Hazmat & Environment Notes April - June 2022

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared & edited by Jeff Simpson **ISSN: 1441-5534**

Prepared by Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental, 18 Laurel St, Ashburton Vic 3147, ph: 03-9885-1269, email: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

Hazardous Chemicals

• ECHA: 34 Bisphenols (so far) need to be Restricted

6 April 2022: ECHA and the EU Member States have assessed a group of 148 Bisphenols and recommended that 34 Bisphenols need to be restricted due to their potential Hormonal or Reprotoxic Effects. This number may change as more information is generated for these and other Bisphenols that were lacking data.

Three Bisphenols (Bisphenol A, Bisphenol B and 2,2-Bis(4'-Hydroxyphenyl)-4-Methylpentane) have already been identified as Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs).

Bisphenols are mostly used as intermediates in the manufacture of polymers or polymer resins, such as Polycarbonate plastics and Epoxy resins and hardeners. They are also used in thermal paper, inks and coatings, adhesives, textiles, paper or in board.

ECHA have assessed Bisphenols with similar uses & functions as a Group. Companies can use this information to avoid replacing one Bisphenol with another that is just as harmful.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/group-assessment-of-bisphenols-identifies-need-for-restriction

• ECHA: 6 Haz Chemicals added to SVHC Authoris'n List

12 April 2022: ECHA identified the five substances as Substances of Very High Concern (SCHC) due to their Reprotoxic, Carcinogenic or Endocrine Disrupting properties and recommended for the European Commission to add them to the Authorisation List in 2019.

These substances are used, for example, as fuel additives, in formulation of inks, in lubricants, and as a stabiliser in the production of polymers.

The 5 substances are:
a/ Tetraethyllead (TEL) (EC 201-075-4, **CAS 78-00-2**);
b/ 4,4'-bis(dimethylamino)-4"-(methylamino)trityl alcohol [with ≥0.1%w/w of Michler's Ketone (EC 202-027-5) or Michler's base (EC 202-959-2)] (EC 209-218-2, **CAS 561-41-1**);
c/ Reaction products of 1,3,4-thiadiazolidine-2,5-dithione, formaldehyde and 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear (RP-HP) [with ≥ 0,1% w/w 4-heptylphenol, branched and linear (4-HPbl)] (EC -, **CAS -**); **d/** 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (DOTE) (EC 239-622-4, **CAS 15571-58-1**); and **e/** Reaction mass of 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4,4-dioctyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate & 2-ethylhexyl 10-ethyl-4-[[2-[(2-ethylhexyl)oxy]-2-oxoethyl] thio]-4-octyl-7-oxo-8-oxa-3,5-dithia-4-stannatetradecanoate (reaction mass of DOTE and MOTE) (EC -, **CAS -**).

10 June 2022: N-(hydroxymethyl) CAS 924-42-5, has been added to the SVHC Candidate List as it may cause cancer or genetic defects. It is mostly used in polymers and when manufacturing other chemicals, textiles, leather or fur.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/five-substances-added-to-reach-authorisation-list (12 April 2022)

And: https://echa.europa.eu/-/one-hazardous-chemical-added-to-the-candidate-list (10 June 2022)

• EU: Prior Informed Consent Chemicals - 22 added

21 April 2022: EU exporters are now required to notify their intention to export 22 chemicals following an amendment to the EU Prior Informed Consent (PIC) Regulation. The Amendment also bans the export of four chemicals. The update was published on 20 April 2022 & will start to apply on 1 July 2022.

The 22 additional chemicals include 15 pesticides and seven industrial chemicals, including all substances containing Benzene as a constituent in concentrations above 0.1% w/w.

As well as the Export Notification, most of these chemicals will also require an explicit consent from the importing country before exports can take place.

The European Commission updated PIC Annex I, which lists the chemicals subject to export notification and explicit consent from the importing country as well as Annex V which lists chemicals and articles banned from exporting. This amendment will enter into application on 1 July 2022.

Official Journal (English 88 page pdf contains Annex 1 List)

Understanding PIC The Prior Informed Consent Regulation governs the trade of certain hazardous chemicals that are banned or severely restricted in the EU.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/22-harmful-chemicals-added-to-pic-exporters-must-notify-from-july

Editor: These PIC changes are relevant to all businesses worldwide which connect in some way into the EU.

• EPA USA: Formaldehyde-Inhalation IRIS Tox Review

April 2022: EPA USA released the **draft** Toxicological Review of Formaldehyde-Inhalation for public comment and subsequent external peer review by the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine.

Formaldehyde is present in a variety of products including plywood adhesives, abrasive materials, insulation, pesticides, and embalming fluids. Major sources of anthropogenic emissions include household furnishings and building materials, motor vehicle exhaust, manufacturing plants that produce or use formaldehyde or substances that contain it (e.g., glues), and tobacco smoke.

IRIS Toxicological Review of Formaldehyde-Inhalation (Interagency Science Consultation Review Draft)
(Dec 2021, 780 page pdf, about PDF)

IRIS Toxicological Review of Formaldehyde-Inhalation Supplemental Information (Interagency Science Consultation Review Draft) (Dec 2021, 1063 page pdf, about PDF)

Assessment Overview for the Toxicological Review of Formaldehyde-Inhalation (Dec 2021, 191 page pdf, about PDF)

From: https://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/iris_drafts/recordisplay.cfm?deid=353316

Formaldehyde causes Leukemia and other Cancers, draft EPA USA Review concludes: Formaldehyde is carcinogenic to humans, a draft risk assessment released April 14 by the US Environmental Protection Agency concludes. The review, conducted by the agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) program, cites evidence that inhalation of Formaldehyde causes Nasopharyngeal Cancer, Sinonasal Cancer, and Myeloid Leukemia in humans.

F: https://cen.acs.org/policy/chemical-regulation/Formaldehyde-causes-leukemia-cancers-draft/100/web/2022/04

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• NTP USA: Non-Cancer Health Effects

Dec 2021: NTP USA conducts literature-based Evaluations using systematic review methods to assess the evidence that Environmental Substances may be associated with adverse Non-Cancer Health Effects.

Ongoing Topic Evaluations

a/ Biocides & Potential Respiratory Health Outcomes

b/ Fluoride: Developmental Neurotoxicity

c/ Inflammation-based Atherosclerosis

d/ Parkinson's Disease: Assocns with Environmental Exposure

NTP USA's OHAT Systematic Review & Evidence-Integration Methods have been adopted by researchers in Germany, France, Iran, China, Japan, & Cyprus, and USA & International entities: ATSDR; EFSA; TEDX; ToxStrategies.

From: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/whatwestudy/assessments/noncancer/index.html and

https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/whatwestudy/assessments/noncancer/handbook/index.html & (Handbook for Conducting Systematic Reviews for Health Effects Evaluations) (Mar 2019, 101p pdf)

• WorkSafe NZ: H2S Toxic Gas caused Death

1 June 2022: "Gross negligence caused toxic gas death."

Jim Gideon died in Aug 2017, after being overcome by Hydrogen Sulphide gas from a treatment pit at Waste Management's facility in Seaview, Lower Hutt, NZ.

The waste had sat unmarked at the site for six months before being dealt with. During this time, the waste was never officially recorded, nor tested or labelled by the site chemist. A destruction certificate was issued despite the waste having not actually been destroyed.

On the day of the fatal poisoning, the Hydrogen Sulphide alarm repeatedly rang at the site, but work continued regardless. Jim Gideon collapsed mid-afternoon, after exposure to at least 500 ppm of Hydrogen Sulphide. The maximum workplace exposure allowed is 10 ppm over an eight hour period.

WorkSafe NZ's investigation uncovered a breakdown of systems at the site, with health and safety failures at every level. These included improper storage and hazard identification, a lack of Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for workers, and inadequate risk assessment.

Judge Davidson said a "wholesale systemic failure" had led to the creation of a "fatal gas chamber" at the facility. He imposed a fine of NZ$450,000 and ordered reparations of NZ$360,000.

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/about-us/news-and-media/gross-negligence-caused-toxic-gas-death/

• HSE UK: Worker Suffered Burns – Chemical Co. Fined

7 April 2022: A UK Magistrates' Court sentenced Robert McBride Ltd for safety breaches after a 31-year-old worker suffered 13% superficial burns to his right arm & hand following the ignition of flammable vapours at the company's site in Hull.

As the worker was adding powders into a 10,000L stainless steel mixing vessel containing steam coil heated Ethanol, via the lid using a metal scoop, flammable vapours leaving the vessel via the lid ignited, briefly engulfing his upper torso.

An investigation by the HSE UK found there was an extraction system at the lip of the manway lid to remove vapours from this area, but it was not adequate to prevent a build-up of a flammable atmosphere. The ignition source is likely to have been a spark from the metal scoop, or static electricity build up on the workers clothing.

The company was fined UK£480,000 and ordered to pay costs of UK£13,441.80.

From: https://press.hse.gov.uk/2022/04/07/chemical-company-fined-after-worker-suffered-burns/

• WorkSafe Qld: Chemical Reaction forms Toxic Gas

1 June 2022: Chemical reaction exposes worker to Toxic Gas.

In March 2022, a worker was seriously injured after being exposed to a toxic gas following a chemical reaction in a pump shed. Initial enquiries indicate the man was using a drum pump to deliver Sodium Hypochlorite inadvertently into a tank containing Sulphuric Acid as part of a water treatment process.

As a result of the two chemicals reacting, toxic & corrosive Chlorine gas was generated. It escaped through an unsealed opening on the tank into the work area.

Processes or conditions in which incompatible chemicals have the potential to come in contact with one another include but are not limited to:

- dispensing or transferring of different chemicals using a "common" container
- using contaminated or improperly labelled containers, transfer lines, or piping
- spills or leaks of different chemicals kept within a common spill containment system or compound.

F: www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/news-and-events/alerts/incident-alerts/2022/chemical-reaction-exposes-worker-to-toxic-gas

• WorkSafe Vic: Lead Safety Breaches – Warning

24 May 2022: Since Nov 2021, WorkSafe Vic has issued 21 Improvement Notices to 11 workplaces involved in processes likely to expose workers to dangerous Lead dust or fumes; which is a potentially deadly poison – if dust or fumes are inhaled or accidentally swallowed, it can stay in your body for years, with serious or even fatal consequences.

During visits to 14 workplaces (in Victoria) working with Lead, WorkSafe Vic Inspectors found one had no system for removing Lead dust, while another six either failed to provide appropriate ventilation, PPE, or did not give staff appropriate training or information about the use of equipment.

Inspectors also came across cases of workers wearing potentially contaminated clothing into lunch rooms or when travelling home, putting themselves, their colleagues and family members at risk.

When absorbed into the body, high levels of lead can cause headaches, tiredness, irritability, nausea, stomach pains and anaemia. Continued exposure can be fatal or cause serious symptoms, such as kidney damage, nerve and brain damage, paralysis, lead palsy, and damage reproductive health.

WorkSafe Vic's Lead Compliance Code (April 2022, 40p pdf)

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/news/2022-05/lead-safety-breaches-prompt-warning And: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/resources/compliance-code-lead

• Please Support NTN with a Tax Deductible Donation

Editor: I regard that the **National Toxics Network** (NTN) (www.ntn.org.au & www.facebook.com/NTN) is a very worthwhile organisation to make a **Tax Deductible Donation** to, as it is the leading edge community organisation in Australia that has brought to attention the need to reassess chemical hazards and risks, to protect the Australian & World community & environment.

NTN takes responsible care very seriously, means AICIS (previously NICNAS) reviews many important chemicals of concern issues due to NTN. Industry and Professional Associations in Australia are less pro-active in this area of reassessing chemicals of concern, so NTN carries out an important role.

***Please provide your support** at: www.givenow.com.au/ntn*

*See **Eunomia Consulting Report** in the Environmental Notes*

• Canadian Chemicals Management Plan Website

Screening Assessments & Evaluations (some entries)

April 2022

The *Final Screening Assessment for Dicyclopentadiene* was published. [2022-04-22]

The *Final Screening Assessment for Sodium Cyclamate and Cyclohexylamine* was published. A notice of intent to amend the Domestic Substances List to apply the Significant New Activity (SNAc) provisions of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* to Cyclohexylamine was also published for a public comment period ending on 8 June 2022. [2022-04-09]

The proposed order adding Benzophenone to Schedule 1 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (including follow-up activities for 2-Mmethoxypropyl Acetate) and the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 was published for a public comment period ending 1 June 2022. [2022-04-02]

The proposed order adding Basic Violet 3, Malachite Green, Basic Violet 4, and Basic Blue 7 to Schedule 1 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* was published for a public comment period ending on 1 June 2022. [2022-04-02]

May 2022

The performance measurement evaluation for Nonylphenol & its Ethoxylates (NP and NPEs) was published. [2022-05-27]

The proposed *Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2022* were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, for a public comment period ending on 28 July 2022. The substances included in the proposed regulatory changes are Perfluorooctane sulfonate, its salts and its precursors (PFOS), Perfluorooctanoic acid, its salts and precursors (PFOA), long chain Perfluorocarboxylic acids, their salts and precursors (LC-PFCAs), Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD), Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), Dechlorane Plus (DP) and Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE). [2022-05-14]

A proposed ministerial order to amend the Export Control List (Prior Informed Consent) on Schedule 3 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* was published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, for a public comment period ending on 28 July 2022. [2022-05-14]

The *Final Screening Assessment for Sulfurized Isobutylene* was published. [2022-05-14]

The *Final Screening Assessment for Silanamine, 1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)-, hydrolysis products with silica* was published. [2022-05-14]

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

Chemical Management

• NZ: Workplace Exposure Stds & Biological Exp. Indices

April 2022: The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) & Biological Exposure Indices (BEI) are intended to be used as guidelines for people qualified in occupational health practice.

Edition 13 is effective from April 2022.

NZ Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices - Edition 13 (April 2022, 94 page pdf)

Submissions were received from approx. 30 stakeholders and the accepted changes are now published.
There are 47 changes listed on pages 2-7.

Note: The NZ WES and NZ BEIs in the WorkSafe NZ special guide are Guidance Values – NOT Prescribed Exposure Standards. The intention is for them to be used as risk criteria for health risk assessment and risk management purposes and to be applied or interpreted only by people with appropriate training and experience.

In some instances the current analytical or sampling methods won't be sensitive enough to allow measurement at a level sufficiently below the NZ WES to assess risk with a high degree of confidence. This means there will be some uncertainty as to whether risk is suitably managed. *From:*

www.worksafe.govt.nz/topic-and-industry/monitoring/exposure-standards-and-biological-exposure-indices

• WorkSafe NZ: Developing Shipping Container Guidance

16 May 2022: WorkSafe NZ are developing Guidance for businesses, about working safely around Shipping Containers, including on protecting workers from hazardous vapours and gases inside the Shipping Container.

Feedback is expected to be asked on this Draft Guidance in June 2022.

To take part in feedback contact (by Fri 3 June 2022): GuidanceandEducationDevelopment@worksafe.govt.nz

From: 16 May 2022 WorkSafe NZ Health Newsletter: www.worksafe.govt.nz/about-us/news-and-media/work-related-health-newsletter-may-2022/

• EPA NZ: Hazardous Substances Update – May 22

30 May 2022:

Glyphosate: Call for Information – the call results are in. Responses & Summary Report Webpage.

