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Agricultural Chemicals	11	Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:	
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•NFF: US Decision on Glyphosate Ignores Science	11	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.	
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Hazardous Chemicals

• IARC Monographs Vol 118: Welding & Molybdenum Trioxide and Indium Tin Oxide

30 July 2018: Welding fumes were classified as *carcinogenic to humans* (Group 1) by the present Working Group, an upgrade from the earlier classification of fumes as *possibly carcinogenic to humans* (Group 2B) in 1989

<http://publications.iarc.fr/publications/media/download/4890/8dea8d7fc96b300786a8718b69e44475274beb.pdf> (320p)

From: <http://publications.iarc.fr/569>

• IARC Monographs Vol 122: Isobutyl Nitrite, & β -Picoline, and some Acrylates (Lancet Article)

29 June 2018: Acrylates include: Methyl Acrylate, Ethyl Acrylate, 2-Ethylhexyl Acrylate, and Trimethylolpropane Triacrylate.

You need to register with Lancet to read this summary article for free.

[https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanonc/article/PIIS1470-2045\(18\)30491-1/fulltext](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanonc/article/PIIS1470-2045(18)30491-1/fulltext)

From: www.iarc.fr/en/media-centre/iarcnews/index.php

• IARC Monographs Vol 115: Some Industrial Chemicals

25 April 2018: This volume includes monographs on 1-Bromopropane, 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, 3-Chloro-2-Methylpropene, N,N-Dimethylformamide, N,N-Dimethyl-p-Toluidine, Hydrazine, and Tetrabromobisphenol A.

<http://publications.iarc.fr/publications/media/download/4809/7c0d52c172e402af87028c726d57f1a37bf207b8.pdf> (304p)

From: <http://publications.iarc.fr/Book-And-Report-Series/Iarc-Monographs-On-The-Evaluation-Of-Carcinogenic-Risks-To-Humans/Some-Industrial-Chemicals-2018>

• IARC Monographs Vol 121: Quinoline, Styrene & Styrene-7,8-Oxide (Lancet Article)

18 April 2018: You need to register with Lancet to read this summary article for free.

From: [www.thelancet.com/journals/lanonc/article/PIIS1470-2045\(18\)30316-4/fulltext](http://www.thelancet.com/journals/lanonc/article/PIIS1470-2045(18)30316-4/fulltext)

• Silica (Resp. Crystalline Fraction): Cat.1A H350i

Editor's Note: A new entry on the Safe Work Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), was corrected (in late June 2018) to:

Silica (Respirable **Crystalline** Fraction) CAS 7631-86-9 which is classified as a GHS Category 1A H350i May cause cancer by inhalation and GHS Category 1 H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled. It will have the GHS08 Health Hazard pictogram (with the disintegrating torso). The H350i Hazard statement will apply where there is more than 0.1% Respirable Crystalline Silica Fraction.

Internationally (e.g. on the ECHA Registered Substance Database) CAS 7631-86-9 covers Amorphous Silica; Silica Gel; Colloidal Silica; etc and is grouped with the Crystalline Silica Free CAS No. 112926-00-8 for hazard classification,

with no GHS Hazards. The NZ HSNO CCID doesn't have a GHS Hazards entry for Silica CAS 7631-86-9.

This newly published Carcinogen Category 1A classification on the Safe Work Australia Hazardous Chemicals Information now explicitly informs everyone in the world that they must know the Respirable Crystalline Silica Fraction for Silica CAS 7631-86-0 where it is in industrial chemicals manufactured in or imported into Australia (which can release fine respirable dusts).

Hazardous Chemicals: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/chemicals

HCIS Direct: <http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/>

• Video: Controlling Silica in the Infrastructure Sector

2018 Video (13m 47s): Daniel Beavon provides an overview of SafeWork NSW's current strategy targeting Silica control in the infrastructure sector and the activities which support that strategy.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media/controlling-silica-infrastructure-sector

From Videos Broadcast in 2018 (Safe Work Aust website): www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/playlists/broadcast-2018

• OSHA USA: Preventing Crystalline Silica Exposure in General Industry & Maritime

OSHA USA's Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for general industry and maritime requires employers to limit worker exposures to Respirable Crystalline Silica and to take other steps to protect workers.

In the USA, general industry and maritime employers must comply with all requirements of the standard by 23 June 2018, with some exceptions.

[Small Entity Compliance Guide for the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for General Industry and Maritime](#) (61 page pdf). Discusses suggested engineering and work practice controls, exposure assessments, respirator use, medical surveillance, written exposure control plans, and other aspects of compliance.

[General Industry & Maritime Fact Sheet](#) (2 page pdf). Provides a summary covering the requirements of the Respirable Crystalline Silica Standard for general industry and maritime.

From: www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/silicacrystalline/gi_maritime.html

• NZ: Silica Dust in the Workplace

Silica Dust is created when materials containing Silica are cut, ground or drilled etc.

Businesses need to look at whether they can use alternative products that don't contain Silica. If they can't, then the dust needs to be removed from the worksite using wet working methods and vacuum cleaning systems to minimise exposure, as well as using PPE including respirators.

At least 600-900 people die each year from work-related disease in New Zealand. Exposure to a form of Silica dust – Respirable Crystalline Silica (RCS), is dangerous & can cause serious lung disease. It is known to contribute to lung cancer.

[Silica Dust in the Workplace](#) (Fact Sheet - 3 page pdf)

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/dust-and-fumes/dust/silica-dust-in-the-workplace/

• NZ EPA: Keep Aerosols Away from Children

12 July 2018: An explosive and destructive West Auckland house fire caused by a child who threw something into an open fire place shows how crucial it is for parents to keep watch over children around fire, and to keep aerosols out of reach. This includes things like LPG bottles, butane canisters, fly spray, hair spray, deodorants and other aerosol products.

[Learn more about Aerosol Safety at Home](#) (NZ EPA webpage)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/keep-hazardous-substances-away-from-children/

• SafeWork SA Alert: Painting Booth Fire

5 June 2018: SafeWork SA are investigating an incident in which a fire broke out in a spray booth at a Pooraka business on the 5 June 2018, while workers were spraying. It is believed that a worker was smoking a cigarette while a spray gun was in use.

See the [SafeWork SA Code of Practice for Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace](#) (webpage) for more information.

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/news/painting-booth-fire#

• SafeWork NSW: Fire Hazards & Containment Netting

25 June 2018: SafeWork NSW Safety Alert:

To manage the risks associated with fire hazards and containment netting, Principal Contractors should request information from the supplier regarding fire hazard properties, including:

- the results of ignitability, flame propagation, flammability, or smoke release testing and analysis;
- the measures included within the design and manufacture of the containment netting to control fire hazards, e.g. fire retardation substances
- the conditions necessary to eliminate or minimise any residual risk associated with fire hazards and the containment netting.

Many materials and substances found in workplaces are flammable or combustible. The risks associated with a certain material or substance may not be immediately obvious. Subsequently, independent testing of building materials for fire hazard properties is required to appropriately assess and control the risks.

There is no current Australian standard or industry guidance that prescribes acceptable performance criteria for the flammability of containment netting / sheeting.

Background: Recently a serious fire developed on a building remediation site when containment netting fixed to multi-storey scaffolding ignited. The fire resulted in the deployment of emergency services and required the evacuation of personnel from the work site and building.

The containment netting involved in the incident was manufactured from Polyurethane with fiberglass re-enforced banding. A fire retardant substance was not included in its manufacture. Whilst fire hazard properties have not been tested, it has been observed that the material is highly flammable.

This is the third incident this year where polymer containment netting has ignited on a construction or demolition site.

From: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/news/safety-alert/fire-hazards-and-containment-netting

• ECHA Chemical Public Consultations Website

REACH: Calls for Comments and Evidence

Perfluorohexane-1-Sulphonic Acid, its Salts and Related Substances [Details](#) Input by 22Aug2018

Use of skin sensitisers, skin irritants and corrosive substances in textile and leather articles, hides and furs [Details](#)

REACH: Authorisation of a Use Consultation

Chromium Trioxide CAS 1333-82-0. Use: "Functional Chrome Plating of Engine Valves for Automotive Applications" [Details](#).

CLH: Harmonised Classification and Labelling

2,2-Dibromo-2-Cyanoacetamide CAS 10222-0102 [Details](#)

Benzyl Salicylate CAS 118-58-1 [Details](#)

Tolclofos-Methyl (ISO) CAS 57018-04-9 [Details](#)

Trinickel Disulphide Nickel Subsulfide CAS 12035-72-2 [Details](#)

Other: Following ECHA Exec Director Requests

Perfluorooctanoic Acid & its Salts [Details](#) Input by 20Aug2018

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/public-consultations>

Chemical Management

• Workplace Exposure Standards: Consultation RIS

1 Aug 2018: The [Consultation Regulation Impact Statement: Workplace Exposure Standards Framework Under The Model WHS Laws](#) (Consultation [RIS](#)) is now available.

The Consultation [RIS](#) aims to determine the impact of, and best way to implement, an update to Australia's workplace exposure standard framework. The [RIS](#) integrates the outcomes from the public discussion paper, [The Role of chemical Exposure Standards in Work Health and Safety laws \(2015\)](#) and the [Business survey on Workplace Exposure Standards \(2017\)](#). It discovers how well the current system works and identifies improvements to the existing Workplace Exposure Standard framework.

It explores whether the Workplace Exposure Standards should remain legally enforceable under the [model WHS laws](#), or become Advisory Standards for duty holders to keep aware of.

- Industry stakeholders and WHS regulators have raised concerns that the workplace exposure standards are outdated and placing workers at increased risk of illness or disease from exposure to hazardous chemicals.

- The current review process does not enable Workplace Exposure Standards to be effectively added to or removed from the WES list. This has resulted in a WES list that is not reflective of the use, handling, storage, generation or disposal of hazardous chemicals in current Australian workplaces.

29. On balance, Option 2 (streamlined methodology and mandatory Workplace Exposure Standards) is considered the Preferred Option based on the available information as it is expected to provide greater health and safety protection for workers in comparison to the other options and over time, this is expected to lead to a reduction in the overall burden of disease on Australian society.

Consultation [RIS pdf](#) or [docx](#) (90 pages). Or the links following:

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1808/consultation-ris-workplace-exposure-standards_0.pdf

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/system/files/documents/1808/consultation-ris-workplace-exposure-standards_0.docx

Submissions can be made using Safe Work Australia's online Engage consultation platform available at:

<https://engage.swa.gov.au/cris-workplace-exposure-standards>

If unable to lodge your submission using Engage, please email, WESconsult@swa.gov.au.

Consultation closes 13 Sept 2018.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/news-and-events/news/consultation-ris-workplace-exposure-standards

• UN GHS (ECOSOC Sub-Committee of Experts)

ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/70 - (Secretariat) **Report** of the Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals on its thirty-fifth session (4-6 July 2018) [docx](#) [pdf](#) (19 pages)

Two issues that caught the Editor's attention.

