Hazmat & Environment Notes June -August 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

• Qld: Liquid N_2 Cryogenic Burns of a Young Worker

4 July 2022: A young worker at a heavy engineering maintenance facility suffered serious cryogenic burns after dunking his hands in liquid nitrogen whilst attempting to shrink a brass bush to put into an excavator boom arm. Investigations are continuing.

Safety Issues of Cryogenic Substances (see SafeWork SA "Dry Ice and Cryogenics" webpage: *www.safework.sa.gov.au/workplaces/chemicals-substances-and-explosives/dry-ice-and-cryogenics*

"Due to the very low temperatures of these substances, direct contact with the skin can cause severe frostbite and permanent tissue damage similar to burns."

WorkSafe Qld: Upon considering the risks involved with the handling, use or storage of cryogenic substances such as liquid nitrogen, an assessment of the chemical hazards, task hazards or nature of work and the work environment is required.

Young Workers: Employers of young workers should:
1/ understand their risk profile; 2/ ensure a safe and healthy workplace; 3/ provide information, training, instruction and supervision; 4/ develop a positive workplace culture.

Before a young person begins work, a PCBU should:
a/ identify the gaps in the worker's knowledge and assess their ability to work safely (competency should be tested);
b/ NOT accept a young worker's assurance he or she is experienced and competent.

It's important for young workers to actively participate in the way Work Health and Safety is managed.

From:
www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/news-and-events/alerts/incident-alerts/2022/young-worker-suffers-cryogenic-burns

• ECHA: Skin Sensitisers in Consumer Mixtures

13 June 2022: Call for Evidence: skin sensitisers in mixtures with consumer uses, including information on known safe uses. In addition, epidemiological data on allergic contact dermatitis and information on health costs are requested.

The call is to assess any potential need for regulatory actions on skin sensitisers in consumer mixtures in order to prevent skin sensitisation and allergic contact dermatitis in the general population.

Note: Uses of substances in cosmetic products, as defined by Directive 76/768/EEC, are outside the scope of the investigation (according to the REACH Regulation, Article 67).

There are seven areas of the objective of this Call for Evidence is to gather information. Some of the areas that caught the Editor's attention are: **a/** measures currently in place (e.g. changed formulation, reduction of concentration, specific packaging, conditions of use) to minimise consumer exposure;
b/ experience regarding substitution efforts, availability and costs of alternatives or reasons for non-substitution;
c/ the potency of the skin sensitising substances and their technical functions in the mixtures; **d/** epidemiology of allergic contact dermatitis and other health-related information including health costs; **e/** analytical methods to detect the presence of skin sensitising substances in mixtures.

Background Note (2 page pdf)
The following information is extracted from this Note.

"Allergic contact dermatitis (ACD) is a widespread skin disease with significant health implications for the individuals concerned, which also has a significant social and economic impact. Contact allergy (CA) is caused by contact with a specific allergen and can result in ACD after repeated contact with the allergen. The German Information Network of Departments of Dermatology (IVDK) estimates the prevalence of CA to be about 20%, and the yearly incidence of the occurrence of ACD to be about 7% in the German general population.

Although a high proportion of cases is caused by Nickel and its compounds, many other sensitising substances can trigger ACD. Skin sensitisation is a health effect that can lead to lifelong sensitivity to a specific allergen, to which people who are sensitised must avoid exposure. *This may not always be possible*, for instance, when the allergen has not been identified in a patch test, the source of exposure is not known, or when other substances cause cross-reactivity. Chemicals that can induce an allergic skin reaction are referred to as skin sensitisers. 'Skin sensitisation' is a toxicological endpoint under the EU CLP Regulation and more than 1200 chemicals have a harmonised classification as skin sensitisers. In addition, EU REACH registrants or other notifiers have self-classified an even greater number of substances as skin sensitisers."

The Deadline for providing Input: 30 Sept 2022

From: https://echa.europa.eu/calls-for-comments-and-evidence/-/substance-rev/70301/term

• ECHA Webinar: PFAS in Firefighting Foams

15 June 2022 ECHA Weekly. Webinar was held 5 April 2022.

ECHA has investigated the environmental and health risks posed by using PFASs in firefighting foams at the request of the European Commission. The Agency concluded that an EU-wide restriction is justified as the risks posed by PFASs are currently not adequately controlled and releases should be minimised. **A six-month consultation started** on 23 March and is open for anyone to give evidence-based comments on the restriction proposal.

Webinar as a YouTube Video (2hrs 0min)

Webinar Slides (64 page pdf)

Questions and Answers (15 page pdf)

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/eu-restriction-of-per-and-polyfluoroalkyl-substances-pfas-in-firefighting-foams

• EC: Nanomaterial Definition Updated

10 June 2022: The European Commission (EC) is clarifying the Definition of Nanomaterials in a new Recommendation (6 page pdf) which supports a coherent EU regulatory framework for Nanomaterials, helping to align legislation across all sectors. The new Definition updates the initial definition in Recommendation 2011/696/EU.

Extract from pages 4 & 5 of the Adopted Recommendation:

'Nanomaterial' means a natural, incidental or manufactured material consisting of solid particles that are present, either on their own or as identifiable constituent particles in aggregates or agglomerates, and where 50 % or more of these particles in the number-based size distribution fulfil at least one of the following conditions:

(a) one or more external dimensions of the particle are in the size range 1 nm to 100 nm;

(b) the particle has an elongated shape, such as a rod, fibre or tube, where two external dimensions are smaller than 1 nm and the other dimension is larger than 100 nm;

(c) the particle has a plate-like shape, where one external dimension is smaller than 1 nm and the other dimensions are larger than 100 nm.

In the determination of the particle number-based size distribution, particles with at least two orthogonal external dimensions larger than 100 µm need not be considered.

However, a material with a specific surface area by volume of < 6 m^2/cm^3 shall not be considered a nanomaterial.

For the above extract the following definitions apply: **(a)** 'particle' means a minute piece of matter with defined physical boundaries; single molecules are not considered 'particles'; **(b)** 'aggregate' means a particle comprising of strongly bound or fused particles; **(c)** 'agglomerate' means a collection of weakly bound particles or aggregates where the resulting external surface area is similar to the sum of the surface areas of the individual components.

From: https://environment.ec.europa.eu/news/chemicals-commission-revises-definition-nanomaterials-2022-06-10_en

Also: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/nanotech/

• ECHA: 3 Chemicals for EU Restriction Consideration

20 June 2022:

N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAC); 1-Ethylpyrrolidin-2-one (NEP)

Restriction Report on DMAC & NEP: (104 page pdf)
Restriction Report Annex on DMAC & NEP: (235 page pdf)
Restriction Report Appendix on DMAC & NEP: (257 page pdf)
Information Note on DMAC & NEP (5 page pdf)
Both substances are so-called Dipolar Aprotic Solvents.

Terphenyl, Hydrogenated (CAS 61788-32-7)

Restriction Report on Terphenyl, Hydrogenated: (54 page pdf)
Restriction Report Annex on Terphenyl, Hydrogen'd: (240p pdf)
Information Note on Terphenyl, Hydrogenated (5 page pdf)
Terphenyl hydrogenated is a synthetic substance, mainly used as a heat transfer fluid (HTF).

From: https://echa.europa.eu/restrictions-under-consideration

• ECHA Event: Trivalent Chromium in Functional Plating

10 Oct 2022 Webinar (using Webex):

Purpose: Gain understanding of the implications of the use of Trivalent Chromium functional plating with decorative character.

Main questions: 1/ How trivalent chromium is currently used in functional plating with decorative character. In particular, to what extent are borates used in the process currently, and are there borate free alternatives in the horizon? **2/** What are the health and environmental implications of using trivalent chromium and borates in functional plating with decorative character. Are there mitigation measures that can be implemented and is this relevant for the introduction of an SVHC? **3/** What sources are used to manufacture trivalent chromium and in particular, to what extent is this different from hexavalent chromium?

The Agenda and a Webex Registration link will come later.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/events#workshop-on-implications-of-use-of-trivalent-chromium-in-functional-plating-with-decorative-character

• UK REACH: Tattoo Inks & Permanent Make-Up Subs

6 May 2022: The HSE UK as the Agency for UK REACH received a request to prepare an Annex 15 Restriction Dossier assessing the risks to humans from substances in tattoo ink and Permanent Make Up (PMU). As of 4 Jan 2022, the EU has restricted the presence of over 4000 potentially harmful substances in these preparations. This Annex 15 dossier prepared by HSE UK examines whether a similar restriction should be introduced into Great Britain.

Defra asked HSE to include in this dossier all substances listed in Council of Europe resolution ResAP(2008)1 (website with several chemical substance lists) and also the following substances:

1/ Carcinogenic or mutagenic substances; 2/ Substances that are toxic to reproduction; 3/ Skin sensitisers; 4/ Skin corrosive or irritant substances; 5/ Substances that cause serious eye damage/eye irritant substances; 6/Substances that are prohibited for use in cosmetic products under the Cosmetic Products Regulation (EUR 2009/1223)

Editor: Several documents are referenced in this Proposal, that can also be downloaded.

