostics may provide inaccurate results; **3/** 4 New and Revised Fact Sheets (12/2017) on Silica Now Available; **4/** Alliance Participants Issue Limitations of Monitors [Alert](#) (Nov 2017, 1 page pdf) on Use of Multi-Gas Monitors in the Oil and Gas Industry.

17 Jan 2018: **1/** Three Chicago Area Companies Cited for Exposing Employees to Lead, and Cadmium exposure during sandblasting operations, during Building Renovation; **2/** New Publication Warns of Fatal [Confined Space Hazards](#) on Farms (Jan 2019 2 page pdf).

2 Feb 2018: 1/ Webinar Launches Grain Engulfment-Prevention Campaign: [17 Jan 2018 webinar](#) (1hr 10min) on how the proper handling and storage of grain prevents engulfment and other potential hazards.

16 Feb 2018: 1/ USA [OSHA revised Fact Sheet on Silica](#) (Feb 2018, 2 page pdf) offers Worksite Safety Solutions. It summarizes the major requirements of the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for general industry and maritime.

5 March 2018: 1/ USA Secretary of Labor Discusses Efforts to Protect Children from Lead Exposure. USA OSHA's 2014 Quick Card resource, [If You Work Around Lead, Don't Take It Home!](#) (2 page pdf), highlights the dangers to children of lead being transported home from work, and offers precautions.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Chemicals Reforms: Update on Implementation

9 March 2018: To assist regulated entities to adequately prepare for compliance with the new Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS), the Australian Government has decided to defer commencement of the scheme until 1 July 2019.

Deferral of implementation will also allow more time to consult on the details of the new scheme, to be set out in rules to be made by the Minister (delegated legislation).

Government amendments to change the commencement date will be moved at the time of debate in the Senate on the legislative package to establish the AICIS.

The 2017-18 Budget measure to ban the testing of cosmetics on animals that is included in the Industrial Chemicals Bill 2017 will also be delayed until 1 July 2019.

There is no change to the Government's intention that the early wins should take effect as soon as possible after the Industrial Chemicals Bill is passed later in 2018.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/news-and-notice/news-and-notice-content/industrial-chemicals-reforms-update-on-implementation

• Draft Chemical Rules & Categorisation Guidelines

9 March 2018: An exposure draft of the Rules and Guidelines with Explanatory Notes are now available.

Once finalised, the Rules will be made by the Minister, and the Categorisation Guidelines will be issued by the Executive Director of the new scheme. Together, with the Industrial Chemicals Bill 2017 (once enacted), these documents will form the Scheme for the Introduction of Industrial Chemicals in Australia.

NICNAS are seeking your comments on the legislative drafts.

The links to information on webpages follow:

- Industrial Chemicals (General) Rules 2018 ([General Rules](#))

- Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines ([Categorisation Guidelines](#))
- Industrial Chemicals (Consequential Amendments and Transitional Provisions) Rules 2018 ([Transitional Rules](#))

To download the above documents as pdf or doc files:

General Rules (86 pages, [pdf](#) or [doc](#))

[Notes on the draft General Rules](#) (webpage)

Also: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Rules-Guidelines/Draft-General-Rules/Draft-General-Rules-notes/IC-General-Rules-Chapter-1

These Notes (as a series of weblinks) are intended to help you understand processes and requirements set out in the General Rules for the purpose of this consultation. These Notes follow the same document structure as the General Rules. You will need to refer to the [General Rules](#) and [Categorisation Guidelines](#) when reading these Notes.

Categorisation Guidelines Note: (NICNAS inform us) the Categorisation Guidelines are best viewed as website pages. Each chapter can be printed, and larger sections can be downloaded as pdf documents..

[Notes on the draft Categorisation Guidelines](#) (webpage)

Also: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Rules-Guidelines/Draft-General-Rules/Draft-General-Rules-notes/About-the-draft-Rules-and-Categorisation-Guidelines

(NICNAS has) prepared supporting information to help you understand the process and requirements around categorisation of chemical introductions described in the draft General Rules and [Categorisation Guidelines](#). These (Notes) are for consultations purposes and (NICNAS) recommend you read these materials if you are planning to provide feedback.

[Chapter 1 — Definitions of terms in the General Rules](#) (web)

[Chapter 2 — Internationally-Assessed Introductions](#) (web)

[Chapter 3 — Hazard Bands](#) (web with 6 further web links)

[Chapter 4 — Human Health Risk by Exposure Bands](#)

(web with 3 further web links)

[Chapter 5 — Environment Risk by Exposure Band](#)

(web with 5 further web links)

[Chapter 6 — Specified Classes of Introduction](#)

(web with 4 further web links)

[Chapter 7 — Polymers of Low Concern](#) (web)

[Chapter 8 — Equivalent Test Guidelines](#) (web)

[Glossary](#) (web covering Terms and Definitions in each doc)

Transitional Rules (48 pages, [pdf](#) or [doc](#))

[Notes on the draft Transitional Rules](#) (webpage)

Also: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Rules-Guidelines/draft-Transitional-Rules/draft-transitional-rules-notes

These Notes (as a series of weblinks) refer to each part of the Transitional Rules are to intended to help you understand the details and processes for the purposes of this consultation. These Notes should be read in conjunction with the Transitional Rules and CATP Bill.

NICNAS has some questions on the draft Transitional Rules:

- Are there any additional Transitional Arrangements that we need to include?
- Are the Transitional Arrangements set out in the Transitional Rules reasonable and practicable?

Consultation is open until 4 May.

Making a formal submission

Online: [Upload a document with your written comments](#)

(www.nicnas.gov.au/media/components/forms/general-rules-and-transitional-rules-consultation-files-only)

[Provide your comments directly online using this form](#)

(www.nicnas.gov.au/media/components/forms/general-rules-and-transitional-rules-consultation-written)

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms

And: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Rules-Guidelines

• Changes to Categorisation since last consultation

9 March 2018:

- [About the Changes to Chemical Categorisation](#)
- [Changes To Terminology](#) (see next Note for comment)
- [Circumstances in which an industrial chemical is in a Particular Introduction Category](#)
- [Internationally-Assessed Introductions](#)
- [Exposure Bands](#)
- [Hazard Bands](#)
- [Specified Classes of Introductions](#)

- [Hazard Information Requirements](#)
- [Pre-Introduction Report Requirements](#)
- [Annual Declarations](#)
- [Record Keeping Requirements](#)
- [Commercial Evaluation Introductions](#)

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Rules-Guidelines/draft-categorisation-guidelines-main/changes-since-CP5

• Terminology Changes Caught the Editor's Attention

- [Changes To Terminology](#)

For Example: **Categorisation Terminology**

Draft General Rules or Categorisation Guidelines (2018)

Determine the indicative human health risk for the introduction (Part 3, Division 1):

- very low indicative human health risk
- low indicative human health risk
- medium to high indicative human health risk

Previously in Consultation Paper 5 (2017)

Determine the human health introduction category (part 3.2):

- *exempted*
- *reported*
- *assessed*

For Example: **Exposure Band Terminology** – Human Health

Draft General Rules (2018)

- The introduction of the industrial chemical is for an end use in cosmetics, tattoo ink or personal vaporisers (section 24).
- The introduction of the industrial chemical is for an end use other than in cosmetics, tattoo ink or personal vaporisers (section 24).

Previously in Consultation Paper 5 (2017)

- *Chemicals with end uses that will result in intentional human exposure (Part 3.4).*
- *Chemicals with end uses that will not result in intentional human exposure (Part 3.4).*

For Example: **Environment Terminology Draft General Rules or Categorisation Guidelines (2018)** Environment

Exposure Band determined using the following concepts:

- Total introduction volume (refer to Guidelines).
- Environment categorisation volume (section 5).
- Reduction factor (refer to Guidelines).
- Designated kind of release into the environment (subsection 28(2)).