Precautionary pictograms to reflect the precautionary statement "Keep out reach of children" (UK [docx](#), [pdf](#) 5 pages)

Tests for oxidizing liquids (Test O.2) and oxidizing solids (Tests O.1 and O.3): Consequential amendments of cellulose replacement to test descriptions (FR [docx](#), [pdf](#) 6 pages)

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dqdb/dqsubc4/c4rep.html

• Modernising WA Work Health and Safety Laws

The development of a single harmonised and amalgamated WA WHS Act will cover all workplaces in Western Australia including mines, petroleum and general workplaces, with specific regulations for each industry sector based on national model WHS laws.

Anyone with an interest in modernising WA WHS laws is invited to [Comment on the Recommendations](#).

The WA Ministerial Advisory Panel (MAP) on WA Work Health and Safety (WHS) Reform has now provided its advice to the WA Minister and prepared a report that is now available for public comment.

The WA WHS Act will replace three Acts, the WA Occupational Safety and Health Act 1984, WA Mines Safety and Inspection Act 1994; and WA Petroleum and Geothermal Energy Safety Levies Act 2011.

[Modernising Work Health and Safety Laws in WA – an information session video](#) (Run Time – 38m:18s)

Work Health and Safety Act Consultation document – [Modernising work health and safety laws in Western Australia – Proposals for Amendments to the model Work Health and Safety Bill](#) (126 page pdf) for adoption in Western Australia.

www.commerce.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/atoms/files/whs_act_consultation.pdf (126 page pdf)

Two Recommendations got the Editor's particular attention:

Recommendation 8 - Duty of Care for Providers of WHS Advice, Services or Products

Recommendation 35 – Dangerous Goods Jurisdiction

The 6 Dangerous Goods Regulations, in Stage One will be reduced to 2 Dangerous Goods Regulations.

Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations;
and

Dangerous Goods Safety (Road and Rail Transport of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007.

e.g. Amalgamation of the Dangerous Goods Regulations will allow 16 different site or activity based WA Licences relating to Dangerous Goods management to be brought together under a single WA Licensing System.

- [Submission Cover Sheet](#) (1 page docx)
- [Submission Template](#) (1 page docx)
- [Table of Recommendations](#) (6 page docx)

The public consultation period closes on 31 August 2018.

Email Submissions to: WHSreform@dmirs.wa.gov.au

Questions regarding the public consultation process:

Email Questions to WHSreform@dmirs.wa.gov.au

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/modernising-work-health-and-safety-laws-wa-public-comment

• SWA Model Code: How to Manage Work H&S Risks

25 May 2018: Safe Work Australia Model Code of Practice: How to Manage Work Health and Safety Risks.

This Code has been developed to provide practical guidance for persons who have duties to manage risks to health and safety under the WHS Act and Regulations applying in a jurisdiction.

[pdf](#); [docx](#) (39p). Update from previous 7 Dec 2011 version.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-how-manage-work-health-and-safety-risks

• SWA: Model Code: Managing Risks of Haz. Chemicals in the Workplace

25 May 2018: Safe Work Australia Model Code of Practice: Managing risks of hazardous chemicals in the workplace.

[pdf](#); [docx](#) (89p). Update from previous 24 July 2012 version.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-managing-risks-hazardous-chemicals-workplace

• SWA: Model Code: Prepar'n of SDSs for Hazardous Chemicals

25 May 2018: Safe Work Australia Model Code of Practice: Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for hazardous chemicals, that are being manufactured or imported for use, handling or storage in Australia.

[pdf](#); [docx](#) (116p). Update from previous 3 Feb 2016 version.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-preparation-safety-data-sheets-hazardous-chemicals

• SWA: Model Code: Abrasive Blasting

25 May 2018: Safe Work Australia Model Code of Practice: Abrasive Blasting provides practical guidance for how to manage health & safety risks associated with abrasive blasting.

[pdf](#); [docx](#) (46p). Update from previous 9 Oct 2012 version.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-abrasive-blasting

• SWA: Model Code: Welding Processes

25 May 2018: Safe Work Australia Model Code of Practice: Welding Processes, provides practical guidance for how to manage health and safety risks associated with welding.

[pdf](#); [docx](#) (44p). Update from previous 22 April 2016 version.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-abrasive-blasting

• SWA: Model Code: Managing Risks of Plant in the Workplace

25 May 2018: Safe Work Australia Model Code of Practice: Managing risks of plant in the workplace.

The Model Code of Practice provides practical guidance for persons who install, construct and commission plant.

[pdf](#); [docx](#) (65p). Update from previous 21 Mar 2016 version.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/model-code-practice-managing-risks-plant-workplace

• Updated Vic Haz. Subs. Compliance Code: July 2018

The finally updated July 2018 Compliance Code: Hazardous Substances is now available at:

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

www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/resources/compliance-code-hazardous-substances

https://prod.wsvdigital.com.au/sites/default/files/2018-07/ISBN-Compliance-code-hazardous-substances-2018-07_0.pdf (52 page pdf)

Editor: There is reference to "Equivalent Legislation" but no reference to the Safe Work Australia reference information (such as the Model Codes of Practice). Also there is no discussion in the Vic Haz Subs Compliance Code about how businesses working across several States / Territories should best manage their Hazardous Substances, Dangerous Goods, and Hazardous Chemicals. There is no information to alert businesses IF they only set up to meet the Victorian Hazardous Substances Compliance Code, that this Code is not an "Equivalent Code" to other States / Territories Codes.

• Vic: Confined Spaces Health & Safety Guide 2nd Ed.

June 2017 (2nd Edition): Confined Spaces can contain toxic gases and be poorly ventilated, making them a health hazard for many employees. This Guide outlines the legal duties of employers to provide a safe working environment.

<https://prod.wsvdigital.com.au/sites/default/files/2018-06/ISBN-Confined-spaces-guide-2017-06.pdf> (11 page pdf)

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/resources/confined-spaces-your-health-and-safety-guide

• NZ EPA: Hazardous Substances Applic'n Costs

The previous fee structure continues until 30 Sept 2018.

(Higher) cost recovery fees then apply from 1 Oct 2018.

I have listed some examples.

Note: The Fees listed need to have the 15% NZ GST added.

Section 26 Determin'n re: a Haz. Substance: NZ\$1000 (3000)

Section 28, Application for approval to import or manufacture Hazardous Substances

Category A NZ\$3000 (Initial NZ\$1150, 2nd NZ\$4000)

Category B NZ\$5000 (Initial NZ\$1150, 2nd NZ\$9000)

Category C NZ\$15000 (Initial NZ\$1150, 2nd NZ\$2400)

Section 63 request for reassessment of a Hazardous Substance (full reassessment) NZ\$ Negotiated (NZ\$25000)

www.epa.govt.nz/applications-and-permits/fees-and-charges/

• NZ Worksafe: Chemical Webpages

[Farm airstrips and associated fertiliser cartage, storage and application safety guidelines.](#)

[Chemicals and fuels on farms](#)

[Safe working with ground-spread fertiliser](#)

[Safe manufacture and use of timber treatments and preservatives](#)

[Working safely with chemicals and fuels on farms](#)

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

• NZ Worksafe: Hazardous Substances Webpages

[Managing your Hazardous Substances; Storage](#)

[Hazardous Substances Regulations](#)

[Certification Authorisation Approvals and Licensing](#)

[Guidance; HSNO Codes of Practice](#)

[Hazardous Substances Registers and Records](#)

[About Hazardous Substances](#)

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

• NZ Worksafe Hazardous Substances Update

Web Version Published: 25 June 2018 (previously named Hazardous Substances Regulations Update in 2017).

Does not appear to be available as a pdf file.

- Training your staff and a new rule to keep Hazardous Substances Training Records
- [HASANZ Register](#) launch (27 July 2018) (NZ Register of Workplace Health & Safety Professionals)
- Reducing Ammonia leaks
- New rules for storing Toxic and Corrosive Substances
- Asbestos found in Bunsen burner gauze mats
- Hazardous Substance Guidance and education products to help you
- Enforceable Undertaking accepted from Airtech and NZ Hothouse
- New rules for some Antifouling Paints
- Staying up to date between newsletters with social media

Details: <http://engage.ubiquity.co.nz/mail/view/spiYPgJGmk eiKwV5-aEpw>

From: <https://worksafe.govt.nz/about-us/news-and-media/haz-subs-update-july-2018/>

• NZ EPA Hazardous Substances Update: 6/18, 7/18

July 2018: **a/** NZ EPA Alert: Stockpiling Petrol (a reminder that it must be stored in approved fit-for-purpose containers, and in a safe place); **b/** Updated information on Mixing Substances (Not all products can be mixed safely, and some may need to be combined in a particular way. The main aim is to ensure the products are compatible and can be mixed safely); **c/** Reminder: Plastic microbeads ban now in effect (after 7 June 2018);

June 2018: **a/** Is your boat paint legal to import and manufacture? **b/** Plastic Microbeads Ban now in effect (as of 7 June 2018); **c/** Consultation: Feedback sought on new Stockholm and Rotterdam Convention chemicals (Decabromodiphenyl Ether; Short-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins; Clarification of PFOS listing in the NZ HSNO Act) (consultation closed 16 July 2018). For [more information](#). **d/** Consultation: New NZ EPA [Risk Assessment Guide](#) shows how the NZ EPA

evaluates Hazardous Substances. (this Guide was a specific Note in the previous Hazmat & Env. Notes edition)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/newsletters/hazardous-substances-update/

• 21551 Chemicals on EU Market now Registered

1 June 2018: ECHA: The 10-year registration period for existing chemicals is now complete following the last REACH registration deadline on 31 May 2018. 13620 European companies have submitted information to ECHA in nearly 90000 registrations for chemicals manufactured in or imported to the EU and EEA at above one tonne a year.

This knowledge, generated by industry, is stored and published by ECHA in the world's largest public regulatory database on chemicals and forms the basis for protecting citizens and the environment from the risks posed by chemicals. ECHA, the EU Member States and the European Commission will use the increased knowledge to take action where necessary, for example, by restricting or authorising certain uses of chemicals.

It is not only Europe that benefits from the knowledge collected under REACH: the EU has become a global role model for chemicals safety. Legislators outside of Europe are inspired by REACH and benefit from the data that is publicly available.

While the 31 May 2018 deadline marks the end of the journey of closing the data gap for existing chemicals, registration is just the start. As science evolves, new chemicals are developed and products change, companies need to follow these developments closely and keep the information on their chemicals up to date.

Background: In 2007, the European Parliament and the Member States adopted the REACH Regulation based on the 'no data, no market' condition.

The chemicals manufactured or imported in high volumes (>1000 tonnes per year) were to be registered by 2010, those in the middle volumes (100 to 1000 tonnes per year) by 2013 and the small-volume chemicals (1 to 100 tonnes per year) by 31 May 2018.

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/21-551-chemicals-on-eu-market-now-registered>

For Substance Info Go To: <https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances>

Note: As of 9 Aug 2018 the ECHA Registered Substances Database contains 21216 unique substances and contains information from 88484 dossiers.