Application to introduce a new Nematicide, Nimitz, containing the active ingredient Fluensulfone at 480g/L to use on carrots, kūmara, parsnips, & potatoes. Make a Submission Webpage.

Hydrogen Cyanamide Reassessment & Process update.

Reminder: Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Permit Applications.

Recent EPA NZ Decisions: Fungicides / Insecticide / Other

Subscribe to EPA NZ Haz Subs (HS) Update

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

• EPA NZ: Hazardous Substances Update – April 22

29 April 2022:

Decision (5 April 2022) to approve new **Export Log Fumigant EDN**. EDN is a gas used to kill common pests found in wood. The active ingredient of EDN, Ethanedinitrile, has not been previously been assessed by the EPA NZ. It is a potential alternative to Methyl Bromide, which is now heavily restricted.

Restricted Entry Intervals for 98 Specific Pesticides. Consultation closed 6 May 2022.

Public consultation - Hazardous substances restricted entry intervals for specified pesticides (Jan 2022, 28 page pdf).

Toxicology Consulting Limited Report (Dec 2021, 631page pdf)

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

• ECHA RAC: Supports Restricting Lead Use in Hunting

31 May 2022: ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) supports restricting the use of Lead in Ammunition for Hunting, Outdoor Sports Shooting and in Fishing. However, it recommends a shorter transition time to phase out Lead Gunshot in hunting.

The Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC) is expected to finalise its opinion in December 2022.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/rac-backs-restricting-lead-in-outdoor-shooting-and-fishing (webpage with the detailed info)

• HSE UK: Ear Loop Respirators/Masks – Are Not Tight Fit

April 2022: New HSE UK Research has revealed that respirators/masks which rely on ear loops (including those

provided with clips, 'snuggers' or other means of tightening the fit of the mask) to hold the respirator/mask in place, do not protect people adequately when used as tight fitting Respiratory Protective Equipment (RPE).

These products rely on having a good seal with the wearer's face. For the majority of workers who are required to wear tight fitting RPE in the workplace, this seal cannot be achieved with a respirator/mask relying on ear loops to hold it in place.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/safetybulletins/ear-loop-respirators.htm?utm_source=hse.gov.uk&utm_medium=refferal&utm_campaign=rpe-safety-alert&utm_content=home-page-news

• ACCC: Button Battery Safety Stds – June 2022

6 Apr 2022: ACCC / Product Safety Australia are alerting that the new Button Battery Safety Standards laws become **mandatory from 22 June 2022.** ACCC is calling consumers to check for unsafe Button Battery products in their homes.

Under the Mandatory Safety & Information Standards, Button & Coin Battery products must have secure battery compartments to prevent children from gaining access to the batteries. Manufacturers must undertake compliance testing, supply batteries in child-resistant packaging, and place additional warnings & emergency advice on packaging and instructions.

Three children have died and 44 have been severely injured in Australia from incidents involving button batteries, and more than one child a month is seriously injured as a result of ingesting or inserting the batteries, which are contained in millions of consumer goods worldwide.

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/news/three-months-to-go-for-button-battery-safety-standards

• WA DMIRS: New WA Work Health & Safety Rules Begin

31 March 2022: The new WA WHS Regulations replace the current WA Occupational and Safety Regs 1996 (OSH Regulations). You can access the WA WHS Regulations on the WA Legislation website: WALW - Work Health and Safety Act 2020 - Subsidiary legislation.

WA WHS (General) Regulations 2022 (600 pages pdf | docx)

In WA, Major Hazard Facilities are regulated by WA Dangerous Goods Safety (Major Hazard Facilities) Regulations 2007.

The new WA WHS Regulations make important changes to licences & accreditations (known as Authorisations under the WA WHS Act). As such, there will be important changes to the administration of High Risk Work Licences (HRWL).

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/important-changes-high-risk-work-licensing-new-work-health-and-safety-rules-begin-31

• WA DMIRS: Hydrogen Fuel Cell Safety Regulations

31 May 2022: Hydrogen is an odourless, tasteless, colourless, non-toxic, and flammable gas. It reacts readily with Oxygen, releasing a considerable amount of energy as heat and producing only water as a by-product. It is also used in fuel cells to produce electricity.

There are important differences in the internal construction and capabilities of Fuel Cells and Batteries. The key difference is that a Fuel Cell can supply electricity for a longer duration of time in comparison to that of a Battery.

A Fuel Cell consists of three main components:
a/ A negative electrode "Anode". **b/** A positive electrode "Cathode". **c/** Electrolyte.

Hydrogen enters the Anode compartment, and Air enters the Cathode compartment. Single fuel cells do not generate a large amount of electricity, so they are assembled into stacks to create enough power for their intended purposes.

Who can install a Hydrogen fuel cell (in WA)?

Building and Energy WA is actively working with national bodies and committees to establish a unit of competency for working with Hydrogen.

Until any national qualification framework is established, Building and Energy WA has been assessing each Hydrogen Fuel Cell project on a case by case basis and providing the industry with the required regulatory advice to avoid adverse effects on projects and innovations.

Hydrogen Fuel Cells & Installation Compliance Reqts:

Appliance: The Government Gazette published on 29 March 2022 details standards that are to be used as a benchmark for hydrogen fuel cells for the purpose of approval requirements. Further information can be found here. *Also: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/adoption-hydrogen-appliance-standards (Building & Energy 13 April 22)*

Installation: The Standards Australia ME-093 Hydrogen Technologies Committee, is developing Standards for use in Australia covering all aspects of the emerging hydrogen industry.

Until the Standards are captured in the WA Gas Standards (Gasfitting and Consumer Gas Installations) Regulations 1999 DMIRS WA recommends referring to AS 62282.3.300 Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems – Installation for compliance requirements.

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/hydrogen-fuel-cell-safety-regulations-wa

And: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/adoption-hydrogen-appliance-standards

• SafeWork SA: Guidance to Minimise Silica Dust Exposure

8 Jun 2022: In collaboration with stakeholders, industry & union partners, SafeWork SA has published new Guidance on Managing the Risks of Silica Dust across the Construction Industry. When construction materials (containing Crystalline Silica)are ground, cut, drilled, sanded, loaded or demolished, inhaling the dust can cause deadly lung and respiratory diseases such as Silicosis.

The SA Construction Safety Alliance (SACSA) has developed a Safety Essential Flyer (1 page pdf) containing information to minimise risks of exposure to Respirable Crystalline Silica

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/news-and-alerts/news/news/2022/new-guidance-material-on-minimising-the-risk-of-exposure-to-silica-dust

• SWA Update: Transition to GHS Rev'n 7 Deadline

(In most States the) the deadline is 31 Dec 2022. Workplaces under WHS (or OHS) should not accept goods labelled to GHS 3 after this date. Manufacturers and Importers should ensure that goods imported or manufactures after that date are labelled to GHS7, with the Eye Irritation 2B issue addressed.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/safety-topic/hazards/chemicals/classifying-chemicals/transition-ghs7

• HCIS Not Loading & Browser Error Messages

Safe Work Australia has been notified of an ongoing issue with the Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) not loading and browser error messages appearing instead.

Please clear your browser's cache and cookies to rectify this issue. Please select the longest time range possible when clearing the cache and cookies.

If this does not resolve the issue, please contact Chemicals@swa.gov.au with details of the error you receive.

• WorkSafe Vic: High Risk Crystalline Silica Work

17 May 2022: New obligations are in place to help protect workers from exposure to deadly Crystalline Silica dust.

Under the changes, businesses working with silica must now identify and document high-risk crystalline silica work and the risk control measures they have in place.

The new duties took effect (in Victoria) from 15 May 2022 and will affect businesses in a range of industries, including quarrying, construction and tunnelling.

Employers are now also required to provide safety training and instruction to any employees and information to any job applicants who may engage in high-risk Crystalline Silica work.

Manufacturers and suppliers of products containing Crystalline Silica must now provide a statement outlining the percentage of Crystalline Silica in the product, along with information about safe handling and exposure controls.

WorkSafe Vic also invited public comment (until 14 June 2022) on a proposed update to the 'Managing Exposure to Crystalline Silica: Engineered Stone Compliance Code'.

https://engage.vic.gov.au/engineered-stone-compliance-code

Documents: Draft Eng Stone Code (57 page pdf | docx)

Summary of Proposed Changes (2 page pdf | docx)

The proposed Code is anticipated to be updated in Nov 2022.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/news/2022-05/new-duties-high-risk-crystalline-silica-work-force

And:
www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/high-risk-crystalline-silica-work-and-duties-manufacturers-and-suppliers-commence-15-may-2022

• CEFIC: Statement on the Revision of REACH

22 April 2022: "The REACH Revision is an opportunity to continue reducing exposure to the most harmful substances and continue building a predictable regulatory system that enables industry and authorities to focus resources where it matters the most, including development of safe and sustainable alternatives, where needed, and simplifying administrative processes."

"The chemical industry will go through a 'double twin' transition (climate neutrality, Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability, circularity and digitalisation). Prioritising regulatory actions that bring the most benefits to health and environment, keeping the regulatory framework as stable as possible, and maintaining coherence of REACH with all other pieces of EU legislation should be the guiding principles of the revision. Last but not least, advances in risk assessment methods, human and environmental monitoring, predictive toxicology and alternatives to animal testing need to be reflected in this revision."

From: https://cefic.org/media-corner/newsroom/cefic-statement-on-the-revision-of-reach/

Editor: CEFIC calls on the "European Commission to focus its attention on … the key aspects when developing legislative proposals:" which are listed on the CEFIC webpage.

• Toxic Chemicals: Risk Prevention thru Use Reduction

25 Feb 2022: GMHC UK Conference with 4 speakers & discussion. YouTube Video 1hr 29mins.

GMHC (Greater Manchester Hazards Centre) in the UK.
https://gmhazards.org.uk/

From: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5jWY6PGiNb0

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• AIChE: Industrial Lab Safety Practices & Academia

May 2022: Many Academic lab safety programs have room for improvement. Excerpts from the Article follow:

Over the past few decades, safety practices in the chemical industry have improved and innovations such as incident reporting, data tracking, and benchmarking have contributed to a reduction in the number of serious safety incidents and fatalities. *Conversely*, Academic Research Labs, which experience fewer serious incidents and fatalities, have generally lagged in their safety innovation.

Emerging research suggests that the number of safety incidents occurring in academic labs is being underreported; such research has also raised questions about safety culture. Based on these findings, there appears to be a divergence in the approach to safety between academia and industry.

Perceptions about lab safety and risk can differ between academia and industry, largely influenced by differences in the character of research conducted in each institute. One of the most noticeable differences is scale. Experimental scale is much smaller in academic labs, with experimentation rarely exceeding benchtop. Small-scale experimentation can lead some students and staff to assume the threat of certain activities or hazards is unsubstantial, which might reduce the diligence applied to risk management.

Due to the small-scale and intermittent nature of academic research, some academic institutes might never experience a serious safety incident. Without evidence of incidents or accidents, the institution will have little impetus to initiate review or improvement of existing safety practices and processes.

A transient workforce can impair the transfer of important safety knowhow between new and experienced researchers. Without an experienced core of researchers or adequate onboarding of new employees, it can be difficult to sustain institutional knowledge about safe lab practices.

Article: www.aiche.org/sites/default/files/cep/20220529.pdf (6p) (AIChE) American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

From: www.aiche.org/resources/publications/cep/2022/may/translating-industrial-lab-safety-practices-academia

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• Chemical Watch: Global Service Providers Guide 2022

Free to view after you have provided your Name, Job Title, Business Name; Business Email & Country. 206p pdf (26Mb)

https://home.chemicalwatch.com/service-providers-guide-form/

• CSB Video: Fire Erupted in a Confined Space

4 April 2022: A new CSB Safety Video about a fatal Hot Work incident at the Evergreen Packaging paper mill in Canton, North Carolina. On 21 Sept 2020, a fire erupted in a confined space when a heat gun fell into a bucket of flammable resin killing two contract workers.

The CSB's Safety Video (11min 43sec YouTube Video) "Simultaneous Tragedy: Fire at Evergreen Packaging" includes an animation of the events leading up to the incident, & interviews with CSB's chairperson & supervisory investigator.

The CSB identified four safety issues that led to the incident at Evergreen Packaging paper mill: **1/** Hot Work Safety, **2/** Pre-Job Planning, **3/** Confined Space Safety, & **4/** Combustible Materials of Vessel Construction.

The Heat Gun had not been recognised as an ignition source (as it did not produce a flame or spark).

The two Towers constituted a single Confined Space.

From: www.csb.gov/csb-releases-new-safety-video-simultaneous-tragedy-fire-at-evergreen-packaging/

• CSB Video: Incompatible Chemicals Explosion

28 April 2022: New CSB Safety Video on its investigation into a massive explosion and fire that occurred in May of 2019 at the AB Specialty Silicones facility in Waukegan, IL.
The incident killed four workers, destroyed the facility, and caused extensive damage to nearby businesses.

The CSB's Safety Video (15 min YouTube Video) "Incompatible Chemicals: Explosion at AB Specialty Silicones" includes an animation of the events leading up to the incident, and interviews with both the CSB's Chairperson and the Lead Investigator.

At AB Specialty Silicones, two incompatible chemicals were mixed during production of an emulsion product. The chemicals reacted and produced flammable Hydrogen Gas that ignited, causing the fatal explosion.

From: www.csb.gov/csb-releases-new-safety-video-incompatible-chemicals-explosion-at-ab-specialty-silicones/

• CSB: USA Accidental Release Reportable Events

20 May 2022: The CSB's Accidental Release Database includes all Accidental Release Incidents reported since 23 March 2020, the effective date of the USA Accidental Release Reporting Regulation. The Regulation requires the owner or operator of a stationary source to report any **Accidental Release** resulting in a **Fatality, Serious Injury, or Substantial Property Damages**. This CSB Database is revised quarterly

Current Spreadsheet List of Reportable Events from 10 April 2020 to 9 May 2022 with 153 Incidents.

From:
www.csb.gov/the-csbs-accidental-release-reporting-rule-data/

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Apr 2022 - May 2022

18 Apr 2022: **1/ Multiple Employer Violations:** 4 employers were cited for Safety Violations after six workers were seriously injured in a flash fire and explosion; covering: Confined Space Permit violations; confined space training, exposure to airborne concentrations of Benzene; struck-by hazards; flash fire & explosions hazards and not performing Process Equipment Inspections.

2 May 2022: **1/ Reducing Health Hazards:** New Hampshire's On-Site Consultation Program helped a Stone Countertop manufacturer better protect its workers from exposure to Crystalline Silica.

17 May 2022: **1/ Explosion Injuries:** Three workers were seriously injured when an Oil Company failed to take required precautions during blasting operations.

3 June 2022: **1/ Combustible Dust Explosion Charges** for a 2017 Cambria (Wisconsin USA) corn mill explosion that killed five workers and injured 15 others.

15 June 2022: 1/ No chemical hazard entries.

From: www.osha.gov/quicktakes/ (chemical issues only)

AICIS (Industrial/Cosmetic Chemicals)

• AICIS: Regulatory Notices 8 April – 16 June

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/regulatory-notices

8 April 2022: Chem Identity Evaluation of CAS1428963-39-6

Proposal to remove a wrongly listed chemical from the Inventory; then to add the correct chemical to the Inventory.