Comment closes 6 Nov 2022.

From: https://consultations.hse.gov.uk/crd-reach/restriction-proposals-003/

• HSE UK: Press Releases about Chemical Issues

21 July 2022: Dichloromethane (DCM) vapour killed a construction worker on 25 July 2017.

Mr Alexander Sorin was working on his own, stripping paint from the walls of a lightwell in the basement of Berkeley Gardens, London. Dichloromethane (DCM) vapour is heavier than air and can accumulate in confined spaces with poor ventilation. While carrying out the work Mr Sorin was overcome by the DCM vapour and died from the exposure.

From: https://press.hse.gov.uk/2022/07/21/dcm-vapour-killed-a-construction-worker/

28 June 2022: Carlsberg has been fined £3 million after a contractor died and another was seriously injured following an ammonia gas leak at one of its breweries.

Birmingham Crown Court heard that at its Northampton brewery Carlsberg had failed to put in place appropriate isolation controls to prevent exposure to Ammonia before work started to remove a compressor from a refrigeration system. On 9 Nov 2016 while the compressor was being removed, there was a large, uncontrolled release of Ammonia.

Twenty people needed hospital checks after showing symptoms of Ammonia exposure. It was several days before the leak was contained and gas levels dropped to a safe level. David Beak, of Failsworth in Oldham, was seriously injured & died.

From: https://press.hse.gov.uk/2022/06/28/carlsberg-fined-3m-following-2016-ammonia-gas-leak/

• HSE UK RR1176: Asbestos Exposures to Workers

2022 HSE UK Research Report RR1176: Asbestos Exposures to Workers in the Licensed Asbestos Removal Industry.

In Great Britain there are around 5000 cancer deaths a year attributed to Asbestos, mainly due to past industrial exposures. The import and use of all types of Asbestos was banned by 1999. However, Asbestos can be present in any building built or refurbished before 2000 and continues to be removed as part of ongoing risk management.

The aim of this Research was to provide information on Asbestos exposures to licensed removal workers in Great Britain and to assess compliance of work practices with HSE guidance. HSE UK scientists visited eight removal sites during 2016 to 2019. Removals included Asbestos insulating board (AIB), insulation and sprayed coating. The researchers monitored airborne fibre concentrations using samplers and observed work practices.

The findings are likely to indicate exposure levels and working practices for contractors and workers undertaking licensed Asbestos removal who are attempting to adopt good practice.

Research Report RR1176 (133 page pdf)

There are three main research findings: **1/** asbestos fibres were present in the airborne fibres samples; **2/** some airborne fibre concentrations measured in the study were above the limit;

3/ there is scope for further exposure reduction, e.g. by ensuring that workers wear Respiratory Protective Equipment during set up & dismantling of the enclosure used for removal activities.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr1176.htm

• NTP USA Update: June & July

National Toxicology Program (NTP)

June 2022: 1/ NTP Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods (NICEATM): Over 100 viewers attended a virtual public forum on 26 & 27 May by the Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM). NICEATM, ICCVAM, and representatives from eight ICCVAM agencies described activities both to advance new approaches to safety testing of chemicals and medical products and to reduce the amount of testing required.

2/ Future research priorities: precision health and predictive tox: e.g. One major focus in the coming decade, according to Rick Woychik, Ph.D., director of NIEHS, is better understanding personal health risks associated with environmental exposures. This involves integrating exposomics, which is the study of the totality of environmental exposures over the lifecourse, with assessment of an individual's inherent biological sensitivity to those exposures.

July 2022: 1/ PFAS conference supported by NIEHS engages key stakeholders. Manmade substances known as forever chemicals were front and centre during the 3rd National PFAS Meeting held 15-17 June in Wilmington, N.C.

2/ Advances in non-animal methods show-cased at public forum. Federal USA Agencies and their stakeholders discussed both regulatory and research initiatives to reduce animal use in chemical safety testing at the May 26-27 public forum held by the Inter-Agency Coordinating Committee on the Validation of Alternative Methods (ICCVAM).

3/ NTP Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods (NICEATM). **a/** A recent paper in Regulatory Toxicology and Pharmacology provides a summary of U.S. federal agency information needs for ecotoxicity testing, emerging technologies for evaluating ecotoxicity and environmental safety, and the potential applicability of those technologies for regulatory testing. **b/** NICEATM and EPA USA scientists compiled, curated, and analyzed a set of over 2000 chemicals with multiple independent study records to characterize variability and reproducibility of results. Conditional probability analyses revealed that replicate studies only resulted in the same hazard categorization on average at 60% likelihood. The authors concluded that inherent biological or protocol variability likely underlies the variance in the results.
c/ A new publication coauthored by Acting NICEATM Director Nicole Kleinstreuer describes use of high-throughput transcriptomics to characterize the estrogenic activity of 62 chemicals previously tested in the EPA's Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program.

From: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/update/2022/index.html

• NTP USA: Update Newsletter – June 22 & July 22

June 2022:

NTP Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods (NICEATM)

Future Research Priorities: precision health and predictive tox

July 2022:

NTP Interagency Center for the Evaluation of Alternative Toxicological Methods (NICEATM)

PFAS Conference supported by NIEHS engages key stakeholders

Advances in nonanimal methods showcased at public forum

From: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/update/2022/index.html

• NHMRC: Electronic Cigarettes Statement

June 2022: The safety and health effects of electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes) are contested. Public health officials have expressed concern at the growing uptake of e-cigarettes, particularly amongst young people. The National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) has reviewed the current evidence to provide public health advice on the safety and impacts of e-cigarettes. Download a 20 page pdf.

There are 9 Key Messages listed: e.g. 2/ E-cigarettes can be harmful. All e-cigarette users are exposed to chemicals and toxins that have the potential to cause adverse health effects (1-4). e.g. 3/ People who have never smoked may be more likely to take up tobacco smoking if they use e-cigarettes (9). e.g. 4/ There are no health benefits of using e-cigarettes for people who do not currently smoke (13). Short-term e-cigarette use may benefit current smokers if they are able to quit smoking and have been previously unsuccessful with other smoking cessation aids (13, 14).

Committee Information: The Electronic Cigarette Working Committee was established from 5 June 2020 to 4 September 2022 to oversee and provide expertise for the update of the 2017 NHMRC CEO Statement on Electronic Cigarettes.

From: www.nhmrc.gov.au/health-advice/all-topics/electronic-cigarettes/ceo-statement (webpage)

23 June 2022 ABC Video (5 min): Vaping exposes inhalers to more than 200 chemicals, NHMRC Report suggests:

www.abc.net.au/news/2022-06-23/more-than-two-hundreds-chemicals-exposed-to-people-vape/13943176 (then view video)

• WorkSafe Qld: Asbestos Compliance to be audited

1 Aug 2022: In August 2022 Workplace Health and Safety Queensland inspectors will begin Auditing businesses operating from buildings likely to contain Asbestos (likely if built before 1990), and those that handle or store asbestos.

Guide to help identify where Asbestos can be found in commercial buildings. (1 page pdf diagram)

The Audits will focus on compliance with the requirement to develop Asbestos Registers and Management Plans in accordance with the *Management of Asbestos and Associated Risks* regulation (Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011 - part 8.3). Inspectors will respond to breaches of the legislation by taking enforcement action that may include the issue of statutory notices and on-the-spot fines.

Aust Govt National Strategic Plan for Asbestos Awareness and Management 2019-2023 (Aust Govt Asbestos Safety & Eradication Agency *website*)

From: www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/news-and-events/newsletters/esafe-newsletters/esafe-editions/esafe/june-2022/asbestos-compliance-to-be-audited

• IARC: Firefighter Exposure: Carcinogenic Group 1

1 July 2022: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the cancer agency of the World Health Organization (WHO), has evaluated the carcinogenicity of occupational exposure as a firefighter.

After thoroughly reviewing the available scientific literature, the Working Group classified occupational exposure as a firefighter as *carcinogenic to humans* (Group 1), on the basis of *sufficient evidence* for cancer in humans.

A summary of the final evaluations has now been published online in *The Lancet Oncology*. The detailed assessment will be published in 2023 as Volume 132 of the *IARC Monographs*.

- Occupational exposure as a firefighter causes cancer. There was sufficient evidence for cancer in humans for the following cancer types: mesothelioma and bladder cancer.

- There was limited evidence for cancer in humans for the following cancer types: colon cancer, prostate cancer, testicular cancer, melanoma of the skin, and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

From: IARC Press Release 317 (1 July 2022) (2 page pdf)

From: www.iarc.who.int/news-events/iarc-monographs-evaluate-the-carcinogenicity-of-occupational-exposure-as-a-firefighter/

Also from the **USA Fire Administration Blog**:

14 July 2022: International Study Finds That "Occupational Exposure as a Firefighter, Causes Cancer" 28 experts from 8 countries finalize their evaluation of the carcinogenicity of occupational exposure as a firefighter.