• ECHA News (mid June - mid Aug 2018)

[Lower concentration limit proposed for PAHs found in granules and mulches used in synthetic turf pitches, or in loose forms at playgrounds](#) (16Aug18)

[What's happening with Tattoo Inks in the EU?](#) (8Aug18)
Tattoo inks and permanent make-up may contain hazardous substances that are known or suspected to cause cancer, genetic mutations, toxic effects on reproduction, allergies or other adverse effects in animals or humans.

[Study Identifies Key Parameters for Carrying out Reliable Market Studies on Nanomaterials](#) (17July18). Applications of nanomaterials have increased at a growing rate in the past decade and have become part in healthcare, electronics, cosmetics and other areas of daily lives. Physical and chemical properties of materials at the

nanometre scale (e.g. antimicrobial properties and self-cleaning surfaces) enable novel applications.

[New database on Candidate List Substances in Articles by 2021](#) (11July18)

[Biocidal Products Committee Concludes on a Union Authorisation for Disinfectants](#) (29June18). The BPC supported the approval of [Dibromo Cyanoacetamide \(DBNPA\)](#) CAS 10222-01-2, for use in disinfectants (product-type 4). However, the evaluating Member State, Denmark, has been requested to assess whether the active substance meets the new criteria for endocrine-disrupting properties before the Committee adopts its opinion on the active substance.

[ECHA and Eurometaux agree on Framework for Cooperation](#) re: metal compounds & inorganic substances (29June18). By the end of 2020, ECHA and Eurometaux, the European non-ferrous metals association, aim to identify the shortcomings in REACH & CLP information for metal compounds & inorganic substances. The MISA agreement aims to generate further information on as many metal compounds & inorganics as possible, as well as to improve supply chain communication & identify new risk management needs.

[10 New Substances added to the Candidate List](#) (27June18): (for Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs)) CAS No.s: 556-67-2; 541-02-6; 540-97-6; 7439-92-1; 12008-41-2; 191-24-2; 61788-32-7; 107-15-3; 552-30-7; 84-61-7.

[Application for SVHC Authorisation Fees adjusted](#) (26Jun18)
The revised fees take better account of the amount of work involved in assessing the SVHC Applications.

[Inspectors to check Internet Sales of Chemicals](#) (25Jun18). A new enforcement project on online sales (in the EU) will be carried out in 2020. It is expected to include restrictions and labelling duties for hazardous chemicals. One reason for this focus is the high rate of non compliance detected in the Forum's pilot project on internet sales.

[ECHA and European Chemical Industry Council \(CEFIC\) sign joint statement to work on effective implementation of REACH](#) (15Jun18). This follows the end of the 3rd Registration deadline for Existing Substances under the EU's chemicals legislation. The agreement is a commitment from both industry and ECHA to focus on improving the scientific assessment of some substances or groups of substances, further enhancing safety information and its communication across the supply chain.

[RAC \(Committee for Risk Assessment\) adopts 13 proposals for Harmonised Classification and Labelling and SEAC adopts the Restriction proposal on Lead in Gunshot](#) (15Jun18)

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/news>

• Canadian Chemicals Management Plan Website

This Government of Canada website enables you to see the chemicals being currently assessed Canadian Authorities and look back at previous assessments in 2018.

From: www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/chemical-substances/latest-news.html

• CSB: Safety Digest on Startups and Shutdowns

26 June 2018: This CSB Safety Digest highlights three incidents that occurred during a Startup or Shutdown, and provides lessons learned.

Process unit Startups and Shutdowns are significantly more hazardous than normal oil refinery or chemical facility operations. A Startup is a planned series of steps to take a

process from an idle, at rest, state to normal operation. A Shutdown is the reverse sequence.

www.csb.gov/CSB-releases-safety-digest-on-startups-and-shutdowns/ 4 page pdf.

From: www.csb.gov/CSB-releases-safety-digest-on-startups-and-shutdowns/

• CSB: Husky Energy Oil Refinery Explosion & Fire

2 Aug 2018: [CSB Final Report: Husky Superior Refinery Factual Update](#) (4 page pdf)

26 April 2018: The Husky Refinery (Wisconsin USA) was shutting down in preparation for a five-week turnaround when an explosion occurred. The initial explosion caused property damage and loss of containment of an Asphalt tank (struck by exploded debris). The contents of the Asphalt tank spilled out and the material combusted about 2 hours later.

CSB Interim Animation on Husky Refinery Explosion and Fire: www.csb.gov/husky-energy-refinery-explosion-and-fire/

From: www.csb.gov/husky-energy-oil-refinery-investigation-update-2/ (11 May 18)

From: www.csb.gov/CSB-releases-factual-update-on-explosion-and-fire-at-husky-refinery-located-in-superior-wisconsin/ (2 Aug)

• CSB: Hot Work - Explosion and Fire

19 May 2018: An explosion at Kuraray America on 19 May 2018, injured 21 workers at the EVAL facility in Pasadena, Texas. The facility manufactures Ethylene Vinyl-Alcohol Copolymers. Kuraray America is a Tokyo-based specialty chemical manufacturer.

From: www.csb.gov/kuraray-america/

And: www.csb.gov/CSB-investigators-deploying-to-incident-at-the-kuraray-america-eval-facility-in-pasadena-texas/

• FM Global Data Sheets (More): 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 more FM Global Data Sheets covering chemical management, published in July 2018 that got my attention:

[Thermal & Regenerative Catalytic Oxidizers](#) (16p pdf, July 18) (The types of exhaust that are commonly incinerated, come from baking, drying, curing, & chemical processes performed in ovens, dryers, kilns, stills, and reactors.)

[Process Safety](#) (26 page pdf, July 2018) (Process safety is a structured approach to managing the hazards inherent in processes by applying good design, engineering, and operating practices.)

[Storage of Class 1, 2, 3, 4 and Plastic Commodities](#) (87 page pdf, July 2018). The commodity hazards for this data sheet are generally ranked from lowest hazard (Class 1) to highest hazard (Uncartoned Expanded Plastic)

[Note: Class does NOT mean Dangerous Goods Classes].

The recommendations in this Data Sheet 8-9 are intended for the design of new automatic sprinkler systems, or existing systems that are to be modified.

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

• Heavy Vehicle Chain of Responsibility: Draft Code

The National Heavy Vehicle Regulator (NHVR) released the Draft Master Code for comment (which closed 31 July 2018).

[Draft – Master Registered Industry Code of Practice \(pdf\)](#)

The final Master Code will be freely available to all heavy vehicle operators and supply chain parties to assist them in improving their safety & compliance performance and can also be used in court to highlight known risks & control methods.

Note: The final Master Code also covers - **Consignors and Consignees** in 5.3.3 / 6.3.3 / 7.3.3 / 8.3.3. Appendix D.3 consolidates these obligations into one list.

From: www.nhvr.gov.au/safety-accreditation-compliance/industry-codes-of-practice/master-industry-code-of-practice

• OSHA USA's Occupational Chemical Database

OSHA USA's new [Occupational Chemical Database](#) compiles information from several USA Government Agencies and Organizations into one online resource. The webpage includes chemical identification and physical properties, Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs), and sampling information. Chemicals can be searched by name or identification number, or grouped by PEL, carcinogenic level, or whether they pose an immediate threat when inhaled.

From: www.osha.gov/chemicaldata/

Alerted by USA OSHA Quick Takes 18 June 2018 e-News.

Editor: It does NOT include GHS Hazard Classifications

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: June18-Aug18

[18 June 2018](#): **1/** OSHA USA Outlines Enforcement of Silica Standard for General Industry and Maritime; **2/** Colorado Chemical Manufacturer Cited Following Worker Fatality (due to lack of Oxygen while cleaning the inside of a railcar); **3/** New OSHA USA Webpage provides Safety Information on Workplace Chemicals (see specific Note).

[2 July 2018](#): **1/** OSHA USA Postpones Enforcement of Certain Provisions of Beryllium Standard to 9th August.

[16 July 2018](#): **1/** Illinois Pallet Manufacturer Cited After Unsafe Carbon Monoxide (from Defective Fork Lifts) Levels (nearly 10x the PEL) Sicken Employees.

[2 August 2018](#): **1/** Five Contractors Cited Following Fatal Kentucky Shipyard Explosion (OSHA USA issued citations for exposing employees to asphyxiation, fire, explosion, chemical, trip, and drowning hazards; allowing hot work/welding to be performed without testing for an explosive atmosphere; and failing to test Confined Spaces before entry, train workers on confined space entry operations, and label chemical containers.)

[15 August 2018](#): **1/** OSHA USA Extends Some Compliance Dates for General Industry Beryllium Standard to 12 Dec 18; **2/** New Compliance Assistance Resources Available for OSHA USA's Silica Standard.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS Registration: Renew by 31 Aug 2018

To continue to import or manufacture industrial chemicals in the next NICNAS Registration year, you must renew your Registration before 31 August 2018 to avoid a late fee.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/news-and-notices/news-and-notices-content/nicnas-registration-renewal-approaching

• NICNAS Fees & Charges for 2018-2019

23 July 2018: The [full costs of administering NICNAS](#) are recovered through fees and charges paid by industrial chemical importers and manufacturers.

Some Examples:

Registration Level A to \$99,999 Intro Value	\$194
Registration Level B to \$100K to \$499,999 Value	\$540
Registration Level C to \$500K to \$4,499,999 Value	\$2,480
Registration Level D to \$5M+ Intro Value	\$24,310

Certificate Applications

Standard Assessment (STD)	\$19,440
Limited Assessment (LTD)	\$13,910
Polymer of Low Concern (PLC)	\$6,440
Applic'n for Extension of Assessment Certificate	\$5,930
Self-Assessment Application Non-Haz Chemical	\$12,070
Self-Assessment Application Non-Haz Polymer	\$11,250
Polymer of Low Concern Self-Assess Applic'n	\$4,400
Variation of Schedule Data Requirements	\$3,070
Nomination of Foreign Scheme	\$8,390
Exempt Information	\$1,180

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/fees

• NICNAS Chemical Gazettes

[No. C 07, July 2018](#) (takes you to the initial webpage)

[No. C 08, August 2018](#) (takes you to the initial webpage)

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

• IMAP Tranche 24 Existing Chemical Assessments

24 June 2018: Tranche 24 of the Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) framework for existing chemicals are open for public comments until **24 Aug 2018**.

Tranche 24 Existing Chemicals include:

Hundreds of Chemicals with Tier I Health Assessments at: www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessments/human-health-assessments

Editor: Scanning through these chemicals one got my attention: **CAS 13813-79-1 Boric Acid (H310B03)**
Data available to NICNAS indicate that the chemical is only introduced at small quantities for use by trained personnel for research purposes in laboratories.

Editor: AU websearch: Insecticidal Use? Flux? Play products?