2,5-Furandione, telomer with ethenylbenzene and (1-methylethyl)benzene, hydrolyzed, 3-(dimethylamino)propyl imide, imide with polyethylene-polypropylene glycol 2-aminopropyl Me ether, 2-[(C10-16-alkyloxy)methyl]oxirane-quaternized, benzoates (salts)

The public comment period closed 3 June 2022. (6 page pdf)

EVA00089 - Draft evaluation statement - 5 April 2022.pdf

"Based on the new information provided, the misidentification of the chemical was caused by the incorrect addition of dicarboxylic acid substructure (formed by hydrolysis of the anhydride group) to the originally submitted structural formula during the assessment. The CAS number and CAS name allocated to the polymer by CAS Services during the Inventory listing process appears to be based on this amended but erroneous structural formula."

22 April 2022: Chemicals that are unlikely to need further Human Health Risk Management controls

AICIS are seeking use and hazard information on chemicals that they believe are low concern.

Draft Evaluation Statement (8 page pdf)

The categories used by AICIS, in order of increasing exposure, are: • ***Non-industrial Excluded Uses (only)*** – food, therapeutic, agricultural, and veterinary. • ***Site Limited*** – only used in large chemical operations. • ***Commercial*** – used by small factories, scattered through the community, industrial cleaning, operations, and rare use by specialised hobbyist members of the public. • ***Domestic*** – used in products generally available to the public, excluding cosmetics.
• ***Cosmetic*** – personal care products

CAS	112-47-0	(1,10-Decanediol)	Cosmetic
CAS	584-03-2	(1,2-Butanediol)	Cosmetic
CAS	623-84-7	(1,2-Propanediol, Diacetate)	Domestic
CAS	1331-12-0	(1,2-Propanediol, Monoacetate)	Domestic
CAS	2726-73-0	(1,12-Octadecanediol)	Cosmetic
CAS	5343-92-0	(1,2-Pentanediol)	Cosmetic
CAS	6920-22-5	(1,2-Hexanediol)	Cosmetic
CAS	19224-26-1	(1,2-Propanediol, Dibenzoate)	Cosmetic
CAS	70955-71-4	(Phenol, 2-methoxy-, reaction products with 2,2-dimethyl-3-methylenebicyclo[2.2.1] heptane, hydrogenated)	Cosmetic

22 April 2022: 27 Draft Evaluation Statements on 157 Industrial Chemicals

Identified (by AICIS) as having the potential to pose a risk to human health &/or the environment; AND are unlikely to require further regulation in Australia to manage human health risks.

Download and read the AICIS Draft Evaluation Statements

www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/consultations/draft-evaluations-have-your-say-closes-17-june-2022#draftevaluations

The 157 chemicals include: e.g. *(see separate Note below)*; Benzalkonium Halides; Compounds of Dioctyltin; Glycidyl Acrylate & Glycidyl Methacrylate; Siloxanes Substituted with 2-Methoxyethanol.

List of chemicals in draft evaluation statements April 2022 [xlsx]

Comment closed 17 June 2022.

29 April 2022 New Chemical Assessment Published

CA09431 - Assessment Statement 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymers with alkyl methacrylate, substituted-methylethyl-terminated hydrogenated polyalkene methacrylate, Me methacrylate and styrene [394KB].pdf (13 pages)
Component of automotive gear oils.

29 April 2022 New Chemical Full Public Report Published

LTD2154 Public Report Single Wall Carbon Nanotubes.pdf

(30 pages) **1/** Component of thermoset/thermoplastic resins / polymers, textile coatings for industrial anti-static clothing, elastomers, metals/metal composites, ceramic materials / composites, industrial coatings & electrochemical power sources. **2/** Research & development work on sheets & yarns.

30 May 2022 Updated AICIS Rolling Action Plan of recently completed Evaluations & Work in Progress Evaluations

Addition of 28 Evaluations initiated under the Act, Section 74 Rolling Action Plan: Work plan for prioritising chemicals for evaluation, which are selected based on the outcomes of the AICIS Evaluation Selection Analysis process.

• AICIS: Inventory Notices 5 April - 16 June

5 Apr 2022: Chemicals added to the Inventory after 5 yrs

CAS: 2761090-90-6 Fatty acids, C18-unsatd., dimers, polymers with conjugated sunflower-oil fatty acids and glycerol, cobalt complexes

CAS: 593253-13-5 2-Propenoic acid, docosyl ester, polymer with eicosyl 2-propenoate, ethene, ethenyl acetate and octadecyl 2-propenoate, graft

CAS: 160901-28-0 Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-sulfo-.omega.-hydroxy-, C9-11-branched and linear alkyl ethers, sodium salts

CAS: 40081-37-6 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester, polymer with 2-oxiranylmethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate

CAS: 103115-51-1 1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]-, polymer with N,N-dimethyl-2-propenamide, ammonium salt

CAS: 41529-32-2 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene and 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate

CAS: 160669-20-5 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]-, chloride (1:1), polymer with 2-propenoic acid, sodium salt

CAS: 2763224-53-7 Fatty acids, tall-oil, polymers with isophthalic acid, linseed oil, pentaerythritol and Trimethylolpropane

4 May 2022: Variation of Inventory Listing following Approval of an Application

CAS: 96556-05-7 1H-1,4,7-triazonine, octahydro-1,4,7-trimethyl-. The Exec. Director must be notified in writing within 28 days if: **1/** the importation volume of the chemical exceeds ten tonnes per annum; **2/** the concentration of the chemical exceeds or is intended to exceed 0.3% in paints or coatings.

Reason the Listing Varied: The chemical has been previously assessed (LTD/1898) and is listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (the Inventory). An introducer applied to vary the specific requirements to provide information to increase the introduction volume (up to 10 tonnes) and the introduction concentration (up to 3% for reformulation in Australia). The Executive Director approved the Application.

13 May 2022: Chemicals added to the Inventory after 5 yrs

CAS: 151900-44-6 Carbamo(dithioperoxo)thioic acid, N,N-bis (phenylmethyl)-, C,C′-1,6-hexanediyl ester

CAS: 109326-81-0 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)-.omega.-methoxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), graft, sodium salt

CAS: 519142-86-0 Siloxanes and Silicones, 3-[3-[[3-(cocoacyl amino) propyl]dimethylammonio]-2-hydroxypropoxy]propyl Me, 3-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)propyl Me, di-Me, mixed [[[3-[3-[[3-(coco acylamino)propyl]dimethylammonio]-2-hydroxypropoxy] propyl]dimethylsilyl]oxy]- and [[[3-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy) propyl]dimethylsilyl]oxy]-terminated, acetates (salts)

CAS: 2002435-42-7 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymers with cyclohexyl acrylate, cyclohexyl methacrylate, 2-phenoxy ethyl methacrylate and polyethylene glycol hydrogen sulfate Ph ether 1-phenylethyl and 1-propen-1-yl derivs. ammonium salts

CAS: 1392130-09-4 Alkenes, C20-24 .alpha.-, polymers with C24-54-branched and linear .alpha.-alkenes and maleic anhydride, C18-22-alkyl esters

CAS: 129870-75-3 Formaldehyde, polymer with 1-phenyl ethanone, hydrogenated, polymers with 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane

19 May 2022: Chemical added to the Inventory after 5 yrs

CAS: 121375-93-7 Silane, trichloromethyl-, hydrolysis products with amorphous fumed cryst.-free silica

• AICIS 1,4-Dioxane Draft Evaluation EVA00003

22 April 2022: EVA00003 (26 page pdf). 1,4-Dioxane CAS 123-91-1 occurs in trace concentrations (Editor: typically <100ppm) in a very wide range of products (including cosmetic and domestic products as a trace contaminant).

Based on the NICNAS Priority Existing Chemical (PEC No. 7) assessment and recommendation in 1998, the chemical was then classified as a Carcinogen – Category 2 (H351 Suspected of causing cancer). Apart from causing irritation, **it has now been re-classified as a Carcinogen – Category 1B** (H350 May cause cancer).

Editor: EU CLP already classifies it as Category 1B (H350).

The lifetime cancer risk from the presence of 1,4-Dioxane in cosmetic products was estimated by the European Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (2015). The Committee concluded that a trace level of 1,4-Dioxane in cosmetic products of ≤10ppm is considered safe. This was based on a lifetime cancer risk of 10^{-5} and determined to be equivalent to exposure of 55 µg/day.

Currently in Australia, the chemical can be present in cosmetic products at concentrations up to 100 ppm. Use of the chemical at **these levels would lead to exposures significantly greater** than those determined equivalent to a lifetime cancer risk of 10^{-5}.

Overall, there is a risk to the public that requires management. The risk could be managed by amending the entry in the Poisons Standard (SUSMP). *Editor:* The chemical is prohibited for cosmetic use overseas (e.g. in the EU). An ICCR 2017 consolidation of data from 170 products showed that 96% of cosmetic products had levels <25 ppm and 90% at ≤10 ppm.

Given that the contaminant levels of 1,4-Dioxane have declined substantially over time based on recent measurements the **recommended impurity limit of ≤10ppm for cosmetic and domestic products in dilute preparations** in Australia seems achievable.

Note: New York, USA has imposed the following limits on the permissible amount of 1,4-Dioxane in:

Cosmetic products: 10 ppm by 31 Dec 2022

Personal Care and Household Cleaning products:
2 ppm by 31 Dec 2022 *then* 1 ppm by 31 Dec 2023

From:www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/consultations/draft-evaluations-have-your-say-closes-17-june-2022#draftevaluations

Two very useful Referenced Sources of Cosmetic Information:

29 Jan 2019: *www.fda.gov/cosmetics/potential-contaminants-cosmetics/14-dioxane-cosmetics-manufacturing-byproduct (webpage)*

15 Dec 2015: *https://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/consumer_safety/docs/sccs_o_194.pdf* (Scientific Opinion on The Report of the ICCR Working Group: Considerations on acceptable trace level of 1,4-Dioxane in cosmetic products) 18p

Alerted by a colleague to the significant changes, and the need for analytical techniques for <10ppm and possibly for <1ppm.

• AICIS: News and Updates 31 March – 16 June

- 31 Mar 2022: Categorisation Guide (March 2022) V1.4

More Guidance on a 'certain chemical at the nanoscale' questions in steps 4.1 & 5.1 of the Categorisation Guide to provide more options, better guide, & provide a clear outcome.

'Specified Class of Introduction' - changes to steps 4.1 & 5.1 of the Categorisation Guide to explain why we're concerned about these & that extra information will be required from Introducers.

Clarification on Solids/Dispersions relating to chemicals at the Nanoscale - changes to steps 4.5 and 5.5 to make it clear that introductions of Solids/Dispersions that do not have Solubility or Particle Size information **cannot be** very low risk to human health or the environment.

Assessed Introductions of chemicals on the Inventory - a point added in step 6 to explain that IF your Assessed Introduction is a chemical on the Inventory that is Outside the 'Defined Scope of Assessment', then you need to apply to vary the terms of its Inventory listing.

Categorisation Guide Webpage:

www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/version-14-categorisation-guide-march-2022

- 8 April 2022: Guidance to help Foreign Companies interested in Selling Chemicals & Products in Australia

Updated Guidance for Foreign Companies and Chemical Data Providers includes the following key changes:

1/ A section for Chemical Data Providers who need to provide information in someone else's AICIS application or submission.

2/ Detailed instructions on how a Data Provider can create an AICIS business ID through AICIS Business Services to provide information in an AICIS application.

3/ Detailed instructions on how a Foreign business can create an AICIS business ID and register their business on AICIS Business Services

4/ Information about applying for an Assessment Certificate as a foreign company. Export of a chemical to Australia that is categorised as Medium to High Risk, AICIS will need to assess it first. The process of applying for an assessment certificate with or without an ARBN is clarified.

Also: Exporting a Low Quantity or Volume? You still need to register with AICIS. There is no low volume limit or threshold.

If you're unable to obtain an **A**ustralian **R**egistered **B**usiness **N**umber, you will need to use an Australian agent or distributor.

Providing chemical information on someone else's behalf: Your Australian distributor may request that you provide the chemical's proper name in their Pre-Introduction Report, Post-Introduction Declaration or Application for an Assessment Certificate. You are referred to as a Chemical Data Provider.

If you don't want to disclose the chemical information to your Australian agent/distributor or customer, to protect your commercial interests, then you can give this to AICIS directly through AICIS Business Services.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/why-businesses-based-overseas-will-want-read-page

And: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/foreign-companies-and-chemical-data-providers

- 28 April 2022: Try the New Inventory Search (Beta)

Some of the Features are:

Broader Search - you can now also search other Inventory fields such as molecular formula, 'defined scope of assessment', 'conditions of introduction and use' and 'specific information requirements'

'Begins With' Search - if you type in a few characters, it will find any matches beginning with those characters

Wildcard Search - this advanced search lets you use asterisks (*) to find words that start with or end with particular characters, or contain a set of characters

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/try-our-new-inventory-search-beta

Search Beta: https://services.industrialchemicals.gov.au/public-chemical-page/

Editor: There are Output Columns also for: **a/** Defined Scope of Assessment. **b/** Conditions of Introduction & Use. **c/** Specific Information Requirements. **d/** Prescribed Information.

Editor: I did a search for Copolymer and got one entry (with no CAS No.), but on the existing Inventory Search by Keywords I got 329 entries (all with either a CAS No. or an ID No.)

I tried a search on Triethylenetetramine & got 1 result from the Beta Search and 86 results in the existing Inventory search. The downloadable Spreadsheet Inventory had 28 results (I assume because it does not include "Other Names").

I then searched on Triethylenetetramine Linoleic. I got no result from the Beta Search and 134 results in the existing Inventory search. (The extra term gave More results, but should have had Less results, as two names needed to be present.

Editor: I raised this Search problem many years ago, as previous Inventory Search software could narrow searches!!

- 29 April 2022: Exempted & Reported Intros – Records

Key Changes: a/ New Guidance about what Records AICIS will accept for chemical identity in circumstances where an Introducer does not know the CAS No. of the chemical; & very limited circumstances when an INCI name can be accepted.

b/ Obligations to keep a Record of the Quantity of the chemical Released to the Environment for Introductions that involve a 'designated kind of release into the environment'.

c/ Obligations to have a Written Undertaking from the chemical supplier or manufacturer if the chemical is a 'Specified Class of Introduction' & the Introducer does not have the required info.

d/ More information around Record-Keeping requirements for Introduction of chemicals at the Nanoscale.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/updated-record-keeping-checklists-exempted-and-reported-introductions-0

- 29 April 2022: INCI names & Pre-Introduction Reports

IF your Introduction is in the 'Reported' category and you need to submit a Pre-Introduction Report (PIR), you can provide an **I**nternational **N**omenclature of **C**osmetic **I**ngredients (INCI) name instead of a CAS or IUPAC name for your chemical. But you must meet strict criteria.

e.g. Pre-Introduction Report - highest indicative risk is low risk

then: Highest indicative Risk is Low Risk - Report Type

An INCI name must meet all 4 criteria described:

1.The chemical does not have a CAS or IUPAC name.

2.The chemical is a plant extract – e.g. extract of flowers, seeds or leaves of trees, shrubs, herbs, grasses, ferns and mosses.