From: www.usfa.fema.gov/blog/ig-071422.html

• Canadian Chemicals Management Plan Website

Screening Assessments & Evaluations (some entries)

June 2022

The *Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations* were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II: Vol. 156, No. 13. [2022-06-22]

The *Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations* were published on the CEPA Registry. A *Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations - Guidance for selecting alternatives* and the *Single-use Plastics Prohibitions Regulations - Technical guidelines* were also published. [2022-06-20]

The *Final Screening Assessment for Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-methyl- (p-Toluenesulfonic acid)* was published. [2022-06-18]

The *Final Screening Assessment for Sucrose acetate isobutyrate* was published. [2022-06-18]

The draft Framework for the Risk Assessment of Manufactured Nanomaterials under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 was published for a 60-day public comment period ending August 16, 2022. [2022-06-17]

July 2022

The performance measurement evaluation for Dioxins and Furans was published. [2022-07-27]

Two consultation papers: *Towards Canada wide rules to strengthen recycling and composting of plastics through accurate labelling* and *A proposed federal plastics registry for the producers of plastic products* were published for a consultation period ending October 7, 2022. [2022-07-25]

The *Final Screening Assessment for the Resins and Rosins Group* was published. The Proposed *Risk Management Approach for Crude tall oil (CTO) in the Resins and Rosins Group* was also published for a 60-day public comment period ending on September 21, 2022. [2022-07-23]

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 5 of 6 substances in the Resins and Rosins Group was published. [2022-07-23]

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 the Thiocarbamates Group was published. [2022-07-23]

The consultation document on proposed new risk management actions for 2-Butanone, Oxime was published for a public comment period, ending on October 13, 2022. [2022-07-15]

An update on the risk management commitments for ethyl carbamate in foods, including alcoholic beverages was published on May 11, 2022. [2022-07-13]

The *Reduction in the Release of Volatile Organic Compounds Regulations (Petroleum Sector)* were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, on November 11, 2020. The *Environmental Emergency Regulations, 2019*, were also published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part II, on March 6, 2019. [2022-07-13]

August 2022

An order amending the Domestic Substances List to apply the Significant New Activity (SNAc) provisions of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 to calcium 2-ethylhexanoate was published. [2022-08-17]

The Guidance document on the Formaldehyde Emissions from Composite Wood Products Regulations was published. [2022-08-12]

An order amending the Domestic Substances List to apply the Significant New Activity (SNAc) provisions of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* to monoglyme was published. [2022-08-03]

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

Chemical Management

• ECHA: 300 Harmful Chemicals need Risk Mgmt

17 June 2022: Assessing chemicals in Groups (mostly grouped on their Structural similarity) has sped up ECHAs' work, with assessments for 1900 substances finalised in 2021. For around 300 of these, risk management actions could begin immediately. 800 do not currently require further action. The remaining 800 need more data to be generated, & about 350 of these are expected to move to risk management in the future.

Since Group Assessments became the focus, from 2019 to the end of 2021, a total of about 3800 substances have been assessed – including 134 Phthalate and Phthalate-like substances and 148 Bisphenols. The first batch of 19 group assessments was published at the end of 2021 and covered more than 450 substances.

The accumulation of candidates for harmonised classification is a bottleneck for the efficient implementation of the ECHA Integrated Regulatory Strategy, as harmonised classification is often a prerequisite for moving ahead with other regulatory measures under REACH, such as Authorisation, or under other EU legislation.

Faster action on Groups of Harmful Chemicals - Integrated Regulatory Strategy Annual Report (June 2022, 56 page pdf)

Assessing chemicals in Groups: faster action on harmful chemicals ECHA's Safer Chemicals Podcast (18m 30s)

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/immediate-risk-management-suggested-for-300-harmful-chemicals

• ECHA Weekly: 15 June to 17 August Issues

ECHA Issues that caught the Editor's Attention.

15 June 2022: a/ The Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) adopted its opinions on the harmonised classification and labelling of Glyphosate and Silver, and on restricting Lead in ammunition for hunting, outdoor sports shooting and fishing.

b/ Consultation on a restriction proposal on the placing on the market or use of 2,4-dinitrotoluene CAS 121-14-2, in articles.

c/ Call for evidence: skin sensitising substances in consumer mixtures (Separate Note in "Hazardous Chemicals")

d/ A new report is available for Non-Aromatic Guanidines.

e/ New substance evaluation conclusions (10 off) available.

f/ Webinar on PFAS in Firefighting Foams: Questions and answers now online (Separate Note in "Hazardous Chemicals")

g/ CLP: Consultation on harmonised classification and labelling

1,1-dichloroethylene; 2-ethylhexanoic acid, monoester with propane-1,2-diol; tetrahydrofurfuryl methacrylate; bixlozone.

Nanomaterials: The EC has updated the Nanomaterial definition (See separate Note). **NanoData,** the searchable database at the EUON, has an updated look and feel for an improved user experience. This resource provides access to data, mainly from Europe, on the current status of Nanotechnology including research publications and projects, patents applied for and granted, companies and products. (Separate Note in "Hazardous Chemicals")

22 June 2022: a/ Immediate risk management suggested for 300 harmful chemicals (Separate Note in "Chemical Management"). **b/** Finding the most effective ways to manage chemical risks (Assessing in Groups) (17 June 2022 webpage)

c/ REACH Restriction Proposals: Long chain aliphatic amino-acetic, -propionic and -succinic acids and their salts; and Tetrabromobisphenol A (TBBPA) and its derivatives.

d/ New Substance Evaluation Conclusions: 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro-8,9,10-trinorborn-5-ene-2,3-dicarboxylic anhydride; Barium bis[2-chloro-5-[(2-hydroxy-1-naphthyl)azo]toluene-4-sulphonate]

e/ Biocides: Consultation on Derogation to the Exclusion Criteria for Propiconazole (considered as Toxic for reproduction Category 1B and considered as having Endocrine-Disrupting properties that may cause adverse effects in humans).

29 June 2022: a/ REACH: Changes in ECHA's decisions for *in vitro & in vivo* requests to investigate Chromosomal Aberrations (& request solely the *in vitro* micronucleus (MN) test).

b/ REACH: Consultation on SEAC's draft opinion on the proposed restriction on placing on the market and use of lead in ammunition (for firearms and airguns) for outdoor shooting and in fishing sinkers and lures. **c/** REACH Assessments published:

Alkyldimethylbetaines; Thio alkyl acids and esters of dialkyl dithiophosphates (DDP S acids & esters); Tetrahydroxymethyl and tetraalkyl phosphonium salts; and Zirconium and its simple inorganic compounds. **d/** CLP proposal to harmonise 1-propene, 2-bromo-3,3,3-trifluoro- (EC 627-872-0, CAS 1514-82-5). **e/** Occ. Exposure Limits Consultation on a scientific report for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons. **f/** Nanomaterials: (Nanopinion from EUON) Models to Characterise Exposures to Manufactured Nanomaterials in the OECD (website).

6 July 2022: a/ REACH Restriction of Substances in tattoo inks and permanent make-up. Webinar (29 March 2022 1hr 57min) recording & presentations, and questions & answers.
b/ REACH Assessments of Substance Groups: Esters from linear saturated dicarboxylic acids & branched aliphatic alcohols; Amphoacetate & Amphopropionate derivatives of N-hydroxy ethyl imidazolines; Ethoxylated alcohol sulfates; Triphenyl phosphite & its derivatives; & Mono-, di-phenyl phosphites derivatives. **c/** REACH New Substance Evaluation Conclusions 3,5,5-trimethylcyclohex-2-enone; Reaction mass of 3-[(diphenoxyphosphoryl)oxy]phenyl triphenyl 1,3-phenylene bis(phosphate) and tetraphenyl 1,3-phenylene bis(phosphate).
d/ CLP: Consultation on proposed harmonised classification and labelling for: Trimethyl phosphate; 2,3-epoxypropyl isopropyl ether; barium chromate. **e/** CLP RAC's opinion on Glyphosate published (Separate Note in "Agricultural Chemicals ").

13 July 2022: a/ Event: Fourth Annual Forum on Endocrine Disruptors on 21-22 Sept 2022 which will be an interactive hybrid (physical/virtual) event. For more info (Agenda 3 page pdf) and to Register email: ENV-EDC@ec.europa.eu. Or you can Register (weblink) (by 13 Sept 2022). **Note:** The Forum will be web streamed and that the recordings will remain accessible after the event, as well as photos taken at the event. Your participation in the Forum will be considered as your acceptance of the use of these media during & after the event.