39 Chemicals with Tier II Health Assessments at:

www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0014/40820/Tie-II-HH-summary-all-tranches-published-29-Jun-2018.xlsx

- 23 HCIS Classifications are proposed to be amended:

There were 4 Specific Chemicals and 8 Group Assessments proposed to be HCIS amended including:

[2,4-Pentanedione](#) CAS: 123-54-6; [Stannane, Trichloromethyl-](#) CAS: 993-16-8; [Oxazolidine, 4,4-Dimethyl-](#) CAS: 51200-87-4; [1,2-Ethanediamine, N-\(5-Methoxy-2-Nitrophenyl\)-, Mono hydrochloride](#) CAS: 86419-69-4;

[Butylated Triaryl Phosphate Esters](#) (4); [HICC](#) (2); [Magnesium Hexafluorosilicates](#) (2); [Menthone & Isomenthone](#) (3); [Monomethyltin Alkyl Mercaptoacetates](#) (2);

- 3 Chemicals are proposed to be SUSMP chemicals:

1,2-Ethanediamine, N-(5-Methoxy-2-Nitrophenyl)-, Monohydrochloride [CAS 86419-69-4](#)

3-Cyclohexene-1-Carboxaldehyde, 4-(4-Hydroxy-4-Methylpentyl)- [HICC] [CAS 31906-04-4](#)

3-Cyclohexene-1-Carboxaldehyde, 3-(4-Hydroxy-4-Methylpentyl)- [HICC] [CAS 51414-25-6](#)

- 14 Chemicals recommended (maybe) for Tier III Assessment
[Selected Benzidine-Congener-Based Pigments](#) (13); [Asphalt \(Gilsonite\)](#) (1) Tier III may be needed.

1 chemical under Tier III Health Assessment

[Hydrochloric Acid CAS 7647-01-0](#)

203 Chemicals with Tier 1 Environment Assessments

www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0016/40822/IMA-P_Environment_Tier_I_summary-all-tranches-29-Jun-2018.xlsx

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

www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/excel_doc/0017/40823/IM-AP_Environment_Tier_II_Summary_all-tranches-published-updated-29-Jun-2018.xlsx

No Chemicals with a Tier III Environment Assessment

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

• Secondary Notification: Fabric Softener Chemical

For Public Comment: NICNAS Draft Secondary Notification Assessment on Ethanaminium, 2-Hydroxy-N,N-bis(2-Hydroxyethyl)-N-Methyl-, Esters with C16-18 and C18-Unsatd. Fatty Acids, Me Sulfates (salts). CAS: 157905-74-3.

Existing Chemical Secondary Notification Assessment Report STD/1258S:

www.nicnas.gov.au/_data/assets/word_doc/0003/74325/S-TD-1258S-Draft-SNA-for-public-comment-27-July-2018.Docx (60 page docx Secondary Notification)

CAS: 157905-74-3 chemical required Reassessment because:

- Introduction volume and concentration in fabric softeners significantly exceed those previously assessed.
- New toxicity data are available, which warrant a review of the hazard classification of the chemical.

An amended Hazard classification of the chemical, according to the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS), is recommended to Safe Work Australia as below:

Skin Irritant (Cat. 2): H315 - Causes skin irritation.

Acute Aquatic Toxicity (Cat. 2): H401 - Toxic to aquatic life.

Chronic Aquatic Toxicity (Cat. 2): H411 - Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Due Date for Variation Request: 5:30 pm 4 September 2018

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/chemical-gazette/numbers/2018/no.-c-08.-august-2018/draft-secondary-notification-assessment-on-ethanaminium,-2-hydroxy-n,n-bis2-hydroxyethyl-n-methyl,-esters-with-c16-18-and-c18-unsatd.-fatty-acids,-me-sulfates-salts-for-public-comment

Scheduled Poisons

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Substance Decisions

19 June 2018: All the Decisions were only for medicines for human therapeutic use (which this newsletter does not cover).

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/scheduling-delegates-final-decisions-nces-may-2018

Food Chemical Issues

• FSANZ Food Allergen Webpage Portal: Refreshed

1 Aug 2018): The FSANZ webpage portal is informed to be easier for people to navigate and easier to access links to food allergy related resources and information.

e.g. Latest AU & NZ food recalls due to undeclared allergens

e.g. For Consumers how to give [EpiPen](#) (webpage) and https://allergy.org.au/images/stories/anaphylaxis/2018/ASCIAPCC_How_to_give_EpiPen_2018.pdf (1 page pdf)

The Portal: www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodallergenportal

Allergen Collaboration (July 2018): Members of the Allergen Collaboration, including food manufacturing, consumer & govt representatives, meet to explore non-regulatory measures that can improve the management of food allergens.

To date, the Allergen Collaboration has:

- audited existing allergen communication material
- [free training video developed for food service staff \(24Jul16\)](#)
- developed a series of key messages about food allergen management for various sectors throughout the food chain
- launched a food allergen portal.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/media/Pages/refreshedfoodallergenportal.aspx

• A1129: Monk Fruit Extract - Food Additive Sweetener

20 July 2018: This Application is to permit Monk Fruit Extract as a food additive, specifically as an intense sweetener.

[Call for Submissions – 20 July 2018 \(pdf\) \(word\)](#) (19 pages)

[Application \(pdf\)](#) (63 pages)

[Executive Summary \(pdf\)](#) (2 pages)

Luo Han Guo are the fruit of a vine endemic to southern China, *Siraitia grosvenorii* (Swingle) C. Jeffrey. The dried fruit has been consumed in preparations as a traditional medicine in China for centuries. Luo Han Guo extract, which contains a higher concentration of the fruit's sweet components (Cucurbitane Triterpene Glycosides, known as Mogrosides) was developed in the 1970s and 1980s, before commercial-scale production began in the 1990s for the Japanese market.

The Extract is typically around 150 times the sweetness of Sucrose & has specific available energy of 16 kJ/g. Therefore, at the maximum proposed concentration of use of 8000 mg/kg, it fulfils the technical function of an intense sweetener.

It is notable as an intense sweetener, due to the lack of bitter aftertaste that is common with many other intense sweeteners, and its versatility when employed in a spoon-for-spoon sugar replacement product thanks to its heat stability and utility in cooking and baking.

Comment closes: 31 Aug 2018

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1129-MonkFruitFA.aspx

• A1137: Polysorbate 20 as a Food Additive

The applicant is seeking permission to use Polyoxyethylene (20) Sorbitan Monolaurate, more commonly known as Polysorbate 20, as a food additive as an emulsifier for use in processed meat products and processed fish & fish products.

[Call for Submission 26 June 2018 \(pdf\) | \(word\)](#) (18 pages)

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

Polysorbate 20 would be added to solutions of antimicrobial agents (to fulfil the function of a dispersal agent for the natural antimicrobial agents present), the applicant wishes to use as dips or sprays on processed raw and whole, comminuted meat, poultry, seafood and game products. Antimicrobial solutions extend the shelf-life of the treated food by inhibiting the growth of spoilage bacteria, and also pathogenic bacteria.

The applicant states that Polysorbate 20 has superior emulsifying properties compared to other approved emulsifiers, including other Polysorbates.

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

• A1144: Re-Categorising Coconut Milk re: Food Additive

An Application is to consider whether the food category for food additive permissions for Coconut Milk products is more appropriate under fruits, rather than beverages.

[Approval Report 21 June 2018 \(pdf\) \(word\)](#) (23 pages)

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

The purpose of the Application is to align treatment of canned Coconut Milk products in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code with the treatment in Codex Alimentarius standards to facilitate the continued trade in canned Coconut Milk products.

Coconut Milk is the liquid extract that comes from the grating of Coconut endosperm or meat. To produce canned Coconut Milk products, various grades of the liquid Coconut extract are combined, generally with water as a filler, then processed by heat and hermetically sealed to prevent spoilage.

As an oil-in-water emulsion, Coconut Milk is relatively unstable and readily separates into a heavy aqueous (water) phase and a fat phase as the top layer. To counteract the propensity of separation, additives (e.g., emulsifiers, stabilisers, thickeners) may be used to enhance the stability of the product. When used by a consumer the Coconut Milk will then present in consistent even colour and appearance.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1144.aspx

• A1162: Triacylglycerol Lipase Enzyme Processing Aid

This Application is to seek approval to permit the use of the enzyme Triacylglycerol Lipase from *Trichoderma Reesei* as a Processing Aid in the manufacturing of cereal-based products.

[Executive Summary \(pdf 651 kb\)](#) (5 pages)

In general, the technological need of the Enzymatic conversion of Triglycerides with the help of Triacylglycerol Lipase can mainly be described as the degradation of a component (the Substrate Triglycerides).

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1162.aspx

• A1163: Food Irradiation Definition of Herbs & Spices

This Application is to vary Food Standard 1.5.3 Irradiation of Food to remove the reference to Schedule 22 in relation to the definition of Herbs and Spices. This is in order to ensure uniform interpretation and enforcement.

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

The original definition, referencing Standard 1.4.2, was introduced as a result of Application A413.

The applicable section of Schedule 22, Herbs and Spices, contains both descriptions of herbs and of spices and lists of commodities.

Differential interpretation by enforcement agencies produces inconsistent enforcement outcomes which do not align with the intent of the original amendment, may cause financial harm to food businesses supplying or using irradiated herbs and spices and do not align with Codex Alimentarius standards or those of trading partners.

The requested variation will have no effect on the current requirement to declare the use of ionising radiation on food labels.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1163.aspx

• A1164: Pullulanase Enzyme Processing Aid

This Application is to seek approval to permit the use of the enzyme Triacylglycerol Lipase from *Trichoderma Reesei* as a Processing Aid in the manufacturing of cereal-based products.

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

Pullulanase will be used as a Processing Aid, specifically in brewing and starch processing, for use in converting Pullulan and Amylopectin, 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/A1164.aspx

• A1165: Lysophospholipase (Enzyme) Processing Aid

This Application is to permit the use of Lysophospholipase Enzyme from *Trichoderma Reesei* as a Processing Aid for use in starch processing.

[Executive Summary \(pdf\)](#) (5 pages)

This food enzyme catalyzes the hydrolysis of an Ester bond between a Fatty Acid and Glycerol in Lysophospholipids, resulting in the formation of Free Fatty Acids and Glycerophosphate.

It uses Lysophospholipids as substrates. Lysophospholipids are small (Glycerol) Phospholipids molecules, formed during the Phospholipids breakdown as a result of the action of Phospholipases.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1165.aspx

• A1166: Reducing Min'm Ethanol for Tequila to 35%

This Application is to lower the minimum alcohol percentage by volume specified in Standard 2.7.5 of the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code for spirits using the Tequila geographical indication (GI) from 37% to 35%.

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

The current effect of the discrepancy is to exclude certain products legally entitled to the Tequila GI in Mexico from the New Zealand and Australian markets.

The proposed change will ensure that all products legally produced in Mexico under the Tequila GI can be sold in Australia and New Zealand.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1166.aspx

• A1167: CB108 Lactase (Enzyme) Processing Aid

This Application is to permit the use of Lactase Enzyme from *Bacillus Subtilis* as a Processing Aid for use in dairy processing, specifically in dairy processing and the production of GalactoOligoSaccharide (GOS).