3.The name for the plant extract is an INCI name based on a proper botanical name.
e.g. Helianthus Annuus Leaf/Stem Extract

4.The plant extract cannot be chemically modified. e.g. The chemical cannot be Hydrolysed, Acetylated or Hydrogenated.
e.g. AICIS will not accept 'Hydrogenated Sweet Almond Oil'.

From:
www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/inci-names-accepted-pre-introduction-reports-under-limited-circumstances

- 30 May 2022: Do Universities and Not-for-Profit Organisations need to Register with AICIS?

Some chemical introductions don't require you to register your business with us – for example:

Blending or mixing ingredients that you only bought in Australia. Blending is commonly described as the process of mixing two or more industrial chemicals together without producing a chemical reaction.

Articles and products that are not designed to intentionally release chemicals

Non-industrial chemicals

Otherwise your Organisation will need to Register with AICIS

If you're unsure, you can also use the AICIS
Decision Tool – do I need to register with AICIS?

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/getting-started-registration-importing-and-manufacturing/what-registration-and-who-must-register/do-universities-and-not-profit-organisations-need-register

- 31 May 2022 New Website Design Prototypes

AICS have created sample website designs that aim to make it easier for you to get things done on the AICIS website.

They have been conducting 1:1 virtual meetings ask participants to review and give feedback on a set of new website designs that AICIS have created. They want to know whether the new designs make it easier for you to find the information you want and complete your tasks.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/have-your-say-our-new-website-design-prototypes

• Downloadable (Feb 2022) AIIC Chemical Inventory

Excel Spreadsheet (3.5Mb) AIIC snapshot (at 10 Feb 2022)

AICIS informs us to note that the Spreadsheet is not current and is not the official complete Inventory. It also does not contain links to assessments or evaluations and excludes confidentially listed chemicals. The next downloadable Inventory snapshot is expected in late 2022.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/download-full-list-chemicals-inventory

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/search-inventory

Full list of chemicals on the Inventory - 10 February 2022.XLSX

Editor: The Spreadsheet does not include "Other Names".

• Decision is Needed re: Old CAS-ON-AICS Advice

Editor: For several decades Australian businesses have collected and filed (many will be in old paper files in your physical filing systems) CAS-ON-AICS signed statements and hopefully highlighted as e.g. "ON-AICS" on your Product database where the CAS No.s in your Products were entered.

Reminder: A CAS-ON-AICS signed statement with no generic chemical name, could ONLY be used where that chemical ingredient did NOT cause a Chemical Hazard classification for the overall product.

An action decision is needed about updating your "ON-AICS" information to an updated and easily accessible database with the information required by the Industrial Chemicals (General) Rules, should the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme ask your business for this compliance information.

The old CAS-ON-AICS signed Statements management process fully ceases on the 31 Aug 2022.

The original collection of these CAS-ON-AICS signed Statements was a major activity and took several years to put in place starting around 1997 and from then, such sign-off information was added for products as needed.

The General Rules now require that the CAS No.s and Chemicals information (for chemicals that are on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) be available within 40 working days.

Record-Keeping Obligations for Inventory-Listed chemicals
www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/record-keeping-obligations-inventory-listed-chemicals

Industrial Chemicals Act and Rules (relevant parts)

Act: 25 Listed Introductions

An introduction of an industrial chemical by a person is authorised by this section if:

(a) the industrial chemical is listed on the Inventory; and

(b) the introduction is in accordance with the terms of the Inventory listing.

Rules: Ch4, Part 2 Record Keeping for Listed Introductions

2/ CAS Number & Name for the industrial chemical is
Not known: Both (i) & (ii) are required:

(i) the names by which the industrial chemical is known to the person, or the names of all products containing the industrial chemical that are imported into Australia by the person; and

(ii) a **written undertaking** from the **chemical identity holder** that the CAS name and CAS number (if assigned) for the industrial chemical will be provided to the Executive Director, if requested, within 40 working days after the day the request is made;

3/ Records to demonstrate that the industrial chemical is being introduced or used in accordance within a defined scope an Assessment (where this exists) for the industrial chemical;

4/ Records to demonstrate conditions relating to the introduction or use of the industrial chemical are being complied with;

5/ Records to demonstrate that specific requirements to provide information to the Executive Director are being met.

Act: www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2021C00493/Download

Rules: www.legislation.gov.au/Series/F2019L01543

Editor: Obtaining a written undertaking from the chemical identity holder may be several businesses up a supply chain with significant administration time cost to achieve a result!

Editor: The administrative costs to create (and maintain, at least within 2 years, or annually) this database of the Written Undertakings from the chemical identity holders is a very time expensive cost, even if eventually automated, to the degree that some are considering to only do this, within the 40 working day time frame, when requested by AICIS.

Editor (17 June 2022): I suggest that the Minister for Health & Aged Care (the overall Minister the Industrial Chemical Rules come under) needs to be approached by all affected Businesses in Australia (and Overseas), (with a copy to the AICIS Executive Director) to have the Rules modified so the Record-Keeping Obligations for these Inventory-Listed chemicals, not needing to be specifically identified in industry documents (such as SDSs), as they do NOT cause a Chemical Hazard classification for the overall product, SO should only have Record Keeping information collected, **where there is an agreed Reason to do so and a health and/or an environmental benefit to the Australian community, for the information collection cost involved.**

• ECHA REACH: Information Requirement Changes

12 April 2022: The European Commission has revised certain Information Requirements for Registering Chemicals under REACH. Changes will begin to apply **from 14 Oct 2022**.

Updated Guidance Materials are to be published 2nd half 2022.

The current IUCLID 6 (information) format already allows data to be reported as required by the revised REACH annexes.

The main changes are:

Requirements and Specific Rules for Adaptation of:

1/ *in vitro* and *in vivo* mutagenicity studies, specifying when further studies are needed based on mutagenicity concerns;

2/ reproductive toxicity studies, specifying the preferred animal species and administration routes, and clarifying the conditions triggering the need for further studies based on concerns;

3/ aquatic toxicity studies, clarifying when long-term studies must be performed instead of short-term studies or in addition to them;

4/ toxicity studies on terrestrial and sediment organisms, specifying when long-term studies are needed instead of short-term studies and clarifying that long-term testing must investigate both degradation and transformation products; and

5/ degradation and bioaccumulation studies, specifying when further testing is needed, including investigation of both degradation and transformation products.

The obligation for Only Representatives to provide details on the non-EU manufacturer they represent. e.g. They may need to re-organise their REACH-IT accounts to ensure that there are separate accounts for each non-EU manufacturer they represent.

Substance Identification information including:

1/ the requirement to describe the Compositions, Nanoform or set of Similar Nanoforms related to information submitted to fulfil information requirements under Annex VII-X of REACH;

2/ new requirements for reporting a Crystal Structure and for reporting Compositions for Substances with unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products or of biological materials (UVCBs); and

3/ clarified requirements for Reporting Constituents, Impurities, and Additives as well as for analytical information.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/upcoming-changes-to-reach-information-requirements-1

Editor: This will also be relevant in AU for AICIS Introductions.

Scheduled Poisons & TGA Issues

• Poisons Standard June 2022 (SUSMP No. 36)

SUSMP No. 36 (Poisons Standard June 2022)

https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00730/Download

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.

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00730/a4ed4b89-318f-4c60-bdcf-9ebccb997508 (752 page pdf) or a docx file

Changes are detailed in the Explanatory Statement (3 page pdf and docx) supporting Poisons Standard June 2022 at:
www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00730/Download

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

• Poisons Std June 2022 - Explanatory Statement

The Poisons Standard June 2022 repeals and replaces the Poisons Standard Feb 2022, principally to incorporate a number of changes to existing entries, and to include a number of specified substances in the Poisons Standard for the first time.

The final Decisions in relation to Lead Acetates and 6-Methoxy-N2-Methyl-2,3-Pyridinediamine were published on the TGA website on 20 Dec 2021. The final decision in relation to Sodium Nitrite was published on the TGA website on 19 Jan 2022. The final Decisions in relation to Astodrimer Sodium, Flurbiprofen and cis-Jasmone were published on the TGA website on 23 May 2022.

From the Explanatory Statement (pdf & docx) at:

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00730/Download

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

• Proposed Amendment: Dichloromethane – Prohibited?

29 April 2022: In the Consultation **Part 4** - Proposed amendment referred for scheduling advice to the ACCS #34

From: Consultation: Proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard - ACCS, ACMS and joint ACCS/ACMS meetings, June 2022 (pdf | docx) Comment closed 27 May 2022

4.1 Dichloromethane 4.2 Ipflufenoquin (new Fungicide)

Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride) CAS No. 75-09-2:

The applicant has proposed the deletion of the existing Schedule 5 entry in the Poisons Standard for Dichloromethane, to be replaced by a new entry in Schedule 10. This amendment would effectively Prohibit Any Use of Dichloromethane.

Some of the Reasons for this Proposal:

- Due to its volatility, dichloromethane presents an asphyxiation risk for users in poorly ventilated areas. A number of injuries and deaths have been recorded in domestic settings in the USA and Europe related to inhalation of dichloromethane vapours.

- The USA Environmental Protection Agency banned use of Dichloromethane in domestic paint removal products in 2019 in response to deaths associated with the presence of the substance in these products. Several alternatives to Dichloromethane in paints strippers are available, including less toxic chemicals and physical means of paint stripping.

According to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Substance Infocard, Dichloromethane is a suspected carcinogen and under assessment as an endocrine disruptor. The substance has also been identified as a serious eye irritant, a skin irritant and may cause drowsiness or dizziness.

From: www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-accs-acms-and-joint-accsacms-meetings-june-2022

Editor: This Proposal has raised significant industry concerns.

Also see: IMAP tier II assessment – NICNAS 27 Nov 2014
Methane, dichloro-_Human Health Tier II Assessment.pdf (15p)

www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/chemical-information/search-assessments?assessmentcasnumber=75-09-2

Editor: Before any Scheduling change occurs it looks like the IMAP Assessment may need to be reviewed.

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Chromates Decision

23 May 2022: Notice of Final Decisions to amend (or not amend) the current Poisons Standard - ACMS #36, Joint ACMS-ACCS #29, ACCS #32 (13 pages pdf | docx)

4.1 Final Decision for Chromates & Chromium Trioxide

Proposal: The Applicant proposed that the Schedule 6 entries for Chromates and Chromium Trioxide be amended to exclude articles where the proportion of Chromates (or Chromium) does not exceed 0.1%w/w of the article. In this application 'Chromates' refers to three Hexavalent Chromium-containing compounds: Dichromium Tris (Chromate); Strontium Chromate; and Chromic Acid.

Final Decision: A Delegate has made a Final Decision to vary the Appendix A entry from the interim decision and amend the current Poisons Standard as follows:

Appendix A – New Entry
TREATMENT LAYERS OF COATED METAL ARTICLES **except articles** intended for use in the collection of drinking water **when not compliant** with the health and safety requirements of the Australian Standard AS 4020:2018 Testing of products for use in contact with drinking water.

Delegate: In making my Final Decision, I have taken into account the material detailed in the Interim Decision & the responses after the second call for public submissions, published on 11 March 2022. I note one written submission was received from the Applicant that was Partially Supportive of the Interim Decision.

As identified in the Interim Decision, the main health concern regarding these materials is the *possible leaching of Chromates into rainwater which can then be collected for drinking*. The amended wording ensures that *coated metal articles that are not intended for the collection of drinking water will be correctly exempted from scheduling considerations*, and ensure that articles intended for the collection of drinking water are only exempted from scheduling if they comply with the requirements of Australian Standard AS/NZS 40202 Testing of products for use in contact with drinking water.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/notice-final-decisions-amend-or-not-amend-current-poisons-standard-acms-36-joint-acms-accs-29-accs-32

• Scheduling Delegate's Final I, MI, MCI Decision

23 May 2022: Notice of Final Decisions on Proposed Isothiazolinone Amendments to the Poisons Standard Joint ACMS-ACCS #25 - June 2020 (5 pages pdf, docx)

2.1 Final Decision in relation to **I**sothiazolinones (I), **M**ethyl **I**sothiazolinone (MI), and **M**ethyl **C**hloro **I**sothiazolinone (MCI)

The Proposal was that the Poisons Standard be amended in relation to Isothiazolinones, Methyl Isothiazolinone and Methyl Chloro Isothiazolinone (the Proposal). Specifically, the Proposal included creation of a new group entry in Schedule 6 of the Poisons Standard for Isothiazolinones, and amendment of the existing entries for Methyl Isothiazolinone (MI) and Methyl Chloro Isothiazolinone (MCI) to exempt appropriately labelled preparations not intended for direct application to the skin that contain low levels of Isothiazolinones.

A Delegate of the Secretary has, in relation to the Proposal, made an interim decision to **Not** amend the current Poisons Standard in relation to Isothiazolinones, MI and MCI.

A Delegate has made a Final Decision to confirm the Interim Decision and **Not Amend** the current Poisons Standard in relation to Isothiazolinones (I), Methylisothiazolinone (MI) and MethylChloroIsothiazolinone (MCI).

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/notice-final-decision-amend-or-not-amend-current-poisons-standard-relation-isothiazolinones-methylisothiazolinone-and-methylchloroisothiazolinone

• Risks: Intentional Self-Poisoning with Paracetamol

9 May 2022: The TGA commissioned a Report on the Risks of Self-Harm from Intentional Paracetamol Misuse in relation to the current access controls for paracetamol.

The Report will be produced by a panel of independent experts and published on the TGA website in July 2022. Following, a public consultation period will commence prior to advice being sought from the Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling in the second half of 2022 on any proposal to amend the Poisons Standard in relation to Paracetamol.

The Panel's Report will include critical analysis of: **1/** the incidence of overdosing, … with a particular focus on the contribution of paracetamol sourced by general retail sale. Where possible comparisons will be made to other pain relief medicines that are available without a prescription. **2/** medicine overdosing behaviour ….. **3/** the balance of benefits and risks of current access to Paracetamol on the Australian market, and the possible outcomes in the community of changes to general sale access to Paracetamol, …..

For enquiries regarding the Report or to contact the Panel email: Paracetamol.Review@Health.gov.au

Panel Members:
Prof. Nick Buckley; Prof. Alison Calear; Prof. Helen Christensen
From: www.tga.gov.au/independent-expert-report-risks-intentional-self-poisoning-paracetamol

Food Chemical Issues

• A1238: Serine from GM Trichoderma Reesei As an endopeptidase Processing Aid Enzyme

27 April 2022: This Application seeks approval to permit serine Endopeptidase sourced from a genetically modified strain of Trichoderma Reesei containing the Serine Endopeptidase gene from Malbranchea Cinnamomea, as a Processing Aid in the manufacture of vegetable and animal protein hydrolysates.

Supporting Doc 1 - Risk & Tech Assessment (15p pdf | docx)

Executive Summary (4p pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1238---Serine-endopeptidase-enzyme-from-GM-Trichoderma-reesei-.aspx

• A1244: Chymosin from GM Trichoderma Reesei as a Processing Aid Enzyme

4 Apr 2022: This Application seeks approval to amend the AU&NZ Food Standards Code for approval of a new Processing Aid, a Chymosin Enzyme derived from a genetically modified strain of Trichoderma Reesei, for use in the manufacture of certain dairy foods

Supporting Doc 1: Safety & Food Technology (15p pdf | docx)

Executive Summary (1 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1244---Chymosin-from-GM-Trichoderma-reesei-as-a-processing-aid-%28enzyme%29-.aspx

• A1250: Pullulanase from Bacillus Subtilis

27 April 2022: This Application seeks to permit Pullulanase sourced from a genetically modified strain of Bacillus Subtilis containing the Pullulanase gene from Bacillus Deramificans, as a Processing Aid in starch processing for the production of glucose syrups and other starch hydrolysates.