Previously in Consultation Paper 5 (2017)

Environment Exposure Band determined using the following concepts:

- *Maximum introduction volume.*
- *Treated release volume (Part 3.5).*
- *Release factor (Part 3.5).*
- *Release without treatment.*

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Rules-Guidelines/draft-categorisation-guidelines-main/changes-since-CP5/changes-to-terminology

Editor: The above examples are just some of the changes.

• Removal of Wrongly Listed Chemicals from AICS

Under Section 66 of the Transitional Rules, if a chemical listed on AICS is not an industrial chemical under the old law or the new law, it will not transition to the new Inventory. We will publish a website notice listing chemicals that will NOT go on the Inventory under the new law.

(NICNAS) have identified these chemicals through (the) IMAP process (including public consultation) as not having an industrial use in Australia.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Rules-Guidelines/draft-Transitional-Rules/draft-transitional-rules-notes/The-Inventory

Editor: The assumptions by NICNAS are flawed, as NICNAS is assuming every importing entity in Australia is checking the draft IMAP information and that every importing entity knows ALL the chemical ingredients in their products and in previously imported products.

Very few of us have the time to check the IMAP drafts, and most importers only have a document from their overseas suppliers that the AICS has been checked and that all the ingredients are on the AICS. So for these, no chemical names & no CAS No.s can be confirmed as having an industrial use!!

• AICIS Rules & Categorisation Information Sessions

Prior to the comment period closing on 4 May 2018, NICNAS will run Targetted Briefings and Information Sessions on the new Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS), Draft Chemical Rules & Categorisation Guidelines.

The Sessions will be Sector-specific and cover issues or aspects of the Rules and Categorisation Guidelines that are relevant to your Sector.

To find out more go to:

Email NICNAS.Reforms@nicnas.gov.au

Free Call: 1800 638 528, Phone: +61 2 8577 8800

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Rules-Guidelines/Draft-General-Rules

• NICNAS Consultation Paper 5 has 28 Submissions

16 March 2018: *Editor*: 28 Public Submissions from July 2017 have highly relevant comments that are worth everyone reading. The proposed complexity of the new system is a key issue.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/reforms/Reforms-public-submissions/consultation-paper-5/consultation-paper-5-submissions

• IMAP Tranche 23 Existing Chemical Assessments

2 Mar 2018: Tranche 23 of the Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) framework for existing chemicals are open for public comments until **11 May 2018**.

Tranche 23 Existing Chemicals include:

563 Chemicals with Tier II Health Assessments at:

www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0014/40820/Tier-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-2-Mar-2018.xlsx

- 64 HCIS Classifications are proposed to be amended:

There were 12 Group Assessments proposed to be HCIS amended including: [2-Chloro-1,4-Benzenediamine](#); [Alpha-Pinene](#); [Beta-Pinene](#); [Calcium and Magnesium Salts of Alkyl Aryl Sulfonates](#); [Cresyl Phosphate Isomers – Mixed Isomers including o-Cresol](#); [Dioctyltin Dicarboxylate Esters](#); [Geranyl and Neryl Nitriles](#); [Ionones](#); [Isopropylated Triphenyl Phosphate Esters](#); [Nonylphenol Propoxylates and Related Compounds](#); [Octylphenols](#); [Turpentine](#); [Xylol Phosphate Esters](#);

- 4 Chemicals are proposed to be SUSMP chemicals:

1,3-Benzenediol, 4-Chloro-	CAS 95-88-5
1,4-Benzenediamine, 2-Chloro-	CAS 615-66-7
1,4-Benzenediamine, 2-Chloro-, Sulfate	CAS 6219-71-2
Quinoline Yellow, Spirit-Soluble	CAS 6493-58-9
C.I. Solvent Yellow 33	CAS 8003-22-3

- 3 chemicals proposed for a Tier III Health Assessment

[Alpha-Pinene](#); [Beta-Pinene](#); [Turpentine](#);

There are No Tranche 23 Chemicals with a Tier III Health Assessment

539 Chemicals with Tier 1 Environment Assessments

www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0016/40822/IMAP_Environment_Tier_I_summary-all-tranches-2-Mar-2018.xlsx

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

www.nicnas.gov.au/data/assets/excel_doc/0017/40823/IMAP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-updated-3-Mar-2018.xlsx

Note: No further assessment is currently required under the IMAP framework (for any of these 30 Chemicals)

There are No Chemicals with a Tier III Health Assessment

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

• Non-Compliance when Using the Cosmetics Exemption

2 March 2018: Many NICNAS-registered businesses (Introducers) using the 'cosmetic use at a concentration of 1% of less' Exemption Category failed to meet their legal requirements, including not being able to provide information to prove that their introduction meets human health hazards, aquatic toxicity and other environmental criteria.

NICNAS want to remind introducers using the exemption pathway that you must meet all [Criteria](#), otherwise it is an offence under the industrial chemicals laws and you could face [significant penalties](#).

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/news-and-notice/news-and-notice-content/high-non-compliance-among-introducers-using-cosmetics-exemption

Scheduled Poisons & some Medicines

• The Poisons Standard (SUSMP No. 20) Mar 2018

[SUSMP No. 20 \(Poisons Standard March 2018\)](#)

681 page Standard commenced 1 March 2018. 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 365 is 301 pages long!

Changes are detailed in the [Explanatory Statement](#) supporting Poisons Standard March 2018.

The Poisons Standard March 2018 incorporates a number of specified substances in the Poisons Standard for the first time.

The added chemicals are:

•3-Nitro-P-Hydroxyethylaminophenol, Hydroxyethyl-3,4-Methylenedioxyaniline; •1,3-bis(2,4-Diaminophenoxy)Propane; •2,2'-[(4-Amino-3-Nitrophenyl)Imino]Bisethanol; •HC Violet 1; •1-Deoxy-1-(Methylamino)-D-Glucitol N-Coco Acyl derivatives; •o-Toluidine; and •o-Anisidine.

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

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Chemical Decisions

5 Feb 2018: There was an opportunity for further comment, which closed on the 5 Mar 2018.

Part A - Interim Decisions on matters referred to an expert advisory committee

2. [Joint meeting of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals and Medicines Scheduling \(ACCS/ACMS #17\)](#)

- [2.1 Helium](#) Helium Does Not Require Scheduling
- [2.2 Salts of Boric Acid](#) Amended Entry
- [2.3 Polihexanide](#) Amended Entry
- [2.4 Cimicoxib](#) S4 – New Entry

3. [Advisory C'tee on Chemicals Scheduling \(ACCS #21\)](#)

- [3.1 Fluralaner](#) S4 – New Entry
- [3.2 Metofluthrin](#) Amended Entry
- [3.3 Alpha-Cypermethrin](#) Amended Entry
- [3.4 Silver Oxide](#) Appendix B – New Entry
- [3.5 1-Deoxy-1-\(Methylamino\)-D-Glucitol N-C10-16 Acyl Derivatives](#) Amended Entry
- [3.6 Phenyl Methyl Pyrazolone](#) S4 – New Entry
- [3.7 Dinotefuran](#) Amended Entry
- [3.8 Afidopyropen](#) Appendix B – New Entry

Appendix B: Substances Considered Not to Require Control by Scheduling

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

• Helium: Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decision

5 Feb 2018: Helium Does Not Require Scheduling.

The matters under subsection 52E (1) of the Therapeutic Goods Act 1989 considered relevant by the Delegate included: **(a)** the risks and benefits of the use of a substance; **(b)** the purposes for which a substance is to be used and the extent of use of a substance; **(c)** the toxicity of a substance; **(e)** the potential for abuse of a substance; and **(f)** any other matters that the Secretary considers necessary to protect public health.

The Delegate's Interim Decision reasons are listed on the website against the above points.

f/ Any other matters included:

- The addition of an aversive may make the gas more dangerous and the evidence that this would lead to aversion is not there.
- The ACCC should continue to work with the helium industry to reduce risks such as the proposal to modify valves and nozzles for cylinders that increase the difficulty of completing the suicide act. These changes will also reduce the likelihood of children being able to release helium from a canister.