[Executive Summary \(pdf\)](#) (2 pages)

CB108 Lactase Enzyme is intended for use in dairy processing for production of Lactose reduced dairy products including but not limited to milk, yogurt, cheese, and the production of GalactoOligoSaccharides (GOS). The CB108 Lactase is also considered a β -Galactosidase because it is involved in the Hydrolysis of Lactose to Galactose and Glucose. In dairy processing, the Enzyme will convert Lactose into GOS and Glucose.

CB108 Lactase 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 technical function in the final food.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1167.aspx

• A1168: Glucoamylase (Enzyme) Processing Aid

31 July 2018: This Application is to permit the use of Glucoamylase produced from a genetically modified strain of *Aspergillus Niger* as a Processing Aid.

[Administrative Assessment Report 31 July 2018 \(pdf\) \(word\)](#)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1168%e2%80%93Glucoamylase-from-GM-Aspergillus-niger-as-a-Processing-Aid-%28Enzyme%29.aspx

Agricultural Chemicals

• Roundup Weed Killer & Cancer: US\$289m Damages

11 Aug 2018 (ABC Aust): Agribusiness giant Monsanto (Bayer) has been ordered to pay \$US289 million (\$396 million) to a former school groundskeeper dying of cancer, with a San Francisco jury saying the company's popular Roundup weed killer contributed to his disease.

The lawsuit was the first to go to trial among hundreds filed in state and federal US courts claiming Roundup causes non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, which Monsanto denies.

Jurors in California's Superior Court agreed the product contributed to Dewayne Johnson's cancer and the company should have provided a label warning of the potential health hazard.

Mr Johnson's attorneys sought and won \$US39 million in compensatory damages and \$US250 million of the \$US373 million they wanted in punitive damages.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2018-08-11/monsanto-ordered-to-pay-289-million-to-school-groundskeeper/10109352

See Also: www.abc.net.au/news/2018-08-11/cancer-council-monsanto-should-come-clean/10109760

APVMA Glyphosate Info: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/13891>

• NFF: US Decision on Glyphosate Ignores Science & Risks a Dangerous Precedent

14 Aug 2018: The National Farmers' Federation (NFF) says a decision by a Californian court to ignore the established science on the safety of Glyphosate, sets a dangerous and reckless precedent for agriculture across the world.

Ms Simson (NFF) said Glyphosate was used in Australian farming systems as part of a 'toolkit' of measures to control invasive and noxious weeds and to enable farmers to grow productive food crops.

The product's safety has been supported by Canada, New Zealand and the [Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority](http://www.apvma.gov.au), which concluded "that Glyphosate does not pose a carcinogenic risk to humans and that there are no grounds to place it under formal reconsideration".

From: www.nff.org.au/read/6106/us-decision-on-glyphosate-ignores-science.html

• APVMA (ne: NRA): 25 yrs AgVet Chemical Regul'n

15 June 2018: The APVMA celebrated its 25th anniversary. Originally established in 1993 as the National Registration Authority (NRA).

International collaboration has produced solid results for Australian industry, such as the first approval of a new Active Constituent in 2007 through a joint review with the United States and Canada.

The APVMA has worked with industry these past 25 years to ensure the AgVet chemicals they bring to market are safe and effective. The APVMA has provided regulatory services for the supply of thousands AgVet chemical products in Australia, and timeframe performance has steadily improved.

View the timeline of significant NRA/APVMA milestones at: <https://apvma.gov.au/our-25-year-milestones>

e.g. 1993: Professor Ben Selinger appointed as the first Chair and Leo Devin as the first Chief Executive Officer.

e.g. 2003: The NRA changed its name to Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA)

e.g. 2010: The APVMA implements new registration and label requirements to more effectively regulate spray drift risk.

e.g. 2015: Legislation comes into effect stating that a product name no longer has to be the same as the name on the product container label and multiple labels can be approved for one product.

e.g. 2016: The Australian Government seeks to decentralise public services, announcing that the APVMA will relocate operations to Armidale in regional NSW.

e.g. 2017: Largest fine on record of \$100,000 issues to a manufacturer for the supply of herbicides found to contain additional chemical actives other than those listed in the registered formulation.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/31431>

• APVMA: Armidale main office & Canberra support

2 July 2018: The APVMA have "signed a lease for a second interim office at 109 Jessie Street, which will provide for the further recruitment of priority roles into Armidale ahead of mid-2019 when our permanent leased premises is scheduled to open."

Construction of the APVMA's permanent leased office in Armidale is well underway with the site cleared and concrete slab poured for the two story building that will accommodate up to 150 APVMA staff by mid - 2019.

The APVMA have "adjusted the future operating model to accommodate a unit of (30 to 40) specialist scientists and decision makers who will work from the office in Canberra to support APVMA fulfil its statutory obligations under the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code." The APVMA's "existing plans for teleworking and an enhanced reliance on external scientific assessors have not reduced our relocation risks to an acceptable level and more must be done."

"Retaining the knowledge and expertise of our scientists is essential to the effective operations of the APVMA and accommodating these specialist staff in a Canberra office further supports the APVMA to deliver its statutory obligations."

The APVMA has "advised the Minister for Agriculture and Water Resources, the Hon. David Littleproud MP, that in addition to core regulatory operations to Armidale, we will retain a unit of 30 to 40 specialist scientists and decision makers in Canberra."

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/31856>

And: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/31866> (2 July 2018)

• APVMA: Regulatory Science Training Program

The first intake of the APVMA's Accelerated Regulatory Science Training program graduated this month, with all 12 participants receiving a nationally-accredited Diploma of Government (Regulatory Science).

The first of its kind for the Australian Government, the program is designed to help improve consistency across our regulatory operations and build (the APVMA's) regulatory science capability.

The training was delivered over ten face-to-face sessions with participants required to work on a major project in groups with the support of an industry sponsor for the duration of the program.

Two further intakes are currently underway in Canberra and Armidale with the next intake due to graduate in August this year.

The Program: <https://apvma.gov.au/our-science/14586>

Safeguarding: The APVMA uses a regulatory framework to assess and manage the use of Agricultural and Veterinary (AgVet) chemical products. The framework involves applying scientific methods within the context of AgVet chemicals legislation.

Editor: There isn't any detailed course content available on this website, just the generic scope of what is needed for APVMA regulatory scientists to know, in addition to their backgrounds and formal qualifications.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/31851>

• Regulating Innovation supports AU Ag Productivity

27 June 2018: Phil Reeves. APVMA Chief Scientist discusses two emerging developments the APVMA are currently watching - Nanotechnology and Biopesticides.

For the APVMA and other Regulators, the overriding issue with emerging technologies like nanotechnology and Biopesticides is that most [Risk Frameworks](#) are designed to assess and address the risks of conventional chemicals.

This means that regulating new and innovative products effectively and in an efficient manner requires us to continually adjust our scientific assessment practices.

Nanotechnology: Use of [Nanotechnology](#) in the agriculture and animal husbandry sectors is not yet widespread, but that is expected to quickly change, with more than 3000 patent applications lodged globally in the past decade for Nanopesticides alone.

Current interest in Nanopesticides is focused predominantly on three formulation types: 1/ polymer-based nanoformulations; 2/ inorganic nanoparticles such as Silica and Titanium Dioxide; and 3/ nanoemulsions.

The benefits of these formulations compared to existing formulations include the release of active ingredients in a slow and targeted manner; protecting active ingredients against degradation; and increasing the solubility of active ingredients that have poor water solubility.

Benefits we can expect from using these types of technologies include a reduction in the environmental footprint; and less unwanted effects to treated and non-treated crops due to smaller chemical quantities being used and more targeted application.

Biopesticides: Biological products fall into several groups, including the Biopesticides, such as pheromones, hormones and growth regulators. Other key groups are the plant extracts and oils, and the microbial agents consisting of bacteria, fungi, viruses, protozoa. There are also Plant-Incorporated-Protectants (PIPS).

If we look at Biopesticides, one of the main advantages is that they have a reduced risk profile compared with conventional pesticides. Generally they target the pest and closely related organisms very well. They also tend to have a shorter residual time in the environment, and they align well with integrated pest management programs.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/31836>

• Proposed Changes to Agvet Chemical Legislation

The Federal Dept of Agriculture and Water Resources is conducting public consultation on [proposed legislative changes](#) to enable the use of new, simpler regulation processes for agvet chemical assessment based on risk.

The changes proposed aim to support improved access to safe and effective agvet chemicals, reduce costs associated with registration, better align regulatory effort with risk and reduce red tape.

To read the consultation paper and exposure draft of the proposed legislative changes and make a submission visit the [Consultation on Streamlining Regulation of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals webpage](#) on the Department's website. The Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Legislation Amendment (Streamlining Regulation) Bill 2018 is being developed.

Submissions close Wednesday 22 August 2018.

Consultation on Streamlining Regulation of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals ([57 page pdf](#)) ([57 page docx](#))

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals Legislation Amendment (Streamlining Regulation) Bill 2018

– Exposure Draft ([58 page pdf](#)) ([58 page docx](#))

The Bill (is proposed) to:

- streamline regulation of agricultural and veterinary chemicals by making some systems changes to enable the use of new, simpler regulation processes for chemical product assessment based on risk
- improve access to safe and effective chemical products, reduce the costs associated with registration, better align regulatory effort with risk and reduce red tape
- optimise risk communication about chemical products by improving the transparency of voluntary recalls of chemical products
- provide for a legislative instrument to prescribe a scheme, in the future, to allow applicants and the APVMA to use accredited third party providers to undertake assessment service
- address deficiencies or inconsistencies in the regulation of agvet chemicals that currently detract from the operational efficiency and regulatory role of the APVMA.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/31891>

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

From: www.agriculture.gov.au/ag-farm-food/ag-vet-chemicals/better-regulation-of-ag-vet-chemicals/streamlining/public-consultation

• APVMA Warning: Unregistered Insect Repellents

12 June 2018: The APVMA is encouraging retailers to stock only APVMA registered natural insect repellents to avoid heavy fines and risking customer safety.

The APVMA had noticed a growing number of potentially unsafe and ineffective products being sold in stores across Australia.

All insect repellents for human use, including chemical-based products, and 'natural' plant-based alternatives, are required by law to be registered with the APVMA before they can be sold in Australia.

A business can be fined up to \$157,500 by the APVMA for supplying an unregistered product, while a court can impose penalties of up to \$1.5 million.

The only way to be sure an insect repellent - made of 'natural' or chemical-based substances - will be safe to use and work as claimed is if it's been assessed and registered by the APVMA.

If you're supplying a product that doesn't have an APVMA Approval Number on the label, contact the APVMA at Compliance@apvma.gov.au or call 1300 700 315. Reports of possible non-compliance are treated confidentially.