20 July 2022: a/ REACH: ECHA Restriction Dossier for Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) submitted to restrict the manufacture, use and placing on the market of substances, mixtures and articles containing Medium-Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (MCCP) and other substances that contain ≥80% linear Chloroalkanes with Carbon Chain Lengths ranging from C14 to C17 (EC -, CAS -).

27 July 2022: a/ REACH: An Assessment of regulatory needs report is now available for alpha-chloro aliphatic carboxylate derivatives. (with CAS No.s listed of substances in the group that are mainly used as intermediates, with 5 having other uses) (Revised 1 July 2022, 37 page pdf)

3 Aug 2022: a/ REACH Assessment of Substance Group Acyl Glycinates and Sarcosinates (25 page pdf) is now available. ECHA has grouped together 30 structurally similar derivatives of Amino Acids Sarcosine and Glycine. The Carboxylate can be available as an acid or a salt, e.g. Acyl Glycinates and Sarcosinates. Additionally, two Esters are present in the group.
b/ CLP: New intentions to harmonise classification & labelling for: eugenol (or 4-allyl-2-methoxyphenol); 2,3-epoxypropyl o-tolyl ether and Benzenamine.

10 Aug 2022: a/ Cancer-causing PAHs further restricted in rubber granules. The concentration limit of eight polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in rubber granules and mulches used as infill on sports pitches and playgrounds has been reduced to 20 mg/kg. ECHA Webpage Info. EC Regulation 20 July 2022 + 20 days. **b/ REACH:** The intention for perfluoroheptanoic acid and its salts has been updated to be identified as Substances of Very High Concern. **c/ CLP Consultations:** 3-isocyanatomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexyl isocyanate; folpet (ISO); 9-Octadecenoic acid (Z)-, sulfonated, potassium salts [1]; Reaction products of fatty acids, C18 (unsaturated) alkyl with sulfur trioxide, potassium salts [2]; 9(or 10)-sulphooctadecanoic acid, potassium salt [3]; captan (ISO); 2-bromo-2-(bromomethyl)pentanedinitrile; **d/ Biocides:** updated the List of allowed active substances & product type combinations (1 Aug 2022, 47 page pdf) that can be used in treated articles (webpage). **e/ Biocides:** Updated List of Active Substances and suppliers (webpage) where the 1 Aug 2022 383 page pdf becomes available.

17 Aug 2022: a/ REACH: Looking for comments on 11 applications for Authorisation and one review report covering 16 uses of: **1/** chromium trioxide (EC 215-607-8, CAS 1333-82-0) - used in different chrome plating processes and for passivation of electrolytic tin plates; **2/** sodium dichromate (EC 234-190-3, 10588-01-0) - used for passivation of electrolytic tin plates; and **3/** bis(2-methoxyethyl) ether (EC 203-924-4, CAS 111-96-6) - used as a solvent in the manufacture of an active pharmaceutical drug. *Comments by 12 Oct 2022.*

b/ CLP: Nine intentions have been received for:

thymol; propylidynetrimethanol; calcium bromide; potassium bromide; sodium bromide; Reaction mass of bis(N-decyl-N,N-dimethyldecan-1-aminium) carbonate and N-decyl-N,N-dimethyldecan-1-aminium hydrogen carbonate; Arnica

montana, ext; tetra(sodium/potassium) 7-[(E)-{2-acetamido-4-[(E)-(4-{[4-chloro-6-({2-[(4-fluoro-6-{[4-(vinylsulfonyl) phenyl]amino}-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl)amino]propyl}amino)-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl]amino}-5-sulfonato-1-naphthyl)diazenyl]-5-methoxyphenyl}diazenyl]-1,3,6-naphthalenetrisulfonate; Reactive Brown 51 & 5-methylhexan-2-one.

Two proposals have been submitted for: 3-iodo-2-propynyl butylcarbamate; & 2,3-epoxypropyl o-tolyl ether.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/news-and-events/e-news-archive

• SWA Research: Respirable Crystalline Silica STEL

28 June 2022: Research Report: Short Term Exposure Limit for Respirable Crystalline Silica. Download Research Report (by SLR Consulting Dec 2020, 221 page pdf)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/doc/report-short-term-exposure-limit-respirable-crystalline-silica

• WA WHS Codes of Practice now In Effect

15 July 2022: The WA Minister for Industrial Relations has approved a series of WA Work Health and Safety Codes of Practice and which came into Effect on 15 July 2022.

These Codes have been adapted for Western Australian Work Health and Safety environments from the Model codes of practice published by Safe Work Australia, developed through consultation with unions and employer organisations.

e.g. Labelling; and SDSs

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/new-codes-practice-released

And:
www.commerce.wa.gov.au/worksafe/approved-codes-practice

• WA: Mine Safety Mgmt System Code of Practice

27 June 2022: Mine Safety Management System code of practice launched. The WA Work Health and Safety (Mines) Regulations 2022 create a duty for the mine operator to establish and implement a Mine Safety Management System (MSMS). The MSMS is the primary means of ensuring safe operations by providing direction to everyone at a mine site. It must be in place before mining operations commence and also applies to exploration operations.

Code of Practice: Mine Safety Management System
www.commerce.wa.gov.au/sites/default/files/atoms/files/221188_cp_msms.pdf (52 page pdf)

e.g. Health Monitoring is required to be carried out:

1/ for identified exposure to:

a/ Asbestos; **b/** Hazardous chemicals, such as Nickel, Cobalt, Arsenic, Silica; **c/** Lead

2/ where health is likely to be affected by mining operations

3/ where the regulator may request additional health monitoring be carried out.

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/code-practice-mine-safety-management-system

From: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/mine-safety-management-system-code-practice-launched

• EPA NZ: New Export Log Fumigant (EDN)

7 July 2022: Since 22 July 2022, Ethanedinitrile (EDN) can be imported, manufactured, and used under strict conditions. Guidelines for safe use of the EDN fumigant are now finalised.

EDN is used to kill common pests found in wood, and is an alternative to Methyl Bromide, and is already approved for use in Australia, South Korea, Malaysia, and Russia.

EDN decomposes rapidly after use, is ozone-friendly, and there are reduced risks to people and the environment compared with Methyl Bromide fumigant.

Decision to approve EDN (5 April 2022)
(which includes the Controls set to manage the risks of EDN)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/approval-for-new-export-log-fumigant-takes-effect/

• EPA NZ: Hazardous Substances Update – June 22

June 2022:

Updated Guidance for Tattoo Inks and Permanent Makeup
https://www.epa.govt.nz/industry-areas/hazardous-substances/guidance-for-importers-and-manufacturers/tattoo-and-permanent-makeup-substances/ (Webpage)

Two WorkSafe Safe work instruments for EDN approved, for the use and approval of EDN fumigant for timber and logs.
(See separate Note entry for EDN)

Changes to Regulation of Inhibitors used in agriculture under NZ Agricultural Compounds & Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.
(See separate Note entry for Inhibitor products in NZ)

Hydrogen Cyanamide Reassessment Update (a restricted spray ingredient used in commercial orchards)

Diazinon, Fenamiphos, and Methamidophos Reassessment Update (used as insecticides in agriculture and biosecurity)

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 – July 22

July 2022:

Approval for EDN takes effect, for the use and approval of EDN fumigant for timber & logs. (See separate Note entry for EDN)

Hearing for Nimitz Application, on Thurs 11 Aug 2022. Nimitz is an emulsifiable concentrate containing the new active ingredient Fluensulfone at 480 g/L used as a Nematicide on tuber and root vegetables (e.g. carrots, kūmara, parsnips, and potatoes).

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

• NZ: Workplace Exposure Stds Proposed Changes 2022

June 2022: WorkSafe NZ are reviewing 48 Substances as part of the NZ Workplace Exposure Standard (WES) review 2022, and have made Recommendations for each substance.

The Review includes:

1,1,2-Trichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene;
1-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone; 1-Nitropropane; 2,4-D;
2-Aminoethanol; Acetic anhydride; Acrolein; Aluminium as Al;
Asphalt (petroleum) fumes; Atrazine; Calcium hydroxide;
Chloroform; Chromyl chloride; Cresol, all isomers;
Cyclohexylamine; Di(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate;
Dicyclopentadiene; Dimethylacetamide; Ethanol;
Ethyl acrylate; Ethyl butyl ketone; Ethylene glycol dinitrate;
Fluorine; Isoamyl alcohol; Mesityl oxide; Methanol;
Methyl chloride; Methyl isoamyl ketone;
N,N-Dimethylethylamine; Nitric oxide; Nitroethane; Phosphine;
Phosphorus oxychloride; Propylene glycol dinitrate; P-toluidine;
Selenium compounds as Se; Silica-crystalline;
Tert-butyl acetate; Tert-butyl alcohol;
Thallium soluble compounds as Tl; Tin as Sn; Titanium dioxide;

Trichloroacetic acid; Triethanolamine; Trimethylamine;

Triorthocresyl phosphate; Vinyl toluene.