Note 48 [ANZIGA Safety Advice No.22 \(Doc No. 142-022 \(v2\) The Dangers of Industrial Gas Abuse](#) (6 page pdf, Oct 2012)

From: www.tga.gov.au/book-page/21-helium

• Poisons Standard: Proposed Ag & Chem Amdts

21 Dec 2017: Comments were sort on:

Mefentrifluconazole, alpha-[4-(4-Chlorophenoxy)-2-(Trifluoromethyl) Phenyl]- alpha-Methyl-1H-1,2,4-Triazole-1-Ethanol; CAS 1417782-03-6. Agricultural Fungicide. Proposed to exempt from Scheduling.

Vinyl Acetate: Schedule 6 - Amend Entry (due 1 Oct 2018)

VINYL ACETATE MONOMER (excluding its derivatives) except: a/ in preparations for therapeutic use; or b/ in preparations for domestic use containing 1 per cent or less of vinyl acetate; or c/ in preparations containing $\leq 0.01\%$ Vinyl Acetate as residual monomer in a polymer **used in direct contact with the body, such as cosmetic preparations.**

Comments closed 2 Feb 2018.

From: www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-accs-acms-and-joint-accs-acms-meetings-march-2018

• Public Submissions on Scheduling Matters

[6 March 2018 \(ACCS & ACMS#14\)](#): weblinks to 15 pdfs

[7 March 2018 \(ACMS#19 & ACCS #18\)](#): weblink to 1 pdf

[8 March 2018 \(ACMS#20, ACCS#19, ACMS-ACCS#15\)](#): weblink to 5 pdfs

[8 March 2018 \(ACMS#22, ACCS#21, ACMS-ACCS#18\)](#): weblink to 3 pdfs

[8 March 2018 \(ACMS#23, ACCS#22, ACMS-ACCS#18\)](#): weblink to 2 pdfs. One pdf covers Vinyl Acetate Scheduling.

[9 March 2018 \(ACMS#21, ACCS#20, ACMS-ACCS#16\)](#): weblink to 4 pdfs.

From: www.tga.gov.au/public-submissions-scheduling-matters

Food Chemical Issues

• Trans Fatty Acids in Imported Oils: Assessment

In 2015 a FSANZ technical evaluation reported results from an analytical survey of TFA levels in 500 foods purchased in Australia and New Zealand which found that TFA levels were generally low. A dietary intake assessment of TFAs found that intakes were below the World Health Organization's recommended level of 1% dietary energy in both Australia and New Zealand.

FSANZ has continued to maintain a watching brief on TFAs and requested an assessment of TFAs in imported oils

Their 1 Nov 2017 Conclusions are:

a/ In recent years there has been a significant decline in the importation of vegetable fats and oils with potential to contain TFAs into Australia and New Zealand.

b/ Reported levels of TFA from product specifications and the nutrition information labels of fats and oils are consistent with results from the recent (2006-2013) analytical surveys.

c/ Analytical survey activity from 2006-2013 and the current assessment of imported vegetable fats and oils indicate that dietary intakes of manufactured TFAs in Australian and New Zealand foods have continued to reduce over time.

d/ Further analytical survey work for imported fats and oils does not appear to be warranted at this time.

[FSANZ Assessment of Trans Fatty Acids in Imported Oils \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word doc\)](#), (1 Nov 2017, 14 pages).

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/publications/Pages/Assessment-of-Trans-Fatty-Acids-in-Imported-Oils.aspx

• A1151–Beta-Galactosidase as a Processing Aid

1 Mar 2018: Application A1151 is to amend Schedule 18 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code to include β -Galactosidase from *Papiliotrema Terrestris* as a Processing Aid enzyme of microbial origin.

β -Galactosidase (EC 3.2.1.23, CAS number 9031-11-2) is an enzyme catalyzing the hydrolysis of β -Galactosides. It is used as an enzyme for producing Galactooligosaccharide (GOS) from Lactose. β -Galactosidase is proposed for use as a processing aid in food productions at levels up to 0.03%.

GOS belongs to the group of prebiotics and can be utilized to various foods. Prebiotics are defined as non-digestible food ingredients that beneficially affect the host by stimulating the growth and/or activity of beneficial bacteria in the colon.

[Application \(pdf, Aug 2017, 47 pages\)](#)

[Executive Summary \(pdf, Aug 2017, 4 pages\)](#)

[Send Submissions](#) by 12 April 2018:

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1151%e2%80%93Beta-Galactosidase%20from%20Papiliotrema%20terrestris%20as%20a%20Processing%20Aid%20%28Enzyme%29.aspx

• A1153: Endo Xylanase T. Reesei Processing Aid

15 Feb 2018: Application A1153 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). (Editor: Previous 2 Nov 2017 Note in Hazmat & Env Notes Oct-Nov-Dec 2017)

The Enzyme will be used in the manufacture and/or processing of bakery products, cereal products, grain, cereal based beverages (including beer) and potable alcohol.

[Call for Submissions - 15 Feb 2018 \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word doc\)](#) (17p)

[Supporting Doc 1 - Safety Assessment \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word\)](#) (17p)

Submissions via: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/changes/submission/Pages/default.aspx by 6pm, 29 March 2018

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

• A1157: Enzymatic Production of Rebaudioside M

5 Feb 2018: The purpose of Application A1157 is to seek approval for a new specification for food additive Rebaudioside M produced by an enzymatic biosynthesis method.

[Executive Summary 8 Jan 2018 \(3 page pdf\)](#)

The Blue California company has developed a novel multi-step biosynthesis pathway process to manufacture high purity Rebaudioside M (≥95% purity) using enzymes Uridine 5'-Diphospho(UDP)-Glucosyltransferase and Sucrose Synthase that facilitate the transfer of Glucose molecules to purified Stevia Leaf Extract via Glycosidic bonds.

As a result, Blue California is seeking to amend Standard 1.3.1 and related Schedules for Rebaudioside M (Steviol Glycosides) to include a new manufacturing process.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1157%e2%80%93EnzymaticproductionofRebaudiosideM.aspx

• A1158: Rosemary Extract as a Food Additive

15 Feb 2018: Application A1158 is to seek approval to permit the use of Rosemary Extract (INS 392) as a food additive (antioxidant).

[Executive Summary \(pdf, 3 pages\)](#)

Application A1158 refers to Rosemary Extracts prepared using Acetone or Ethanol solvent extraction and complies with monographs of the JECFA (draft) and the Food Chemicals Codex (FCC 10). Application A1158 requests permission for the addition of Rosemary Extracts in a range of food categories.

Rosemary Extracts are derived from *Rosmarinus Officinalis* L. and contain several compounds which have been shown to exert antioxidative functions. Although the entire rosemary (*Rosmarinus Officinalis* L.) plant, excluding the woody portions, may be used, it is normally only the leaves, that are commonly used as a culinary herb, flavouring agent and naturally occurring antioxidant. Rosemary Extracts are increasingly employed not only to provide flavour but also as natural alternatives to synthetic antioxidants for the stabilisation of Oxygen-sensitive foods. The antioxidative function is due to several components in the Rosemary Extracts, which belong mainly to the classes of Phenolic Acids, Flavonoid Diterpenoids and Triterpenes

The antioxidative function of Rosemary Extracts helps to stabilise product formulations thus providing longer shelf-life. Rosemary Extracts are naturally derived extracts & thus provide a benefit to consumers seeking more 'natural' ingredients in their food products

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1158%e2%80%93Rosemaryextractasafoodadditive.aspx

• A1159 – Triacylglycerol Lipase as a Processing Aid

15 Feb 2018: Application A1159 is to permit the Enzyme Lipase, Triacylglycerol from *Trichoderma Reesei* as a processing aid for the production of bakery products and cereal-based beverages.