Learn more about your responsibilities when selling natural insect repellents at www.apvma.gov.au/compliance-education.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/31416>

• APVMA: Natural Insect Repellents (personal use)

8 June 2018: The APVMA is seeing a growing number of personal-use natural insect repellents being sold on the Australian market that are not APVMA registered and may not be safe or effective to use.

[All insect repellents for human use](#), including chemical-based products and 'natural' plant-based alternatives, are required by law to be registered with the APVMA before they can be sold in Australia.

By checking the registration of any natural insect repellents you supply or stock—including lotions, wrist bands, body sprays, candles, coils, wipes, wear-on stickers and roll-ons—you can avoid [Regulatory Action](#) such as heavy fines and risking the safety of your customers.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/31391>

• APVMA Ag Active Constituent: Metamitron

19 June 2018: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Metamitron. Metamitron is a plant growth regulator which acts by inhibiting photosynthetic electron transport at the photosystem II receptor site.

Common Name: Metamitron; IUPAC Name: 4-Amino-3-methyl-6-phenyl-1,2,4-triazin-5(4H)-one; CAS No: 41394-05-2; Minimum Purity: 980g/kg; Formula: C₁₀H₁₀N₄O; MW: 202.21; Chemical Family: Triazinone.

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Metamitron. An Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) of 0.03 mg/kg bw/d and an Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) of 0.1 mg/kg bw have been set. Metamitron was considered appropriate for inclusion in Schedule 6 of the Poisons Standard.

The APVMA has concluded that there are no toxicological concerns regarding the approval of this active constituent. The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of Metamitron 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*, 19 June 2018 p41-42
<https://apvma.gov.au/node/31486>

Dangerous Goods

• ADG Code 7.6: Reformatted Version Not Available

Under "Publications" the NTC make available the: [Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail - Edition 7.6](#) (1266 page pdf, 14 Mb).

This version does not have the month of release, just 2018. It also presents itself with a blank track changes column.

Editor: There is no final list of Amendments, as has occurred for previous version changes, which makes it very difficult (and time expensive) for users to understand what actual change details are in the final version.

In the Comment Period (which closed on the 9th Feb 2018) there was a summary of proposed amendments in Draft 7.6: www.ntc.gov.au/heavy-vehicles/safety/australian-dangerous-goods-code/summary-of-proposed-amendments/

The NTC website inform us the ADG Code 7.6 can be used from the 1st July 2018 & must be used from the 1st July 2019.

The NTC Notes: Edition 7.6 of the Code will be reformatted and released in the due course.

Please follow us on [Twitter](#) for the latest information.

Editor: This NTC Twitter is not specific to the ADG Code.

Also ph: 03 9236 5000 em: enquiries@ntc.gov.au

NTC has: Please check with [your State / Territory competent authority](#) when ADG Code Edition 7.6 has legal effect.

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

Editor: One of my State CAP contacts has alerted me that the likely start of ADG 7.6 (in most States / Territories) will be 1 Jan 2019 and it will become mandatory from 1 Jan 2020. ADG 7.6 will then also align with changes in the IMDG Code.

For the Status of States and Territories Acts and Regs for Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail:

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

• NZ Worksafe MHFs: Safety Cases

What NZ MHF Operators can expect once they have submitted a Safety Case to NZ Worksafe.

NZ MHF Status as of 1 June 2018:

Delivered 3	Concordance Checking 12
Scheduled for Assessment 39	Assessment in Progress 3
Decided 2	Renotification in Progress 1

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/major-hazard-facilities/mhf-guidance/safety-cases/submitting/

• EA: Dangerous Goods through Tunnels Webinar

Held on the 18th July 2018 at Engineers Australia, Melbourne by the Risk Engineering Society and Australasian Tunnelling Society, co-hosted by SFS and JVCEC.

With the increasing use of tunnels to address our transportation problems, there is an increasing need to consider the age-old risk of transporting Dangerous Goods and their exclusion from tunnels. Just how would our tunnels cope with a Dangerous Goods event?

Debra Kirk: Overview of the Hazard - The Users Perspective of the landscape presentation,

Adrian Simonetta: DG Regulation of Tunnels - Risk Perspectives and current understanding presentation,

Barry Byrne: The Magnitude of the exposure - Possible Consequences from DG Events,

Russell Coffey: The Value of a Road Tunnel

Arnold Dix: The Associated Risks -Perspectives on the Risk of DG Transportation

1hr 48 min (The sound volume is very low at the start, 8 minutes in the volume becomes okay)

From: www.youtube.com/watch?v=imAftoBW_EI

For Info: www.engineersaustralia.org.au/Event/dangerous-goods-through-tunnels

• Vic MFB: Incident Reports from the MFB www.mfb.vic.gov.au/News/Media-releases.html

7 July 2018: Crews on scene at Coolaroo Recycling plant, www.mfb.vic.gov.au/News/Media-releases/Crews-on-scene-at-Coolaroo-recycling-plant.html

The blaze involved bales of co-mingled recycling material located in a shed measuring 100 metres by 50 metres.

1 July 2018: Carbon Monoxide Incident in St Albans www.mfb.vic.gov.au/News/Media-releases/Carbon-monoxide-incident-in-St-Albans.html

Firefighters arrived to find a woman suffering from what appeared to be carbon monoxide poisoning after an outdoor coal burning heater had been used inside the house.

• Vic CFA: Incident Reports/News from the CFA

11 July 2018: Hazmat Incident at CSIRO Deakin Uni Campus. <https://news.cfa.vic.gov.au/-/hazmat-incident-at-deakin-university>

CFA crews contained the substance to one building, located at the back of the campus, with no students or staff at risk.

• Managing & Handling removed faulty Takata Airbags (which are Dangerous Goods):

Airbags contain explosive materials and are required to be handled as Dangerous Goods. A subset of Takata airbags called 'alpha' are considered to pose the highest safety risk of all the recalled Takata airbags.

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

Editor: I have been informed that in Victoria, the replacement airbag is delivered in Class 9 Dangerous Goods packaging and when they are installed the potentially defective Takata airbag is put into the reused Class 9 Dangerous Goods packaging. This Class 9 Dangerous Goods packaging is regarded as acceptable to then be transported by road, for the Takata airbag to be then inactivated at a facility in Victoria.

• ACCC: Deadly Takata Airbags still in Australian Cars

2 Aug 2018: The ACCC has released comprehensive state-by-state data detailing recall rates for deadly Takata airbags, and the first data detailing progress made by various vehicle manufacturers in removing them from Australian cars.

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/news/almost-two-million-deadly-takata-airbags-still-in-australian-cars

• NT Safety Alert: Firework Display Distances

23 May 2018: A WorkSafe NT Safety Alert has been issued to remind firework display operators and event organisers that display sites must have sufficient open space to meet minimum safety clearance distances, and adequate security measures for crowd control must remain in place throughout the display.

Safety Alert: Minimum Safety Clearance Distance and Exclusion Zones for Display Fireworks. [pdf](#) [docx](#) (2 pages)

From: www.worksafe.nt.gov.au/SafetyAlerts/Lists/Posts/Post.aspx?ID=56

• WA: Mines Safety Alerts - Chemical Related Incidents

6 July 2018: [SIR No. 264: Solvent vapour explosion during engine maintenance task](#) (2 page pdf).

In Oct 2017: A technician used a brake cleaning solvent to clean up the task area, and the solvent vapours (heavier than air) built up within the confines of the engine and accumulated in the sump. An LED lamp was accidentally dislodged and fell, causing a spark that ignited the vapours and resulted in an explosion.

8 June 2018: [SIR No. 263: Asbestos-containing material disturbed in Power Transformer](#) (2 page pdf).

In Jan 2018 following a winding failure, electrical workers were refurbishing a High Voltage Power Transformer (manufactured in 1978).

The workers unbolted and removed a gland plate located at the base of the transformer's junction box. The gland plate broke into several pieces. A name for asbestos-containing products was stencilled on the underside. The electrical workers were not wearing respirators.

Note: Power Transformers are long-life electrical installations & units manufactured prior to 2004 may contain asbestos.

21 Nov 2017: [SIR No. 256: Process Tank Roof Bursts due to Uncontrolled Reaction](#) (2 page pdf)

In May 2017, during a maintenance shutdown at a processing plant, a tank that normally held Sulphuric Acid slurry was temporarily used for storing Limestone slurry.

Although the tank was emptied before reuse, Limestone residue had accumulated at the bottom. When the tank was filled with Acidic slurry and the agitator turned on, there was 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 10000L of hot slurry (87°C) escaped from the tank.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Mines-safety-alerts-13194.aspx

• WA: Mining Safety Bulletins - Chemical Related Issues

16 March 2018: [MSB No. 149: Hazards Associated With Batteries](#) (3 page pdf). The hazards associated with batteries mainly relate to their use, configuration and storage design.

Editor: Considering that batteries for power storage are being increasingly installed, this is a very useful bulletin for everyone.

17 Jan 2018: [MSB No. 147: Minimising Exposure to Hazardous Contaminants in Gold Rooms](#) (3 page pdf)

Gold room processes such as acid digestion, calcination, smelting and electrowinning generate fumes, dust and gases that contain hazardous contaminants (e.g. Lead, Mercury, Arsenic). Regulatory inspections have identified that the control measures (e.g. ventilation), atmospheric and biological

monitoring programs, used to ensure heavy metal contaminants are at levels below exposure standards, are often inadequate and ineffective.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Mines-safety-alerts-13194.aspx

• WA: Petroleum Safety SIR Reports

6 Dec 2016: Petroleum Safety Significant Incident Report No. 01/2018. Gasket Rupture at a Processing Facility Results in a Gas Leak

The cause of the incident was identified as the sudden failure of a newly installed gasket within a bolted flange joint assembly. It is estimated that around 20000 m³ of gas was released to the atmosphere during the incident. There were no injuries or damage to the plant.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Petroleum-safety-alerts-13196.aspx

• WA Dangerous Goods Documents & Publications

9 Aug 2018: [Licensing requirements for the Storage and Transport of Dangerous Goods in WA - Information Sheet](#) (4 page pdf). This covers guidance material and legislative references and provide details of quantity limits, exemptions & other requirements. It is recommended that this information is reviewed when assessing whether a Licence is required.

25 July 2018: [Safety Considerations when Switching to Flammable Refrigerants \(Safety Bulletin 0218\)](#) (4p pdf).

Many 'green' refrigerants are flammable and/or toxic. Replacing non-flammable refrigerants with flammable ones without appropriate system assessments and modifications in industrial, commercial, domestic and automotive applications present a fire risk. Risks need to be properly communicated to emergency services and workers through correct placarding and labelling

18 July 2018: [Approval Of Responders To Dangerous Goods Emergencies - Guide](#) (7 page pdf). This document outlines how a company can become an approved Emergency Responder in WA. The role of an emergency Responder is to control the clean-up response that may result from an incident involving a road or rail vehicle transporting the goods.