Executive Summary (2 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/Application-A1250---Pullulanase-from-Bacillus-subtilis-.aspx

• A1252: Glucoamylase from GM Aspergillus Niger (Gene Donor: Penicillium Oxalicum) as a Processing Aid

18 May 2022: This Application seeks permission for Glucoamylase from a genetically modified strain of Aspergillus Niger containing the Glucoamylase gene from Penicillium Oxalicum, as a processing aid in baking processes, brewing processes and starch processing.

Executive Summary (2 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1246%20-%20Phospholipase-A1-from-Aspergillus-oryzae.aspx

• P1058: Nutrition Labelling about Added Sugars

27 April 2022: Proposal P1058 will consider including Added Sugars information in the nutrition information panel.

Administrative Assessment: (3 page pdf | docx)

Estimated total variable hours: 1511 hours.
Reasons Why: The Proposal will require Social Science and Economic Assessment and Targeted Consultation.
Targeted Consultation: Early Sept 2022
Public Comment: Mid Dec 2022 to Mid Feb 2023

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/Proposal-P1058---Nutrition-labelling-about-added-sugars.aspx

• EFSA: Pesticides in Food Samples from the EU

30 March 2022: The European Food Safety Authority's (EFSA) latest 2020 EU Annual Report on pesticide residues in food covers more than 88,000 food samples collected in the European Union in 2020.

Samples were randomly collected from 12 food products – for 2020 these were carrots, cauliflowers, kiwi fruits, onions, oranges, pears, potatoes, dried beans, brown rice, rye grain, bovine liver and poultry fat. The same basket of products is sampled every three years, which means upward or downward trends can be identified for specific goods.

- 68.5% (8,278 samples) were found to be free of quantifiable levels of residues.
- 29.7% (3,590) contained one or more residues in concentrations below or equal to permitted levels.
- 1.7% (209) contained residues exceeding the legal maximum, of which 113 (0.9%) were non-compliant.

https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2022.7215 (57 page pdf)

e.g. Results on Glyphosate *(extract)*: Overall, 14,125 samples of different food products and 474 samples of animal feed were analysed for Glyphosate residue. The results showed that in 97.4% of the samples (13,760 samples), Glyphosate was not quantified. In 2% of the samples (283 samples), Glyphosate was quantified at levels above the LOQ but below the MRL and in82 samples (0.6%), the residue levels exceeded the MRL.

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/pesticides-food-latest-report-published

• EFSA: Phthalates & Other Plasticisers: Reassessment

12 May 2022: Feedback from two public consultations has helped EFSA's scientists prioritise reassessments of plasticiser substances used in Food Contact Materials (FCMs) and define a protocol for assessing Consumer *Exposure*.
Full risk assessments will follow in a second step.

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/phthalates-and-other-plasticisers-priorities-reassessment

Agricultural Chemicals

• APVMA: Procymidone proposed Regulatory Decision

9 May 2022: The APVMA has published the Proposed Regulatory Decision (PRD) for the reconsideration of Procymidone, a fungicide used for the control of fungal diseases in various broadacre, horticultural crops and ornamental plants.

The PRD for procymidone will:

1. retain Procymidone as a safe & effective fungicide for use by Australian broadacre horticulture & ornamental plant industries
2. affirm the active constituent approval
3. vary and affirm the product registrations and label approvals

There are: a/ the removal of instructions for use; b/ restricting the current use pattern; c/ addition of contemporary disposal instructions; d/ removal of state-based restrictions on use; e/ additional spray-drift restraints

Public Consultation on the PRD is for 3 months & closes 9 Aug.

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/100281

Also Gazette: https://apvma.gov.au/node/100286

• APVMA: Allowable Variation in Concn's of Constituents

3 May 2022: The APVMA proposes to establish a new Standard, the Ag & Vet Chemicals Code (Allowable Variation in Concentrations of Constituents in Agricultural Chemical Products) Standard 2022, under Section 6E of the Code.

The draft standard must also be published on the website, and a period not less than 28 days must be allowed for comment on the proposed standard.

The Draft Section 6E Standard (weblink), pdf | docx (5 pages)

For Example (Active Constituents):

Above 25 up to 100	g/kg or g/L	±10% of the declared content
Above 100 up to 250	g/kg or g/L	±6% of the declared content
Above 250 up to 500	g/kg or g/L	±5% of the declared content
Above 500	g/kg or g/L	±25 g/kg or g/L

For Example (Non-Active Constituents):

Up to 10	g/kg or g/L	±10% of the declared content
Above 10 up to 200	g/kg or g/L	±5% of the declared content
Above 200 up to 1000	g/kg or g/L	±5% of the declared content

Applicants may propose alternative allowable variations from those … (listed), provided an appropriate scientific justification is provided, and the APVMA is satisfied that the alternative allowable variation would still ensure that the product complied with the safety, efficacy & trade criteria as defined in the Code.

For constituents such as pH adjusters or buffers, or viscosity modifiers, whose concentrations may be adjusted to bring a parameter such as pH or viscosity within a desired range, tolerances may be declared as, e.g. q.s. pH 4.0-5.0, or q.s. 200-300 mPa.s.

Under recent changes made to the AgVet Code, Section 5AA states that concentrations of constituents in registered chemical products must not differ from the concentrations entered into

the Register at the time of product registration by more than the prescribed extent by the Regulations.

Establishment of the proposed Standard for allowable variations in concentrations of constituents in Agricultural chemical products as a Standard under Section 6E of the Agvet Code would give the APVMA full control over the Standard.

The proposed allowable variations for concentrations of Active Constituents of agricultural chemical products are the same as those currently listed in the Guideline for Chemistry and manufacture requirements for agricultural chemical products. These allowable variations are already applied in the chemistry assessment of agricultural chemical products and inclusion in a standard under Section 6E of the AgVet Code would give them a more formal status.

The proposed allowable variations for concentrations of non-active constituents of agricultural chemical products are harmonised with regulations of overseas Authorities, including the US EPA and New Zealand Ministry of Primary Industries.

Until now, there has been no defined allowable variation in the concentrations of non-active constituents, which has created challenges for the APVMA and industry.

In addition, the proposed Standard includes provision for applicants to nominate non-standard allowable variations for the concentrations of both active and non-active constituents, where this can be justified and will still allow the APVMA to be satisfied with respect to the safety, efficacy and trade criteria.

The proposed Standard will not allow the 'target', nominal, or declared concentrations of constituents to be varied from those on the Register without appropriate application to the APVMA for variation of relevant particulars of the product …., even where such a change is within the allowable variations defined in the Standard.

Further, this proposed Standard does not specify a level of difference in concentrations that constitute closely similar product formulations.

Comment Closed: 31 May 2022

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/99936 (webpage)

Draft Section 6E Std: https://apvma.gov.au/node/100021 (web)

• APVMA: O'Seas GMP Compliance Assessment Fee

18 May 2022: The APVMA is seeking input from registered holders and other stakeholders regarding the change to the overseas Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Compliance Assessment Fee Process.

Regulation 71A(2) of the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations 1995 (Agvet Regulations) provides that the overseas GMP Compliance Assessment Fee is payable for each site outside Australia at which either:

- the Product is manufactured
- a Step in the manufacture of the product Occurs.

Under Regulation 71A(4) – Fees for Continued Registration of chemical product, the amount is $1000 for each financial year the Registration is in force.

In April 2022, the APVMA advised Registered Holders that from the commencement of financial year 2023–24, they would be required to pay an Overseas GMP Compliance Assessment Fee for each Site of Manufacture listed on their Reg'n on 1 July.

IF a Site of Manufacture is no longer in use, Registration Holders have been advised to lodge a Variation Application to remove the Site from their Registration. If an unused site remains on the Registration the $1000 fee will be payable.

The APVMA invites written submissions about the Overseas GMP compliance assessment fee process change, which may include (but not be limited to): 1/ Business Impact; 2/ Concerns or Issues; 3/ General Feedback.

Comment by: 18 Aug 2022

Submissions can be sent to: Manufacturing Quality and Licensing (MQL), APVMA. Email: MLS@apvma.gov.au

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/100461

• APVMA: Fluoxapiprolin - New Ag Active

7 Apr 2022: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Fluoxapiprolin involving a Oxysterol-Binding Protein Homologue Inhibition (OSBPI) mode of action.

Common Name: Fluoxapiprolin; CAS Name: 2-[3,5-bis(difluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-1-yl]-1-[4-[4-[5-[2-chloro-6-[(methylsulfonyl)oxy]phenyl]-4,5-dihydro-3-isoxazolyl]-2-thiazolyl]-1-piperidinyl]ethanone; CAS No: 1360819-11-9; Min'm Purity: 950 g/kg; Formula: $C_{25}H_{24}ClF_4N_5O_5S_2$; MW: 650.1; Chemical Family: Oxazole, pyrazole, thiazole; Mode of Action: Oxysterol-Binding Protein Homologue Inhibition (OSBPI)..

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Fluoxapiprolin and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns regarding the approval of this active constituent. No toxicologically significant impurities have been identified in Fluoxapiprolin technical active constituent.

The Scheduling Delegate has made a Final Decision to include Fluoxapiprolin in Appendix B of the Poisons Standard (SUSMP).

Other compounds of toxicological significance are not expected to occur in Fluoxapiprolin as a result of the raw materials and the synthetic route used. The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of Florylpicoxamid would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling & use.

App B: Substances considered Not to require control by Scheduling.

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 7 Apr 2022 p27-28 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/98646

• APVMA: Rescalure (Alkenyl Acetate) - New Ag Active

17 May 2022: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Rescalure (Alkenyl Acetate), which is a synthetic copy of the naturally occurring mating attraction sex pheromone for Californian Red Scale (Aonidiella Aurantii), which will be used for disrupting the mating activities of pest insects.

Common Name: Rescalure; CAS Name: 9-Decen-1-ol, 3-methyl-6-(1-methylethenyl)-,1-acetate; CAS No: 64309-03-1 (1:1 mixture of 3S,6R and 3S,6S isomers); 67601-06-3 for the (3S,6R) isomer; & 67601-10-9 for the (3S,6S) isomer; Min'm Purity: 806.8 g/kg; The 3S,6R and 3S,6S isomer ratio should be 45:55 to 55:45; Formula: $C_{16}H_{28}O_2$; MW: 252.39; Chemical Family: Alkenyl Acetate; Mode of Action: Rescalure is a synthetic insect sex pheromone for Californian Red Scale (Aonidiella Aurantii), which will be used for disrupting the mating activities of pest insects.

The APVMA has completed a toxicological evaluation of Rescalure. Three diastereomers of the Cluster 2 impurity have been identified as toxicologically significant impurities (as Sensitisers) in technical Rescalure.

Rescalure (Alkenyl Acetate) is included in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP, with an exemption from scheduling being appropriate for products such as that proposed for registration, when enclosed in a vapour releasing device which in normal use prevents access to its contents.

The APVMA Health Assessment Team has indicated that there are no objections on toxicological grounds to the approval of the active constituent Rescalure; and is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of Rescalure would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

Sum of **Impurity J** and its **Stereoisomers J2 and K**:
Tetrahydro-2-[{3(RS)-methyl-6-[1(RS)-methylethenyl]-9-decen-1-yl}oxy]-2H-pyran Total 10 g/kg maximum

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 17 May 2022 p14-15 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/100456

• APVMA: cis-Jasmone - New Ag Active

31 May 2022: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, cis-Jasmone, a plant-derived natural oil, that acts as both an attractant & repellent to various insects, acting as a Nematicide, & also induces the plant defense systems by activating genes involving defense against Nematodes / Insects.

Common Name: cis-Jasmone; CAS Name: 2-cyclopenten-1-one, 3-methyl-2-[(2Z)-2-penten-1-yl]; CAS No: 488-10-8; Min'm Purity: 900 g/kg; Formula: $C_{11}H_{16}O$; MW: 164.2; Chemical family: Cyclopentene. Mode of action: cis-Jasmone is a plant-derived natural oil released by many flowers including jasmine, citrus, peppermint, raspberries, cinnamon and green tea.

There are 2 isomeric forms of jasmone differing around the pentenyl double bond, cis-Jasmone [(Z)-Jasmone] and trans-Jasmone [(E)-Jasmone]. The natural extract contains only the cis form, while the synthetic Jasmone is a mixture of both, with the cis form predominating. Both forms have similar physiochemical properties.

cis-Jasmone acts as both an attractant and repellent to various insects, thereby acting as a nematicide for the control of plant parasitic nematodes. It also induces the plant defense systems by activating genes that involve defense against nematodes and insects on various field crops and vegetables.

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Metobromuron and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns regarding the approval of this active constituent.

As the proposed products containing cis-Jasmone are currently intended for use only on the soil application, food residues are highly unlikely due to its high volatilisation.

The APVMA has recommended inclusion of cis-Jasmone in the Poisons Standard (SUSMP) Schedule 6 with a cut-off to unscheduled in products containing ≤1.5% of cis-Jasmone.

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 31 May 2022 p21-22 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/101026

• WorkSafe NZ: Pesticide Restricted Entry Intervals

Feb 2022: Restricted Entry Intervals for 98 Specified Pesticides.

This Consultation was previously part of the EPA NZ substance Approval process under NZ HSNO. WorkSafe NZ are going through this process to transfer the restricted entry intervals to being requirements under NZ HSWA.

Many of the Restricted Entry Intervals proposed in this document differ from the Restricted Entry Intervals previously set under the NZ HSNO Approval.

Public Consultation - Hazardous Substances Restricted Entry Intervals for Specified Pesticides (Jan 2022, 28 page pdf)

Comment Closed 6 May 2022.

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/laws-and-regulations/consultations/restricted-entry-intervals-for-specified-pesticides/

Editor: I missed the Feb advice. There are many Organophosphate & Carbamate insecticides in this Restricted Entry Intervals list.

• ECHA: Glyphosate: No Change Proposed to Hazards

30 May 2022: ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) agrees to keep Glyphosate's **current classification** as causing **serious eye damage** and being **toxic to aquatic life**. Based on a wide-ranging review of scientific evidence, the committee again concludes that classifying glyphosate as a carcinogen is not justified.

The Committee found that the available scientific evidence did not meet the criteria to classify Glyphosate for Specific Target Organ Toxicity, or as a Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Reprotoxic Substance.

The adopted Opinion will be published on ECHA's website and sent to the European Commission and European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) by mid-August. EFSA will carry out its Risk Assessment of Glyphosate, with this expected to be ready in July 2023.

Following analysis of the July 2023 EFSA Risk Assessment, the European Commission will then put forward a Renewal Report and a Draft Regulation to Member States on whether the approval of Glyphosate can be renewed or not.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/glyphosate-no-change-proposed-to-hazard-classification

• ECHA: Glyphosate: Updated Assessments Timelines

10 May 2022: The input received from the Consultations, together with the replies received by EFSA from the Applicant (*the Group on the Renewal of Glyphosate*) in response to its request for additional information, added a significant amount of information to a dossier that already contained far more scientific data than are usually available for such assessments.

