Hazmat & Environment Notes Aug-Oct 2019

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

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Editor & Publisher

My approach is to provide a short, succinct note on each hazardous chemical issue, sufficient to allow you to make a decision of whether it is relevant to you.

If you need more information:
Contact details / Website details / etc are provided.

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

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Hazardous Chemicals

• SWA Guide: Working with Silica Containing Products

5 Sept 2019: The Safe Work Australia (SWA) National Guidance for Working with Silica and Silica containing Products, provides information about controlling the risks of exposure to Silica dust when working with Silica and products containing Silica. (32 pages pdf | docx | html)

Silica containing products include:

– manufactured solid stone products such as composite (engineered) stone benchtops
– asphalt - cement, mortar and grout
– concrete, concrete blocks and fibre cement products - brick
– drywall and some plasterboards, and - pavers and tiles including roof tiles.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/news/new-guide-working-silica-and-silica-containing-products-now-available (16 Sept 2019)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/working-silica-and-silica-containing-products (5 Sept 2019)

*For more information go to **Crystalline Silica and Silicosis** at:*

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/silica which includes an extensive range of Resource Information web links available from the various AU State and AU Territory WHS regulators.

• Worksafe NZ: Silica Dust in the Workplace

July 2019: This Quick Guided advises PCBUs of the risks of Respirable Crystalline Silica dust and how to control them and protect their workers.

Silica Dust in the Workplace (4 page pdf) same as website

This guidance is produced in several languages including: Te Reo Māori; Chinese Simplified; Chinese Traditional & Hindi.

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

• Worksafe NZ: Wood Dust: Controlling the Risks

Sept 2019: This Quick Guide provides advice on woodworking activities. It explains the health risks from wood dust and some reasonably practicable control measures to protect workers.

Wood Dust: Controlling Risks (3 page pdf) same as website

From: https://worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/dust-and-fumes/dust/wood-dust-controlling-the-risks/

• Non-Nicotine e-Cigarette Liquids in Australia

2 Oct 2019 NICNAS: E-Cigarettes are battery-powered devices that heat e-Cigarette liquids to make an emission intended for inhalation. The emission consists of very fine particles (aerosols) that are inhaled by the user. The use of E-Cigarettes is often called vaping.

The Entire Report (105 page docx) "Non-Nicotine liquids for E-Cigarette Devices in Australia: Chemistry & Health Concerns"

Some E-Cigarette liquids sold in other countries contain Nicotine, but they cannot legally be sold in Australia.

Chemicals used in E-Cigarette liquids that are not marketed as having a therapeutic use, are regulated as Industrial Chemicals in Australia. The import or manufacture (introduction) of these chemicals is subject to the same requirements as any other industrial chemical.

Key Report Findings that caught the Editor's Attention:

- This report assumes that overseas chemical and exposure information obtained from publicly available, scientifically rigorous reports of e-Cigarette devices and liquids are directly applicable to those available in Australia.

- E-Cigarette devices with higher power settings, mouth to lung (MTL) vaping, and dripping and squonking* vaping may significantly increase chemical exposure relative to other E-Cigarette use scenarios.
* *From Google:* Squonking means a bottom fed atomizer.

- There were 243 chemicals identified from published scientific literature as ingredients used in E-Cigarette liquids, of which 235 were flavouring chemicals.

- A number of flavouring chemicals used as ingredients in E-Cigarette liquids are of concern to human health. Of particular concern are Diketone flavourings, which have been linked to irreversible lung damage known as Bronchiolitis Obliterans or 'Popcorn Lung'.

- Emissions from E-Cigarette devices contain Carbonyl compounds formed as reaction products of the E-Cigarette liquid used, and these compounds may pose a risk to human health. E-Cigarette devices are capable of producing Carbonyl compounds at levels that may be of concern to human health.

- E-Cigarette emissions also contain contaminants mostly derived from the E-Cigarette liquid but also from the device. The contaminants identified are Metals, Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC), Phthalates, Pesticides and tobacco-specific Nitrosamines. At

a sufficient concentration and exposure, the contaminants identified in E-Cigarette emissions may have the potential to adversely affect human health.

- The Particulate characteristics of E-Cigarette emissions and modelling of their lung distribution indicate there is significant deposition of these emissions in the Alveoli.

- E-Cigarette use can cause acute (short-term) adverse health effects (to which Nicotine may be a contributing factor), although the chronic (long-term) effects of E-Cigarette use on health are unknown.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/Topics-of-interest2/subjects/non-nicotine-e-cigarette-liquids-in-australia

• ABC Health Report: Does Vaping Help you Quit

14 Oct 2019: Does vaping help you quit smoking? Dr Norman Swan (NS) discussion with Prof. Hayden McRobbie (HM), UNSW, on Vaping, 8m17sec mp3 file.

NS: "at the time of going to air, in the USA nearly 1300 people mostly aged under 35, have suffered serious lung injuries associated with vaping E-Cigarettes and 29 people have died"

NS: "no-one knows the safety of the super-heated flavourings"

HM: In cigarettes "It is not the Nicotine that is killing people, it's the products of combustion, it's the smoke that causes the harm". "we don't know the long-term effects of long-term vaping". "vaping has been around for 10 years now". "the USA situation is new". "some flavours for example the Cinnamaldehydes, or the Diacetyl that give that buttery flavour are not good to the respiratory system".

Audio: https://abcmedia.akamaized.net/rn/podcast/2019/10/hrt_20191014_1730.mp3

From: www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/healthreport/does-vaping-help-you-quit-smoking/11599566 (has a Transcript)

From: www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/healthreport/

• ECHA: New REACH Reqts for Nanomaterials

8 Oct 2019: By 1 Jan 2020, companies must provide more information on Nanomaterials on the EU market under the REACH Regulation.

The revised REACH annexes addressing nanoforms introduce clarifications and new provisions for:

- characterisation of nanoforms or sets of nanoforms covered by the registration (Annex VI);
- the chemical safety assessment (Annex I);
- registration information requirements (Annexes III and VII-XI); and
- downstream user obligations (Annex XII).

The purpose is to make sure companies provide enough information to demonstrate the safe use of their Nanoforms for human health and the environment.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/get-ready-for-new-reach-requirements-for-nanomaterials

• Eval'n of Fire & Explosion Hazard of Nanoparticles

Also under NFPA Codes, Reports, News (on Notes page 24)

Hazardous Materials Report: Evaluation of Fire & Explosion Hazard of Nanoparticles (Aug 2019, 35p, pdf): FPRF-2019-10

Published by the Fire Protection Research Foundation. The Foundation is an affiliate of NFPA.

The main motivation of this work is to find the correlation of explosion parameters against the size of the nanoparticles. Some inflection points were identified, below or above which the explosion severity decreases. Additionally, the review found that concentration plays a huge role in determining the explosion severity of nanoparticles. The Report also covers the prevention and suppression nature of nanoparticle explosion and how the size range of nanoparticles impacts the prevention & suppression nature.

They only focused on the discussion of Aluminium, Magnesium and Carbon Nanotubes in this report.

From: www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Data-research-and-tools/Hazardous-Materials

• 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 2011-2019.

Recent Chemicals & Issues that caught the editor's attention:

August 19: 1/ Aspergillus Awamori Strain ATCC 22342 (=Aspergillus Niger Strain ATCC 22342) and Aspergillus Brasiliensis Strain ATCC 9642 was published;

2/ ***Summary of Flame Retardant Assessments & Mgmt***

This Flame Retardant Summary Page has been prepared to**:**

a/ inform flame retardant stakeholders, consumers and the general public; **b/** support stakeholders in making informed substitution decisions; **c/** highlight caution statements in assessments of flame retardants which have not been found to be of concern based on current levels of exposure;
d/ provide a central location from which to find flame retardant risk assessment conclusions/findings in various initiatives under CMP.

Editor: The various Flame Retardants are then Grouped

Table 1 - Flame Retardants found not harmful to human health or the environment

Table 2 - Flame Retardants found not harmful to human health or the environment with a caution statement

Table 3 - Flame Retardants found harmful to human health or the environment

Table 4 - Flame Retardants under evaluation

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

• ECHA Authorisation List: 18 Substances

1 Oct 2019: ECHA's ninth recommendation to the EC to prioritise **Substances of Very High Concern** for Authorisation includes 18 substances. Thirteen of these substances are toxic for reproduction, of which one has also endocrine disrupting properties. The other substances are an endocrine disruptor, a carcinogen, a very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) substance and two respiratory sensitisers.

List of Substances included in the ninth recommendation, including examples of their uses in the scope of authorisation (Annex) [2 page pdf]

Ninth Recommendation [14 page pdf]

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/echa-proposes-18-substances-for-authorisation

• ECHA Newsletter: Sept 2019

Editor: Topics that caught my attention.

Want to know about… grouping substances to manage risks of chemicals? For ECHA, grouping of substances is a way to organise work. It helps speed up the risk management of chemicals and supports informed substitution. The basis for grouping can be chemical similarity, covering similar effects or properties, or similar uses or functions. We can even bundle together substances that are manufactured or used in the same sector.

Updated chemicals database makes it easier to find what you need. More information is now available on properties of concern as well as on nanoform substances. The clearer structure & strengthened linking in the substance Infocard makes it easier to find exactly the information you are looking for. Read more about the enhancements and find out what you can expect to see in future releases.

Restriction proposed for skin sensitisers in textiles and leather articles. Swedish and French authorities estimate that between 4 and 5 million people in the European Economic Area are sensitised to chemical substances present in finished textile and leather articles. To protect the general public, they have proposed to restrict chemical substances known to cause this effect in such articles, as well as in hides and furs, when they are placed on the market for the first time.

Latest developments under the Rotterdam Convention on PIC.
Two chemicals added to Annex III: One pesticide, *phorate* (EC 206-052-2, CAS 298-02-2) and one industrial chemical, *hexabromocyclododecane (HBCDD)* (EC 247-148-4, CAS 25637-99-4) were added to Annex III to the Convention taking the total number of listed chemicals up to 52.

Guest column: Addressing the invisible side of plastic pollution.
Towards a non-toxic circular economy: Addressing the invisible side of the plastic pollution crisis by ensuring that harmful chemicals are phased out from material cycles, including plastic, is as critical for the protection of human health and the environment.

From: https://newsletter.echa.europa.eu/

• USA: Chemical Substances Undergoing Prioritization

23 Aug 2019: USA EPA: Proposes 20 High Priority chemical substance for upcoming risk evaluations under TSCA.

p-Dichlorobenzene CAS: 106-46-7; 1,2-Dichloroethane CAS: 107-06-2; trans-1,2- Dichloroethylene CAS: 156-60-5; o-Dichlorobenzene CAS: 95-50-1; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane CAS: 79-00-5; 1,2-Dichloropropane CAS: 78-87-5; 1,1-Dichloroethane CAS: 75-34-3; Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) (1,2-Benzene- Dicarboxylic acid, 1,2- Dibutyl ester) CAS: 84-74-2; Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP) - 1,2-Benzene- Dicarboxylic Acid, 1- butyl 2(Phenylmethyl) ester CAS: 85-68-7; Di-Ethylhexyl phthalate (DEHP) - (1,2-Benzene-dicarboxylic acid, 1,2- bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester) CAS: 117-81-7; Di-isobutyl phthalate (DIBP) - (1,2-Benzene- dicarboxylic acid, 1,2- bis-(2methylpropyl) ester) CAS: 84-69-5; Dicyclohexyl phthalate CAS: 84-61-7; 4,4'-(1-Methylethylidene)bis[2, 6-dibromophenol] (TBBPA) CAS: 79-94-7; Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) CAS: 115-96-8; Phosphoric acid, triphenyl ester (TPP) CAS: 115-86-6; Ethylene dibromide CAS: 106-93-4; 1,3-Butadiene CAS: 106-99-0; 1,3,4,6,7,8-Hexahydro-4,6,6,7,8,8-hexamethylcyclo penta[g]-2-benzopyran(HHCB) CAS 1222-05-5; Phthalic Anhydride CAS 85-44-9; Formaldehyde CAS: 50-00-0.;

Each have EPA Docket No.s. Comment by 21 Nov 2019.