Down load the Substance draft Exposure Standard pdfs from: www.worksafe.govt.nz/laws-and-regulations/consultations/wes-and-bei-proposed-changes-2022/

Consultation Closes 22 Sept 2022

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/laws-and-regulations/consultations/

Editor: **An example of a change** is **Titanium Dioxide,** that has a proposed reduction in WES-TWA from 10 mg/m3 to **0.3 mg/m3** for respirable particles; and a "Note that the recommended WES-TWA for Titanium Dioxide does not cover ultrafine or nanometric sized particles, which are expected to induce effects in the airways at exposure concentrations considerably lower than those for pigment-sized particles."

• Product Safety AU: Button and Coin Batteries

22 June 2022: The Australian Government has introduced four mandatory standards to reduce the risk of death and injury associated with the use of button and coin batteries. The standards apply to both button cell and coin cell batteries, and to the products that include them.

Summaries of each of the four mandatory standards:

Consumer Goods (Products Containing Button/Coin Batteries) Safety Standard

Consumer Goods (Products Containing Button/Coin Batteries) Information Standard

Consumer Goods (Button/Coin Batteries) Safety Standard

Consumer Goods (Button/Coin Batteries) Information Standard

For suppliers, the ACCC also have:

Button/coin battery safety: a guide for business on the application of mandatory standards, to help suppliers understand the requirements

A Fact Sheet, which summarises the four Standards.

The Safety and Information Standards apply to both:

1/ button / coin batteries; 2/ products containing button/coin batteries which are supplied to consumers.

The Standards Don't Apply to these kinds of batteries:

1/ zinc-air batteries intended for use in hearing aids;

2/ button/coin batteries supplied in bulk to trades, professions or industries, and are not intended for sale to the public

These Standards Don't Apply to these kinds of products that contain button/coin batteries:

1/ hearing aids; **2/** consumer goods that were first supplied to a consumer before the requirements became mandatory;

3/ professional equipment where all of the following apply: **a/** the equipment is intended to be used in trades, professions or industries; **b/** the equipment is not intended for sale to the general public; **c/** the equipment is not intended to be used where children are present;

4/ audio-visual & information and communications technology equipment containing button / coin batteries that are soldered in place.

The Standards don't cover in-store displays. However, there's a voluntary industry code for suppliers of Button Batteries that contains recommendations about store displays.

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/product-safety-laws/safety-standards-bans/mandatory-standards/button-and-coin-batteries

• SafeWork SA: Campaign Focusing on Lead Risk Work

30 Jun 2022: From 4 July 2022, SafeWork SA is conducting a proactive compliance campaign on lead risk work across South Australia.

Exposure to Lead has the potential to cause adverse health effects. Lead can be inhaled through dust or fumes or swallowed through eating contaminated food.

Lead processes include working with Lead, Lead alloys and dry Lead compounds and can involve a range of activities, such as radiator or vehicle exhaust system repairs, manufacture or recycling of Lead-based batteries, working with Lead-based paint, manufacturing ammunition and explosives, removing Lead paint from a structure or working with pewter, Lead pigments or ceramic glazes.

Businesses must notify SafeWork SA of any Lead risk work within 7 days of the risk determination or if a determination in unable to be made. This applies even if the work is short-term, such as abrasive blasting of Lead paint from a structure.

See the SafeWork SA Lead Risk Work webpage for info.

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/news-and-alerts/news/news/2022/state-wide-campaign-focussing-on-lead-risk-work

• WorkSafe Vic Fine: Crystalline Silica Exposure Risk

15 June 2022: A Dandenong stonemasonry company (a SE Suburb of Melbourne) has been convicted and fined a total of $25,000 after failing to control deadly risks associated with exposure to Silica dust. $12,500 for failing to provide proper controls to reduce the risk of exposure to Silica dust and a further $12,500 for failing to have required guarding on a power saw. The company was also ordered to pay costs of $6,157.

An Inspector found that equipment used to cut, grind or polish engineered stone did not have controls in place such as an integrated water delivery system to suppress Silica dust an on-tool extraction system to remove airborne particles, personal protective equipment such as a respirator or health monitoring checks of workers.

WorkSafe Executive Director of Health and Safety Narelle Beer said: "Exposure to Silica dust can lead to deadly diseases such as Silicosis, which is a scarring of the lungs, kidney disease, lung cancer and autoimmune diseases."

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/news/2022-06/company-fined-over-crystalline-silica-exposure-risk

• SWA Consultation: Risks of Respirable Crystalline Silica

30 June 2022: Consultation Regul'n Impact (CRIS) Statement: Managing the Risks of Respirable Crystalline Silica at Work. This paper is merely a guide as to how the options address the problem and might be implemented.

Safe Work Australia called for public submissions on how to best manage the Respirable Crystalline Silica (Silica Dust) in Australian workplaces.

The regulatory and non-regulatory options are outlined in the Consultation Regulation Impact Statement (website). Options in (it) do not expressly consider a ban on engineered stone.

Consultation RIS: Managing the risks of respirable crystalline silica at work (June 2022, 83 page pdf | docx)

Comment closed 15 Aug 2022.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/news/consultation-regulation-impact-statement-managing-risks-respirable-crystalline-silica-work

From: https://engage.swa.gov.au/cris-managing-the-risks-of-respirable-crystalline-silica

• CSB: Hazardous Chemicals Online Safety Training

1 Aug 2022: CSB released a New Safety Training Application (website) focused on CSB's findings from the devastating 2005 BP Texas City USA refinery explosion & fire, & how they relate to OSHA USA's Process Safety Management (PSM) Standard (of Highly Hazardous Chemicals).

The training covers all 14 elements of PSM using the 2005 Explosion as a model. The Desktop Training Application (DTA) (website) is available for download. (Win 32 bit application / Win 64 bit application / MacOS application) where each has Application Instructions (as pdfs) on the DTA website.

The Application recreates the details of the Texas City refinery and takes the viewer through Interactive Training Modules on each element of PSM. At the end of each Module there is an opportunity to test your knowledge.

The CSB's investigation into the 2005 explosion and fire explosion at BP Texas City USA refinery that killed 15 and injured 180 was the most serious refinery accident ever investigated by the CSB. The CSB's final investigative report into the incident, released in 2007, found organizational and safety deficiencies at all levels of the BP Corporation.

The CSB has previously released several safety videos on the incident, which are available on the CSB's YouTube channel.

From: www.csb.gov/csb-releases-new-free-online-safety-training-application-for-hazardous-chemicals/

Editor: I have downloaded, installed and had a brief look at the Safety Training Application. I previous reported on this incident in these Notes at the time, plus the Baker Panel Report evaluation later. A worthwhile Application for everyone to use!

Download a free copy of the Baker Panel Report (Jab 2007, 374 page pdf), after providing the requested information, from: www.academia.edu/36642511/Baker_panel_report

• CSB: Final Report into 2017 Pressure Vessel Explosion at Loy-Lange Box Company in St. Louis

2 Aug 2022: The CSB has released its Final Report (29 July 2022 96 page pdf) into a 2017 explosion that occurred at the Loy-Lange box company in St. Louis, MO and resulted in the death of four people. The incident occurred when a pressure vessel catastrophically failed (caused by a boiling liquid expanding vapour explosion (BLEVE)), fatally injuring one employee at the company and launching the pressure vessel from the building and through the roof of a nearby business, fatally injuring three members of the public.

The CSB found that over the course of many years, an area of the failed pressure vessel had thinned due to a known corrosion mechanism that was poorly controlled. The CSB also found that Loy-Lange repeatedly ignored clear warnings that corrosion was causing major problems within its operations. In fact, prior to its failure, Loy- Lange ran the pressure vessel normally despite knowing that it was leaking.

The CSB's investigation identified the following safety issues:
1/ Pressure Vessel Corrosion.
2/ Pressure Vessel Inspection and Regulation.
3/ Pressure Vessel Repair.
4/ Process Safety Management Systems.

From: www.csb.gov/csb-releases-final-report-into-2017-pressure-vessel-explosion-at-loy-lange-box-company-in-st-louis-mo/

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: June 2022-Aug 2022

15 June 2022: **1/** No chemical hazard entries.

1 July 2022:
1/ Keep workers who handle fireworks safe from hazards;

2/ Preventing Lead Exposure. OSHA USA proposed a rule to better protect workers from Occupational Exposure to Lead (website). Revision is being considered since issuance of OSHA USA's Lead Standards that adverse health effects in adults can occur at Blood Lead Levels (BLLs) lower than the medical removal level (≥60 µg/dL in general industry, ≥50 µg/dL in construction) and lower than the level required under current standards for an employee to return to their former job status (<40 µg/dL); **3/ A Serial Violator recycling company** has exposed workers to hazardous chemicals (website) without warning them of the risks, three times since 2019. The most recent OSHA USA inspection in Dec 2021 found that TAV Holdings Inc. failed to provide workers the Safety Data Sheets for all chemicals used in the Atlanta facility and did not list the chemicals in the company's Hazard Communication Program.