[Executive summary \(pdf, 1 page\)](#)

Approval is being sort for a "Lipase, triacylglycerol (EC 3.1.1.3)" enzyme (Lipase 3) for production of bakery products such as, but not limited to, bread, Chinese stem buns, biscuits, steamed bread, cakes, noodles, pancakes, pasta, tortillas, wafers, and waffles. Lipase 3 will also be used for the production of beer and other cereal-based beverages.

The enzyme Lipase 3 is derived from a selected non-pathogenic, non-toxicogenic strain of *Trichoderma Reesei* which is genetically modified to overexpress the Lipase 3 gene from *Aspergillus Niger* var. *Tubingensis* (hereafter referred to as *Aspergillus Tubingensis*).

In baking, Lipase 3 performs its technological function during the dough or batter handling to improve the dough stability and dough handling properties. In brewing processes, Lipase 3 performs its technological function in the mashing and fermentation step for removal of the fatty lipids which otherwise affect the mash separation and the yeast fermentation.

In all of these applications, Lipase 3 will be used as a processing aid where the enzyme is either not present in the final food or present in insignificant quantities having no function or technical effect in the final food.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1159%e2%80%93TriacylglycerollipasefromTrichodermareesaiasprocessingaid%28enzyme%29.aspx

• A1160 – Aspergillopepsin I as a Processing Aid

15 Feb 2018: Application A1160 is to seek approval to permit the enzyme Aspergillopepsin I from *Trichoderma Reesai* as a processing aid for the production of potable alcohol products and protein processing.

[Executive summary \(pdf, 1 page\)](#)

Approval is being sort for an Aspergillopepsin I enzyme product for use in processing of all food raw materials which naturally contain proteins. The enzyme is herein designated as Acid Fungal Protease (AFP).

AFP is derived from a selected non-pathogenic, non-toxigenic strain of *Trichoderma Reesei* which is genetically modified to overexpress a native *T. Reesei* Protease enzyme, Aspergillopepsin I.

AFP will replace other Proteases currently marketed for the intended uses. AFP will be used in potable alcohol production and protein processing.

In all of these applications, AFP will be used as a processing aid where the enzyme is either not present in the final food or present in insignificant quantities having no function or technical effect in the final food.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1160%e2%80%93AspergillopepsinfromTrichodermareeseiasprocessingaid%28enzyme%29.aspx

• P1044 – Plain English Allergen Labelling

1 Mar 2018: Proposal P1044 to make allergen labelling requirements clearer, which will help food allergen-sensitive consumers and food businesses.

FSANZ identified a number of issues relating to the use of unclear terminology for: a/ fish, crustacea & molluscs; b/ tree nuts; c/ cereals containing Gluten.

FSANZ has also identified issues with the terminology used in mandatory label elements (e.g. in ingredient lists) versus declarations made in other places on the label. Other issues include the use of technical language, for example, Sodium Caseinate, which some consumers may not know is sourced from dairy.

[Call for Submissions - 1 Mar 2018 \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word\)](#) (30 pages)

[Support Doc1 – Safety Risk Assessment \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word\)](#) (30p)

[Support Doc2 – Consumer understanding, attitudes & behaviour in relation to food allergen labelling \(pdf\)](#) | [\(word\)](#) (15p)

Information from the previous work on plain English allergen labelling (e.g. 6 Jan 2017 Assessment Report) is available.

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

Agricultural Chemicals

• Armidale: APVMA Business Operating Model

19 Dec 2017: The APVMA business model outlines the agency's approach to establishing a regulatory hub in Armidale, supported by a range of shared services, e-working arrangements, external assessors and providers.

In 2019 the majority of our workforce (around 150 employees) will operate from the new premises in Armidale.

The new Armidale organisational structure will consolidate (the APVMA's) footprint into three areas Delivering Scientific Assessment, Registration Management Client Services, and Corporate Support. A Deputy CEO has also been advertised as based in Armidale.

Early in (2018), (the APVMA will) be trialling e-working arrangements to help ensure business continuity and transfer corporate knowledge. (The APVMA are) also continuing to investigate where efficiencies can be gained through shared services arrangements for Corporate Support roles, and (are) looking to expand the External Assessment options.

[Operating Model for APVMA Functions in Armidale](#) (14 page pdf 19 Dec 2017) from Pegasus Economics

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/28751>

And: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/28976>

• APVMA: Improved Access to some Chemicals

5 Dec 2017: The small size of the Australian market can make the costs involved with registering an agricultural and veterinary (AgVet) chemical or its use in Australia uncommercial. This is particularly the case for treating pests and diseases in specialty crops and minor livestock species. Larger industries face a similar problem managing uncommon or emerging pests and diseases.

With funding from the Department of Agriculture and Water Resources (the Department), we're working with grower groups, rural research and development corporations and the chemical industry to [improve access for farmers to agvet chemicals. \(26 Sept 2017 external link\)](#) (from the Aust. Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources).

The APVMA's work includes:

- establishing an official Australian list of Crop Groupings and associated guidance (which enables the data generated from a subset of crops to be used as a representative crop for the assessment of other similar types of crops).
- examining current APVMA permits to determine suitable candidates for migration from permit to product label (registration). This would improve access to chemicals.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/18861>

• APVMA: Independent Review Recommendations

18 Jan 2018: “The (independent review of APVMA operational performance) report outlines recommendations against three broad themes: improve the use of regulatory instruments; build more efficient assessment processes; and modify legislation, cost recovery and reporting methods to better position the agency to deliver,” APVMA Chief Executive Officer, Dr Chris Parker said.

“The review confirms the fluctuations and volatility in our workload, and that the range in quality and complexity of applications we receive makes it difficult to meet the legislated performance measure of 100 per cent on-time assessments.”

The APVMA has accepted all recommendations in the independent review and work is underway to implement immediate priorities, working towards the future state and improved performance.

Report (& Summary) are at: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/18911>

Download the 64 page pdf or docx file from: [Independent Review of Assessment Performance](#) (22 Dec 2017).

Extracts from the Summary:

“Reform of APVMA Assessment Performance largely depends on changing how the organisation responds to poor quality submissions (notably responses to non-frequent applicants) and changes to assessment processes (which may require regulatory support).”

“An increase in Assessment Complexity over the last five years has been reported by international counterparts and confirmed by APVMA assessors. For example, at the APVMA, the mean Residue Complexity Index (ROCI) almost doubled between 2009 and 2016. This demonstrates that the type of residue assessments now being undertaken by the APVMA, require more time and expertise than they did in 2009. Some regulators charge for actual time taken to process applications, unlike the APVMA’s fixed fees which do not allow for increasing complexity and assessment effort. Technical completeness reviews of data prior to the acceptance of the application (when the regulatory clock starts) is also common internationally. ... Australia is also the only registration system we reviewed in which regulatory clocks do not stop, whilst awaiting information from the Applicant.”

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/28806>

• APVMA: FAISD Handbook 31 Dec 2017

The [Handbook of First Aid Instructions, Safety Directions, Warning Statements and General Safety Precautions for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals \(FAISD Handbook\)](#). (165 page pdf)

Also at: https://apvma.gov.au/sites/default/files/docs/faisd_for_publishing_-_December_2017.pdf (165 page pdf)

You can view full details of amendments (on the web link below) made to the FAISD Handbook from 31 Dec 2017 on the APVMA website. E.g. 41 chemicals have changes.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/26586>

Editor: No reference is made to include at least the Global Harmonized System Hazard Statements on AgVet labels.

See the APVMA GHS webpage for further information: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/26336> (21 Dec 2016)

• APVMA Proposal: Spray Drift Management

18 Dec 2017: APVMA’s proposed approach to Spray Drift Management. Enquiries: 02 6210 4701.

The purpose of the proposed spray drift management approach is to enable more reasonable buffer zones to be set; provide clearer label instructions and increased flexibility; and support the use of Drift Reducing Technologies (DRT).