From: www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/chemical-substances-undergoing-prioritization-high

• EPA NZ: Review of 79 Substance Classifications

29 Aug 2019: Review of 79 Substance's Chemical Hazard Classifications: *Comment closed 9 Oct 2019*

Examples of chemicals with extensive classification changes are: Benzaldehyde; Butylated Hydroxytoluene; N-MethylPyrrolidinone; Furfuryl Alcohol; Iodocarb; Propazine; Sulfur.

Editor: The 79 list is mainly herbicides & pesticide chemicals.

www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/submissions-open-on-chemical-review/

www.epa.govt.nz/assets/FileAPI/hsno-ar/APP202227/78989a7f69/APP202227-APP202227-CR15-Grounds-Application-Final.pdf

This 16 page pdf contains a basic explanation of the changes justification for each of the 79 substances.

www.epa.govt.nz/assets/FileAPI/hsno-ar/APP202227/91ad5d10cd/APP202227-APP202227-FINAL-decision-2016-06-08.pdf

This 3 page pdf is the overview explanation document.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/public-consultations/open-consultations/application-to-reassess-the-hazard-classifications-of-a-range-of-substances/

• EPA NZ: Hazardous Substances Update

Editor: I've included the issues that caught my interest in the September 2019 Edition #192

1/ Reassessment of Methyl Bromide

Submissions on a reassessment of the fumigant Methyl Bromide closed on 29 Aug 2019. EPA NZ received 72 submissions.

Note: The EPA NZ only considers specific aspects of the approval, such as the required controls. The approval to import or manufacture Methyl Bromide cannot be revoked in this type of reassessment.

For all the documents and 72 submissions received go to:
www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/hsno-application-register/view/APP203660

2/ Decision on Reassessment of Paraquat

A public hearing for the reassessment application for Paraquat was held on 11 & 12 Sept 2019. The application, staff report and 18 submissions can be viewed on the EPA NZ website at:

www.epa.govt.nz/public-consultations/in-progress/reassessment-of-paraquat/

3/ Kigali HFC Refrigerant Special Permits

New Zealand is a signatory to the Kigali Amendment, an international agreement to reduce the levels of HydroFluoroCarbon (HFC) gases in the Earth's atmosphere.

HFCs are commonly used refrigerants, and from 2020 all imports and exports of bulk gas will require a permit from the EPA NZ. The EPA NZ manages the permit system for 18 HFC gases. Fourteen applications were received, and all applicants have received a portion of the available allocation.

Find out more about HFCs, and read the decision on special permits, on the EPA NZ website at:

www.epa.govt.nz/industry-areas/hazardous-substances/hfcs/

4/ EPA NZ Import Certificate required for Retail Fireworks and also require testing by a Fireworks Certifier before they can be sold in NZ

For Guy Fawkes, fireworks can only be sold 2-5 November, and sparklers can only be sold as part of a fireworks package. As importers of hazardous substances, an importer needs to be on the Importers and Manufacturer's register.

Read the information for importers and manufacturers of explosives on the EPA NZ website at:

www.epa.govt.nz/industry-areas/hazardous-substances/guidance-for-importers-and-manufacturers/explosives/

5/ Recent Decisions: 1 decision caught the Editor's attention. Grounds exist to re-assess Benzyl Alkyl Ammonium Chlorides.

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

Chemical Management

• Workplace Exposure Std Drafts: Release Schedule

Oct 2019 Update: Safe Work Australia is evaluating the *Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants* to ensure they are based on the highest quality, contemporary evidence and supported by a rigorous scientific approach.

The anticipated schedule for public comment is available on Safe Work Australia's website.

Public comment will be open for each release for a period of four weeks on Engage at:
https://engage.swa.gov.au/workplace-exposure-standards-review

The most recent scheduled Release 5 is 11 October 2019 & contains draft evaluation reports and recommendations for Coal Tar Pitch Volatiles to Dichloroacetylene.

Release 2: Acetaldehyde to Benzoyl Chloride:30Aug19 (done)

Release 3: Benzoyl Peroxide to Calcium Sulphate: 13 Sept 19

Release 4: Caprolactam to Clopidol: 27 Sept 2019 (now also including "deferred to Release 4" Bitumen fumes to e-Caprolactam (dust and vapour)

Release 5: Coal Tar Pitch volatiles to Dichloroacetylene: 11 Oct 2019 which will also include "deferred to Release 5" Carbon Tetrachloride to Chrysene

Release 6: o-Dichlorobenzene to 1,4-Dioxane: 25 Oct 2019

Release 7: Dioxathion to n-Ethylmorpholine: 8 Nov 2019

Release 8: Fenamiphos to Hydrogenated Terphelyls: 22Nov19

Release 9: Hydroquinone to Mesityl Oxide: 6 Dec 2019

Editor: I will include later Releases in later Notes newsletters.

Subscribe to the Chemical Exposure Standards email list,
plus select other Safe Work Australia issues to be alerted to.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/release-schedule-review-workplace-exposure-standards

• Safe Work Aust: GHS 3 to 7 Move - Consultation

14 Aug 2019: Updating the GHS under the model WHS laws consultation summary.

24 Submissions were received from a range of stakeholders, including: users of hazardous chemicals, manufacturers, suppliers, peak industry associations & government agencies.

The Consultation Summary is available at:
www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/proposal-adopt-ghs-7-consultation-summary (4 pages pdf | docx)

This input informs a proposal to Safe Work Australia Members on amendments to the model WHS laws in late 2019.

All respondents supported Australia moving from GHS Rev 3 to GHS Rev 7. Stakeholders want a co-ordinated and consistent rollout of the new arrangements across Australian States and Territories.

Businesses recognise there will be costs to update classifications, labels and SDS for some chemicals products to reflect new requirements under GHS Rev 7. Industry also recognises the long-term benefits that will be realised by Australia maintaining alignment with other GHS countries, including reduced costs for chemical imports.

Editor: Three types of Transition Models are explained.

To minimise impacts down the supply chain, industry wants to ensure products, which are manufactured or imported before the transitional period ends, are able to be supplied without needing to meet GHS Revision 7 requirements. In practice, this means existing labels are still acceptable for suppliers and end users until local stock runs out.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/news/updating-ghs-under-model-whs-laws-consultation-summary

To stay informed, subscribe to the Safe Work Australia Hazardous Chemicals Mailing List.
https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/subscribe-updates

• Safe Work Aust: GHS 3 to 7 Move, & Eye Irritants

14 Aug 2019: From Page 3 of the Consultation Summary

Sub-Category 2B Eye Irritants:

The intention of excluding sub-category 2B under the definition of a 'hazardous chemical' is that sub-categorisation of category 2 eye irritants was not required, as Category 2A (which is adopted) encompasses the entire eye irritation spectrum (i.e. it includes sub-category 2B by definition).

While the GHS criteria make this clear, the definition, when read in isolation, does not.

Some members of the industry noted that the current practice is to deem a product that is only classified as sub-category 2B to be non-hazardous. They consider that the current wording of the definition is misleading & implies this approach is correct.

While noting this would necessitate a change to current industry practice, stakeholders were supportive of removing this confusion and ensuring GHS Revision 7 implementation is consistent across Hazard Categories. This would mean that Category 2 eye irritation would be included under the definition of 'hazardous chemical' under the model WHS laws, with sub-categorisation into Category 2A/2B being optional where data is available.

The Consultation Summary is available at:
www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/proposal-adopt-ghs-7-consultation-summary (4 pages pdf | docx)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/news/updating-ghs-under-model-whs-laws-consultation-summary

• Safe Work Aust: GHS 3 to 7 & Label Ingredients

14 Aug 2019: From pages 3 & 4 of the Consultation Summary

Ingredient Proportions on Labels

The issue is the unique Australian requirement for the label of a hazardous chemical to disclose the identity and proportion of each ingredient in accordance with Schedule 8 of the model WHS Regulations.

Industry has previously indicated this requirement has led to increased costs to businesses, as other economies such as the EU & USA do not require this information on a label.

Stakeholders were overwhelmingly in favour of amending the model WHS laws to remove this requirement, stating it is a requirement unique to Australia that increases compliance costs and does not improve overall product safety as this information is already available in the product's SDS. They told SWA that removing this requirement will provide more space on a label to increase text or pictogram size to convey the critical GHS hazard communication elements.

In contrast, a WHS regulator did not support the removal of ingredient proportions from labels, considering the overall safety benefits of ingredient information warrants its retention.

Editor: Like Schedule Poisons ingredient disclosure, the GHS ingredient disclosure, immediately alerts emergency personnel to the hazardous chemical ingredients where no SDS is easily accessible.

The Consultation Summary is available at:
www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/proposal-adopt-ghs-7-consultation-summary (4 pages pdf | docx)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/news/updating-ghs-under-model-whs-laws-consultation-summary

• GHS (Rev.8) (2019) now available On-Line

1**0 Oct 2019:** GHS (Rev.8) (2019) now available on-line includes amendments to the seventh revised edition of the GHS which include, inter alia:

- new classification criteria, hazard communication elements, decision logics and guidance **for chemicals under pressure**;
- new provisions for the use of in vitro/ex vivo data and non-test methods to assess **skin corrosion and skin irritation**;
- miscellaneous amendments to clarify the classification criteria **for Specific Target Organ Toxicity**;
- revised & further rationalized **precautionary statements** and an editorial revision of Sections 2 and 3 of Annex 3;
- new examples of **precautionary pictograms** to convey the precautionary statement "**Keep out reach of children**";
- a new example in Annex 7 addressing **labelling of sets or kits**; and
- guidance on the identification **of dust explosion hazards** and the need for risk assessment, prevention, mitigation, and hazard communication.

Editor: There is now extensive **Guidance on Other Hazards Not Resulting in Classification**, for **Dust Explosion Hazards** in A11.2 pp 553-564. *Editor:* Businesses need to be alerted to this hazard, for e.g. fine, dry organic powders.

Amendments to the 7th Revised Edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification & Labelling of Chemicals: (57 pages docx | pdf)

Frm: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgcomm/ac10rep.html

For Info: Amendments to the previous versions of the GHS are also available here. 6→7 pdf; 5→6 pdf; 4→5 pdf; 3→4 pdf.

GHS (Rev.8) (2019): www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev08/ST-SG-AC10-30-Rev8e.pdf (570p)

From: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev08/08files_e.html

The Paperback Hardcopy can be obtained from the UN Bookshop for USA$135 plus USPS Priority Mail Int'l USA$65, then pay by credit card, so about AU$300.

Or buy in AU & NZ from:

AU: Co Info, Scoresby Vic 03 8581 1681 pst1@coop.com.au https://pst.coop.com.au

AU: Inbooks c/o James Bennett, Frenchs Forest NSW, 02 8988 5082, orders@inbooks.com.au www.inbooks.com.au

NZ: Legislation Direct, c/o Securacopy, Wellington 04 568 0024, Jeanette@legislationdirect.co.nz, www.legislationdirect.co.nz

From: https://www.unece.org/?id=5917

*Note: **Book Depository in the UK** expect it to be available in Nov 2019 and Book Depository doesn't charge for postage.*

See: www.bookdepository.com/ then "Globally Harmonized"

• Safework NSW: Confined Spaces Code of Practice

Aug 2019: Safework NSW Code of Practice on how to manage the risks associated with confined spaces in the workplace.

Confined spaces pose dangers because they are usually not designed to be areas where people work. Confined spaces often have poor ventilation which allows hazardous atmospheres to quickly develop, especially if the space is small. The hazards are not always obvious and may change from one entry into the confined space to the next.