15 July 2022: & 1 Aug 2022: & 16 Aug 2022:

1/ No chemical hazard entries in each of these Quick Takes.

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

AICIS (Industrial/Cosmetic Chemicals)

• AICIS: Regulatory Notices 17 June – 19 August

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

30 June 2022: Removed Incorrect & Added Correct Chemical

The incorrect chemical had been wrongly listed on the Inventory under CAS 1428963-39-6 due to mis-identification of the chemical structure at the time of the Assessment.

On 29 July 2022 this chemical was removed and replaced by the Correct chemical name and its CAS No. 1431957-88-8 for

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

An Evaluation Statement (5 page pdf) & Notice Webpage were published 30 June 2022.

12 July 2022: Cancelled Brominated Chemical Assessment - After a New Chemical (Re-) Assessment Statement

Benzene, 1,1'-(1,2-Ethanediyl) bis[2,3,4,5,6-Pentabromo-

CAS: 84852-53-9 (also known as Decabromodiphenyl Ethane)

Use: A flame retardant in articles, films and coatings used in electrical, electronic, building, and automotive applications.

The assessed chemical was intended for industrial use only, however the general public may have limited contact with articles containing the assessed chemical. In addition, the assessed chemical is expected to be already imported into Australia as a component of a range of articles. Indirect human exposure is known to already occur in Australia, presumed to be due to release of dust from imported articles. Indirect human exposure levels could increase over time due to persistent and bioaccumulative properties of the assessed chemical.

VA-1039 Assessment Statement (24 June 2022, 10 page pdf)

The 19 August 2021 public report for the Assessed chemical (in STD/1676 (19 Aug 2021, 61 page pdf) concluded that it **could pose an unreasonable risk to the environment** and recommended:

"The chemical is hazardous to the environment and should be prioritised for scheduling and the application of appropriate risk management measures under the *Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Act 2021*."

On 20 August 2021, the Executive Director of AICIS decided to initiate an evaluation (EVA00072) of the chemical under section 69 of the Act, in order to determine whether the environment risks from any introduction of the chemical into Australia can be managed within existing risk management frameworks.

The **Executive Director of AICIS is not satisfied** that the risks of the chemical to the environment from its introduction and use can be managed within existing risk management frameworks, therefore the Executive Director **has decided to cancel the Assessment Certificate (CERT9258)** for the chemical under Section 52 of the Act.

• AICIS: Inventory Notices 17 June – 19 August

28 June 2022: Chemicals added to the Inventory after 5 years

CAS: 1440950-37-7 2-Propenoic acid, polymer with ethene and ethenyl acetate, C18-22-alkyl esters

CAS: 2756610-36-1 2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, telomer with 1,1′-(1,1-dimethyl-3-methylene-1,3-propanediyl)bis[benzene], ethenylbenzene and 2,5-furandione, ester with .alpha.-methyl-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 2-methyloxirane polymer with oxirane monobutyl ether, compd. with 2-(diethylamino)ethanol

CAS 2756985-70-1: 2,5-Furandione, telomer with ethenyl benzene and (1-methylethyl)benzene, compd. with 2-(diethylamino)ethanol

CAS 1584676-24-3: Nitric acid, calcium potassium salt (1:?:?)

CAS 1361332-59-3: Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me, di-Ph, Me hydrogen, polymers with Me silsesquioxanes and vinyl group-terminated di-Me, di-Ph siloxanes

CAS 1040096-79-4: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with .alpha.-(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)-.omega.-([1,1′-biphenyl]-2-yloxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 2-propenoic acid

CAS 1176178-26-9: Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxy-, 2-ethylhexanoate

CAS 15245-12-2: Nitric acid, ammonium calcium salt (1:?:?)

CAS 146753-99-3: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, N-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-2-propenamide and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, ammonium salt

14 July 2022: Inventory Restoration Notice

Restored chemical name	Restored CAS number
Oils, Callitris Intratropica	187348-13-6

This is now consistent with the restored Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number and name for Oils, Callitris intratropica.

(8 Oct 21 varied to Oils, Callitris Columellaris CAS192526-11-7)

15 July 2022: Variation of Inventory Listings following Revocation of CBI approval

CAS 1029874-65-4: Sulfonic acids, C15-18-sec-alkane hydroxy and C15-18-sec-alkene, sodium salts

CAS 1084935-55-6: Sulfonic acids, C20-24-branched alkane hydroxy and C20-24-branched alkene, sodium salts

CAS 2768937-93-3: 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl propyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate and 1,3-isobenzo furandione, benzoate isononanoate

CAS 2768937-94-4: 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl propyl 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropanoate and 1,3-isobenzo furandione, benzoate

CAS 1312349-72-6: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, (1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl ester, rel-, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, butyl 2-propenoate, dimethyl carbonate, 1,6-hexanediol, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoic acid, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethyl cyclo hexane and 1,5-pentanediol, diethanolamine-blocked, compds. with 2-(dimethylamino)ethanol

CAS 1312350-88-1: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, (1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl ester, rel-, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, butyl 2-propenoate, 1,3-dioxolan-2-one, 1,6-hexanediol, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoic acid, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclo hexane and 1,5-pentanediol, diethanolamine-blocked, compds. with 2-(dimethylamino)ethanol

15 July 2022: Chemical Name Correction to CAS Name

CAS 2781943-62-0: Phenol, 2-amino-, 4-polyisobutenyl derivs.

Was: Polyisobutylene, reaction products with hydrazine, phenol and nitric acid

22 July 2022: Early Listing Added Chemicals

2,5-Furandione, polymer with 1-alkene, .alpha.-methyl-.omega.-(2-propen-1-yloxy)poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 1-alkene, alkyl amide

It meets the PLC criteria (Schedule 2 of the Rules) and it does not meet the definition of lung overloading potential [within the meaning in the Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines]

27 July 2022: Chemicals added to the Inventory after 5 years

CAS: 1043888-25-0 Hexanedioic acid, mixed 4-methyl-2-propylhexyl & 5-methyl-2-propylhexyl & 2-propylheptyl esters

CAS: 1803166-30-4 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-dodecylhexadecyl ester, polymer with methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-tetradecyloctadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate

CAS: 1616796-88-3 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propane diol, 1,2-ethanediol and O,O,O-tris(4-isocyanatophenyl) phosphorothioate

CAS: 1847401-64-2 Decanedioic acid, polymers with glycerol, polyethylene glycol and succinic anhydride mono polyisobutylene derivs.

CAS: 1793072-86-2 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-hydroxy ethyl ester, polymer with hexadecyl 2-propenoate, octadecyl 2-propenoate and 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluorooctyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate

CAS: 121436-73-5 Ethanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, chloride (1:1), polymer with ethenylbenzene

CAS: 145899-78-1 3-Oxazolidineethanol, 2-(1-methylethyl)-, 3,3′-carbonate

CAS: 152049-37-1 Hexanedioic acid, polymer with butanedioic acid, 1,4-butanediol and 2-hydroxybutanedioic acid

CAS: 246867-88-9 Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.-(2-hydroxy-3-sulfopropyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-, mono-C12-14-alkyl ethers, sodium salts

27 July 2022: Assessment Certificate Chemical Addition

In accordance with Industrial Chemicals Act 2019 Section 83 (Listing on Inventory before 5 years). There is a Defined Scope of Assessment (e.g. imported at ≤tonne/annum at ≤1% concentration; then used as a fragrance ingredient in 3 ways at ≤ 1%; ≤0.3% & ≤ 0.2%).

CAS: 949495-68-5 Oils, Schinus terebinthifolius

1 Aug 2022: Variation of Inventory Listing following Evaluation

CAS: 754-12-1 1-Propene, 2,3,3,3-tetrafluoro-
Specific information requirements as varied (4 Obligations)

Reason the listing is to be varied: The Executive Director has completed an evaluation of the chemical (EVA00049 30 June 2022 19 page pdf). Conclusions:

The Executive Director is satisfied that the identified human health and environmental risks from the advised change of introduction **can be managed** within existing risk management frameworks. There is a variation to the specific requirement to provide information as a term of the Inventory listing is necessary to manage the risks from introduction of the chemical.

1 Aug 2022: Amendment of 2 Inventory Chemical Names To

CAS: 162567-80-8 Siloxanes & Silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl group-terminated, reaction products with 2-oxepanone, acetates

CAS: 162567-82-0 Siloxanes & Silicones, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl group-terminated, reaction products with 2-oxepanone

• AICIS: News and Updates 16 June – 19 August

- 17 June 2022: e-Commerce Business Fined

AICIS fined a Melbourne e-commerce order fulfilment business more than $13,000 for allegedly importing industrial chemicals without the required registration.