EFSA and ECHA have revised the timeline for the remaining steps in the re-evaluation process.

ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) will discuss the hazard classification of glyphosate during its plenary meeting on 30-31 May. The Committee will consider carcinogenicity, genotoxicity, reproductive and developmental toxicity, as well as the environmental classification. The RAC's opinion will be made available to EFSA and published on ECHA's website within 8-10 weeks (i.e. end of July to mid-August 2022). EFSA will consider the RAC opinion during the peer review of the draft Renewal Assessment Report (dRAR).

EFSA received 368 responses to its public consultation, many including multiple comments. EFSA also received approximately 2400 comments from EU Member State experts and the Glyphosate Renewal Group (GRG).

July 2023 Conclusions of EFSA's peer review expected to be made available to the European Commission, Member States and the GRG.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/glyphosate-efsa-and-echa-update-timelines-for-assessments

Also: https://echa.europa.eu/hot-topics/glyphosate

• EPA NZ: Glyphosate Call: Summary of Responses

11 May 2022: Full Report: Glyphosate in Aotearoa New Zealand Summary Report on the call for information *(51p pdf)*

This Call For Information was carried out in recognition of the many concerns that surround Glyphosate, whether they be concerns about its possible impact on human health and the environment or concerns about the effects of Glyphosate being unavailable on agriculture and the larger economy.

People were concerned about a variety of possible health effects of Glyphosate (including cancer), as well as the potential for environmental harm. They were also worried about the

overuse of Glyphosate, calling it a lazy method of weed control, and the possible effects of glyphosate formulations on bees.

On the other hand, lots of people discussed the many benefits of Glyphosate, especially how it has revolutionised farming by allowing no-till agriculture. Many responders said that glyphosate is vital to their farming business as no single alternative is available that replaces all of Glyphosate's uses. Responders said that, without Glyphosate, outcomes for the environment and the economy would be worse.

The next steps for the EPA NZ are to:

- Decide whether to seek grounds for reassessment of Glyphosate
- Engage with Māori on the topic of Glyphosate
- Review POEA (PolyOxy EthyleneAmine *) surfactants
- Use existing channels to reinforce safe use of Glyphosate.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/public-consultations/in-progress/glyphosate-call-for-information/

** Weblink to Wikipedia added by Editor.*

Dangerous Goods

• NTC: *Delay* in Commencement of ADG 7.8 *(by 5 mths)*

10 June 2022: Update on the Process Timelines for the ADG code 7.8 implementation.

The changes reflect the updated (Infrastructure and Transport Ministers Meeting) ITMM schedule, given the recent Federal Election & the upcoming Victorian State Election in Nov 2022.

Note: The changes **Do-Not Effect the Final Implementation** of ADG code 7.8 on **1 October 2023**. The new timelines are:

Endorsed by ITMM: Sept 2022

Published on NTC website: 1 Oct 2022
Jurisdictions commencing implementation of amendments

Commencement of ADG 7.8: 1 Mar 2023
Jurisdictional amendments completed by this date
Transition Period commences:
Duty Holders can comply with ADG 7.7 or ADG 7.8

End of transition Period: 1 Oct 2023
Duty Holders must comply only with ADG 7.8

Alerted by an NTC email.

• NTC: ADG Code Full Review & (Teams) Webinar 23/06

8 June 2022: The NTC is conducting a **Full Review** of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (the ADG Code). This work will focus on the transport of dangerous goods by road and rail.

A high-level update of the ADG Code happens every two years. This will be the first **full review** since the Seventh Edition was released in 2007.

The Review will aim to better align the code with:

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations (UN MR)

Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR)

Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail (RID)

Principle 2: The starting point for requirements specific to land transport will be the requirements in the ADR and RID. But the ADG Code will keep current methodologies for placarding, segregation, & compliance with Aust. Stds (where relevant).

Principle 3: The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code will be the starting point for: **a/** The table of dangerous goods that must be segregated for transport; **b/** the point at which emergency information must be included on marking and labelling, and placarding.

Principle 4: Existing provisions in the ADG Code unique to Australia will only be kept if an analysis against the ADR or RID identifies a valid risk that isn't controlled by an existing ADR or RID provision.

Some of the key benefits resulting from the ADG Code review principles include: **a/** Requirements will be proportionate to the risk. **b/** It will be easier to maintain the ADG Code & keep it up to date, making the long-term maintenance of the code more sustainable. **c/** Australia will have access to – and the benefit of – international expertise, data, and rationale for requirements.

Upcoming Information (Teams) Webinar: Learn more about the Principles that will Guide the Review and why the NTC believe these will deliver benefits at a webinar on **Thursday 23 June 2022 (from 2.00pm-4.00pm)**.

RSVP for the (Teams) Webinar.

From: www.ntc.gov.au/transport-reform/ntc-projects/comprehensive-review-australian-dangerous-goods-code

• CAP Decisions Register for 10 May 2022 Meeting

10 May 2022: The Competent Authorities Panel - National Exemptions, Approvals & Determinations now includes the 121 CAP Decisions for the 10 May 2022 meeting.

All 10 May 2022 Meeting Applications were Applicant Specific.

From: www.infrastructure.gov.au/infrastructure-transport-vehicles/transport-strategy-policy/australia/dangerous/competent_authorities

• NSW: Proposed D.Goods (Road & Rail Transport) Regs

4 April 2022: The EPA NSW are remaking the Regulation for the Transport of Dangerous Goods in NSW. EPA NSW sort feedback on proposed changes. Consultation closed 6 May 22.

Changes are to ensure that it remains effective, is consistent with national legislation and represents best practice regulation. FAQ includes "Key Changes".

https://yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au/download_file/595/581
(Proposed Reg pdf)

https://yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au/download_file/795/581
(Regulatory Impact Statement pdf)

From: https://yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au/dangerous-goods-road-and-rail-transport-regulation-2022

• UN/OECD Seminar about the 2020 Beirut Port Explosion

14 April 2022: Lessons learned, experiences and good practices in managing risks of ammonium nitrate storage, handling and transport in port areas, preventing accidents and mitigating their consequences

Summary & Conclusions, pages 1-15 plus an Annex p16-22 of Participating Authorities & Institutions (22 pages pdf | docx)

The Beirut Port explosion revealed the devastating effects that industrial accidents can have on human beings and the environment. On 4 August 2020, a fire spread across a storage area of the Beirut port and caused a large amount of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) to explode. The resulting explosion led to over 200 deaths, approximately 6,500 injuries and 300,000 people being displaced; it caused severe damage to critical infrastructure, including the port, the surrounding area and healthcare facilities amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

From: https://unece.org/transport/documents/2022/04/working-documents/unoecd-seminar-follow-2020-beirut-port-explosion-0

Editor: A very useful and interesting summary of the issues.

• SAFEX: Transportation of Ammonium Nitrate Guide

The international explosives industry association SAFEX has recently issued its new Good Practice Guide (GPG06(1)) covering Transportation of Technical Grade Ammonium Nitrate.

This Guide complements the existing SAFEX Good Practice Guide for the Storage of Ammonium Nitrate (GPG02).

Ammonium Nitrate is manufactured, imported, transported, stored and used in large quantities by the explosives industry in Australia, and has been involved in significant explosive incidents in Australia and other parts of the world.

Access to SAFEX Good Practice Guides can be obtained through their website www.safex-international.org (members) and: www.safex-international.org/page-explosives-competence.html?sid=1655099585

and SAFEX - Topical Papers: 9 papers from 2003 to 2015

SAFEX Newsletters: e.g. April 2022 (30 page pdf)
Editor: A lot of technical detail is included.

From: www.aeisg.org.au/safex-good-practice-guide-transportation-of-ammonium-nitrate/

• DW: Beirut Amm. Nitrate Blast Suspect Arrested

21 April 2022: Jorge Moreira (arrested in Spain) has been charged with terrorism and murder in Lebanon over his role in bringing ammonium nitrate explosives into the country. The August 2020 blast killed more than 200 people and devastated entire suburbs.

Investigators believe that the suspect ordered the 2750 tons of Ammonium Nitrate that had been stored haphazardly in a warehouse since 2014 before catching fire and creating one of the largest nonnuclear explosions in history.

It is thought that the Ammonium Nitrate entered the country in 2013 onboard the Rhosus, a Moldovan-flagged ship sailing from Georgia to Mozambique. At the time, Moreira was an employee of Mozambican firm Fabrica de Explosivos de Mocambique (FEM), a position he left in 2016.

The Rhosus was seized by Lebanese authorities after a company filed a lawsuit against its owner over a debt dispute. In 2014, Port Authorities in Beirut unloaded the shipment and stored it in a derelict warehouse with cracked walls.

From: www.dw.com/en/beirut-blast-suspect-arrested-in-spain/a-61550372 (DW: Deutsche Welle, German Broadcaster)

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• Vic: Draft D.Goods (Storage & Handling) Regs 2022 Draft

3 May 2022: The proposed Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022 will replace the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012, which are set to expire on 27 November 2022. Comment closed 31 May 2022.

The proposed Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022 set out the legal duties for manufacturers and suppliers of dangerous goods or suspected Dangerous Goods, and for occupiers of premises where Dangerous Goods are stored or handled. They help ensure the health and safety of people, property and the environment in the manufacture, storage, transfer, use, handling, sale and disposal of Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022_Frequently Asked Questions (5 page pdf)

Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022 - Exposure Draft (100 page pdf)

Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022_Regulatory Impact Statement (84 page pdf)

Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022_Proposed summary of changes (13 page pdf)

Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) Summary

Exec Summary_RIS_Dangerous Goods SH Regs 2022 (10p pdf)

There are also RIS pdfs for each Chapter and each Appendix.

From: https://engage.vic.gov.au/dangerous-goods-storage-and-handling-regulations-2022

• WorkSafe Vic: DG Digest Newsletter – May 2022

Is for Duty Holders who use, store, sell, transport or import Dangerous Goods (in Victoria). DG Notes aims to provide you with information and learnings from Incidents locally and abroad, changes to Victorian Legislation, Lessons from emerging industry trends, and Updates to Guidance and Support material.

From: https://comms.worksafe.vic.gov.au/dg-digest-archive

To Sign Up, go to the following weblink and select DG Digest:

May 2022 News that caught the Editor's Attention:

1/ Increased Inventory Levels at sites due to supply issues

In most cases, the increased levels appear to be linked to disruptions within the supply chains and ordering more material to ensure that the customer and production needs are met.

You need to notify WorkSafe Vic when the quantities of Dangerous Goods stored and handled at your workplace exceed the manifest quantities specified in Schedule 2 of the Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012 every two years. ALSO a Re-Notification to WorkSafe includes if the maximum quantity of a UN Class of goods and/or Packing Group changes by 20% or more.

2/ Spill Containment: All premises containing Dangerous Gods must have appropriate storage methods that either reduce the risk of a spill and if required, be able to contain the Dangerous Goods.

3/ Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2022 were open for public comment until 31 May 2022.

See separate Note for details.

4/ Question: Do we need to include chemical waste that is considered Dangerous Goods in the Dangerous Goods Manifest? Noting that the chemical waste are temporarily stored at the premises and collected by EPA Vic Approved Waste Providers. **Answer:** The Dangerous Goods (Storage and Handling) Regulations 2012 (Regulations) require ALL Dangerous Goods of Manifest Quantities or above (as per Schedule 2 of the Regulations) to be noted in the Manifest.

5/ Interstate DG News:

5-1/ SA: Refrigeration mechanic fined for causing burn injuries. In Sept 2019, a refrigeration mechanic was repairing the condensing unit of a refrigeration cabinet for a food outlet shop.

The mechanic mistakenly used a flammable propane gas to charge the new condenser. On realising the mistake, attempts to remove the flammable caused it to ignite, creating an uncontrolled explosion and fire.

5-2/ Tas: Input was sort on a Review of Tasmania's Explosives Regulations 2012 (Comment closed 30 May 2022) Review of Tasmania's Explosives Regulations - Info Sheet (2 page docx)

• World's First Hydrogen Carrier Vessel: Fire Aboard

5 April 2022: 'Serious Incident': Fire aboard world's first Hydrogen carrier vessel investigated by Australian Authorities.

Flames emerged from the Suiso Frontier shortly before ship made the first Liquid H2 shipment set sail to Japan carrying the world's first international shipment of Liquefied Hydrogen (LH2) in January 2022.

The Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) is investigating a gas pressure control equipment malfunction on board the gas

carrier Suiso Frontier after the ship had loaded Liquefied Hydrogen at Western Port, Hastings.

On 25 Jan 2022, 9.47pm, a flame was seen coming from the gas combustion unit's exhaust on deck. The unit was immediately shut down and isolated before the crew implemented the fire prevention response plan. No further abnormalities were reported and there were no injuries, damage or pollution.

The Port of Hastings has a Hydrogen Liquefaction Facility and a Liquefied Hydrogen Loading Facility, both of which were specifically designed for the *Suiso Frontier*, the Japanese experimental LH_2 carrier built for the $350m international Hydrogen Energy Supply Chain project, which aims to prove it is commercially viable to ship liquefied hydrogen from Australia to Japan. The Liquid Hydrogen is derived from Australian Brown Coal.

The safety [incident] onboard Suiso Frontier appears not to have been reported to the public at the time.

Multiple reports have emerged in recent months showing that it would be more economic to ship Hydrogen in the form of Ammonia than as a liquid, which requires cryogenic temperatures of minus 253°C, is harder to transport and contains less H_2 by volume than NH_3.

From: https://acapmag.com.au/2022/04/serious-incident-fire-aboard-worlds-first-hydrogen-carrier-vessel-investigated-by-australian-authorities/

And: www.rechargenews.com/energy-transition/serious-incident-fire-aboard-worlds-first-hydrogen-carrier-vessel-investigated-by-australian-authorities/2-1-1195848

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• Tas Govt: Explosive Regulations Review

2 May 2022: The Tasmanian Govt is seeking your input on a review of Tasmania's Explosives Regulations 2012 (the Regulations).

The Subordinate Legislation Act 1992 requires all regulations to be reviewed every ten years.

Review of Tasmania's Explosives Regs - Info Sheet (2p docx)

The Regulations include the use and management of explosives, including fireworks, & also include detail for shot-firing & blasting activities including associated permits & plans.

Consultation closed 30 May 2022

From: www.justice.tas.gov.au/community-consultation/consultations/review-of-tasmanias-explosives-regulations

• SA CFS: Hazardous Material Spill on the Stuart Highway

28 April 2022: A collision between a truck and a van at Ingomar, on the Stuart Highway, approx. 150kms south of Coober Pedy.

it was identified that a trailer being towed by the van was carrying a quantity of unknown chemicals, which had spilt across the highway. CFS crews, with the assistance of SAPOL, cordoned off the area.

Atmospheric monitoring conducted on the morning confirmed hazardous materials were present. As a result, and to support local crews, six CFS specialist HAZMAT personnel are currently flew from Adelaide to help identify and safely recover the chemicals.

From: https://cfs.sa.gov.au/news-and-media/media-alerts/hazardous-material-spill-on-stuart-highway-ingomar-29-april-2022/

• USA Fire Admin: Mobility Devices Li-Ion Battery Fires

28 April 2022: Guidance on Responding to Lithium-Ion Battery Fires in Mobility Devices. As e-bikes & electric scooters become more prevalent, so do fire risks, when people store and charge their mobility devices inside their homes, garages or businesses.