Code of Practice: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0015/50073/Confined-spaces-COP.pdf (54 page pdf)

Safework NSW Confined Spaces Webpage: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/hazards-a-z/confined-spaces

• EPA NZ: Chemical Modernisation Changes

Oct 2019 Update: EPA NZ will be "updating the hazardous substances classification system, replacing the hazardous substances database, chemicals reassessments."

The current NZ HSNO classification system is based on a pre-published version of GHS which is 18 years old, so is out-of-step with the way Hazardous Substances are classified overseas.

To update to a more recent version of the GHS the EPA NZ will issue a new EPA NZ Classification Notice, and make consequential amendments to several EPA NZ Notices.

This Classification System consultation is (informed as likely) to start in October 2019.

Covered in: EPA Statement of Intent 2019-2023 (27 page pdf)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/public-consultations/upcoming-public-consultations/

• EPA NZ: Improving Hazardous Substance Decisions

10 Sept 2019: EPA NZ consultation to Improve Hazardous Substance Decision-Making by strengthening the Assessment Process for Hazardous Substances.

Consultation closed 30 Sept 2019.

The new proposals include the ability to better use international information about substances from certain trusted international regulators, and improve the quality of information received from applicants.

MfE were seeking views on the proposals, which can be found on their website:

Hazardous Substances Assessments: Improving Decision-Making - Ministry for the Environment (MfE) website

The Discussion Document (Aug 2019) 41 page Pdf | Docx) sets out the MfE proposals.

The MfE proposal is to adopt a 'trusted regulator' approach. This would enable better use of overseas information when assessing new Hazardous Substances, and reassessing existing Substances that have already been approved for use in New Zealand.

Delays are most Notable for Reassessments.

Since 2001, the EPA NZ has only been able to complete 51 reassessments, and it has recently identified that a further 39 chemicals are in urgent need of review. With a large number of chemicals in daily use, more responsive reassessment would better address the potential risks to people and the environment.

The current reassessments are comprehensive, time-consuming, and resource-heavy, especially when they cover multiple chemicals and approvals. Average costs of establishing grounds for reassessment is NZ$16,000 and of reassessment processes is NZ$111,000 (EPA NZ, 2017). Some reassessments can take up to two years and cost more than NZ$1 Million.

Lack of Incentives

Chemical approvals in New Zealand are mostly given in perpetuity, with no formal review period. The OECD has acknowledged this enables continued use of existing chemicals, rather than developing or importing safer or more effective alternatives. Consequently, there is little incentive for anyone other than the EPA to apply for a reassessment and incur the costs of the review. Reassessment decisions are difficult to make when there are no safer alternatives to existing chemicals.

Using International Data

Increasingly, regulators are seeking to use international data and assessments from other regulators. Better use of consistent data and information creates efficiencies and builds a global approach to regulation. As New Zealand has a low profile in the chemical manufacturing industry, it makes sense not to reinvent the wheel when assessing the risk of harm from a chemical. If the United States, the European Union, Australia, Canada or another 'trusted regulator' have already put resources into assessing a chemical, should the New Zealand EPA not just adopt this? The issue is that despite the desire for a global approach there are, as yet, no jurisdictions that automatically apply the decisions of another regulator.

See also the Regulatory Impact Assessment webpage.

www.mfe.govt.nz/sites/default/files/media/Hazards/RIA-HSNO%20Reassessment%20Bill.pdf (Aug 2019 39 pages)

If you have any questions about the consultation, you can get in touch with MfE by email at:
HSNOsubmissions@mfe.govt.nz

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/consultation-to-improve-decision-making/

Editor: The EPA NZ: Improving Hazardous Substance Decisions documents are very interesting to be aware of the costs, benefits, difficulties and impacts of this NZ Consultation.

• Worksafe NZ: Haz Substances Update - Oct 2019

2 Oct 2019: The Hazardous Substances Update Oct 2019 issue (web version only) covers:

1/ Work-Related Health Estimates and The Burden of Harm;
2/ Accelerated Silicosis; 3/ Help with Converting GHS Classifications; 4/ New Forms for Notification of Hazardous Substance Locations or Transit Depots; 5/ Worker Exposure Survey Results; 6/ Revised Guide to Gas Cylinders; and
7/ New Guidance: a) Handling Solvents; b) Building Health & Safety into Contract Management; and c) Hydrogen Sulphide.

From: https://worksafe.govt.nz/about-us/news-and-media/hazardous-substances-update-october-2019/

• USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) - Updates

17 Sept 2019: CSB Factual Update: Explosion and Fire at KMCO Chemical Facility, Crosby, Texas, Incident Date: 2 April 2019, No. 2019-02-I-TX. (14 page pdf).

Also: www.csb.gov/assets/1/17/CSB_KMCO_Factual_Update.pdf?16508 (14 page pdf)

On Tuesday, 2 April, 2019, just before 10:46am, a vapor cloud of Isobutylene formed at the KMCO, LLC facility in Crosby, Texas after a three-inch gray iron (a type of cast iron) y-strainer, a piping component, failed. Shortly after 10:50am, the vapor cloud found an ignition source and ignited, causing an explosion. The explosion killed one KMCO worker and seriously burned two others.

Also see: www.csb.gov/kmco-llc-fatal-fire-and-explosion-/

16 Oct 2019: Chemical Safety Board Releases **Factual Update and New Animation** Detailing the Events of the **Massive Explosion and Fire at the PES Refinery** in Philadelphia, PA.

The factual update notes that a pipe elbow, which had corroded to about half the thickness of a credit card, appears to have ruptured in the refinery's alkylation unit, releasing process fluid that included over 5000 pounds of Hydrofluoric Acid, or HF. The leaking process fluid formed a large ground-hugging vapor cloud. Two minutes later, the cloud ignited, causing a massive fire and explosions.

From: www.csb.gov/

• USA CDC NIOSH: Chemical Risk Management

July 2019: The USA CDC National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, **NIOSH Occupational Exposure Banding Process for Chemical Risk Management** Technical Report DHHS (NIOSH) Publication Number 2019-132. (156 page pdf)

Also: www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2019-132/pdfs/2019-132.pdf?id=10.26616/NIOSHPUB2019132 (156 page pdf)

Occupational Exposure Banding, also known as Hazard Banding or Health Hazard Banding, is a systematic process that uses qualitative and quantitative hazard information on selected health-effect endpoints to identify potential exposure ranges or categories. The NIOSH occupational exposure banding process seeks to create a consistent and documented process with a decision logic to characterize chemical hazards so that timely, well-informed risk management decisions can be made for chemical substances that lack OELs.

From: www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2019-132/

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Aug 19-Oct 19

16 Aug 2019: **1/** OSHA **Silica Standard:** OSHA is requesting information from the public on additional engineering and work practice control measures to protect construction workers from Silica exposure. **2/ Chemical Safety: NIOSH**, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health recently released a chemical management strategy Occ. Exposure Banding Process for Chemical Risk Management that can quickly and accurately assign chemicals into categories to protect workers on the job. *Editor:* Also see separate Note above.

20 Sept 2019: **1/** Opioid Toolkit for Employers**:** A new employer toolkit from the USA National Safety Council aims to help employers create workplace safety programs focused on opioids. **2/ Chemical Safety Violations:** An auto parts manufacturer signed a settlement agreement to pay $188,329 in penalties and abate Hexavalent Chromium hazards. **3/ Oil and Gas Training eTool:** OSHA's updated Oil and Gas Well Drilling and Servicing eTool (from USA DOL), includes solutions to common well site incidents, hot work, and Hydrogen Sulfide hazards.

4 Oct 2019: **1/ Respiratory Protection Standard:** OSHA approved new Respirator Fit Testing Protocols to protect workers from airborne contaminants. **2/ Protecting Waste and Recycling Workers:** An Alliance with the Waste Management and Recycling Industries focuses on preventing transportation and other industry hazards, particularly for solid waste industry hazards. **3/ Beryllium Final Rule:** OSHA issued a Final Rule (published 30 Sept 2019) revising the Beryllium Standards for construction and shipyards.

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

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS Chemical Gazettes

Chemical Gazette Sept 2019 (goes to the initial webpage)

Chemical Gazette Oct 2019 (goes to the initial webpage)

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

• New AICIS Scheme Consultations

Principles for the Design of Fees and Charges for AICIS

Consultation Opened 16 Sept 2019 & Closed on 14 Oct 2019

AICIS will replace the current scheme (NICNAS) on 1 July 2020. This consultation related to the costs of running AICIS which will be recovered through fees and charges imposed on importers and manufacturers (introducers) of industrial chemicals. NICNAS sought views on the principles and options, outlined in the Principles paper that we will use to establish fees and charges for AICIS.

The feedback received will be used to develop a draft Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS), which will include a proposed Schedule of Fees and Charges for Introducers under AICIS.

Consultation Paper – Principles for Cost Recovery of AICIS (16 Sept 2019, 23 page docx)

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/New-scheme-1-July-2020/Consultations-on-the-new-scheme

And: www.nicnas.gov.au/have-your-say/past-consultations2

The **Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme** (AICIS) replaces NICNAS 1 July 2020. For details: *www.nicnas.gov.au/New-scheme-1-July-2020*

Editor: NICNAS are in finalising the Delegated Legislation & Supporting Materials phases of the AICIS Framework. Fees and Charges consultation occurs very early in 2020

Editor: I made a submission and have included some of my key feedback in the following Note.

• AICIS Fee Design Principles: Editor's Comments

14 Oct 2019 - Editor: I submitted a **range of feedback** on the Principles for the Design of Fees and Charges for AICIS.

My **key feedback** was concern about how the Proposed Structure of Fee or Charge for the new scheme (AICIS) will be done. I have reproduced my full feedback on this issue here.

p14: Proposed Structure of Fee or Charge (RH column)

Preferred levy option (under AICIS): A fixed percentage of the previous financial year's introduction value
e.g. 0.26%, with a cap on the maximum fee charged.
This option reduces the financial impact of moving to a higher tier (e.g. tier C to tier D) as under the current levy structure

Editor: $5M+ Level D currently pays $24640, so 0.26% of $5M would be $13000.
However assuming most of the larger companies with $5M+ may be around $20M or higher, this would be a $52000 levy.

Q: What sort of levy cap are AICIS considering?
The Editor suggests that the current charge for Level D is not significantly exceeded, as it is already a large fee.

Suggestion: Retaining the current $25K and no more than $30K annual fee, could mean that the Registration costs for chemicals be lowered, so that there is a better option for businesses to Register a chemical rather than maintain a Reported Chemical document over many years possibly decades whilst the chemical continues to be introduced.

Position: The Editor is NOT in favour of a % levy system for several reasons:

- There may be security problems providing such commercially sensitive financial introduction value data to AICIS.

- Collecting the previous financial year's AICIS chemical Introduction Value will be an added cost, and raises significant issues of separating out the chemical Introduction Value from other financial values a company may have. E.g. Food Chemicals, TGA Chemicals, APVMA Chemicals, vs Industrial Chemicals, let alone other imported/manufactured item values.

Q. Assuming 0.26% is chosen, will the AICIS also be following a similar introduction value auditing approach to the APVMA?
- Currently the APVMA target the introduction value of each APVMA registered product and then spend a lot of time auditing companies to pick up oversights / errors. This introduction value audit process is wasteful in my opinion.

Q. If a % levy is chosen, how does AICIS expect to manage the scenario of large volume industrial chemical imports of say $100M, but a low rate of return (such as 5%) to a business on this chemical import?
- Also, these high volume, low return chemicals may have very little need for regulatory attention by AICIS.

Editor: The current NICNAS system is very straightforward for Companies in the $5M+ introduction value group.

As the top introduction values were set up 20+ years ago, the introduction current dollar value has approximately doubled (based on the RBA cpi) since then, so additional $10M and $20M+ introduction value groups could be considered.

The new system would continue to be very straightforward for Companies in the $20M+ introduction value group.