The proposed framework will initially only apply to new chemistries and chemical reviews.

Comment closes: 30 March 2018, Enquiries@apvma.gov.au

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/28071>

• APVMA: Polihexanide - proposed Reg Decisions

25 Jan 2018: Polihexanide is a Polymer of Chlorhexidine which is used as an Antimicrobial chemical used in swimming pools and spas to control microorganisms, veterinary practices and animal houses as a disinfectant and as a germicide for treating cats, dogs and horses.

The report suggests that Polihexanide product registrations can continue, with labels updated to include strengthened first aid instructions and safety directions.

The [Polihexanide: Proposed Regulatory Decisions](#) (22 page pdf or docx) report is now available

It references: [Human Health Risk Assessment of Polihexanide \(January 2018\)](#) (159 page pdf)

Polihexanide was nominated for review because of concerns over its potential for carcinogenicity. The assessment of potential for carcinogenicity was published by the APVMA in 2011. The assessment concluded that Polihexanide is unlikely to pose a carcinogenic risk to humans.

Ph: 02 6210 4749. Comment closes: 27 April 2018. Email to: ChemicalReview@apvma.gov.au

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/28871> And: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/28876> And: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/12691>

• APVMA Ag Active Constituent: Isopyrazam

27 Feb 2018: New agricultural active constituent Isopyrazam (for use as a fungicide).

Common Name: Isopyrazam; IUPAC Name: A mixture of: 70–100% 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-[(1RS,4SR,9RS)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-9-isopropyl-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]pyrazole-4-carboxamide (syn-isomers), and 30–0% 3-(difluoromethyl)-1-methyl-N-[(1RS,4SR,9SR)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-9-isopropyl-1,4-methanonaphthalen-5-yl]pyrazole-4-carboxamide (anti-isomers); CAS No: 881685-58-1; Formula: C₂₀H₂₃F₂N₃O; MW: 359.4; Chemical Family: Pyrazole Carboxamide; Mode of Action: Succinate dehydrogenase inhibitor.

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Isopyrazam, and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns regarding the approval of this active constituent. An Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) for Isopyrazam was established at 0.06 mg/kg bw/day; The ARfD for Isopetamid was established at 0.3 mg/kg bw.

Isopyrazam has been included in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP.

The APVMA is satisfied that Isopyrazam would not be an undue toxicological hazard to people.

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

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 27 Feb 2018 p22-23 <https://apvma.gov.au/node/29021>

• APVMA Ag Active Constituent: Afidopyropen

13 March 2018: New agricultural active constituent Afidopyropen (for control of insects (mainly various aphids & silver leaf whitefly) in vegetable crops, ornamentals, & cotton).

Common Name: Afidopyropen; IUPAC Name: [(3S,4R,4aR,6S,6aS,12R,12aS,12bS)-3-[(cyclopropanecarbonyl)oxy]-6,12-dihydroxy-4,6a,12b-trimethyl-11-oxo-9-(pyridin-3-yl)-1,3,4,4a,5,6,6a,12,12a,12b-decahydro-2H,11H-benzo[f]pyrano[4,3-b]chromen-4-yl] methyl cyclopropanecarboxylate; CAS No: 915972-17-7; Minimum Purity: 925g/kg; Formula: C₃₃H₃₉NO₉; MW: 593.66; Chemical Family: Pyropene insecticide.

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

The Scheduling Delegate made an interim decision on 5 February 2018 to include Afidopyropen in Appendix B of the SUSMP, with a proposed implementation date of 1 June 2018, on the grounds of low acute toxicity.

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

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 13 Mar 2018 p27-28 <https://apvma.gov.au/node/29021>

• APVMA Ag Active Constituent: Florpyrauxifen-Benzyl

13 March 2018: New agricultural active constituent Florpyrauxifen-Benzyl is a herbicide proposed for use in rice.

Common Name: Florpyrauxifen-Benzyl; IUPAC Name: Benzyl 4-amino-3-chloro-6-(4-chloro-2-fluoro-3-methoxyphenyl)-5-fluoropyridine-2-carboxylate CAS No: 1390661-72-9; Minimum Purity: 920g/kg; Formula: C₂₀H₁₄Cl₂F₂N₂O₃; MW: 439.25; Chemical Family: Arylpicolinate Herbicide; Mode of Action: Synthetic auxins (growth regulators).

The Scheduling Delegate published a final decision on 31 October 2017 to include Florpyrauxifen-Benzyl in Appendix B, on the grounds of low toxicity, with an implementation date of 1 February 2018.

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

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

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 13 Mar 2018 p28-29 <https://apvma.gov.au/node/29021>

• EFSA: Neonicotinoids: Risks to Bees Confirmed

28 Feb 2018: Most uses of Neonicotinoid Pesticides represent a risk to wild bees and honeybees, according to assessments published today by European Food Safety Authority (EFSA). The Authority has updated its risk assessments of three Neonicotinoids – Clothianidin, Imidacloprid and Thiamethoxam – that are currently subject to [restrictions](#) in the EU because of the threat they pose to bees.

These new conclusions update those [published in 2013](#), after which the European Commission imposed controls on use of the substances.

For the new assessments, which this time cover wild bees – bumblebees and solitary bees – as well as honeybees, EFSA's Pesticides Unit carried out an extensive data collection exercise, including a systematic literature review, to gather all the scientific evidence published since the previous evaluations.

The team also applied the [Guidance Document](#) (from July 2013) developed by EFSA specifically for the risk assessment of pesticides and bees.

[Q&A: Conclusions on Neonicotinoids 2018](#) (2p pdf, Feb 2018)

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/press/news/180228

Dangerous Goods

• ADG Code 7.6: Proposed Amendments & CAP Rules

ADG Code 7.6 version is now finalised and comment closed on Friday 9th Feb 2018 on the proposed amendments.

www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/summary-of-proposed-amendments/ (website)

Areas Covered (excepting the amendments made as a result of alignment with UN20 which are not included) are:

- Load restraint of bundles of cylinders
- Mobile Processing Units (MPU) Code
- Mixed Packet (Low Risk Dangerous Goods) and Personal care products in consumer packaging
- Excepted quantities
- Substantially vertical plane (no more than 22° from vertical)
- Improper use of the word 'risk'
- Special provision 392
- Minor mechanical amendments

[Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail Edition 7.6 - Consultation draft](#) (Dec 2017) (1321 page pdf 24 Mb)

A draft of the [Competent Authority Panel Rules \(CAP Rules\)](#) (website) to be approved in May 2018 is also available to download from [Competent Authorities Panel Rules - Draft \(May 2018\)](#) (17 page pdf).

From: NTC DG website: <http://www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/>

• ADG Code 7.5: MUST be used from 1 March 2017

Download [Edition 7.5](#) (1267p pdf) from the website below.

The Australian Dangerous Goods Code is updated every two years, with a one year transition period for each edition. To comply with the legislation you must now follow Edition 7.5.

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

• Corrigenda to the IMDG Code 2016 as at Dec 2017

The International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code, 2016 comes into force on 1 January 2018 for two years.

[Amdt 38-16: Summary of Significant Changes](#) (4Aug2016)

[Dec 2017 Corrigenda: IMDG Code, 2016 Edition \(IK200E\)](#)

(20 Dec 2017, 10 page pdf)

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

• WA App: Dangerous Goods Transport Safety Info

13 Dec 2017: Developed by one of the WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety Dangerous Goods officers, the [Dangerous Goods Road Transport Decoder App](#) makes it easier than ever to access Dangerous Goods transport information to help drivers safely transport Dangerous Goods on Western Australian roads.

The App presents the information in an easy-to-read format, when users select the Class of dangerous goods and the packaging type being transported.

This App is designed to work on smartphones and tablets running iOS 9 and above; Android 6.0 and above; and Windows 8 and above (excluding Windows Phone OS) using recommended web browsers.