The Fire Dept New York (FDNY) has created best practice Tip Sheets for Firefighters confronted by these fires, including:

E-Bikes and e-Scooters fires/emergencies (1 page pdf)

Revel e-Bike battery transport vans (1 page pdf)

Lithium-Ion Battery mobility device fires (2 page pdf)

The FDNY has produced a Safety Video (3m 21s) to educate the public on how to charge, store & use Lithium-Ion Batteries.

From: https://www.usfa.fema.gov/blog/ig-042822.html

• FRV: Lithium Batteries Spark Derrimut Factory Fire

13 May 2022: Fire Rescue Victoria (FRV) believe that the Derrimut Factory Fire blaze was sparked by a failure of Lithium Batteries which had been on charge at the premises.

Fm: www.frv.vic.gov.au/firefighters-battle-derrimut-factory-blaze

• CFA: Creosote Buildup in Residential Chimneys

11 May 2022: The Victorian Country Fire Authority (CFA) is urging residents to keep themselves safe by checking and maintaining their fireplaces, chimneys, fireboxes and flues. To have their chimneys professionally cleaned annually to avoid the build-up of **Creosote** – a highly flammable black tar-like residue – that could clog chimneys.

Creosote is caused by general use but can also build up faster if you are using incorrect fuels, so make sure you only burn dry, clean wood to reduce the risk of fire starting from a fireplace or wood heater (Creosote buildup in the chimneys or flues).

From: https://news.cfa.vic.gov.au/news/chimney-check-is-crucial-for-winter-safety

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Qld: Green Hydrogen Draft Code Released - Joint Statement

4 May 2022: Qld Minister for Energy, Renewables and Hydrogen and Minister for Public Works and Procurement: The Honourable Mick de Brenni; & Qld Minister for Resources: The Honourable Scott Stewart

"Current legislation and safety requirements are tailored for traditional products like LPG and natural gas and do not specifically target hydrogen fuel applications," Mr Stewart said.

"The Draft Code will deliver a framework to outline minimum safety requirements and give businesses certainty that they are compliant.

"It will be useful for applications that use hydrogen as a fuel gas and will provide guidance to the industry about safe operations, regulatory compliance and approval processes."

Minister Stewart said Qld Resources Safety; and Health Queensland had consulted with industry and business to develop the Draft Code which is **now open for consultation**.

The Qld Code of Practice is to provide a consolidated framework on how to comply. **Topics addressed include**: **a/** safety regulation frameworks applying to Hydrogen in Queensland; **b/** approvals for Hydrogen gas devices (including fuel cells in vehicles); **c/** gas work licences and authorisations including training and competencies for Hydrogen gas work; **d/**

Hydrogen suppliers and delivery networks; **e/** Hydrogen fuel stations; **f/** odour requirements for fuel gas containing Hydrogen; **g/** Hydrogen in pipelines & gas distribution systems.

View the Draft document or find out more about Hydrogen Safety Regulation in Queensland at: Hydrogen safety regulation in Queensland | Business Queensland

From: https://statements.qld.gov.au/statements/95087

And: www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/safety-health/petroleum-gas/safety-news-education/hydrogen (See following Note)

• Qld: Proposed Hydrogen Safety Code of Practice

4 May 2022: A Hydrogen Safety Code of Practice (the Code of Practice) is being developed for applications that use Hydrogen as a Fuel Gas. **Consultation closes 24 June 2022**.

The Code of Practice is to provide a consolidated framework on how to comply with safety requirements for Fuel Gas under the Qld Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 and proposes alternative means of compliance where existing requirements are not practicable.

Topics addressed include: **a/** safety regulation frameworks applying to hydrogen in Queensland; **b/** approvals for hydrogen gas devices (including fuel cells in vehicles); **c/** gas work licences and authorisations including training and competencies for hydrogen gas work; **d/** hydrogen suppliers and delivery networks; **e/** hydrogen fuel stations; **f/** odour requirements for fuel gas containing hydrogen; **g/** hydrogen in pipelines and gas distribution systems.

The Consultation period for the Draft Code of Practice (50 page pdf) is open for comment until **24 June 2022**.

Draft Code: www.rshq.qld.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1608271/DRAFT-Hydrogen-Safety-Code-of-Practice.pdf (50p)

Industry stakeholders have identified some obligations (under the existing Qld Petroleum & Gas safety legislation), do not support operational needs for the emerging Hydrogen industry.

Sections 1-7 of the Draft Code, read in conjunction with the provisions of the P&G safety legislation, set out current and proposed minimum compliance requirements for Hydrogen activities. **Appendices 1-6** include information about Approvals, Case Studies and other Resources. **Policy proposals** for improving legislative provisions are set out in text boxes and collated in **Appendix 7**.

If you are undertaking a project that can't comply with current legislative requirements, e: HydrogenSafety@rshq.qld.gov.au.

From: www.business.qld.gov.au/industries/mining-energy-water/resources/safety-health/petroleum-gas/safety-news-education/hydrogen

• EPA NSW: Draft POEO (Clean Air) Regs 2022

6 May 2022: This draft NSW Regulation reflects latest environment and health research, current jurisdictional regulatory settings, emerging technology and standards and evolving community and stakeholder concerns.

Regulatory Impact Statement (122 page pdf)

Draft POEO Clean Air Regulation (104 page pdf)

Penalty notice table (2 page pdf)

Section Comparison Table (12 page pdf)

Frequently Asked Questions (8 page pdf)

From: https://yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au/poeo-clean-air-regulation-2022

• WA: Solar Home Energy Storage Li-Ion Battery Recall

9 June 2022: WA Commissioner for Consumer Protection

Around 450 WA home-owners that have installed several models of LG-branded home energy storage batteries, are being urged to check if their device is on a National Recall List due to fears they may overheat and ignite.

Due to the stored energy, battery fires can be extremely dangerous and difficult to extinguish. According to the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission (ACCC), the potentially dangerous batteries have been linked to nine fires in Australia and five in the USA, causing injuries to two people and property damage.

The recalled batteries were available for sale between April 2017 and December 2019, with the affected models being: RESU3.3, RESU6.5, RESU10, RESU13, RESU7H Type-R, RESU10H Type-C, RESU10H Type-R, RESU10H Type-R (Secondary), S/A Gen2 1P (EM048063P3S4) and S/A Gen2 2P (EM048126P3S7).

Owners of LG, SolaX or Opal solar storage systems can check if their battery is one of the recalled models listed and pictured at lgessbattery.com/au.

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/commissioners-blog-solar-battery-recall-burning-issue

Also: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/fire-risk-recall-lg-solar-home-energy-batteries (20 May 2022)

Also See the ACCC (20 May 2022): www.accc.gov.au/media-release/consumers-urged-to-check-solar-energy-storage-batteries-due-to-fire-risk (20 May 2022)

• EPA NZ: Persistent Organic Pollutants Notice 2004

May 2022: The EPA NZ is proposing to amend the Hazardous Substances (Storage and Disposal of Persistent Organic Pollutants) Notice 2004. It covers storage and disposal req'ts.

The proposed Amendments include:

1/ Updating the Requirements relating to the Disposal of POPs

2/ Updating the Notice to take account of the Legislative Reform which occurred in December 2017

3/ adding Provisions for manufactured articles containing POP.

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

• EPA NSW: Lightweight Plastic Bag Ban - 1 June 22

23 May 2022: The NSW Govt's ban on single-use lightweight plastic bags came into force on 1 June 2022. From 1 Nov 2022, NSW Govt is banning more problematic plastics, such as cutlery and plates.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2022/epamedia220523-days-away-from-lightweight-bag-ban

Also: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/newsletters/epa-connect-newsletter/may-2022/waste-action-and-plastic-phase-outs-surge-ahead

• Victoria: Draft Regs to Ban single-use Plastic Items

14 April 2022: To reduce plastic pollution single-use plastic straws, plates, cutlery, drink-stirrers, expanded polystyrene food and drink containers, and cotton bud sticks will be banned from sale and supply in Victoria from 1 Feby 2023.

Regulatory Impact Statement_Single-Use Plastic ban 2022 (70 page pdf | docx)

Draft Environment Protection Amendment (Banning Single-Use Plastic Items) Regulations 2022 (10 page pdf | docx)

Frequently Asked Questions-SUP-ban-Accessibility
(9 page pdf | docx)

Comment Closed: 15 May 2022.

For information (at 14 April) on the Vic Single-Use Plastics ban: www.vic.gov.au/single-use-plastics

From: https://engage.vic.gov.au/SUP-ban-regulations

• EPA Vic: Waste Tracker Enhancement Project

8 April 2022: Planned Waste Tracker Enhancements include:

a/ an updated dashboard layout for all roles;

b/ an improved mobile app;

c/ improved waste record usability to make it faster and easier to create & complete records in the portal;

d/ the ability to recognise other 'lawful place' provisions, like exemptions and authorisations of discharge or disposal (ADD);

e/ an Application Programming Interface which will enable businesses to use an alternative waste tracking system but still provide information to EPA in required timeframes.

The EPA Vic Project will run until August 2022. Enhancements are scheduled to be released in June and August 2022.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/waste/transporting-waste/waste-tracker

• AWE: Better Environmental Management of Chemicals

March 2022: Australia's Industrial Chemicals Roadmap - Better Environmental Management of Chemicals (Dec 2021, 16p pdf)

Most industrial chemicals in use are of low concern to the environment and human health. However, a small but significant proportion of industrial chemicals can cause harm if they are not managed properly.

In some cases, chemicals of concern such as Per- and Poly-FluoroAlkyl Substances (PFAS), Lead, Mercury, Dioxins and Brominated Flame Retardants, can endanger ecosystems and affect human health.

Until now there hasn't been a mechanism to consistently manage risks to the environment from industrial chemicals across all jurisdictions. This means uncertainty, duplication and increased costs for industry.

The Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS) reforms roadmap introduces industry, non-government organisations and the public to IChEMS. It sets out actions Governments are taking as part of a nationwide approach to managing industrial chemicals.

Industrial chemicals will be listed on the IChEMS Register in one of 7 schedules according to their environmental risk.

IChEMS operates in conjunction with the Dept of Health's Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS).

From Mid 2022 Jurisdictions release plans for IChEMS implementation.

From Late 2022 Jurisdictions incorporate IChEMS Register into regulatory frameworks.

2023 Onward IChEMS vision and goals are realised.

Example Case Study: Managing PFAS with IChEMS.

From: www.awe.gov.au/environment/protection/chemicals-management/national-standard/roadmap

• AWE: IChEMS Register and IChEMS Secretariat

May 2022: Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard – IChEMS which will be a record of Chemical Scheduling Decisions made under the Industrial Chemicals Environment Management (Register) Act 2021.

The IChEMS Advisory Committee provides expert advice to the Minister on matters related to IChEMS scheduling. This includes environmental, social, and economic factors when scheduling high-concern chemicals.

The IChEMS Secretariat expect the first Scheduling Decisions to be made in the second half of 2022. The IChEMS Register instrument and a database of publicly accessible chemical Scheduling Decisions will be available to provide easy access to decisions.

Appointed members

- Dr Brian Richards (Chair), former Executive Director, Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme
- Professor Derek Muir, Senior Research Scientist, Environment and Climate Change, Government of Canada
- Dr Jenny Stauber, Chief Research Scientist, CSIRO Land and Water
- Professor Kerrie Wilson, Pro Vice-Chancellor (Sustainability Strategy), Queensland University of Technology
- Professor Mark Taylor, Chief Environmental Scientist, Environment Protection Authority Victoria
- Professor Sanghamitra Mahanty, ARC Future Fellow - Resources, Environment & Development Program, Crawford School of Public Policy, Australian National University
- Ms Tarah Hagen, Technical Discipline Manager – Toxicology and Risk Assessment, SLR Consulting Australia.

From:www.awe.gov.au/environment/protection/chemicals-management/national-standard

Editor: Still not aware of any consultation on Fees, for funding the IChEMS Secretariat.

• WWF: Turning the Tide on Plastic Waste Management

8 June 2022: New USA Public Opinion Polling (Public Opinion Surrounding Plastic Consumption And Waste Management Of Consumer Packaging, June 2022 Update 36 page pdf), shows that the American public is increasingly demanding a fundamental change to the way we use, reuse, recycle, and interact with packaging—especially plastic.

When so much of our daily lives rely on plastic, what can we do to solve this problem? It starts with reevaluating what products and packages are truly necessary, understanding what packages can be made to be reused, and incentivizing the use of recycled content. Only then—when we reduce, reuse, and recycle—can we create a future where our packaging and products no longer end up in nature.

We need policymakers and business leaders to take game-changing actions to help us transition from our current linear, "take-make-waste" relationship with plastic to a circular one. Circular economies will help stem our demand for new virgin plastic by ensuring that the plastic products we rely on every day are reused and recycled, and that the valuable resources we're taking from the planet to make the material don't become the trash polluting it.

From: www.worldwildlife.org/stories/turning-the-tide-on-plastic-waste-management

• NTN: Greenhouse Gas & Air Quality Impacts of Incineration & Landfill

26 April 2022: The briefing paper summarises the key findings of the Eunomia Consulting Report NTN commissioned – **Greenhouse Gas and Air Quality Impacts of Incineration and Landfill (Jan 2022).**

Briefing Paper (7p pdf) | Eunomia Consulting Report (57p pdf)

The Eunomia Consulting Report investigated the potential impacts of several residual waste treatment options, particularly waste to energy incineration scenarios, on greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and air quality. Waste to energy incineration

is being actively promoted and considered by Governments across Australia.

Australia generates comparatively large volumes of waste per capita and relies on landfill as the main residual waste disposal technology – that being the waste left over after composting, reusing, and recycling.

Waste, as a representation of our entire materials production systems, provides a unique window into just how damaging our linear economy is and why we must move urgently to a Zero Waste and Circular Economy future if we want to meet net zero climate change targets.

The widespread introduction of waste to energy incineration in Australia is cause for significant concern. Waste incinerators emit large volumes of GHG's and toxic air pollutants and create tonnes of hazardous ash that requires disposal.

Waste incinerators maintain a linear approach to resource use, further exacerbating climate change by increasing the extraction of new raw materials to feed increasing materials production systems.

From: https://ntn.org.au/eunomia-report-greenhouse-gas-and-air-quality-impacts-of-incineration-and-landfill/

• Methane Leak at Russian mine may be largest ever

15 June 2022: Possibly the world's biggest leak of Methane has been discovered coming from a coalmine in Russia, which has been pouring out the Carbon Dioxide equivalent of five coal-fired power stations.

About 90 tonnes an hour of Methane were being released from the mine in Jan 2022, when the gas was first traced to its source, according to data from GHG Sat, a commercial satellite monitoring company based in Canada. Sustained over the course of a year, this would produce enough natural gas to power 2.4m homes.

From: https://uk.news.yahoo.com/methane-leak-russian-mine-could-230115462.html

• UNEP: Plastic Pollution - Harmful Chemicals in Plastics

9 June 2022: Global cumulative plastic production is predicted to reach 34,000 million tonnes between 1950 and 2050 (from 21 Oct 21 Report "From Pollution to Solution" 148 page pdf).

The harmful chemicals released from plastic products throughout their entire life cycle can pose a serious risk to humans and the environment, including when waste is not properly managed, finding its way to air, water and soils.