Suggest: Level **A** $200, **B** 100-<500K $500, **C** 0.5-<5M $2500, **D** 5-<10M $7.5K, **E** 10-<20M $15K, Level **F** >20M+ $25K

The lower group ranges are simpler to decide than having to provide a % of a detailed financial turnover value, & if near the top of a range, the step up in AICIS charge should be less than the detailed financial data evaluation and management costs.

To see my full range of comments on AICIS Fees go to:
www.haztech.com.au/aicis-fee-design-principles-jeff-simpsons-comments/

• Rotterdam Convention & Hexabromocyclododecane

17 Sept 2019: Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) is a Flame Retardant and was added to Annex III of the Rotterdam Convention with effect from 16 September 2019.

In Australia this means HBCD is *subject to Prior Informed Consent (PIC) procedures*. In this regard, Australia is obliged to ensure that any Annex III export receives permission in advance from a receiving country that is party to the Convention, and must give permission for any import.

If you are considering the import or export of HBCD, you are required to *contact the NICNAS Compliance Area*.

See also: *www.nicnas.gov.au/about-us/international-obligations/rotterdam-convention for HBCD CAS No.s:*
25637-99-4, 3194-55-6, 134237-50-6, 134237-51-7, 134237-52-8

For other Chemicals added to Annex III under Section 106 of the ICNA Act go to:
www.nicnas.gov.au/news-and-events/news-and-notices/news-and-notices-content/rotterdam-convention-annex-iii-additions

Scheduled Poisons

• Poisons Standard Oct 2019

Poisons Standard October 2019 (SUSMP No. 25)
697 page Standard **commenced 1 Oct 2019**. The SUSMP:

– is a record of decisions regarding the classification of medicines and chemicals into Schedules for inclusion in relevant legislation of the States and Territories;

– includes model provisions about containers and labels, and recommendations about other controls on medicines and chemicals.

Editor: The Index, starting at page 388 is 310 pages long!

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2019L01197/Download

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2019L01197/3b489cfd-4a29-471a-903e-9eff1a83c265 (pdf)

Changes are detailed in the Explanatory Statement (html)
(& a 3 page pdf) supporting Poisons Standard October 2019.
www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2019L01197/Download

Note: I haven't included changes for pharmaceutical chemicals

The Poisons Standard October 2019 incorporates a number of changes compared to the Poisons Standard June 2019.

These amendments principally involve changes to existing entries, and the inclusion of a number of specified substances in the Poisons Standard for the first time.

The delegates' final decisions were published on the TGA website in relation to:

- Hyaluronic acid and its polymers (referred to as Hyaluronic Acid) on 10 April 2018;
- Methylisothiazolinone on 31 October 2017; and
- Glyceryl Trinitrate, Paracetamol, Cyclosilazanes, Di-Me, Me Hydrogen, Polymers with Di-Me, Me Hydrogen Silazanes, Reaction Products with 3-(Triethoxysilyl)-1-Propanamine (CAS 475645-84-2) (referred to as Polymer in Durazane 1500) and MCPB on 22 August 2019.

In recognition of the concerns raised in the public submissions on the practicality of the implementation date proposed in the interim decision for Hyaluronic Acid and its Polymers and Methylisothiazolinone, the delegate decided to lengthen the implementation timeframe in order to allow industry sufficient time to comply with these amendments. As such these decisions have come into effect from 1 October 2019.

A small number of minor amendments were also included in this instrument, including for example editorial amendments to the current entries for *N*,*N*-Diallyldichloroacetamide, 3-Iodo-2-Propynyl Butyl Carbamate (Iodocarb) and Allyl Esters.

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

• CMI/MI & MI Difference Issue: Domestic vs GHS

Editor: the implementation date for Methylisothiazolinone (of the 31 Oct 2019) raises the discrepancy between GHS labelled products that apply the >15ppm level* to label the Skin Sensitisation hazard to industrial chemicals, versus the domestic advice for direct skin application (rinse off) cosmetic products with CMI/MI >15ppm, and other preparations that are not intended for direct application to the skin containing containing >0.1% CMI/MI, to be labelled with: (Over) (Repeated) exposure may cause sensitisation.

* The >15ppm CMI/MI level is to be used in GHS classification as there is supporting Tox Data; however in Australia a few years ago, Safe Work Australia removed reference to this 15 ppm cut-off concentration in the Hazardous Chemicals Information System. Safe Work Australia also doesn't split the Skin Sensitisation Category into 1A and 1B, where 1A has a 0.1% cut-off.

It is time Safe Work Australia had appropriate cut-off concentrations for Skin Sensitisers where the cut-off is <1%, but Tox Data supports some Sensitisers being much lower.

e.g. the CMI/MI and MI cut-off concentrations are **much** lower on the ECHA Classification and Labelling Database:
https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database

CAS No.s for CMI/MI mixture: 55965-84-9; & MI: 2682-20-4.

• Scheduling Proposed Amdmts for Comment-1

Editor: I have only included Chemicals proposed amendments.

29 Aug 2019: (Consultation closed 26 Sept 2019)

2.1. Carbon Monoxide CAS No. 630-08-0. **Alternative names:** Carbon Mono-oxide, Carbonous Oxide, Carbon (II) Oxide, Carbonyl, Flue Gas, Monoxide

Applicant: Delegate of the Secretary of the Commonwealth Department of Health

Current Scheduling: Carbon monoxide is not specifically scheduled in the current Poisons Standard.

Proposed scheduling: It has been proposed to amend the Poisons Standard as follows:

Schedule 7 - New Entry: CARBON MONOXIDE except when in Schedule 6 & **Schedule 6 - New Entry:** CARBON MONOXIDE in pressurised gas canisters or cylinders

Key Uses / Expected Use: Industrial use.

Reasons for Proposal: To mitigate public health risks of deliberate inhalation.

APVMA Proposed Chemicals include:

2.2 Momfluorothrin, CAS No. 609346-29-4

CAS Name: 2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-methoxymethyl)phenyl)methyl 3-(2-cyano-1-propen-1-yl)-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate

Key Uses / Expected Use:
Insecticide for indoor and outdoor use

Schedule 6 - Amend Entry to: MOMFLUOROTHRIN except in preparations containing ≤0.2% of Momfluorothrin.

2.3 Methiozolin, CAS No. 403640-27-7

IUPAC name: 5RS)-5-[(2,6-difluorobenzyloxy)methyl]-4,5-dihydro-5- methyl-3-(3-methyl-2-thienyl)-1,2-oxazole

Key Uses / Expected Use: Agricultural herbicide

Schedule 5 - New Entry: METHIOZOLIN.

2.4 Lambda Cyhalothrin, CAS No. 91465-08-6

Alternative Name: (R)-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl (1S,3S)-rel-3-[(1Z)-2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propen-1-yl]-2,2-dimethylcyclopropanecarboxylate; 3-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-propenyl)-2,2-dimethyl-cyano(3-phenoxyphenyl)methyl cyclopropanecarboxylate

Key Uses / Expected Use: Insecticide
Schedule 5 - Amend Entry: LAMBDA-CYHALOTHRIN:

a.in aqueous preparations containing 1 per cent or less of lambda-cyhalothrin; or

b. in aqueous preparations containing ≤10% of microencapsulated lambda-cyhalothrin. (was ≤2.5%)

2.5 Tetraniliprole CAS No. 1229654-66-3

Alternative Name: 1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide, 1-(3-chloro-2-pyridinyl)-N-[4-cyano-2-methyl-6-[(methylamino) carbonyl]phenyl]-3-[[5-(trifluoromethyl)-2H-tetrazol-2-yl]methyl]-;1-(3-chloropyridin-2-yl)-N-[4-cyano-2-methyl-6-(methylcarbamoyl)phenyl]-3-{[5-(trifluoromethyl)- 2H-tetrazol-2-yl]methyl}-1H-pyrazole-5-carboxamide

Key Uses / Expected Use: Insecticide

Proposed Scheduling:

To exclude Tretraniliprole from Scheduling

Reasons: The data supports that Tetraniliprole has low toxicity across the toxicological database and does not appear to present any substantial toxicological hazard.

From: www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-acms-and-accs-november-2019

• Scheduling Proposed Amendmts for Comment-2

Editor: I have only included Chemicals proposed amendments.

19 Sept 2019: (Consultation closed 17 Oct 2019)

2.1. Caffeine CAS No. 58-08-2 (anhydrous)

Alternative Names: 1,3,7-Trimethylpurine-2,6(3H,1H)-Dione; 1,3,7-Trimethylxanthine; 7-Methyltheophylline

Key Uses / Expected Use:
Medicines, veterinary, food and cosmetic.

Schedule 6 - New Entry:
CAFFEINE (CAS No. 58-08-2) except: a/ b/ c/ d/ e/

Schedule 4 - New Entry:
CAFFEINE (CAS No. 58-08-2) for internal human therapeutic use except: a/ b/

Reasons for the Proposal:

- The dietary ingestion of Caffeine has led to it being the most widely consumed psychoactive compound worldwide (Cappelletti et al., 2018).[1] Caffeine powder is readily available for sale and consumption on the Australian market via the internet and numerous pure or highly concentrated (>98%) caffeine powders have been advertised for sale online either on Australian websites or international websites that are available to the Australian public.
- A recent fatality associated with inadvertent Caffeine overdose suggests the current availability of pure or highly-concentrated caffeine powder presents a risk of poisoning.
- The toxicity of orally administered Caffeine in rats is within the AHMAC Scheduling policy framework for Schedule 6. Potentially fatal doses (reported at 5 g) are easily exceeded with the availability of pure or highly-concentrated Caffeine products and intentional ingestion of such products will be reduced if labelled as a POISON.
- It should be noted that this proposal is **not** intended to schedule Caffeine that occurs naturally in foods (such as coffee, tea and cocoa) or items that are covered by a Food Standard Code.

From: www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-acms-and-joint-accsacms-meetings-november-2019

• Public Submissions on Proposed Amendments

13 Sept 2019: *Editor: Comment on Chemicals only.*

1,4-Dimethylpentylamine (DMPA) & **Phenpromethamine:**

The NSWPIC supports the proposed inclusion of 1,4-dimethylpentylamine (DMPA) and Phenpromethamine in Schedule 10. We have seen an increase in calls to the NSWPIC regarding exposures to weight loss and body building products in the past 5 years and most of these calls required medical attention (57%). There is often little details of the contents of such supplements but they commonly show signs of stimulant toxicity. Entry of these agents in Schedule 10 will minimise opportunity of these being included in weight loss and body building products.

Schedule 10: Substances of Such Danger to Health as to Warrant Prohibition of Sale, Supply and Use

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-acms-27-accs-25-and-joint-acms-accs-22-meetings-held-june-2019

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decisions & Invitations for Further Comment

12 Sept 2019: (Consultation closed 10 Oct 2019)

Editor: Comment on Chemicals only.

1.1. Interim Decision on Phenpromethamine

1.2. Interim decision on 1,4-Dimethylpentylamine (DMPA)

Both **Schedule 10 - New Entry**

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/interim-decisions-and-invitation-further-comment-substances-referred-june-2019-acmsaccs-meetings

• Notice of a Final Decision to Amend / Not Amend

26 Aug 2019: *Editor: Comment on Chemicals only.*

3.1. Final decision in relation to **Polymer in Durazane 1500**

Schedule 7 - New Entry, (CAS 475645-84-2) except when included in Schedule 6.

Schedule 6 - New Entry, (CAS 475645-84-2) when presented in a wipe and when packaged in a container with a child-resistant closure, with chemical resistant gloves and labelled with the following effect:

Appendix F, Part 3 - New Entry, (CAS 475645-84-2)

Warning Statements: 2 (Corrosive); 10 (May produce severe burns); and 78 (Attacks skin and eyes).