The App is also available for download from the Dept of MIRS's [website](#).

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/New-app-details-dangerous-goods-23315.aspx

• WA: Critical MHF Risks Safety Focus for 2018

12 Jan 2018: The WA Department of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety has detailed key focus points for Petroleum and MHF safety in 2018.

Over the past twelve months, there have been several major processing facilities to start or finish commissioning in Western Australia adding to the number of Major Hazard Facilities in WA. Like all complex projects, it is a significant challenge to effectively complete construction and implement an orderly staged handover for day-to-day operations.

WA Dangerous Goods and Petroleum Safety Director Ross Stidolph said there were significant lessons to be learned within WA, Australia and across the world that highlight the importance of long term strategic asset management to ensure a well-planned and orderly staged handover process from one life cycle phase to another. The WA Dept of MIRS wants to reinforce the importance to site management of key areas such as leadership and accountability, complying with approved safety documentation, and also ongoing asset management

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Critical-Risks-safety-focus-for-23468.aspx

• WA Updates to Dangerous Goods Regulations

The amendments took effect on the 4 March 2017.

In particular: **Amendments to accommodate the GHS:**

Note: All Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations under the Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 will continue to use the UN Dangerous Goods classification system.

Dangerous Goods Labelling and Safety Data Sheets.

The Amendments primarily target the Dangerous Goods Safety (Storage and Handling of Non Explosives) Regulations 2007 and allow GHS labelling of Dangerous Goods packages and GHS-SDSs as alternatives to the current use of Dangerous Goods labelling and material safety data sheets (MSDSs).

Definition of Combustible Liquids: Combustible liquid means a liquid that is not a Class 3 dangerous good that has –

- (a) A flashpoint that is no higher than 93°C; and
- (a) A fire point, as defined in AS 1940-2004, that is less than the boiling point.

Amendments to the Transport of Dangerous Goods Regulations. The latest amdmnts took effect on 12 July 2017.

From: Page 28, *WA Resource Safety Magazine*, 12 Jan 2018

www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Resources-Safety-Matters-23467.aspx

• WA Chemical Incidents & D. Goods Safety Bulletins

i256: Process Tank Roof Bursts Due to Uncontrolled Reaction. A rapid acid base reaction between the free Sulphuric Acid and Limestone, liberating Carbon Dioxide gas which could not readily escape. The tank's Fibreglass roof burst and about 10,000 litres of hot slurry (87°C) escaped from the tank.

DGSB 0217 – 7 July 2017: Emergency Breakdown Procedures When Transporting Unodourised LP Gas

DGSB 0317 – 19 July 2017: Access to Fire Extinguishers On Petrol Station Forecourts

DGSB 0417 – 31 Oct 2017: Security of Explosives

DGSB 0517 – 20 Nov 2017: Suitability of Dry Chemical Powder Fire Extinguishers When Transporting Explosives and Other Dangerous Goods

From: p82-91, *WA Resource Safety Magazine*, 12 Jan 2018

www.dmp.wa.gov.au/News/Resources-Safety-Matters-23467.aspx

See also *Dangerous Goods Safety Alerts:*

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

• Dangerous, Hazardous & Harmful Cargoes Handbook

Version finished 6 Oct 2017: This handbook is an information resource for those involved in the transport of Dangerous Goods intended to be shipped by sea.

It will be used as a training text incorporating and updating the Dangerous Goods compendium contained in IMO Model course 1.10. For this reason, the handbook includes a guide to the training required for each function described in Chapter 1.3 of the IMDG code (Annex 1 outlines training requirements and relevant handbook sections and other references).

The handbook will become available by the end of April 2018, the cost including GST and postage is not yet available.

In May phone the AMSA Office on 02 6279 5000 (8am-5pm).

From: www.amsa.gov.au/qualifications-training/safety-and-navigation-training/dangerous-hazardous-and-harmful-cargoes

• UN 20 Corrosive Classification Criteria Broadens

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, www.rgchem.com.au; rich64green@gmail.com, 0401321962

Extra Comment by Jeff Simpson: The percentage cut-offs for corrosive chemicals that generate H⁺ or OH⁻ in aqueous solutions don't make sense, as these cut-offs should be based on the Molarity or % of the H⁺ or OH⁻ ions alone in the aqueous solutions being classified without test data.

• Dangerous Use of Gas Appliances in NSW

23 Dec 2018: NSW Government cracks down on dangerous use of gas appliances in NSW restaurants.

A recent SafeWork NSW blitz of restaurants, cafes and bakeries found an alarming rate of workplaces were using portable gas appliances unsafely.

Shocking cases have been seen of workers with horrific injuries when gas appliances aren't used correctly, and have caused explosions and fires.

SafeWork NSW are taking a zero tolerance approach to any business which chooses to blatantly flout the rules and seriously risk the safety of workers and consumers.

When using a portable gas appliance in your business, ensure it is only operated in well-ventilated areas, regularly check for leaks, turn it off when it's not in use, & avoid storing it indoors.

From: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/news/media-release/government-cracks-down-on-dangerous-use-of-gas-appliances-in-nsw-restaurants

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• PFAS National Environmental Management Plan

16 Feb 2018: Media Release on Behalf OF The Heads of Australia's EPAs.

The release of the National Environmental Management Plan for PFAS (Per- and Poly- Fluoroalkyl Substances) will help protect human health and the environment.

The National Plan sets out what the regulators view as suitable practices regarding how contamination and waste from these long-lasting chemicals should be treated.

PFAS chemicals have been used for decades in a range of products, including pesticides, stain repellents and fire-fighting foams. PFAS compounds have had a wide range of uses because they resist heat, chemical and biological degradation, and are very stable.

In April 2017, PFAS Summit in Melbourne convened by the Heads of all Australian EPAs, led to the creation of a PFAS National Environmental Management Plan that describes PFAS compounds and their impacts, how to deal with and clean up contaminated sites, how best to treat contaminated soil and waste, and methods for safely destroying the chemicals. Prior to the development of the Plan, communities affected by PFAS and practitioners seeking to deal with contamination had no consistent guidance or direction from regulators.

Anyone working with PFAS, its disposal or contaminated sites, is invited to use the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan.

The Plan is available at: www.epa.vic.gov.au/PFAS_NMP.

This webpage also outlines the development of the PFAS National Environmental Management Plan including the outcomes of public consultation.

[PFAS National Environmental Management Plan](#) (Jan 2018) (52 page pdf)

[A Guide to the PFAS NEMP](#) (1 page pdf)

[PFAS NEMP Consultation Summary Report](#) (2 page pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2018/february/16/pfas-national-environmental-management-plan-now-available

16 Feb 2018: Meeting of Environment Ministers (MEM) on National Environmental Management Plan for PFAS

The Commonwealth, State and Territory environment Ministers have endorsed Australia's first PFAS National Environmental Management Plan.

The Plan provides valuable guidance around storage, re-use and disposal of contaminated material, which will facilitate proactive decision-making for contaminated site management, including remediation.

The Plan recommends practices to assess sites and address contamination found.

The PFAS NEMP includes a program of future work that is expected to address key gaps by mid-2018, as well as other important gaps through longer-term research activities.

Environment Ministers acknowledged the leadership of the Heads of EPAs and the Victorian EPA in delivering the plan.

16 Feb 2018 MEM Statement (1 page [pdf](#) or [docx](#))

From: www.environment.gov.au/about-us/mem

• PFAS Vic: Esso Longford: Land Buy-Up?

26 Feb 2018: ESSO is considering buying neighbouring farmland affected by PFAS chemicals around the Longford Gas Plants. ([Gippsland Times & Maffra Spectator](#))

At a community drop-in information session last week, attendees were told preliminary testing revealed contamination of surface water at the plant, and higher than normal levels in surface and ground water, and in soil samples around the plant.