Following a joint investigation with Victoria Police, AICIS Compliance issued a 60-penalty-unit infringement notice for $13,320 to the Melbourne business, which imports, stores and ships goods for online sellers.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/melbourne-e-commerce-business-fined-13k-unauthorised-imports

- 27 June 2022: AICIS Chemical Assessments beta Search Tool

AICIS Assessments of the human health and the environmental risks of chemicals are used to make risk management recommendations to regulators and standard-setting bodies in federal, state and territory governments.

- **wildcard search** uses the asterisk (*) wildcard character to find words that start with or end with particular characters or contain a set of characters

- **sort any column** in ascending or descending order (one column at a time only)

- **sort assessments by type** – view assessments with a health focus, environment focus, or both

- **table view** – up to 50 results are displayed per page in the table view with the assessment name, chemical name, focus, type and link to download the assessment report as a pdf

- 'download assessments' link to download a **snapshot** of the AICIS Assessments (Note: the downloadable version of the Assessments needs to be checked when it was last updated)

From: https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/we-invite-you-search-our-chemical-assessments-using-new-beta-search-tool

The Search Assessments (Beta) is at:
https://services.industrialchemicals.gov.au/search-assessments/

- 28 June 2022: Draft Cost Recovery Implementation Statement 2022-23

Fees for services in 2022-23 are proposed to be maintained at their 2021-22 rates.

Levy prices are proposed to be reduced across all levy paying registration levels (levels 2-8) by about 8%.

More information on proposed fees and levies can be found in Section 8 of the CRIS.

e.g. Registration – level 8 ($5M+) $36700
Certificate Application – very low to low risk $7435
Certificate Applic'n – health focus or environment focus $23375
Certificate Applic'n – health and environment focus $34965

Draft AICIS Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS) 2022-2023 (28 June 2022, 23 page pdf)

Consultation Closed 26 July 2022.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/open-public-comment-draft-cost-recovery-implementation-statement-2022-23

And: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/consultations/draft-aicis-cost-recovery-implementation-statement-2022-2023

Editor's Reminder: There will be additional fees to cover the new Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Act 2021. Expected from 1 Sept 2023-31 Aug 2024.

- 30 June 2022: Notice of Completed Evaluations

AICIS have published 28 Evaluations about the human health and environmental risks associated with the use of certain chemicals on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals.

EVA00003 1,4-Dioxane;
EVA00006 delta-Damascones
EVA00007 Dimethylacrylamide;
EVA00008 Straight run gas oils;
EVA00017 Exaltone and related Macrocyclic Musks;
EVA00025 Phenyl Propanaldehydes;
EVA00026 Lead and Lead manufacturing byproducts;
EVA00032 Theophylline;
EVA00038 Ethylene Brassylate & Zenolide;
EVA00049 1-Propene, 2,3,3,3-Tetrafluoro-;
EVA00050 2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic Acid, 3-Hydroxy-4-[(4-Sulfo-1-Naphthalenyl)Azo]-, Compounds;
EVA00051 2-Methoxyethyl Acrylate;
EVA00053 Phenol, 4,4'-SulfonylBis-;
EVA00054 Long-Chain Alkyl Hydroxyethyl Imidazolines;
EVA00062 Glycidyl Acrylate and Glycidyl Methacrylate;
EVA00071 Benzalkonium Halides;
EVA00073 Siloxanes Substituted with 2-Methoxyethanol;
EVA00074 Dodecylphenols;
EVA00076 Compounds of Dimethyltin;
EVA00077 Compounds of Dioctyltin;
EVA00078 Compounds of Dibutyltin;
EVA00079 Benzene, 1-Chloro-2-Nitro-;
EVA00080 1-Propanol, 2,2-Dimethyl-, Tribromo Derivative;
EVA00081 Benzene, 2,4-Dichloro-1-Nitro-;
EVA00082 Benzene, 1,4-Dichloro-2-Nitro-;
EVA00084 4-tert-butylphenol and 4-tert-pentylphenol;
EVA00088 7 Cosmetic Use and 2 Domestic Use Chemicals that are unlikely to require further regulation to manage risks to human health

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/notice-completed-evaluations-30-june-2022

- 27 July 2022: AICIS Registrations & Renewals for 2022-23

AICIS will open registration in their Business Services Portal about mid-August. If you plan to continue introducing industrial chemicals after 31 August 2022, you must renew your registration first.

AICIS: It's an offence under the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019 to introduce an industrial chemical when you're not registered.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/registration-and-renewals-2022-23-registration-year

Editor: How businesses are expected to pay up to $36700 by the end of August within <2 weeks from an invoice being created is not explained by the AICIS website (19 Aug 2022). See my *Editor's Note* at the end of this AICIS Notes Section.

- 28 July 2022: Exempted Introductions. You may need to submit a Post-Introduction Declaration

Once-off declarations only apply after you introduce the following Exempted Introductions for the first time:

- Polymers of Low Concern (PLCs)
- Low-Concern Biopolymers
- Chemicals that you have Categorised as Very Low Risk for human health and the environment

You can submit your Post-Introduction Declarations for the 2021-22 year from 1 August 2022 and a latest by 30 Nov 2022.

- submit a *separate* Post-Introduction Declaration for each chemical categorised as Very Low Risk for human health and the environment that you introduce in a registration year.

- submit a *separate* Post-Introduction Declaration for the total number of PLCs that you introduce in a Registration year and a *separate* Declaration for the total number of Low-Concern Biopolymers that you introduce in a Registration year.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/have-you-introduced-chemicals-are-categorised-exempted-you-may-need-submit-post-introduction-declaration

28 July 2022: Start Submitting your Annual Declaration

An Annual Declaration applies to all of a business's chemical introductions, regardless of the Category, the Amount, or the Number of chemicals. Sign into your AICIS Business Services Account via the Business Portal.

You use one webpage form to select the Introduction Categories that apply. You don't name all the chemicals you introduced, and you don't provide lists of products.

The Final Date to submit is by 30 Nov 2022.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/its-time-start-submitting-your-annual-declarations

18 Aug 2022: Cost Recovery Implementation Statement

The Aust. Govt has approved the 2022-2023 AICIS Cost Recovery Implementation Statement (CRIS).

Key Points: 1/ There's no increase to AICIS' fees – which remain at last year's prices. **2/** Registration charges have been reduced by about 8% across levels 2-8. **3/** The cap on level 8 registration has been reduced to $36,700 (down from $40,000).

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/cost-recovery-implementation-statement-cris-2022-23

18 Aug 2022: Registration for the 2022-2023 year is now open in AICIS Business Services Portal.

To work out your registration level for the 2022-23 registration year, calculate the total value of the relevant industrial chemicals you introduced in the previous financial year (1 July 2021 – 30 June 2022) using the formula on our page how much is my registration fee?

Remember: If you plan to import or manufacture industrial chemicals – or products that release industrial chemicals – after 31 Aug (2022), your Introductions won't be authorised unless you Register or Renew for the 2022-23 year.

Sign into your AICIS Business Services account and renew your 2022-23 registration now.

If you need help relating to Business Services, contact AICIS Helpdesk 1800 638 528 (Option 1 for Business Services).

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/registration-now-open-aicis-business-services

Editor: Once your industrial chemicals import or manufacture value is >$5 million, you don't need to put in the actual amount for the system to determine the correct registration fee. e.g. you could enter $6000000 for your actual value of say $21 million.

• Request for a Contact Manager for Confidential Listed Introduction Chemicals (Proforma Letter)

8 Aug 2022 Editor: I have **updated** the Proforma Letter to Request a Contact Manager for Confidential Listed Introduction Chemicals (originally created in Aug 2020). *Note:* %s of each chemical ingredient are not required by the AICIS Act & Rules.

I am concerned that we all ask our overseas Suppliers with a consistent request and consistent reasons why, to minimise misunderstandings & to minimise the process.

As well as the existing CAS-ON-AIIC statement for all ingredients in your SDSs or separately supplied; under the AICIS Regulations from July 2020 our Businesses, **requires a Contact Manager from our *O'Seas Manufacturer / Supplier.*** This Contact Manager will need to be able to provide to AICIS information in respect to the Confidential Listed Introduction Chemicals in the product(s) nominated.

The second page of the Proforma letter provides information on the AICIS Regulatory basis for this.

A copy of the Proforma Letter is available from my website (as both docx and pdf)
At: www.haztech.com.au/contact-manager-for-confidential-listed-introduction-chemicals-on-aiic/

• Providing Written Undertakings to a Customer for AICIS

See: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/record-keeping-obligations-inventory-listed-chemicals

8 Aug 2022 Editor: A key issue that has arisen is the security etc, that needs to be in place to properly satisfy a business that will be asked by AICIS to provide all the chemical names and CAS No.s in a product formulation to AICIS. Note: The Act and Rules do not require the %s of each ingredient to be provided and impurity chemicals are not included.