3.2. Final decision in relation to **MCPB**

Schedule 6 - New Entry: MCPB

Index - Amend Entry: MCPB cross reference:

(4-(4-Chloro-2-Methylphenoxy)Butanoic Acid

The Delegate found: that on balance, a Schedule 6 entry is supported in the interests of protecting public health particularly against the harms associated with MCPB & its derivatives.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/notice-final-decision-amend-or-not-amend-current-poisons-standard-august-2019

• Delegate-Only Final Decisions and Reasons

25 Sept 2019: *Editor: Comment on Chemicals only.*

Only medicines for human therapeutic use were decided.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/delegate-only-final-decisions-and-reasons-nces-september-2019

• Cosmetic & Fragrance Ingredients: Scheduling Review

9 Oct 2019: Through a Targeted Consultation for the Review of chemical scheduling in relation to cosmetic and fragrance ingredients (that closed on 5 April 2019), the TGA invited the views of a number of stakeholders on proposed options **for process improvements relating to the scheduling of cosmetic and consumer product ingredients.**

- Targeted Consultation for the Review of chemical scheduling in relation to cosmetic and fragrance ingredients (March 2019, Print Version, 35p pdf)
- Outcomes of the Review of chemical scheduling in relation to cosmetic and fragrance ingredients (July 2019, 16p pdf)

  The comments about each of the 5 Options are discussed.

From: www.tga.gov.au/consultation/targeted-consultation-review-chemical-scheduling-relation-cosmetic-and-fragrance-ingredients

Food Chemical Issues

• A1183: Enzymatic Production of Rebaudioside E

15 Aug 2019: A1183 - Enzymatic Production of Rebaudioside E: This Application is to seek approval for a new specification for the Steviol Glycoside Rebaudioside E produced by an enzymatic conversion method, using enzymes derived from a genetically modified strain of the yeast, Pichia Pastoris. **Executive Summary** (3 page pdf)

Blue California has developed a novel multi-step biosynthesis pathway process to manufacture high-purity Rebaudioside E (≥85% Rebaudioside E; ≥95% Steviol Glycosides) using enzymes Uridine Diphosphate (UDP)-Glucosyltransferase and Sucrose Synthase that facilitate the transfer of Glucose molecules to purified Stevia Leaf Extract via Glycosidic bonds. These enzymes are produced by a strain of Pichia Pastoris.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1183.aspx

• A1184: Glucoamylase from GM Aspergillus Niger (donor Trametes Cingulata)

27 Aug 2019: This Application is to approve the use of Glucoamylase sourced from GM Aspergillus Niger containing the gene from Trametes Cingulata. Glucoamylases catalyse the hydrolysis of 1,4-alpha & 1,6-alpha-D-Glucosidic linkages in starch Polysaccharides.

Executive Summary (3 page pdf) *From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1184.aspx*

• A1185: Alpha-Amylase from Aspergillus Niger as a Processing Aid (Enzyme)

27 Aug 2019: This Application is to approve the use of Alpha-Amylasee sourced from Rhizomucor Pusillus in GM Aspergillus Niger. Alpha-Amylases catalyse the hydrolysis of 1,4-alpha-D-Glucosidic linkages in starch Polysaccharides.

Executive Summary (2 page pdf) *From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1185.aspx*

• A1188: Gibberellic Acid as a Processing Aid

24 Sept 2019: This Application is to allow Gibberellic Acid to be used as a Processing Aid for all cereal grain germination and retain the limit of GMP.

Gibberellic Acid is a naturally occurring plant hormone that is found in grains as well as fruits and vegetables. Gibberellic Acid aids in breaking of grain dormancy in its natural state and with additional application promotes germination of the grain.

Application of Gibberellic Acid during the early stages of germination in the malting process, promotes the biochemical modification of the grain through proteolytic, amylolytic and cytolytic reactions. By decreasing the grain pH, proteolysis is promoted which aids in the formation of soluble nitrogen and extract both critical parameters for brewers and distillers.

Executive Summary (2 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1188.aspx

• A1189: White Mineral Oil as a Processing Aid for Dust Suppression in Grain

4 Oct 2019: This application is to allow for White Mineral Oil to be used for dust suppression in grain handling at a level not greater than 200ppm. **Executive Summary** (1 page pdf redacted)

White Mineral Oil is widely used as a dust suppressant in the USA for grain handling. It performs an important occupational health and safety function, in minimising the potential for dangerous dust explosions.

Additional Technological Purpose - dust suppression in grains, "including, but not limited to, wheat, corn, soybean, barley, rice, rye, oats, sorghum, canola and lupin".

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1189.aspx

• P1050: Alcoholic Beverages Pregnancy Warning Label

4 Oct 2019: Proposal to consider a mandatory labelling standard for pregnancy warning labels on packaged alcoholic beverages.

Ministers noted pregnancy warning labels on packaged alcoholic beverages can raise awareness and prompt discussions about the risks of consuming alcohol during pregnancy. Warning labels may also support the establishment of cultural norms in relation to pregnant women not drinking alcohol.

Call for Submissions: 4 Oct 2019 (101 pages pdf | docx)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1050Pregnancywarninglabelsonalcoholicbeverages.aspx

Agricultural Chemicals

• APVMA Adverse Experience Reporting Program

21 Aug 2019: AERP Data, Financial Years 2015-2019

Excel Spreadsheet AERP Data, FY2015-2019 (download xlsx)

From: https://data.gov.au/dataset/ds-dga-0afaf783-0e2c-4898-9bde-17c1a6307d1b/details?q=apvma

• APVMA: Methiocarb Reconsideration Decision

21 Aug 2019: Final Regulatory Decision for the Reconsideration of Methiocarb. (14 page pdf | docx)

After 22 August 2020, all Methiocarb products that are supplied should bear the new approved label number.

This only affects Bayer Crop Science P/L Methiocarb products *From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/53236*

• APVMA: Sodium Nitrite – New Ag Active

24 Sept 2019: An Application for the approval of a new active constituent, sodium nitrite, for use in agricultural products as a vertebrate poison for culling feral pigs.

Common Name: Sodium Nitrite; CAS Name: Nitrous Acid, Sodium Salt (1:1); CAS No: 7632-00-0; Formula: NO2Na; MW: 69.0; Chemical Family: Sodium Salt of Nitrous Acid;
Mode of Action: Sodium Nitrite oxidises Ferrous ion to Ferric ion in blood and converts Haemoglobin to Methaemoglobin. Severe Methaemoglobinemia is toxic and fatal in susceptible vertebrate animals.

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

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Sodium Nitrite, and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns to the approval of this active constituent. Sodium nitrite will be used in a pig bait product which is not intended for use in food producing species and feral pigs culled with this product are not intended for human consumption. As a vertebrate pest control agent, it is unlikely to have future uses in food producing species.

Sodium Nitrite is scheduled in the SUSMP. Sodium nitrite will be present at 10per cent (100 g/kg) in the proposed product which is covered by the existing SUSMP entry in Schedule 6 (when present in formulations at ≤40%, and >1%. The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed use of Sodium Nitrite would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

Submissions: Director of Chemistry & Manufacture, Scientific Assessment & Chemical Review Program, APVMA
Phone: 02 6770 2300. Email: Enquiries@apvma.gov.au

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 24 Sept 2019 p21-24 (pdf | docx) *From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/54856*

• APVMA: Trimethoxysilyl Quat - New Ag Active

24 Sept 2019: An Application for the approval of a new active constituent, Dimethyloctadecyl [3-(Trimethoxysilyl) Propyl] Ammonium Chloride manufacturing concentrate (referred to as a Siquat or Trimethoxysilyl Quat)) is a disinfectant used as a preservative and fungicide. The uses proposed are application to polyurethane foam, fibre, and textiles (particularly furniture fabrics) for fungistatic and biostatic protection, and to control dust mites.

Common Name: Dimethyloctadecyl [3-(Trimethoxysilyl) Propyl] Ammonium Chloride; CAS No: 27668-52-6; Minimum Purity: 720 g/kg; Formula: C26-H58-Cl-N-O3-Si; MW: 496.30; Chemical Family: Disinfectant / Antimicrobial;
Mode of Action: Sodium Nitrite oxidises Ferrous ion to Ferric ion in blood and converts Haemoglobin to Methaemoglobin. Severe Methaemoglobinemia is toxic and fatal in susceptible vertebrate animals.

The APVMA has evaluated the chemistry aspects of Trimethoxysilyl Quat active constituent (physico-chemical properties, identification, manufacturing process, quality control procedures, batch analysis results and analytical methods) and found them to be acceptable.

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Trimethoxysilyl Quat which was found to have low acute oral, dermal and inhalational toxicity. The compound was a severe eye and skin irritant; but there were no endpoints of concern for repeated oral and dermal exposure to the compound. The compound was not mutagenic or carcinogenic, and it was not a reproductive or developmental toxicant.

Trimethoxysilyl Quat belongs to the group of Quaternary Ammonium Compounds, classified in Schedule 6 SUSMP.

Other compounds of toxicological significance are not expected to occur in Trimethoxysilyl Quat manufacturing concentrate technical active constituent. The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of Trimethoxysilyl Quat would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

Submissions: Director of Chemistry & Manufacture, Scientific Assessment & Chemical Review Program, APVMA
Phone: 02 6770 2300. Email: Enquiries@apvma.gov.au

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 24 Sept 2019 p25-27 (pdf | docx) *From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/54856*

• APVMA: Chlorpyrifos Registrations Cancelled

25 Sept 2019: Final regulatory decision for the registrations of Chlorpyrifos home garden and domestic pest control products.

The APVMA has concluded its reconsideration of Chlorpyrifos home garden and domestic pest control products and decided on 25 September 2019 to cancel the registrations of the 27 chemical products listed in Table 1 as the products may not meet the safety criteria.

Chlorpyrifos is a broad spectrum, non-systemic Organophosphate insecticide. It acts by inhibiting the action of Cholinesterase, an enzyme that moderates nerve impulses as part of the Parasympathetic Nervous System. Chlorpyrifos has some domestic uses for the control of common garden pests.

Reasons for the Cancellation of Product Registrations follow.

From: Sp.Ag&Vet Gazette, 25 Sept 2019 p4-28 (pdf | docx) *From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/54976*

• 2,4-D Label Instructions to Reduce Spray Drift

1 Oct 2019: The APVMA maintains instructions for use for 2,4-D products in order to mitigate risks associated with spray drift.

Users of 2,4-D must comply with the permit instructions, even if they are using products with the old labels. Supply at the point of retail sale must occur with the instructions detailed in PER87174 provided with each container supplied. Some products labels are already compliant with PER87174.

The APVMA has been working closely with grower groups, State and Territory Authorities, and other stakeholders to develop new label instructions to reduce the likelihood of damage due to spray drift. This has been incorporated into the recently finalised spray drift management policy.

The Permit Instructions for use include:

- a requirement not to spray in inversion conditions and additional information on recognising inversion conditions
- downwind mandatory no spray zones for both aquatic and terrestrial off target vegetation (including sensitive crops, gardens, landscaping vegetation, protected native vegetation or protected animal habitat)
- a requirement to use nozzles producing droplets no smaller than the Very Coarse spray quality category
- mandatory record keeping requirements, and
- advisory statements about spray application over summer.

For details see APVMA Spray Drift Management webpage: https://apvma.gov.au/node/10796 last updated 19 July 2019.

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/55366

• APVMA: 2,4-D Products – Label Approval Suspension

1 Oct 2019: APVMA Suspension of Approval of the Label for Containers for 2,4-D products

The Approval of these labels has been suspended because the APVMA is of the view that they may not meet the labelling criteria (defined at s5D of the Code).

The APVMA is satisfied that the effects of 2,4-D spray drift on non-target species is likely to have an unintended effect that is harmful to plants or to the environment, and that therefore the Approval of labels for containers for 2,4-D products should be suspended.

The suspension is for the period 1 Oct 19 thru 30 Sept 2020.