Some dams on Esso property, and some in neighbouring farms, have been fenced off as a “precautionary measure” to protect livestock.

Posters at the drop-in session noted that 26 out of 61 sampled dams on Esso land had been fenced, and nine out of 75 dams had been fenced on non-Esso land.

Esso Longford have “stopped using the foam in its entirety, and we’re doing a water study to understand where our water flows are, have done soil testing, grass testing — getting data.”

PFAS chemicals were used in Fire Fighting Foams, and have contaminated water sources across Australia at industrial sites, airfields and fire fighting training grounds.

From: www.gippslandtimes.com.au/story/5250377/esso-land-buy-up/
DG NEWSY STUFF: DangerousGoods@yahoo.com

Alerted by Don Johnston:

23 Feb 2018: Esso negotiating Gippsland land buy-up due to PFAS contamination

There is a [3 minute audio clip](#) from ABC Radio Melbourne.

From: www.abc.net.au/radio/melbourne/programs/am/esso-negotiates-gippsland-land-buy-up-due-to-pfas-contamination/9477158

• EPA SA Bans Fluorinated Firefighting Foams

The South Australian Government has introduced a ban on the use of Fluorinated Firefighting Foams due to concerns about the chemicals’ environmental impacts.

The ban covers all types of Fluorinated Firefighting Foams, both C8 types and more modern ≤C6 types.

No other Australian state or territory or major international jurisdiction has banned ≤C6 types of firefighting foam, although in 2016 Queensland introduced a ban on C8 types and restrictions on ≤C6 foam.

The wide-reaching ban may have significant consequences for major hazard facilities, which frequently rely on fluorinated foam suppression systems because of their increased effectiveness over non-fluorinated alternatives.

The ban, which covers all foams containing per- and poly-fluorinated alkylated substances (PFAS), is part of an amendment to the Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015 under the Environment Protection Act 1993, made following public consultation during 2017.

Two-year compliance window:

Under the changes, non-handheld firefighting foam applications in South Australia are required to be compliant within two years, and handheld extinguishers must be compliant within two years or upon the next refill, whichever is earlier.

Fluorine levels in firefighting foams will now require certification by suppliers. The ban also includes a provision to address PFAS contamination of existing equipment.

From: www.fpa.com.au/news/news/sa-bans-fluorinated-firefighting-foams.aspx

South Australia is the first state to ban potentially hazardous Fluorinated Firefighting Foams on 30 January 2018. The ban comes into effect following the amendment of the SA Environment Protection (Water Quality) Policy 2015 under the SA Environment Protection Act 1993.

This ban will effectively negate further environmental and human health risks associated with their use and provide the community and industry with certainty around the use of these products.

From: www.epa.sa.gov.au/environmental_info/perfluorinated-compounds

• EPA SA: Study into PFCs in the Marine Environment

March 2018: The EPA SA has conducted a study into PFCs in the marine environment. [Per and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances \(PFAS\) in the Marine Environment: Preliminary Ecological Findings](#) (March 2018 30 page pdf).

The EPA SA surveyed PFAS in dolphins, fish and water in the Port River and Barker Inlet. Findings were compared to other locations in South Australia, interstate and overseas. EPA SA found some dolphins have the highest levels of PFAS in the world because of their close association with heavily industrialised locations.

All types of fish sampled were safe to eat, but the type of fish made a large difference to how much PFAS were accumulated. Water sampling pointed to locations where PFAS are coming into the Port River and Barker Inlet and management is now looking at how to address this.

While dolphins have high levels of PFAS, there is nothing to say that they are unhealthy because of it. The Port River and Barker Inlet dolphins are flourishing, with the last decade having the highest numbers of dolphins seen in the area since records began. Even though we can detect many chemicals in the environment, we have confidence that the environment is improving over time. Notwithstanding this, work is needed to understand how the environment can cope with emerging chemicals including PFAS, and how they can be managed for the future.

From: www.epa.sa.gov.au/environmental_info/perfluorinated-compounds

• EPA NZ: Fire Fighting Foam Investigation, Feb 18

15 Feb 2018: The formal EPA NZ investigation into Fire-Fighting Foams manufactured using PFOS or PFOA is progressing. Considerable preparatory work has been completed for the investigation into whether these foams are being held or used at airports and other locations.

EPA NZ's General Manager of Hazardous Substances and New Organisms, Dr Fiona Thomson-Carter said: "It is likely that quantities of these foams remain in circulation. Provided they are stored safely they do not pose any immediate risk to the environment or human safety. The EPA NZ is providing guidance on safe storage and disposal of these substances for those that hold them."

Fire-fighting foams manufactured using PFOS or PFOA have not been legal for use in New Zealand since 2006. Historically they were used to extinguish liquid fuel fires.

[Guidance on Storing & Disposing of Fire-Fighting Foams](#) (web)

For info: Michael Pearson, Senior Communications Advisor, ph: +64 4 474 5456, em: Michael.Pearson@epa.govt.nz

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/update-on-epas-fire-fighting-foams-investigation/

• Chemicals Associated with Coal Seam Gas Extraction

Risk Assessment Guidance Manual: for Chemicals Associated with Coal Seam Gas Extraction – Exposure Draft (185 pages, [pdf](#), [docx](#)). Comment closed 28 Feb 2018. Commissioned by the Dept of the Environment and Energy.

This work builds on the [National Assessment of Chemicals Associated with Coal Seam Gas Extraction in Australia](#) that studied 113 chemicals used in coal seam gas extraction in Australia between 2010 and 2012. It assessed the risks these chemicals could pose to the health of [workers](#), the [public](#) and the [environment](#) when used in drilling or hydraulic fracturing for coal seam gas extraction.

The Manual will provide industry and other stakeholders with increased certainty by making chemical risk assessment requirements clearer.

There are 6 supporting documents able to be downloaded.

From: www.environment.gov.au/water/coal-and-coal-seam-gas/national-assessment-chemicals/consultation-risk-assessment-guidance-manual

• EPA Vic: Managing Contaminated Garden Soil

3 March 2018: EPA Vic gives advice on managing contaminated garden soil

Victoria's Chief Environment Scientist Dr Andrea Hinwood: "Many residential homes, especially in older established suburbs, may have used lead paint which can leach into soil over the years. A new RMIT report titled "Assessment of soil metal concentrations in residential and community vegetable gardens in Melbourne, Australia" found raised lead concentrations in some community garden beds and some residential vegetable gardens. It concluded that elevated soil lead concentrations could present a potential health hazard in a portion of inner city residential vegetable gardens in Melbourne.

Simple steps you can take to safeguard against possible lead contamination in your backyard farm are listed.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2018/march/03/rmit-lead-in-gardens

• EPA Vic: Underground Petroleum Storage Systems A Guide to Preventing and Managing Leaks and Spills

26 Feb 2018: [Guide 1670](#): on how service station operators can prevent and manage leaks and spills from Underground Petroleum Storage Systems (UPSS). This UPSS flipchart includes safety checklists, emergency contacts, technical and maintenance information, and easy-to-read guidance on legal requirements. It should be treated as a supplement to The Design, Installation and Management Requirements for Underground Petroleum Storage Systems (EPA [Publication 888.4](#) 13Aug2015 24 page pdf).

www.epa.vic.gov.au/~media/Publications/1670.pdf (20 pages)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2018/february/1670

• Sydney: Land Contaminated by a Uranium Smelter

Residents on Sydney's lower North Shore have dismissed the Government's latest plans to clean up land contaminated by a Uranium smelter more than hundred years ago as "a hollow promise".

Property Minister Victor Dominello announced \$30 million to remediate the waterfront land on Nelson Parade in Hunters Hill, the former site of the Radium Hill refinery, which closed in 1915. The area was also occupied by a Carbolic Acid plant until the early 1900s and a Tin smelter until the 1960s.

Residents have spent decades urging the Government to remove the affected soil, which the NSW Environment Protection Authority found it was contaminated with Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Coal Tar Pitch, Arsenic and Lead.