5 July 2018: [Application For Approval Of Responders To Emergencies](#) (3 page docx). This Application form is required for approval as an emergency responder to Dangerous Goods incidents.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Dangerous-Goods/Dangerous-Goods-Publication-11093.aspx

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Rotterdam Convention & Australia: Additions

[The Rotterdam Convention](#) is a multilateral environmental agreement on the import and export of certain hazardous chemicals. Countries make informed decisions to accept the chemicals they are prepared to receive, and exclude those they decide they cannot manage safely.

The [Federal Dept of the Environment & Energy](#) is Australia's Designated National Authority and the lead Australian Government agency administering the Rotterdam Convention. **NICNAS implements** the Rotterdam Convention domestically for chemicals intended for industrial use.

The full list of Rotterdam Convention chemicals is listed on the NICNAS website below and on:

<http://www.pic.int/TheConvention/Chemicals/AnnexIIIChemicals/tabid/1132/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

Annex III additions from the 21 July 2018 are:

Tributyl Tin Compounds: CAS: 1461-22-9, 1983-10-4, 2155-70-6, 24124-25-2, 4342-36-3, 56-35-9, 85409-17-2

Short Chain (C10-13) Chlorinated Paraffins CAS: 85535-84-8

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/about-us/international-obligations/rotterdam-convention

• Submissions on the Phase Out of PFOS Available

As at 1 August 2018, a total of 20 submissions were received the Federal Dept of the Environment & Energy from the public consultation on the Regulation Impact Statement for a national phase out of PFOS (which closed 26 Feb 2018).

16 non-confidential submissions received are available.

<https://www.environment.gov.au/protection/chemical-management/pfas/ris-phase-out-pfos-consultation>

• ECHA Database: Candidate List Substances in Articles

11 July 2018: A new ECHA database on Candidate List substances in articles by 2021

It will include the presence of hazardous chemicals in articles for waste treatment operators and consumers. The database will comprise information submitted by companies producing, importing or selling articles that contain Candidate List substances. Companies need to submit this information by the end of 2020.

The task is based on the revised waste framework directive that entered into force in July 2018. It is part of the EU's waste legislation package, contributing to the EU's circular economy policy.

The goal is to improve the risk management of chemicals during waste recovery and to promote non-toxic material cycles. The database aims to help consumers make informed choices for safer products. This will also increase pressure to substitute substances of concern.

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/new-database-on-candidate-list-substances-in-articles-by-2021>

• Canadian Federal Environ'l Quality Guidelines

Canadian Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines (FEQGs) serve three functions: 1st they can be an aid to prevent pollution by providing targets for acceptable environmental quality; 2nd they can assist in evaluating the significance of concentrations of chemical substances currently found in the environment (monitoring of water, sediment and biological tissue); and 3rd they can serve as performance measures of the success of risk management activities.

FEQGs that have been published are on the following website. Specific Notes on two Canadian FEQGs follow.

From: www.canada.ca/en/health-canada/services/chemical-substances/fact-sheets/federal-environmental-quality-guidelines.html#a6

• Canadian FEQ Guidelines for Bisphenol A

June 2018: Canadian Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines for **Bisphenol A**.

BPA or Phenol, 4,4' -(1-Methylethylidene)bis- (CAS: 80-05-7) is a synthetic organic compound with phenol functional groups used in the production of epoxy resins and polycarbonate plastics. BPA is considered by the European Chemicals Bureau to be a Category 3 reproductive toxicant, that is, a substance which causes concern for human fertility based on evidence of reproductive toxicity in experimental animals (EC, HC 2008). Environment Canada and Health Canada have assessed the potential human health and ecological effects of BPA, taking into account its persistence and bioaccumulative potential (EC, HC 2008).

[FEQG Bisphenol A \(12 page pdf\)](#)

[Summary of public comments received on the Draft Canadian Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines for Bisphenol A](#)

From: www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/evaluating-existing-substances/federal-environmental-quality-guidelines-bisphenol-a.html

• Canadian FEQ Guidelines for PFOS

June 2018: Canadian Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines for **Perfluorooctane Sulfonate**.

Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS) belongs to a larger group of Fluorochemicals called Perfluorinated Alkyl Compounds (Kissa 1994). This classification indicates that the main carbon chain of the compound is completely saturated with fluorine, involving highly stable C-F bonds. While PFOS can exist in its anionic form ($C_8F_{17}SO_3^-$), it also exists as an acid (CAS: 1763-23-1), Potassium salt (CAS: 2795-39-3), Ammonium salt (CAS: 29081-56-9), Diethanolamine salt (CAS: 70225-14-8) and Lithium salt (CAS: 29457-72-5). PFOS is not found naturally in the environment, however, it has been manufactured since the 1950s (Lehmle 2005). Based on the Screening Assessment Report (SAR), Environment Canada (EC) (EC 2006) concluded that PFOS, its salts and its precursors (compounds containing the following groups: $C_8F_{17}SO_2$, $C_8F_{17}SO_3$ or $C_8F_{17}SO_2N$) were entering the environment in a quantity that has, or may have, an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment and biological diversity.

[FEQG Perfluorooctane Sulfonate \(14 page pdf\)](#)

[Summary of public comments received on the Draft Canadian Federal Environmental Quality Guidelines for Perfluorooctane Sulfonate \(PFOS\)](#)

From: www.canada.ca/en/environment-climate-change/services/evaluating-existing-substances/federal-environmental-quality-guidelines-perfluorooctane-sulfonate.html

• NSW Household Chemical CleanOut Events

Find your nearest Community Recycling Centre or the next Household Chemical CleanOut event, where you can drop off household problem waste for free.

Common household problems wastes, including fluorescent lights, smoke detectors, paint, gas bottles, fire extinguishers, batteries and oils, can now be taken to your local [Community Recycling Centre](#) throughout the year.

If there is no Community Recycling Centres in your area, you can take these items and others to a [Chemical CleanOut](#) event.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/recycling-and-reuse/household-recycling-overview/find-crcs-or-hcco

• Vic: Detox your Home

Detox your home is a safe, free and easy-to-use service to dispose of highly toxic, unwanted household chemicals such as solvents, poisons and cleaning products.

Up to 33 Detox your home events are held across Victoria each year to ensure access for all Victorian householders. There is no restriction on the amount of unwanted household chemicals you can dispose of through this service.

Detox Locations: www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/You-and-Your-Home/Waste-and-recycling/Detox-your-home/Event-locations-and-registration (Suburban Locations require Registration)

From: www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/You-and-Your-Home/Waste-and-recycling/Detox-your-home

• Environment Protection Amend't Legislation (Vic)

Environment Protection Amendment Bill 2018 (Vic) is to take effect on the 1st July 2020

<https://www.environment.vic.gov.au/sustainability/independent-inquiry-into-the-epa/ep-bill-2018>.

The Bill proposes a new approach to Environmental Issues, focusing on preventing waste and pollution impacts rather than managing those impacts after they have occurred.

The Bill proposes changes to enhance the protection of Victoria's environment and human health, by more proportionate, risk-based environment protection legislation that includes:

- A preventative approach through a general environmental duty
- A tiered system of EPA Vic permissions to support risk based and proportionate regulatory oversight
- Significant reforms to contaminated land and waste management
- Increased maximum penalties
- Requirements for more environmental information to be publicly available
- Modernising and strengthening EPA Vic's compliance and enforcement powers.

www.legislation.vic.gov.au/domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/PubPDocs.nsf/ee665e366dcb6cb0ca256da400837f6b/A3E8D4108558059ACA2582B10077B1CA?OpenDocument

• Seymour Man Convicted: Industrial Waste Dumping

15 Aug 2018: EPA Vic: A Seymour man who allowed industrial waste to be dumped on his property and later burnt it, has been convicted, placed on a 12-month good behaviour bond and ordered to pay EPA Vic costs of \$1000.

The man pleaded guilty last month in the Seymour Magistrates' Court to dumping industrial waste and discarding industrial waste by burning & was convicted on both charges.

Between April and May 2014, the man allowed a demolition contractor to store industrial waste on his Seymour property. The industrial waste was burnt on four separate occasions between June and October 2014.

The property was not licenced to accept waste and the man did not receive any money as part of the arrangement. A sample taken from the waste was found to contain asbestos.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2018/august/15/seymour-man-convicted-for-industrial-waste-dumping

• Stawell Tyre Stockpile: EPA Vic lays Charges

13 Aug 2018: EPA Vic has charged Used Tyre Recycling Corporation Pty Ltd (UTRC) following two breaches of an EPA Vic Statutory Notice. EPA Vic has also charged UTRC Director, Dr Matthew Starr, with the same two offences.

The charges follow EPA Vic stepping in to remove a stockpile of about one million tyres from a Stawell site that would have posed a major hazard for nearby communities if it had caught fire. EPA Vic was of the view that the stockpile appeared to have been abandoned or was being handled in a manner by the owners that was likely to cause an environmental hazard.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2018/august/13/charges-laid-in-relation-to-stawell-tyre-stockpile

• EPA Vic Fact Sheet: Storage & Abandonment of Waste

14 Aug 2018: This Fact Sheet helps commercial landlords and real estate agents to understand the risks associated with stockpiled and abandoned waste and the requirements for due diligence.

Some companies get into financial hardship, such as bankruptcy or administration, and landlords can be left with the legal liability to clean up the waste.

There are also rogue operators within the waste sector who, as part of an illegal business model, lease property, accept payments to collect waste, then abandon the property to avoid landfill fees.

[EPA Vic Fact Sheet 1680.1.pdf](#) (2 page pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2018/august/1680-1

Editor: At our last Dangerous Goods Network meeting the MFB showed us several warehouses with abandoned plastic waste bales and discussed their fire hazard problems.

• EPA Vic: Mine Tailing Areas? Arsenic & Health

29 June 2018: Mine tailings from gold mining often contain high concentrations of Arsenic. Many towns and cities in Victoria have been built in areas with a history of Gold mining. Mine tailings that contain Arsenic are spread over large areas of land, including land now used for housing.

This booklet gives information on what you need to know and actions you can take to protect your family's health.

[Mine Tailing Areas? Arsenic & Health EPA Vic 1706.pdf](#) (6p)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2018/june/1706

• EPA Vic: Managing Plastic Resin Pellets (Nurdles)

14 June 2018: This EPA Vic Fact Sheet can help businesses that produce, transport or use plastic resin pellets to manage the pellets and implement risk control measures. These pellets have the potential to:

- easily enter freshwater and marine environments
- attract chemical pollutants to their surfaces
- be eaten by aquatic and marine animals who can become sick or die
- enter the food chain and impact human health.

[Managing Plastic Resin Pellets \(Nurdles\) EPA Vic 1701](#) (2p)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2018/june/1701

• EPA Vic: Liquid Storage & Handling Guidelines

27 June 2018: [Publication 1698](#) (52 page pdf)

This Guide outlines the principles for preventing harm to the environment and human health when storing and handling liquid substances. If you produce, use or store any liquid substances then you need to consider the associated pollution risks and act to reduce those risks. The NSW Environment Protection Authority supported developing this guideline.