The supply of the product bearing an earlier Approved label **may only take place if** a copy of the spray drift instructions in accordance with Permit Number PER87174 i**s securely affixed to each container** of the product.

From: Sp.Ag&Vet Gazette, 1 Oct 2019 p3-55 (pdf | docx) *From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/55326*

• APVMA: 2,4-D Active Constituent Approval Suspended

8 Oct 2019: The APVMA has suspended the 2,4-D active constituent Approval No. 68950 Kingtai Chemicals Co., Ltd.

The suspension of 2,4-D active constituent Approval No. 68950 is in effect from 8 Oct 2019 until 8 Oct 2020.

The Holder has **failed to supply**, without reasonable excuse, chemical analytical data on the **Dioxin and Dioxin-like impurity content** for 2,4-D active constituent Approval No. 68950 as required under the 23 March 2018 APVMA Notice.

There are no instructions for the supply, possession, custody or use of 2,4-D active constituent Approval No. 68950 since the supply, possession, custody or use of 2,4-D active constituent Approval No. 68950 is prohibited.

A person must not possess with the intent to supply, or deal with, have custody of, or use 2,4-D active constituent Approval No. 68950 or any products containing 2,4-D active constituent Approval No. 68950 during this period.

Further Information: Chemical Review, APVMA Ph: 02 6700 2400, Email: ChemicalReview@apvma.gov.au

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 8 Oct 2019 p22-23 (pdf | docx) *From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/55626*

• APVMA re: 60 Minutes Story on Glyphosate

9 Sept 2019: APVMA Registered Products containing Glyphosate are safe to use according to label directions.

Label directions, which are regulated by the APVMA, provide the necessary safety and handling instructions for the use of the product. For many home garden products, which are already diluted and ready to use, there are no special precautions or protective equipment needed for safe use.

The APVMA's regulatory decisions take account of extensive scientific information, including from the World Health Organization's International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). The APVMA has reviewed more than 1,200 scientific studies on glyphosate to ensure the accuracy of its assessment.

The APVMA's decision on Glyphosate is consistent with that of other international regulators, including the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA), the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), the USA EPA, and Canada's PMRA.

The APVMA only registers chemical products where the risks can be mitigated through specific application and safety instructions on the product label. It is then the responsibility of State and Territory Govts to control the use of these products.

Editor: The above is an extract from the APVMA webpage

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/54181

• EPA NZ: Use of Glyphosate in New Zealand

1 Oct 2019: The EPA NZ regards products containing Glyphosate are considered safe, provided that all of the rules around their use are followed.

The rules around use include people wearing Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) such as gloves, goggles and boots; applying sprays during calm and dry conditions, at designated use rates; and storing appropriately.

The EPA NZ are in alignment with the vast majority of regulatory bodies around the world – including in the European Union, USA, Australia and Canada - which agree that Glyphosate is unlikely to cause cancer.

In 2015 an International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) report classified Glyphosate as "2A Probably Carcinogenic". Other things that fall under that same classification include hot drinks (>65^{o}C) & Acrylamide – which are the crispy burned Proteins from the barbecue or chips.

IARC's role is to identify potential hazards. The EPA NZ's role as regulator is to ensure those hazards are adequately managed by appropriate controls (rules for use).

The EPA NZ continue to monitor research into health effects from Glyphosate. Since 2016 there have not been any further significant studies to support the IARC finding, despite further research that continues to be conducted internationally.

Staying Safe with Gardening Products, including Glyphosate Which has 4 headings specifically covering Glyphosate.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/use-of-glyphosate-in-new-zealand/

Dangerous Goods

• AU Emergency Response Guide (now available)

Note: The weblinks to obtain the AU ERG have been changed.

The AU Emergency Response Guide (AERG) based on the Canutec Guide (which various Dangerous Goods specialists have worked on to replace HB 76) has been brought into a single AU electronic document.

The AERG may be used as an optional alternative to the Initial Emergency Response Guide (HB:76). Duty holders should decide which Guide best suits their specific need

Approval number V19-03 was issued by Worksafe Victoria and the approval was given national effect by the Competent Authorities Panel decision number CA2019/120.

The AU ERG is available to download free of charge from the National Transport Commission Dangerous Goods Code webpage: www.ntc.gov.au/codes-and-guidelines/australian-dangerous-goods-code

*Then scroll down & click on the **Read more** under **Resources** which then has a drop down list of Resources including:*

Australian Emergency Response Guide Book 2018 (386 page 2.1Mb free web pdf file)

Note: A Press file for printing hardcopies is also available from the NTC on request to:
Enquiries@ntc.gov.au Att'n: Legislative Maintenance

Note: Modified copies are not approved emergency information.

• ARRB: NSW Dangerous Goods Movement Study

12 Sept 2019: Transport for NSW (TfNSW) has commissioned the **Australian Road Research Board** (ARRB) to undertake a Dangerous Goods movement study.

The purpose of this project is to understand where dangerous goods are being transported by road in NSW with a focus on the Sydney metropolitan region in order to identify and protect Dangerous Goods routes.

The study will focus on the transportation of bulk tanked Flammable Gas, Flammable Liquid and Chemicals with the use of telematics data to identify movements.

The Dangerous Goods Transport Industry are encouraged to participate with their consented List of Nominated Vehicles for the Dangerous Goods Research Project.

Contact: David Green – ARRB Senior Technology Leader Future Transport Systems ARRB P: (03) 9881 1554 M: 0448 074 528 E: David.Green@arrb.com.au

From: www.arrb.com.au/latest-research/nsw-dangerous-goods-movement-study

• Safety Alert: Safe Use of Medical Oxygen Cylinders

1 Oct 2019: WA Safety Alert 04/2019.

Two workers were injured when a worker 'cracked' a 'C' size medical oxygen cylinder. Cracking involves opening the valve slightly then closing it with the intention of removing any contaminants from the outlet of the cylinder.

The cylinder was not secured and the worker lost control of it and it shot through the air. The supplier's information warned not to crack the cylinder, as the outlet was shrink-wrapped to keep it clean.

www.commerce.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/atoms/files/safety_alert_04-2019_gas_cylinder.pdf (1 page pdf)

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/safety-alert-042019-safe-use-medical-oxygen-cylinders

• WA Dangerous Goods (S&H) 2007 Regs - Guide

August 2019: The WA Dept of Mines, Industry Regulation and Safety (DMIRS) have published their Guide for the Storage & Handling of non-explosive Dangerous Goods in WA.

August 2019 Guide: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Dangerous-Goods/DGS_G_SH_Regs.pdf (68 pages)

This August 2019 Guide provides practical guidance on how to comply with the 2007 Regulations in Western Australia for persons who manufacture, import, supply, store or handle Dangerous Goods and all persons at Dangerous Goods sites.

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Guidelines-guides-and-16209.aspx

• Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regs 21

4 Oct 2019: The twenty-first revised edition of the Recommendations takes account of all the Amendments which were circulated as document *ST/SG/AC.10/46/Add.1* from AC.10 Reports at:

www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgcomm/ac10rep.html (4 March 2019 29 page docx | pdf)

At its 9th session (7 Dec 2018), the Committee adopted a set of amendments to the **UN Model Regulations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods**, concerning, inter alia, electric storage systems (including lithium batteries installed in cargo transport units and defective batteries), explosives, infectious waste of Category A, waste gas cartridges, harmonization with the 2018 Edition of IAEA's Regulations for the Safe Transport of Radioactive Material, listing of dangerous goods, update of LC50 values for some toxic gases and use of in vitro skin corrosion methods for classification.

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods:
- Model Regs 21st Rev. Edition (this has "track changes") - Volume 1 (470 pages pdf); - Volume II (xx page pdf)

From: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev21/21files_e.html

***Note:** The UN Manual of Tests and Criteria 7th Revised Edition will become available in late 2019 (ST/SG/AC.10/11/rev.7).*

This will be included in the Oct-Dec 2019 Hazmat&Env. Notes

• S'Ctee TDG: AC.10/C.3 Working Docs - Year 2019

***Editor:** I have been alerted to papers to be discussed at the UN TDG Sub-Committee 2-11 Dec 2019, that are on the www.*

I have included several papers that caught my attention.

To make comment on these please email: DKirk@ntc.gov.au

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/66 - (COSTHA) Proper Shipping Names that include N.O.S. but not assigned to Special Provision 220, Special Provision 274 or Special Provision 318. (12 Sept 2019 3 pages docx | pdf)

COSTHA believes the inclusion of N.O.S. in entries that do not require a technical name after the proper shipping name is misleading. We recognize these are indeed generic entries. However, COSTHA believes that the N.O.S. was originally included to provide emergency responders information that the entry was not a specific name and additional technical data was needed to properly respond to a spill or incident involving the material.

The fact that these entries are not assigned to special provisions 220, 274, or 318 indicates that the current description provides enough information to emergency responders to adequately address the situation and no additional information is necessary. COSTHA therefore believe that the N.O.S. entry is now superfluous and only serves as a point of confusion.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/65 - (COSTHA) Hazard Communic'n for Oxidizers and Organic Peroxides.
(12 Sept 2019, 3 pages docx | pdf)

At its 26th meeting, the Sub-Committee provisionally adopted a proposal from the USA to change the symbol used on the Organic Peroxide label from the flaming O to a flame to better represent the true hazards associated with Organic Peroxides and to better differentiate the Oxidizer and Organic Peroxide labels and authorizing either black or white symbols consistent with other labels in 5.2.2.2.2. The Sub-Committee recognized that Organic Peroxides and Oxidizing materials, which are both in Class 5, **are fundamentally different** and that there is a need to change the label and placard for Organic Peroxides, to more effectively differentiate them from Oxidizers.

Discussion: The communication of hazards presented by Organic Peroxide labels is better differentiated from Oxidizer labels by changes made to the background colour and symbol on the Organic Peroxide label. There is no longer a need to distinguish between Oxidizers and Organic Peroxides by using the Division Numbers.

COSTHA proposes the following amendments:

Proposed Division 5.1: Oxidizing Substances	Proposed Division 5.2: Organic Peroxides
	

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/51 - (ICCP, ICCR) Use of Recycled Plastics Material – expansion to all rigid plastics packagings
(12 Sept 2019, 6 pages docx | pdf)

It is the opinion of ICPP that:

- the authorized usage of recycled plastic materials may be safely expanded to allow its use in the manufacture of packagings covered in Chapter 6.5;
- the quality assurance of recycled plastics materials properties, as with all other packaging material properties, may be addressed through the requirements for packaging quality assurance programs (see 6.1.1.4, 6.5.4.1 and 6.6.1.2); and
- the required testing of packagings manufactured using recycled plastics material may be safely aligned with that for packagings made from resin materials not previously used.

On this basis, ICPP describes, for purposes of discussion by the Sub Committee, amendments to the definition of recycled plastics materials and the provisions in Chapter 6.5.

Editor: Their Headings are:

Expanding use of recycled plastics to other packaging types

Testing of recycled resin batches

Testing of manufactured packagings

Annex: Draft ICPP proposals to modify requirements for packagings manufactured from recycled plastics material.

1.2.1 Definitions; **6.5.5.3** Specific requirements for rigid plastics IBCs; **6.5.5.4** Specific requirements for composite IBCs with plastics inner receptacles.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/55 - (FEA, HCPA) Increase of the maximum allowed internal pressure for aerosol dispensers
(12 Sept 2019, 6 pages docx | pdf)

The NTC have informed: While the majority of delegates who spoke supported the proposal, **Australia did not support it and requested further testing** to support the extreme temperatures in Australia.