"Having this funding should give the community confidence that we are determined to remediate the site," Mr Dominello said, ahead of a public meeting of more than 200 residents on Tuesday night.

"The Government is currently considering suitable disposal locations for the waste, and is in discussions with the Federal Government on the possibility of using the proposed National Radioactive Waste Management Facility earmarked for development in South Australia."

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2018-02-21/hunters-hill-uranium-contamination-residents-wary/9468272

Alerted by Don Johnston: DG NEWSY STUFF: DangerousGoods@yahoo.com

Standards & Codes

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

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

[AS/NZS 60079.29.1:2017](#): Explosive Atmospheres Gas Detectors - Performance requirements of detectors for flammable gases. Published 19 Oct 2017, 38 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$155.22; Hardcopy: \$172.47.

[AS/NZS 4361.2:2017](#): Guide to Hazardous Paint Management. Lead paint in residential, public and commercial buildings. Published 22 Dec 2017, 40 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$155.22; Hardcopy: \$172.47.

[GB 1003-2018](#): Guide to Standards - Dangerous Goods. Published 15 Feb 2018, 52 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$98.99; Hardcopy: \$109.99.

[ASTM F1301-18](#): Standard Practice for Labeling Chemical Protective Clothing. Published 1 Jan 2018, 3 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$62.38; Hardcopy: \$62.38.

[ASTM F2061-17](#): Standard Practice for Chemical Protective Clothing: Wearing, Care, and Maintenance Instructions. Published 1 Nov 2018, 4 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$64.11; Hardcopy: \$64.11.

[SR CEN/TR 15419:2017](#): Protective Clothing - Guidelines for Selection, Use, Care and Maintenance of Chemical Protective Clothing. Published 17 Dec 2017, 54 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$149.05; Hardcopy: \$172.15.

[DIN EN ISO 374-1/A1 \(2017-11\)](#): Protective Gloves against Dangerous Chemicals and Micro-Organisms Part 1: Terminology and performance requirements for chemical risks - Amendment 1. Published 1 Nov 2017, 17 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$67.53; Hardcopy: \$75.03.

[ISO 31000:2018](#): Risk Management – Guidelines. They are on managing risk faced by organizations. They provide a common approach to managing any type of risk and are not industry or sector specific. Published 14 Feb 2018, 16 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$125.63; Hardcopy: \$139.59.

[ISO 45001:2018](#): Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems - Requirements with guidance for use. Published 12 Mar 2018, 41 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$225.57; Hardcopy: \$250.62.

[ISO 10298:2018](#): Gas Cylinders - Gases and Gas Mixtures - Determination of Toxicity for the selection of cylinder valve outlets. It lists the best available acute-toxicity data of gases taken from a search of the current literature to allow the classification of gases and gas mixtures for toxicity by inhalation. Published 12 Feb 2018, 15 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$125.63; Hardcopy: \$139.59.

[Technical Report ISO/TR 18811:2018](#): Cosmetics - Guidelines on the Stability Testing of Cosmetic Products. Published 7 Feb 2018, 16 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$125.63; Hardcopy: \$139.59.

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

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

[DR SA TR ISO 27912:2018](#): Carbon Dioxide Capture - Carbon Dioxide Capture Systems, Technologies. Published 26 Feb 2018, 1 page, pdf (Copy/Paste): Free; Hardcopy: Free.

[ISO/DIS 374-2](#): Protective Gloves against Dangerous Chemicals and Micro-Organisms Part 2: Determination of resistance to penetration. Published 6 Feb 2018, 6 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$82.81; Hardcopy: \$92.00.

[ISO/DIS 374-4](#): Protective Gloves against Chemicals and Micro-Organisms Part 4: Determination of resistance to degradation by chemicals. Published 6 Feb 2018, 9 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$82.81; Hardcopy: \$92.00.

[Technical Report ISO/TR 18811:2018](#): Cosmetics - Guidelines on the Stability Testing of Cosmetic Products. Published 7 Feb 2018, 16 pages, pdf (No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$125.63; Hardcopy: \$139.59.

<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 highlighted NFPA Codes on chemical management.

NFPA News [January 2018](#) (7 page pdf) NFPA News [February 2018](#) (6 page pdf) NFPA News [March 2018](#) (5 page pdf)

NFPA Research Foundation: Fire Hazards of Class A3 Refrigerants: R-290 Propane

Due to the potential environmental impact, there has been a shift to consider use of natural refrigerants, which have a lower Global Warming Potential (GWP) than traditional fluorocarbon-based refrigerants. One type of natural refrigerant are hydrocarbons (e.g. propane), which are classified as Class A3 refrigerants per ASHRAE Standard 34. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a charge limit of 150g of hydrocarbon per appliance, which is defined as a closed loop refrigeration circuit. There is a need to assess the fire hazard of Class A3 refrigerants, and specifically propane, in larger volumes to evaluate their viability as alternatives to traditional refrigerants in more applications.

[Download the FPFR-2017-15 Report](#) (Oct 2017 170 page pdf)

From: www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Resources/Fire-Protection-Research-Foundation/Current-projects/Refrigerants

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

Standards Seeking Public Input

For a complete listing of NFPA standards accepting Public Input, please go to www.nfpa.org/publicinput

Standards Seeking Public Comment

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Both of the above take you to the various Committees:

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

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

• DGAG Meeting, MFB Burnley, April 2018, Melb

Dangerous Goods Advisory Group meeting, **Wed 11th April 2018**, 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. If you would like to be added to my Dangerous Advisory Group / Chemical Hazard Communication Network email meeting issues list,

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

• Fundamentals of Process Safety, April 2018, Perth

Perth, 9-13 April, 2018: Benefit staff at all levels in an organisation keen to develop or improve their knowledge of process safety, hazards, risk and their management. **Also Brisbane, 28 May–1 June 2018.**

Cost: Non-Members \$3990, IChemE Members \$3465. Email: austcourses@icheme.org, ph: 03-9642-4494

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

• NZ Contaminated Land Conference, 1-3 May 2018

Christchurch NZ. Non-Member Costs. Workshop 1 May NZ\$600; Conference 2-3 May NZ\$1000. Both excluding GST. [Program Webpage](#) (which has an Excel Spreadsheet). Reg'n: <http://landandgroundwater.com/page/NZregistration>

From: <http://landandgroundwater.com/conference/5th-contaminated-land-conference-nz>

• HAZOP Leadership & Mgmt , May 2018, Melb

Melbourne, 8-10 May, 2018: Explores best practice in HAZOP Leadership and Management. Learn about the application of the technique and how to plan and manage study programmes more effectively. Learn how best to lead study teams to ensure maximum effectiveness and successful project execution.

Cost: Non-Members \$3990, IChemE Members \$3465. Email: austcourses@icheme.org, ph: 03-9642-4494

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

• Hazards Australasia 2018, Perth, 26-27 June 2018

Process Safety: building resilience. How to respond to these challenges and maintain safe production show the level of resilience achieved. Leadership across knowledge and competence, engineering and design, systems and procedures, assurance, human factors and culture are fundamental to managing process safety.

From: www.icheme.org/events/conferences/hazards-australasia-2018.aspx

• Environmental Toxicology & Health, 11-12 July 18

World Congress on Environmental Toxicology and Health 11-12 July 2018 Sydney.

Theme: **Multidisciplinary Approaches towards Environmental and Health Safety**

Cost: Academic US\$899; Business US\$999, Student US\$349

From: <https://environment.conferenceseries.com/>

• Green Chemistry & Green Engineering, 19-20 July

5th World Congress on Green Chemistry and Green Engineering, 19-20 July 2018 Melbourne.

Theme: **The Sustainable Future of Earth with Green Chemistry and Engineering.**

Cost: Academic US\$899; Business US\$999, Student US\$249

From: <https://greenchem.conferenceseries.com/>

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 27 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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