Liquids, both hazardous and seemingly harmless substances such as milk, have the potential to pollute the environment and harm human health. Even water of differing quality can cause damage when discharged into a water body (for example, too salty or too fresh for the receiving environment).

Note: For many liquids, such as Acids, there are additional requirements that govern storage and use, such as WorkSafe publications or Australian Standards.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2018/june/1698

• EPA Vic: Interim Position Statement on PFAS

1 Aug 2018 (replaces Nov 2017): This EPA Vic Interim Position Statement is to outline EPA Vic's current state of knowledge regarding per-and Polyfluorinated Alkyl Substances (PFAS). It also provides guidance on EPA Vic's current approach to the assessment and management of PFAS sources and how to approach potential contamination.

[Interim Position Statement on PFAS 1669.2.pdf](#) (8 page pdf)

The Federal Dept of Health & Human Services published a literature review and report on the health effects of PFAS:

<https://www2.health.vic.gov.au/about/publications/research-and-reports/literature-review-report-on-potential-health-effects-of-perfluoroalkyl-compounds> (29 Jan 2018)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2018/august/1669-2

• New Bundaberg PFAS Testing Results Available

9 Aug 2018: The Queensland Government's investigation into PFAS contamination in Bundaberg – which affected the town's water network – has found a likely source.

Soil and surface water samples taken from within and adjacent to the Bundaberg Airport returned higher results than other surrounding areas. These results were below relevant national health guideline and screening values.

From: www.des.qld.gov.au/mediareleases/2018-09-18-new-bundaberg-pfas-test-results.html

• Katherine NT Class Action: Use of PFAS Chemicals

11 Aug 2018 (News.com.au): Residents stuck in a toxic town with contaminated soil and water are taking on the Department of Defence with a class action worth millions.

Shine Lawyers is acting on behalf of every person living in Katherine in the Northern Territory, a town of around 10,000 which has been devastated by toxic chemicals.

Less than 20km from the township is RAAF Base Tindal where the defence force spent decades extinguishing fires with a foam containing PFAS chemicals.

From: www.news.com.au/technology/environment/katherine-declares-class-action-against-defence-force-for-use-of-pfas-chemicals/news-story/994ff9d9117acd23496209b70417a8af

• Govt Aviation Agency Downplayed Toxic Foam Responsibility

1 Aug 2018: A Federal Government aviation Agency has knowingly downplayed its role in contaminating airport sites with toxic firefighting foam, despite internal documents uncovered by the Australian Broadcasting Commission (ABC) that confirm the Agency's involvement.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2018-08-01/government-aviation-agency-downplayed-toxic-foam-responsibility/10058314?

Standards & Codes

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

<https://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/Default.aspx?SearchType=power>

AS/NZS 2243.4:2018: Safety in Laboratories - Ionizing Radiations. Sets out requirements for the protection of people, non-human biota and the environment from harmful effects of ionizing radiation used in or as a result of any use within or in connection with a laboratory. Published 29 June 2018, 78 pages, pdf (Personal-No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$254.15; Hardcopy: \$282.39.

AS/NZS 4641:2018: Electrical equipment for detection of Oxygen and other gases and vapours at Toxic Levels - General requirements and test methods. It applies to gas detection equipment, including explosion-protected gas detection equipment, used to measure the concentration of oxygen and toxic levels of gases and vapours. This Standard also applies to those parts of multi-gas detection equipment which are used to measure the concentration of oxygen and toxic levels of gases and vapours. Published 29 June 2018, 41 pages, pdf (Personal-No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$163.76; Hardcopy: \$181.96.

ISO 19703:2018: Generation and Analysis of Toxic Gases in Fire - Calculation of species yields, equivalence ratios and combustion efficiency in experimental fires. Published 15 June 2018, 33 pages, pdf (Personal-No Copy/No Paste & Print Once): \$197.01; Hardcopy: \$218.19.

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

<https://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/Default.aspx?SearchType=power>

DR AS/NZS ISO 31000:2018: Risk Management – Guidelines. Published 10 Aug 2018. (No ISO draft available)

DR2 AS 5113:2016 Amd 1:2018: Classification of external walls of buildings based on reaction-to-fire performance. Comment closed 16 July 2018.

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

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

• NFPA News (Codes Newsletter)

Newly Published NFPA Codes

NFPA News [July 2018](#) (26 page pdf)

NFPA News [August 2018](#) (26 page pdf)

NFPA: Fire Hazards of Exterior Walls

Understanding and Managing the Fire Hazards of Exterior Walls containing Combustible Components.

In recent times, an increasing number of fast-moving fires involving cladding have occurred on high-rise buildings, including structures in Dubai, Shanghai, Atlantic City, and London. The NFPA has developed research and resources to help building owners and global enforcement authorities assess the fire risk of existing high-rise building portfolios, as well as identify what fire test procedures to apply when designing new buildings.

From: www.nfpa.org/Codes-and-Standards/Resources/Code-requirements-for-exterior-walls-containing-combustible-components

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

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

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

• Managing Chlorinated Solvents Plumes, 29 Aug 18

Closure Strategies for Managing Large, Dilute Chlorinated Solvents Plumes, Melbourne, 29 Aug 2018, 5.30-8.00pm. Cost: \$75 (non member)

From: <https://landandgroundwater.com/event/closure-strategies-for-managing-large-dilute-chlorinated-solvents-plumes>

• Innovation: Industry & Academia 10 Sept 2018

Be Ready for Industry – a joint initiative between RACI-Vic and Society of Chemical Industry (SCI) where Science meets Business. Our journey continues in exploring the untapped potential of ideas and innovations. Join us to discuss the various topics with notable speakers.

1/ John Landells, 2/ Charles Day, 3/ speaker tba

From: www.raci.org.au/events/event/industry-meets-academia-be-more-ready-for-industry-innovation

• CHCN Meeting, Port Melbourne, 12 Sept 2018 Melb

Chemical Hazard Communication Network meeting, **Wed 12th September 2018**, 5.30pm for 6pm - 8.15pm meeting at Sandridge Trugo Community Centre (Port Melbourne). Cost \$4 each if 15 come. Corner Albert & Poolman Streets. There will be tea / coffee and biscuits and those interested, go for a meal after.

www.haztech.com.au/meetings/chem-haz-comm-network/

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

• Surface Coatings Assoc'n Conference, 5-7 Sept Melb

How can individuals, and organisations, be a driving force behind the future direction of our Surface Coating industry?

Registration Form (pdf):

www.scaa2018.org/docs/SCAA2018_Conference_Registration_Form_StandardRate.pdf?v=1 (non member \$1250)

From: www.scaa.asn.au/scaa-conference.html

• HAZMAT Conference, 20-21 Sept 2018, Sydney

The AIDGC Annual Conference and the FPAA Hazmat Stream have been combined together, with the AIDGC organising the HAZMAT speakers. Held at Park Royal (Darling Harbour) Hotel in Sydney. Cost \$695 2 days; \$355 1 day. AIDGC Members should book via the AIDGC system.

For details go to: <https://fpaaust.eventsair.com/hazmat-2018/>

Program: Conference Speakers & Topics.

Registration (preferably by late Aug 2017):

<https://fpaaust.eventsair.com/hazmat-2018/fpaa/Site/Landing>

Also see: www.fpaa.com.au/events.aspx

• ACTRA Forum: Particulates, 26-28 Sept 2018 WA

Call for Abstracts – Deadline 29 June 2018

Although topics directly related to the Annual Scientific Meeting theme What's the Matter? Toxicity and Health Effects of Particulates – Size or Composition are preferred, abstracts relating to or dealing with toxicology and/or risk assessment are most welcome. Download the [Call for Abstracts Flyer here](#).

Registration Early Bird \$990 by 10 Aug 18. [ASM Flyer](#)

From: <https://actra.org.au/>

• Chemeca 2018 Conference, 30 Sept-3 Oct 2018, NZ

30 Sept - 3 Oct 2018, Queenstown, New Zealand
The theme for 2018 is Chemical Engineering in Australasia. There are 5 simultaneous presentation streams

www.chemeca2018.org/technical-programme/

Draft Program: <https://www.chemeca2018.org/s/Chemeca-2018-programme-31-July-ppta.pdf> (10 page pdf)

From: <https://www.chemeca2018.org/>

• Ecoforum & PFAS Summit, 2-4 Oct 2018, Sydney

Ecoforum 2 day conference \$1500; PFAS 1 day Summit \$600.

Preliminary Program: '[Preliminary Program Spreadsheet](#)'.
Five streams: Evaluation; Remediation & Rehabilitation; Communication & Governance; Extreme; & Room for Change.

Contact: Events@landandgroundwater.com

M: 0490 802 518, W: 02 4885 1136 or 1300 789 719

From: <http://landandgroundwater.com/conference/2018-ecoforum-conference-exhibition>

• Fundamentals of Process Safety, Oct 2018, Melb

Melbourne, 15-19 Oct, 2018: Will benefit staff at all levels in an organisation keen to develop or improve their knowledge of process safety, hazards, risk and their management.

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

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

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

• HAZOP Leadership & Mgmt, 30 Oct 2018, Perth

Perth, 30 Oct – 1 Nov 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 "Perth"

• Regulation: Industry & Academia 14 Nov 2018

Be Ready for Industry – a joint initiative between RACI-Vic and Society of Chemical Industry (SCI) where Science meets Business. Our journey continues in understanding and exploring the requirements of Regulation. Join us to discuss the regulatory issues with notable speakers.

1/ Gary Bowman, 2/ Peter Vitali, 3/ Fiona Fleming

From: www.raci.org.au/events/event/industry-meets-academia-be-more-ready-for-industry-regulation

• LABCON 2018, Tues 20th - Fri 23rd Nov 2018, Melb

Conference specifically for Laboratory Technicians organised by the Laboratory Technicians' Association of Victoria.

Cost (non-member): \$435 for 2 days (W&Th) including Dinner. Tues & Fri Workshops: \$97 each

Brochure: www.ltav.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/LABCON2018-Registration.pdf (16p)

From: www.ltav.org.au/event/labcon-2018/

• AIOH 2018 Conference, 1-5 Dec 2018, Melbourne

Occupational Hygiene: Challenges, Opportunities & Solutions.

The Occupational Hygiene profession is being challenged by a changing workplace base, new technologies and a more holistic approach to workers' health. Registrations open soon.

From: www.aioh.org.au/aioh2018/aioh2018

• Lab Safety Training Courses

- Safety in Laboratories and Laboratory Construction & Design Explained (3 Days)
- Safety in School Laboratories – Chemical and Laboratory Safety (1 Day)
- Laboratory Safety: Ergonomics & Manual Handling (1/2 Day)
- Laboratory Safety: Introduction to Nanomaterials and Work Health and Safety (1 Day)
- Ergonomics and Manual Handling (1/2 Day)
- Risk Management and Risk Assessment
- Safety Leadership

From: <https://www.labsafety.com.au/training-courses>

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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