Proposal: FEA and HCPA therefore proposed to amend special provision 63, which applies to all aerosol dispensers, by adding a new sub-paragraph (h) (in bold) to read:

"The Division of Class 2 and the subsidiary hazards depend on the nature of the contents of the aerosol dispenser. The following provisions shall apply:

[current sub-paragraphs (a) to (g) remain unchanged]

(h) The internal pressure of aerosol dispensers at 50 °C shall not exceed 1.2 MPa (12 bar) when using flammable liquefied gases, 1.32 MPa (13.2 bar) when using non-flammable liquefied gases, and 1.5 MPa (15 bar) when using non-flammable compressed or dissolved gases.

ST/SG/AC.10/C.3/2019/68 - ST/SG/AC.10/C.4/2019/11 - (France) Tests for Oxidizing Liquids and Oxidizing Solids improvement regarding consideration for particle size, friable or coated materials
(12 Sept 2019, 2 pages docx | pdf)

This programme of work will focus on improvements concerning the testing of materials of different particle sizes distribution and coated materials, as well as improvements to the testing methods for the Tests O.1, O.2 and O.3.

At this stage France wishes to inform the Sub-Committees that the work is still on-going. It involves the participation of 13 laboratories from 8 different countries. The experimental data are gathered and are being processed at the time of the drafting of the present document.

From: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc3/c32019.html

• ADR DG Road Transport Amdmt to UN Agreement

13 May 2019: Amendment of UN ADR Agreement will help more countries ensure safe transport of Dangerous Goods.

Contracting Parties to the Agreement have today adopted a Protocol to amend the title of ADR to the "Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road", removing the "European" prefix.

The change in title of ADR will enter into force on 1 Jan 2021, provided that no objection from a Contracting Party has been expressed within a 6-month period following notification by the UN Secretary-General to all Parties.

The European Agreement concerning the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR) is a tried and tested United Nations instrument that for over 50 years has helped to prevent such accidents and reduce the severity of their consequences. Incidents involving ADR vehicles carrying Dangerous Goods often result in no or minimum spillage, no people injured and even in many cases no significant damage to the cargo, people or the environment. On the contrary, accidents involving vehicles not complying with ADR requirements often have catastrophic consequences, as the examples above tragically illustrate.

ADR covers both the packaging and labelling of dangerous goods, and the construction, equipment and operation of the vehicle carrying them. As the key reference for transporters carrying Dangerous Goods within the Agreement's 51 Contracting Parties, ADR also helps to ensure swift and effective emergency response in the event of an accident. For instance, fire brigades can quickly identify the type of goods being transported and take the most appropriate action thanks to the vehicles' ADR orange plates and markings. ADR's comprehensive provisions also cover restrictions on the transport of Dangerous Goods through tunnels or populated areas.

ADR 2019 (files): www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/adr/adr2019/19contentse.html

pdf Corrigendum 1 (1 page) *pdf Corrigendum 2 (2 pages)*

*pdf **Volume I:** Agreement & Protocol of Signature; Annex A: Parts 1, 2 & 3 (690 pages)*

*pdf **Volume II:** Annex A: Parts 4-7; Annex B: Parts 8&9 (640p)*

From: www.unece.org/?id=51735

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• EPA Vic Proposed Regs & Environment Ref Stds

2 Sept 2019: The EPA Vic and the Vic Dept of Env., Land, Water & Planning (Vic DELWP) are working to help Victorians transition to the new environment protection laws.

https://beta.epa.vic.gov.au/new-laws

There 5 broad areas that the new laws cover::

Protecting the Environment and Human Health (4 parts)
Change for the Better (5 parts)
Reducing Harm from Pollution and Waste (5 parts)
Complying with the New Laws (4 parts)
Tools and Support to Manage Risk (6 parts)

The EPA Vic & Vic DELWP are proposing the new laws are supported by:

- Environment Protection Regulations
- Environment Reference Standards (ERS)
- Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS)
- Impact assessment

***Editor:** I have included weblinks to docs covering chemicals.*

***Engage Vic:** recommends as a minimum to read: Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) & Impact Assessment (ERS)*

There are:

5 Documents for Review:

Environment Protection Regulations - Exposure Draft - the Environment Protection Regul'ns are to further the purposes of, and give effect to, the Environment Protection Act 2017. (293 page docx)

Environment Protection Transitional Regulations - Exposure Draft

Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) - Proposed EP Regulations - the RIS was developed to estimate the impact of the proposed regulations in terms of costs and benefits. (333 page docx)

Environment Reference Standard (ERS) - Exposure Draft -

Impact Assessment - Proposed Environment Reference Standard (ERS) - the Impact Assessment describes: 1/ the purpose and objectives of the ERS; 2/ the proposed ERS; 3/ the methods used to prepare the standards; 4/ the ways the ERS is intended to operate (155 page docx)

3 Guide Documents:

Overview of the proposed Subordinate Instruments - this guide provides a summary of the proposed regulations and standards. (8 page docx)

Guide to the proposed Environment Protection Regulations - this Guide will help you find the sections that you are interested in. It contains: 1/ summaries of each chapter; 2/ an easy reference table that highlights important points in each chapter (22 page docx)

Guide to the proposed Environment Reference Standard

2 Summary Documents:

Summary of the proposed noise framework

Summary of proposed waste framework - this document provides a summary of key aspects of the proposed waste framework. (11 pages docx)

Then there is a large range of documentation under **See More** that includes the above documentation plus:

Supporting Documents:

Calculating Monetary Benefits protocol - Consultation

Waste Disposal Categories - Consultation draft - provides a protocol for complying with requirements under the regulations, specifically classification of wastes identified as mirror codes in the regulations and wastes not listed in the regulations (13 page docx)

Waste Classification Assessment Protocol - Consultation draft - Provides a protocol for complying with requirements under the regulations, specifically classification of wastes identified as mirror codes in the regulations and wastes not listed in the regulations (13 page docx)

Noise Limit and Assessment Protocol - Consultation draft

ESMP Manual (pages 1-6) - Consultation draft

Letter of Assessment - Environment Protection Regulations Regulatory Impact Statement - drafted by Office of the Commissioner for Better Regulations (OCBR) and provided to confirm the adequacy of the RIS. (8 page docx)

Letter of Assessment - Impact Assessment for Environment Reference Standards (ERS)

Comment Closes: 31 Oct 2019

From: https://engage.vic.gov.au/new-environmental-laws/subordinate-legislation

Also see EPA Vic 2 Sept 2019 News: *Have your say to help EPA Vic to protect the environment.*

The EPA Vic want to hear from community groups, industry, small business operators, anyone with an existing EPA Vic licence, environmental lobby groups, or any other member of the public or industry with an interest in the environment protection laws, proposed regulations and standards that relate to waste, permissions and licences, water, noise, air and contaminated land.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-us/news-centre/news-and-updates/news/2019/september/02/have-your-say-to-help-epa-to-protect-the-environment

• EPA Vic: Combustible Recyclable & Waste Materials

3 Sept 2019: Fact Sheet Guide - Fire Prevention - Combustible Recyclable and Waste Materials.

Public'n No: 1759 (2 page pdf): www.epa.vic.gov.au/~/media/Publications/1759.pdf

The Management and Storage of Combustible Recyclable and Waste Materials – Guideline (EPA Vic Public'n 1667.2, 30 Oct 2018, 63 page pdf)) helps you understand how to identify and manage the hazards and risk of fire at your waste resource recovery facility.

It was developed by EPA Vic with Metropolitan Fire Brigade (MFB) and Country Fire Authority (CFA). Government and waste industry representatives were consulted. The Guideline helps you comply with the Victorian Government's Waste Management Policy (Combustible Recyclable and Waste Materials) (28 Aug 2018, 4 page pdf) (the policy).

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2019/september/1759

• EPA Vic: Permit to Transport Prescribed Ind. Waste

24 Sept 2019 - IWRG811.13: Permit to Transport Prescribed Industrial Waste.

This Guideline explains EPA Vic's vehicle permitting application process in relation to the transport of prescribed industrial waste in Victoria. It forms part of the Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines, which offer guidance for wastes & resources regulated under the Environment Protection (Industrial Waste Resource) Regul'ns 2009. To apply for a permit, applicants must first register on the EPA Vic Interaction Portal, before accessing the online vehicle permit application form.

This publication will assist you to get started applying for:

- a new vehicle permit to transport Prescribed Industrial Waste (PIW) using EPA Vic's online application form;
- transferring a Permit; - amending a Permit; and - surrendering a Permit.

www.epa.vic.gov.au/~/media/Publications/IWRG811%2013.pdf (7 page pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2019/september/iwrg811-13

• Vic: Dangerous Goods Waste Transport Mgmt

(Victoria: Dangerous Goods Waste Transport Management)

Editor: I have recently become aware that the EPA Vic wastes regulations do not adequately manage transport of Dangerous Goods wastes, because the Victorian Dangerous Goods Transport Act has a relationship to other Statutory Provisions under the EPA Act 1970. This can lead to incorrect or misleading Dangerous Goods classifications that in the event of a transport incident, may place emergency responders and the community at risk.

I suggest the Statutory Provisions included under the Victorian Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (as detailed following) need to be removed; and that transport of Dangerous Goods wastes should be in future transported under the Victorian Dangerous Goods Act, and the environmental hazards associated with the waste are regulated under the relevant Environment Protection laws and regulations, as occurs in all other States and Territories in Australia.

Background: Currently in the **Dangerous Goods Act 1985**, No. 10189 of 1985 amendments as at 1 March 2019, available from: Victorian Dangerous Goods Act 1985 (188 page pdf) at: www.legislation.vic.gov.au/ then *Victorian Law Today*

Part 1 - Preliminary

8 - Relationship of this Act to other statutory provisions

"(2) Unless the contrary intention appears in any regulation, licence, permit, transport certificate, State environmental protection policy or waste management policy made, issued or declared under the **Environment Protection Act 1970**, the provisions of this Act **do not apply** to—

(a) the transport of prescribed waste or prescribed industrial waste for which a permit or a transport certificate under Part 9A of the **Environment Protection Act 1970** is required; or

(b) the transport of waste undertaken in accordance with the requirements of any national environment protection measure made under the **National Environment Protection Council (Victoria) Act 1995**.".

• EPA NSW: Hazardous Ground Gases Draft Guidelines

27 Aug 2019: Consultation closed 8 Oct 2019)

The NSW EPA is reviewing its guidance to ensure that hazardous ground gases are effectively assessed and managed in NSW.

Ground gases are frequently encountered during the assessment and remediation processes that occur before redeveloping potentially contaminated sites. They may also be encountered on land next to such sites. Failing to recognise and appropriately manage risks associated with ground gases, while assessing and remediating potentially contaminated land, or when developing land next to sites impacted by ground gases, may have significant consequences.

These guidelines:

- describe the issues relating to ground gases as they have been encountered in Australia and overseas
- set out recommended approaches and procedures for assessing and characterising sites that may be impacted by ground gases
- focus on assessing the risks associated with ground gases
- outline options for managing and mitigating risks associated with ground gases
- describe the planning and regulatory process relating to ground gases in NSW.

Draft Guidelines for Assessing and Managing Hazardous Ground Gases (Aug 2019, 135 page pdf)

The ground gases that are generally of concern are:

• Methane; • Carbon Dioxide; • Carbon Monoxide; • Hydrogen;
• Hydrogen Sulphide; • Petroleum Vapours; • Radon;
• Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs); • Mercury Vapour.

From: https://engage.environment.nsw.gov.au/assessment-and-management-of-hazardous-ground-gases

• Thousands of Ships Fitted with 'Cheat Devices' to Divert Poisonous Pollution into the Sea

29 Sept 2019: Global shipping companies have spent billions rigging vessels with "cheat devices" that circumvent new environmental legislation by dumping pollution into the sea instead of the air, The Independent.co.uk revealed.

More than $12bn (£9.7bn) has been spent on the devices, known as open-loop scrubbers, which extract Sulphur from the exhaust fumes of ships that run on heavy fuel oil.

This means the vessels meet standards demanded by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) that kick in on 1 January 2020.