Action is urgently needed to better understand and control the use of chemicals of concern along the plastic life cycle.

YouTube Video: "Chemicals in Plastics" by UNEP (3min 18sec)

From: www.unep.org/news-and-stories/video/plastic-pollution-harmful-chemicals-our-plastics

Alerted by: www.facebook.com/au.hazmat/

• DW: Plastic Packaging (PET) Might be Biodegradable

1 June 2022: Plastic packaging might be biodegradable after all, say German scientists. Leipzig researchers have found an enzyme that rapidly breaks down PET, the most widely produced plastic in the world.

While scavenging through a compost heap at a Leipzig cemetery, Christian Sonnendecker and his research team found seven enzymes they had never seen before.

They were hunting for Proteins that would eat PET plastic — the most highly produced plastic in the world. It is commonly used for bottled water and containers for groceries like grapes.

In one of the samples, they found an enzyme, or Polyester Hydrolase, called PHL7. The PHL7 enzyme disintegrated an entire piece of plastic in less than a day.

Sonnendecker's newly discovered enzyme has its **limitations**, too. It can break down the containers you buy your grapes in at the grocery store, but it can't break down a soft drink bottle. Not yet. The PET plastic used in drink bottles is stretched and chemically altered, making it tougher to biodegrade than the PET used in grape containers.

Chemistry Europe: Low Carbon Footprint Recycling of Post-Consumer PET Plastic with a Metagenomic Polyester Hydrolase. *From: https://chemistry-europe.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/cssc.202101062*

From: www.dw.com/en/plastic-packaging-might-be-biodegradable-after-all-say-german-scientists/a-61948136

Alerted by: AIChE – SmartBrief

• EPA Vic: Guideline for Assessing & Minimising Air Pollution

23 Feb 2022: This EPA Vic Guideline (106 pages), is a Technical Guideline for Air Pollution practitioners and specialists with a role managing pollution discharges to air. This Guideline may also be of interest to others such as planners, resource managers, lawyers and the broader community.

1961 - Guideline for Assessing & Minimising Air Pollution (pdf)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1961

Also See:
2044 - Response to Public Comment Report (23/0222 11p pdf)

• EPA Vic: Lemon Springs Waste, June 2022 Update

8 June 2022: EPA Vic is continuing the clean up & remediation works at the Lemon Springs site in the State's north west.

The discovery of liquid waste has significantly reduced. The removal of Acetylene Cylinders and treatment of Contaminated Soil continues.

Backfilling of the first excavated sites will commence this month (June 2022), with reused soil that has been remediated on site.

Several additional groundwater wells have been installed on the property to monitor any potential contamination to groundwater. To date there have been no signs of contamination, however EPA Vic will continue to conduct regular monitoring and keep the community well informed.

YouTube Video: 2m 12s (8 June 2022) with written dialogue

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/media-releases-and-news/lemon-springs-june-update

And: www.epa.vic.gov.au/lemonsprings (8 June 2022)

Standards & Codes

• AU & BSI Standards – https://infostore.saiglobal.com/

https://infostore.saiglobal.com/en-au/Search/Standard/?sortKey=date-desc&productFamily=STANDARD

AS 2809.4:2022: Road Tank Vehicles for toxic, corrosive or ammonium nitrate emulsion, suspension or gel Dangerous Goods cargoes. For the transport of Divisions 5.1, or 6.1, or Class 8 as defined in the ADG Code. Published 27 May 2022, 12 page, hardcopy $83.24, 3 user pdf $97.48.

AS ISO 13702:2022: Petroleum and Natural Gas Industries - Control & mitigation of fires & explosions on offshore production installations used for the Development of Hydrocarbon Resources - Requirements and Guidelines. Published 13 May 2022, 60 page, hardcopy $229.86, 3 user pdf $269.20.

BS EN ISO 8130-4:2021: Calculation of The Lower Explosion Limit of a coating powder. Based on the measurement of the gross calorific value of the product, as determined by the method described in ISO1928. Published 24 April 2022, 14 page, hardcopy $226.24, 1 user pdf $226.24.

BS EN ISO 22526-2:2021: Plastics. Carbon and environmental footprint of biobased plastics Material carbon footprint, amount (mass) of CO2 removed from the air and incorporated into polymer molecule. Published 29 April 2022, 16 page, hardcopy $269.15, 1 user pdf $269.15.

• BSI & AU Draft Standards Open for Comment

BS EN ISO 3679, Draft 22/30441177 DC: Determination of flash point Method for flash no-flash and flash point by small scale closed cup tester. Pub: 6 April 2022, 35 page, hardcopy $39.01, 1 user pdf $39.01.

BS EN 17331, Draft 22/30444876 DC: Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances. Content of organic substances. Methods for extraction and analysis. The following parameters are covered: BTEX, Biocides, Dioxins, Furans and Dioxin-like PCBs, Mineral Oil, Nonylphenols, PAH, PCB, PCP, PBDE, and Short-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins. Pub: 5 May 2022, 24 page, hardcopy $39.01, 1 user pdf $39.01.

BS EN 17332, Draft 22/30444879 DC: Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances. Analysis of organic substances in eluates. The following parameters are covered: pH, electrical conductivity, biocides, bisphenol A, BTEX, dioxins and furans, DOC, epichlorohydrin, mineral oil, nonylphenols, PAH, PBDE, PCB, dioxin-like PCB, PCP, phenols and phthalates. Pub: 5 May 2022, 26 page, hardcopy $39.01, 1 user pdf $39.01.

BS EN 17195, Draft 22/30419111 DC: Construction products: Assessment of release of dangerous substances. Analysis of inorganic substances (major, minor and trace elements and of anions) in aqueous eluates. Pub: 5 May 2022, 30 page, hardcopy $39.01, 1 user pdf $39.01.

Download the free AU AS Drafts from www.standards.org.au

Standards Australia updated its process in 2021 for downloading a Draft Standard. Visitors to *SAI Global Infostore* are no longer able to download the drafts (even though most are listed in the SAI Global search list (website as above).

All drafts are now available directly from Standards Australia www.standards.org.au & selecting "Public Comment.

Or *https://standardscommunity.force.com/idppoc/s/login/* (where you need to sign in first) Then Select "Public Comment" for Drafts open for Public Comment.

Includes (as at 13 June 2022):

DR AS 60095.1:2022 Lead-Acid starter batteries - Part 1: General Req'ts & Methods of Test. Comment by 15-06-22

DR AS 60095.6:2022 Lead-acid starter batteries - Part 6: Batteries for micro-cycle applications. Comment by 15-06-22

AS 5732 Electric vehicle operations - Maintenance and repair. Comment by 23-06-22

• NZ Standards including referenced ISO & IEC Stds

ISO 7851:2022. Fertilizers, Soil Conditioners and Beneficial Substances – Classification. In accordance with: **a/** the nutrient contents of the fertilizer; **b/** the effect of the fertilizer; **c/** the type of product; **d/** the acidity and alkalinity of the product as a Supplement. Pub: 29Apr2022, 11p, hardcopy NZ$91.24+ postage; pdf NZ$91.24

ISO 21438-1:2022. Workplace atmospheres — Determination of inorganic acids by ion chromatography — Part 1: Non-volatile acids (Sulfuric Acid and Phosphoric Acid). Pub: 24May2022, 22p, hardcopy NZ$185.62+post; pdf NZ$185.62

ISO/TS 4988:2022. Nanotechnologies — Toxicity assessment and bioassimilation of manufactured nano-objects in suspension using the unicellular organism Tetrahymena sp. Pub: 25May2022, 14p, hardcopy NZ$138.43+postage; pdf NZ$138.43

IEC 63370:2022. Lithium-Ion Batteries & Charging Systems – Safety. Contains a subset of requirements from IEC 62841-1: 2014 that are applicable for Battery Charging Systems. Pub: 26 Apr 2022, 76p, hardcopy NZ$338.21+postage; pdf NZ$338.21

ISO 23320:2022. Workplace Air — Gases and Vapours — Requirements for evaluation of measuring procedures using Diffusive Samplers. Pub: 14 Apr 2022, 39p, hardcopy NZ$248.54+postage; pdf NZ$248.54

ISO 4765:2022. Chemically-Induced Ultra-weak Photon Emission (UPE) - Measurement as an analysis method of degradation of polymeric material. It is a method for assessing the very early oxidative degradation state of polymers during outdoor weathering & indoor accelerated weathering tests and the influence of various Additives can also be evaluated. Pub: 1 Apr 2022, 26p, hardcopy NZ$185.62+postage; pdf NZ$185.62

From: www.standards.govt.nz/latest-publications/

• NZ Draft Standards

No relevant NZ Chemical Management or Related Standards for public comment, as at 12 June 2022

From: www.standards.govt.nz/latest-publications/

NZ Standards Work Program

Download a copy of the NZ Stds May 2022 Work Program Spreadsheet with expected publication dates
From: www.standards.govt.nz/assets/documents/work-programme/standards-nz-work-programme.xlsx (178 projects)

e.g. AS/NZS IEC 60079.14 Explosive Atmospheres - Part 14: Design selection, erection & initial inspection, expected 1June22

e.g. AS/NZS IEC 60079.10.1 Explosive Atmospheres - Part 10.1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, expected 21July22

e.g. AS/NZS IEC 60079.10.1 Sup 1 Explosive Atmospheres - Part 10.1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, expected 8June22

e.g. AS/NZS 1020 The Control of Undesirable Static Electricity,

expected 6Apr23

e.g. NZS 3640 Chemical Preservation of Round and Sawn Timber, expected TBC

• NFPA Codes, Reports, News

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

Current NFPA Stds Newsletter: *www.nfpa.org/Codes-and-Standards/Standards-Development/NFPA-News*

NFPA News-&-Research: *www.nfpa.org/News-and-Research*

Standards Seeking Public Development Input

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

NFPA 32 Standard for Drycleaning Facilities
NFPA 35 Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings
NFPA 36 Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants
NFPA 329 Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases
NFPA 350 Guide for Safe Confined Space Entry and Work

NFPA 385 *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*
NFPA1122 *Code for Model Rocketry*
NFPA1123 *Code for Fireworks Display*
NFPA1124 *Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, and Storage of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles*
NFPA1125 *Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High-Power Rocket Motors*
NFPA1126 *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience*

Standards Seeking Public Comment

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

Choose a document for comment from the List of NFPA Codes & Standards or filter by Development Stage for "Codes accepting Public Comment".

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

Seminars, Conferences

• NCEC (UK & Covers Worldwide Issues) Webinar

29 June 2022: https://the-ncec.com/en Free Webinar:

Meet the world's first fully integrated Global Chemical Emergency Response Service, by The NCEC and OURAY Services. (www.OurayServices.com/)

From: https://the-ncec.com/en/events-en/free-webinar-meet%C2%A0the-world-s-first-fully-integrated-global-emergency-response-service

Also: https://ricardo.com/news-and-media/news-and-press/ncec-and-ouray-announce-integrated-emergency-response-support-for-the-global-market (8 Dec 2021)

• DGAG Discuss/Chat Combined Meetings 22/06 & 24/08

Dangerous Goods Advisory Group Discuss/Chat meeting, **Wed 22nd June 2022** & Wed 24th Aug 2022, will (hopefully) both be a combined Physical Meeting and Zoom Meeting between **5.50pm** to initially meet up and then run between 6.10pm and 8.10pm and tidy up by 8.20pm, at the Middle Park Community Centre Meeting Room in the City of Port Phillip (to Covid Rules). Zoom attendees join from 5.50pm.

Convenor Contact: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

Info: www.haztech.com.au/click-this-tab-for-a-list-of-all-meetings-conferences-seminars-workshops/

• RACI HS&E Vic: Hidden Hazards of Li-ion Batteries

18 July 2022 Presentations & Meal: The Hazards of Lithium-Ion Batteries and what is being done to Reduce the Danger.

The use of Lithium-Ion Batteries in stationary power storage facilities and electric vehicles is becoming increasingly popular. Fires, when they occur, can cause immense damage.

Speakers: Emma Sutcliffe from EV Fire Safe; and a Deakin University BatTRI-Hub Research and Development Group representative.

Where: Kelvin Club with a meal, Melbourne Vic 3000

When: 6.00-10.00pm AEST

Cost: RACI Members $70 RACI Student Members $55
Reciprocal Society Members $70;
Non-Members $80 Non-Member Students $65

RSVP (via the Website below): by 12 July 2022

From: https://raci.org.au/RACI/Web/Event_Display.aspx?EventKey=VHG1346

• CHCS: Advanced Preparation of SDSs

Advanced Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (EU, UK, +)
2 Sessions 28&29 June https://chcs.org.uk/event-4524228

Become a member of CHCS or BADGP; plus £250-£275.

From: https://chcs.org.uk/chemical-hazards-training

• RACI Congress: Chemistry – Catalysing Solutions to Global Challenges. 3-8 July 2022, Brisbane.

Registration: Non Member $1680; Day Registration $395

Interactive Program: (webpage) has current June 2022 info.

Plenary Speakers (7). Symposia Scopes Information.

Congress Secretariat Contact:
Ph: +61 7 3848 2100 Em: raci2022@expertevents.com.au

From: www.raci2022.com/

• AIDGC Conference 9th Sept 2022, Sydney: The Future of Hydrogen and Evolving Technologies

Program: Hazardous Chemicals Regulatory and Incidents Update; ADG 7.8 update and proposal for future alignment with RID; Hydrogen technologies; GHS classification causing review & changes to Dangerous Goods Transport Internationally; Outcomes from the 2022 Battery Workshops; Changes in Standards for Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods; Hydrogen, What are the technical and safety issues?

Location: PARKROYAL, Darling Harbour, Sydney

Cost: $850 AIDGC Member: $280
Regulators & Fire Services: $380

From: https://aidgc.org.au/news-events/

• UNITAR Free Online Courses (for Chemicals)

Free Self-Paced, Open Enrolment Events (Web Based).
Made available since 1 May 2022.

Risk Reduction of Chemicals

Nanomaterials Safety Course

Plastic Waste and the Basel Convention

National Implementation Plans and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Legislation for Chemicals Placed on the Market

Sustainable Financing of Institutional Capacity for Chemicals Control

From: https://unitar.org/

• *Note re:* Chemical Management Online Course

Editor: The Online ASQA course in Chemicals Management is offered by ChemWatch (without needing to be their client), is **not** specifically tailored to Australian chemical management requirements, so please request clarification from ChemWatch.

From: www.chemwatch.net/products/accredited-course-in-chemicals-management/

Also See: https://training.gov.au/Training/Details/10895NAT

• Various Chemical Management Courses

See www.haztech.com.au for courses I am aware of:
www.haztech.com.au/hazardous-chemicals-management-training-resources-in-australia-nz/

• Society of Chemical Industry (UK) C&I Magazine

Editor: Join the SCI www.soci.org to receive a monthly copy of their excellent chemical (Science meets Business) information.

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. SDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Management & Safety Regulatory Advice & Compliance: checked for AICIS, 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 31 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.

Hazmat & Environment Notes" publication times are approx: end March, early June, mid Aug, mid Oct, and early Dec. Renewals are notified with your last issue. The date of your last issue of your subscription will be given on the top right corner of the envelope label, e.g. Mar 23 or normally in the Subject of the Email in which you receive the Hazmat Notes pdf file.

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