However, the Sulphur emitted by the ships is simply re-routed from the exhaust and expelled into the water around the ships, which not only greatly increases the volume of pollutants being pumped into the sea, but also increases Carbon Dioxide emissions.

The change could have a devastating effect on wildlife in British waters and around the world, experts have warned.

Of a total of 3756 ships, both in operation and under order, having scrubbers installed, only 23 of these vessels have had closed-loop scrubbers installed, a version of the device that does not discharge into the sea & stores the extracted Sulphur in tanks before discharging it at a safe disposal facility in a port.

From: www.independent.co.uk/environment/shipping-pollution-sea-open-loop-scrubber-carbon-dioxide-environment-a9123181.html

(Alerted by: DG Newsy Stuff 07.10.2019 Dangerous Goods - Hazmat Global Network, https://groups.io/g/hazmat)

• EPA Vic: Interim Position Statement on PFAS

10 Oct 2019: EPA Vic takes a precautionary approach to PFAS as they are persistent, accumulative & mobile. All of us are exposed to small amounts of PFAS in everyday life. A precautionary approach means reducing exposure to PFAS wherever possible.

EPA Vic's position on PFAS reflects the most up-to-date information from the 2019 Australian Government's Environmental Health Standing Committee (enHealth) Guidance Statement (June 2019 4 page pdf). It recommends reducing exposure to PFAS as far as is practicable. EPA's position is also supported by additional assessments of emerging chemicals in the environment (Mar 2019 2p pdf) and biota (Mar 2019 25p pdf) by EPA throughout Victoria.

Publication 1669.3 (Oct 2019, 1 page pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/our-work/publications/publication/2019/october/1669-3

• NZ Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Std re: PFAS

30 Sept 2019: The EPA NZ is seeking submission**s** on proposed amendments to the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard 2017.

This NZ Group Standard regulates the import, manufacture, use, storage and disposal of firefighting chemicals. It currently prohibits firefighting foams containing PFOS (Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid) and PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic Acid). The proposed amendments add further restrictions on firefighting foams containing Fluorinated organic compounds (PFAS chemicals).

These amendments follow the EPA NZ recent national investigation into the storage and use of legacy firefighting foams containing PFOS and PFOA at various locations throughout New Zealand.The proposed amendments to the NZ Group Standard will phase out firefighting foams containing PFAS, provide for the disposal of PFAS firefighting foams and PFAS waste products, and set restrictions on the use of PFAS firefighting foams during the 5-year phase out period.

The proposed amendments will enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the NZ Group Standard by clarifying the requirements for firefighting chemicals in New Zealand, further reducing the possible adverse effects of these chemicals to people and the environment.

The Consultation Document:
www.epa.govt.nz/assets/Uploads/Documents-/Documents/Hazardous-Substances/Fire-Fighting-Chemicals-Group-Standard-consultation/Proposal-to-amend-the-Fire-Fighting-Chemicals-Group-Standard-2017.pdf (39 pages)

Submissions close on Monday 2 Dec 2019.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/submissions-open-on-proposed-amendments-to-the-firefighting-chemicals-group-standard-2017/

• CRC CARE: Modified Clay Locks Up PFAS in Soil

10 Sept 2019: CRC CARE: 'We have developed a modified natural clay, called matCARE™, which attaches itself to toxic substances and binds them irreversibly,' says Professor Ravi Naidu, Managing Director of the Cooperative Research Centre for Contamination Assessment and Remediation of the Environment (CRC CARE).

'Our clay product is very effective at trapping PFAS in not only water, but also soil, which presents a more complex clean-up challenge. Once contaminated soil is treated, most of the PFAS is irreversibly locked up, preventing it from leaching into the environment. The technique is effective, sustainable and inexpensive,' says Professor Naidu.

Background: Fire-fighting foams have contaminated soils at fire-training and commercial sites across Australia and worldwide. Many foams contain per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) chemicals, which can enter ecosystems & move through food chains, accumulating in animal and human bodies. There are thousands of PFAS-contaminated sites in Australia, many of which have growing stockpiles of polluted soil and a lack of cost-effective methods to remediate them.

From: www.crccare.com/news/modified-clay-locks-up-pfas-in-soil

• NZ Proposed Priority Product Stewardship Scheme

Aug 2019: Scheme Guidelines Consultation

Regulated product stewardship would make producers responsible for specified problematic products at the end of life, and ensure the costs of proper waste management are paid by producers and consumers, not communities and the environment. This consultation will inform a framework for co-design of regulated product stewardship schemes and also determine which products are included.

This NZ consultation document outlines the NZ Govt's proposals for a co-design approach to establishing regulated product stewardship schemes for six priority products under the NZ Waste Minimisation Act 2008 (WMA).

The proposed six priority products are:

– Tyres
– refrigerants and other synthetic greenhouse gases
– farm plastics
- electrical and electronic products (e-waste)
- agrichemicals and their containers
- packaging (beverage; and single-use plastic packaging).

Development of co-designed and regulated product stewardship schemes must go hand-in-hand with improved onshore recycling infrastructure, an expanded waste disposal levy, improved waste data, improved controls on the burning of farm waste, and proactive government procurement. These supportive measures are all being discussed with stakeholders.

Part of this process is designing waste out of the system by transitioning from a linear 'throw-away culture' (take–make–dispose) to a circular economy (make–use–return).

Proposal Document: (56 pages pdf | Docx)

Summary: Proposed priority products and priority product stewardship scheme guidelines consultation (4 pages pdf)

Consultation closed 4 Oct 2019

www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/summary-of-proposed-priority-products-and-priority-product-stewardship-scheme

From: www.mfe.govt.nz/publications/waste/proposed-priority-products-and-priority-product-stewardship-scheme-guidelines

Standards & Codes

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

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

ASTM E2625-19: Standard Practice for Controlling Occupational Exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica for Construction and Demolition Activities. . Pub: 15 Aug 2019, 8p, pdf (Personal Use): $82.28; Hardcopy: $82.28.

I.S. EN 14564:2019 (Ireland): Tanks for Transport of Dangerous Goods – Terminology. Pub: 25 Aug 2019, 44p, pdf (Personal Use): $141.99; Hardcopy: $164.52.

I.S. EN 1127-1:2019 (Ireland): Explosive Atmospheres - Explosion Prevention and Protection - Part 1: Basic Concepts and Methodology. Pub: 1 Sept 2019, 51p, pdf (Personal Use): $162.28; Hardcopy: $191.57.

ISO 16900-1:2019: Respiratory Protective Devices - Methods of test and test equipment - Part 1: Determination of inward leakage. Pub: 12 Aug 2019, 37p, pdf (Personal Use): $149.46; Hardcopy: $277.18.

ISO 20264:2019: Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of individual volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in waste gases from non-combustion processes. Pub: 3 Sept 2019, 32p, pdf (Personal Use): $217.88; Hardcopy: $242.09.

• Draft Stds – https://infostore.saiglobal.com/

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

DR AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Supp 1:2019: Explosive Atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres - Commentary - Supplement to AS/NZS 60079.10.1:20XX (adoption of IEC 60079-10-1:20XX (ED. 3.0, MOD)). Pub: 1 Oct 2019, 134 pages, pdfs (Networkable / Personal Use): Free; Hardcopy: $65.82. Comment closes 3 Dec 2019.

DR AS/NZS 80079.20.1:2019: Explosive Atmospheres - Material Characteristics for Gas and Vapour Classification - Test methods and data (ISO/IEC 80079-20-1:2017, (ED. 1.0)/COR1:2018, MOD): Modifications are required for Australian and New Zealand conditions. Pub: 12 Sept 2019, 2 pages, pdfs (Networkable / Personal Use): Free; Hardcopy: Free. Comment closes 24 Oct 2019.

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

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

• NZ Draft Stds - https://www.standards.govt.nz/

No recent (since mid Aug 2019) NZ Stds covering Dangerous Goods or Hazardous Substances were found as at 16 Oct 19.

• NFPA Codes, Reports, News

Newly Published NFPA Codes

All NFPA documents are at: www.nfpa.org/codes-and-standards/all-codes-and-standards/list-of-codes-and-standards

Hazardous Materials Reports From: www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research/Data-research-and-tools/Hazardous-Materials

Latest Report: Evaluation of Fire and Explosion Hazard of Nanoparticles (Aug 2019, 35 pages, pdf).

See the separate Note under Hazardous Chemicals (p3) for more details.

NFPA News: now only appears accessible by being emailed.
http://ebm.cheetahmail.com/r/regf2?a=0&aid=272412627&n=210

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

• Laboratory Mgmt Conference, 11-13 Nov 2019

"Change Management in an Agile World"

For laboratory managers, laboratory designers and architects.

Rosehill Gardens, Sydney. Workshops 11th Nov $700. Conference (2d) $1100 with lunch & the networking function.

www.scienceindustry.com.au/index.php/news/almc2019/speakers

www.scienceindustry.com.au/index.php/news/almc2019/programme

Science Industry Australia. Ph: 61 3 9872 5111; email: AdminSIA@scienceindustry.com.au

From: www.labmanagers.org.au/ and www.scienceindustry.com.au/index.php/news/almc2019

• Hazards Australasia 2019, 13-14 Nov 19, Brisbane

Hazards Australasia 2019 will share best practice, latest developments and lessons learned in Process Safety, promoting a continuous focus on improving process safety performance. Non Member Cost $1470 (by 11 Oct 19).

Many Themes are relevant to managing chemicals safely. Draft Technical Program (2 streams, 5 page pdf)

From: www.icheme.org/career/events/hazards-australasia/

• Contaminated & Hazardous Waste 2019, Melb

25-26 Nov 19: Implementing waste management strategies through streamlined practices and enhanced employee engagement to achieve cost effective and lean waste management systems. *Cost: $2695 / $3295 book via:*
Serena Pereira, Tel.: +61 (2) 8349 9298 Email: SerenaB@marcusevansau.com
From: www.marcusevans-conferences-australian.com/marcusevans-conferences-event-details.asp?EventID=25582

• LabCon 2019: 27-29 Nov 2019, Melbourne

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

Brochure: https://ltav.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/LABCON-Registration.pdf (16pages)

Manager: ph: 0419-805-362 Email: pcs@cogroup.com.au Cost (non-member) incl. dinner $450.

Friday Tour or Chemwatch Workshop (non-mem): $340. *From: https://ltav.org.au/labcon/*

• Dangerous Goods & Hazardous Subs Forum 27-29 Nov 2019, Melbourne

Innovations in Storage & Handling of all Classes of Dangerous Goods. For each Day's Agenda go to:

http://claridenglobal.com/conference/dangerousgoods-au/agenda/. Main Forum only (2-Days) Regular Fee AU$2595

Frm: http://claridenglobal.com/conference/dangerousgoods-au/

• AIOH 2019 Conference, 30 Nov-4 Dec 2019, Perth

The Power of Many: Recalibrate-Resynergise-Rebrand.

The Conference Theme recognises: United we can harness our collective power to achieve better worker health outcomes.

Reg'n Brochure: www.aioh.org.au/static/uploads/files/aioh-2019-conference-registration-brochure170719-wfjnjgvubvbz.pdf (30p)

At the Crown, Perth. Continuing Education on Sat/Sun. Conference Mon-Wed. 3 Dinners. Cost: non-member $2475 Reg'n Link:

From: www.aioh.org.au/aioh2019/aioh-2019-conference

• Lab Safety Training Course 3–5 Feb 2020

Safety in Laboratories & Laboratory Construction & Design Explained (3 Days): Holmesglen Institute, Chadstone, Vic

Cost $1870. *Em: info@labsafety.com.au Mob: 0417-843-798*

From: www.labsafety.com.au/training-courses

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. SDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Management & Safety Regulatory Advice & Compliance: checked for NICNAS, APVMA, FSANZ, TGA; prepared & reviewed for Dangerous Goods & Combustible Liquids, GHS Hazardous Chemicals / Workplace 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 29 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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