A copy of a **Proforma Written Undertaking for Products Identified with Confidential Ingredients** document (that I have prepared in conjunction with several colleagues) can be downloaded from: *www.haztech.com.au/contact-manager-for-confidential-listed-introduction-chemicals-on-aiic/*

• Delay of the Annual Registration Invoice: Issues

Editor's Note: A Business that creates a Registration Invoice from the 18th August from the AICIS Business Services Portal, then needs have paid it by Wed 31st August 2022, in order to remain Registered and keep introducing industrial & cosmetic chemicals into Australia in September. This is a very short time to get large invoice amounts paid within!

The AICIS webpage (below) makes it very clear that "It's an offence under the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019 to introduce an industrial chemical when you're not Registered."

Since this delay has come about by AICIS needing the updated Registration fees Gazetted, and has not allowed an extended period to pay beyond the 31st Aug 2022, they need to be appropriately flexible for Businesses to continue to import into / manufacture in Australia to pay in reasonable time.

Their Invoice to an existing Registered Business has a "Please note your application will not be processed until this invoice is paid", which implies that an issue in progress may be delayed.

See: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/registration-and-renewals-2022-23-registration-year

Scheduled Poisons & TGA Issues

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decisions

19 Aug 2022: Interim Decisions from the Joint ACMS-ACCS meeting #30, March 2022.

3.1 Interim decision in relation to Cannabis and Tetrahydro cannabinols

The Applicant proposed the creation of new Schedule 7 and Appendix J entries for Cannabis and Tetrahydrocannabinols (THCs) for use specifically in analytical and scientific research. This would allow use of Cannabis and its derivatives in research without the controls imposed under Schedule 9.

The Delegate made an interim decision to **not** amend the current Poisons Standard in relation to Cannabis and THCs. The Delegate found "no compelling evidence that the approval processes required by the states and territories for access to Cannabis and Cannabinoids present a significant barrier to researchers."

3.2 Interim decision in relation to Lead

The Applicant has proposed changes to the entries for Lead and Lead Compounds that: the entries in Schedules 4, 5 and 6 be removed; preparations including medicines and cosmetics that contain Lead be captured in an expanded Schedule 10 entry; and amendments aimed at reducing or eliminating Lead in consumer products are made to Appendix A for printing inks or ink additives, Appendix B for metallic Lead, and the entries for Lead compounds in Appendices E and F. These changes will prohibit the presence of Lead in any of the specified products.

The Delegate has made an interim decision to amend the current Poisons Standard in relation to Lead as follows:

Schedule 10 – Amend entry; Schedule 6 – Amend entry;

Schedule 4 – Delete entry; Appendix A – Amend Entry;

Appendix F, Part 3 – Amend Entry; Index – Delete entry

Proposed Implementation Date: 1 Oct 2023.

(For detailed changes, see 19 Aug 2022 32 page pdf or docx)

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/notice-interim-decisions-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-acms-37-accs-33-joint-acms-accs-30-march-2022

• TGA Advisory C'tee on Chemicals Scheduling Vacancies

5 Aug 2022: The TGA is seeking Applications from professionals with relevant expertise in medicine, science or consumer perspectives and issues for the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS). Membership of ACCS comprises professionals with specific scientific, medical or clinical expertise, as well as appropriate consumer health issues relating to chemicals.

Successful Applicants will provide independent expert advice on specific technical matters relating to the regulation of medicines, medical devices, vaccines and other products and substances.

The term of appointment is up to three years. As at 1 July 2022, the daily sitting fee is $901 for members. Committee appointments are not full-time positions. There are 3 expected meetings per year of the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS).

The role of the ACCS is to advise and make recommendations to the Secretary of the Federal Dept of Health (or Delegate) on the level of access required for chemicals and in some instances medicines. Scheduling is a classification system that controls how medicines and chemicals are made accessible to consumers based on the substances contained within them.

The ACCS comprises nine Nominated members and no more than eight Appointed members.

Applications should be submitted via the Federal Dept of Health and Aged Care jobs list, & must be received by **11:30pm on Sunday 4 Sept 2022.**

Webinar (using Webex) **24 Aug 2022 5.00pm – 6.00pm:** Information for prospective Applicants.

Frm: www.tga.gov.au/vacancies-statutory-advisory-committees
Which also lists what your Application should include.

Also: www.tga.gov.au/committee/advisory-committee-chemicals-scheduling-accs

Food Chemical Issues

• A1254: Rosemary Extract as Antioxidant Food Additive

22 June 2022: To extend the uses of Rosemary Extract (E392) as a food additive (antioxidant) to other food classes than originally included in A1158.

Executive Summary (2 page pdf)

Rosemary extracts are derived from Rosmarinus Officinalis L. and contain several compounds which have been shown to exert antioxidative functions. Rosemary Extracts are increasingly employed not only to provide flavour but also as natural alternatives to synthetic antioxidants for the stabilisation of Oxygen-sensitive foods. The antioxidative function is due to several components in the Rosemary Extracts, which belong mainly to the classes of Phenolic Acids, Flavonoid Diterpenoids and Triterpenes

From:
www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1254-Rosemary-extract-as-a-food-additive---extension-of-use.aspx

• A1255: Alpha-Amylase from GM Bacillus Subtilis as a Processing Aid

1 July 2022: This Application seeks approval to amend the AU&NZ Food Standards Code to permit alpha-Amylase sourced from a genetically modified strain of Bacillus Subtilis containing the alpha-Amylase gene from Thermoactinomyces Vulgaris, as a Processing Aid in the manufacture of bakery products.

Executive Summary (4p pdf)

The substrates for the Enzyme are Starch, Glycogen and related Polysaccharides and Oligosaccharides which can be found in various grain products and therefore occur naturally in nature and are a natural part of the human diet.

The function of the alpha-Amylase is to catalyse the hydrolysis of the α-(1,4) Glycosidic linkages of the mentioned substrates in a random manner

Reaction products: as a result of the catalytic activity of alpha-Amylase, low levels of Oligosaccharides are formed. These compounds are already present in the human diet.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1255---Alpha-amylase-from-GM-Bacillus-subtilis-as-a-processing-aid-.aspx

• A1256: Colour of Pregnancy Warning Labels for Corrugated Cardboard Packaging

22 July 2022: This application seeks to permit Pregnancy Warning Labels on corrugated cardboard packaging used for multiple individual units of Alcoholic Beverages to be in a single colour on a contrasting background.

Executive Summary (1 page pdf)

It has become apparent that the standard "post print" printing process for corrugated cardboard cartons used as outer packaging causes significant misalignment when printing the pregnancy warning in three colours. This makes the pregnancy warning difficult to read and reduces its effectiveness.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1256---Colour-of-pregnancy-warning-labels-for-corrugated-cardboard-packaging-.aspx

• A1220: Beta-Amylase from GM Bacillus Licheniformis

2 Aug 2022: This Application seeks to permit the use of beta-Amylase from a genetically modified strain of Bacillus licheniformis in starch processing for Maltose syrup production.

Risk & Tech Assessment Support Doc 1 (15 page pdf | docx)

Executive Summary (3 page pdf)

Application (34 page pdf)

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

• A1221: Phospholipase A1 from GM Aspergillus Niger

2 Aug 2022: This Application seeks to permit the use of Phospholipase A1 from a genetically modified strain of Aspergillus Niger as a Processing Aid during degumming of vegetable oils and fats.

Risk & Tech Assessment Support Doc 1 (14 page pdf | docx)

Executive Summary (3 page pdf)

Application (33 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1221%20-%20Phospholipase%20A1%20from%20GM%20Aspergillus%20niger.aspx

• A1224: Glucose Oxidase from Penicillium Rubens

2 Aug 2022: This Application seeks to permit the enzyme Glucose Oxidase, sourced from Penicillium Rubens, as a Processing Aid for use in the production of various foods and beverages.

Risk & Tech Assessment Support Doc 1 (18 page pdf | docx)

Executive Summary (3 page pdf)

Application (46 page pdf)

Fm: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1224---Glucose-oxidase-from-Penicillium-rubens-as-processing-aid.aspx

• EFSA: Cannabidiol Novel Food Evaluations on Hold Pending New Data

7 June 2022: EFSA's scientists cannot currently establish the safety of Cannabidiol (CBD) as a Novel Food due to data gaps & uncertainties about potential hazards related to CBD intake.

Cannabidiol is a substance that can be obtained from *Cannabis sativa L.* plants and be synthesised chemically as well. The European Commission considered that CBD qualifies as a Novel Food provided it meets the conditions of EU Legislation on Novel Foods (EC Food Safety – Novel Food website).

EFSA's expert Panel on *Nutrition*, Novel Foods and Food Allergens (NDA) has received 19 Applications for CBD as a Novel Food, with more in the pipeline.

Chair of the NDA Panel, Prof. Dominique Turck said: "We have identified several hazards related to CBD intake and determined that the many data gaps on these health effects need filling before these evaluations can go ahead. It is important to stress at this point that we have not concluded that CBD is unsafe as food."

There is insufficient data on the effect of CBD on the liver, gastrointestinal tract, endocrine system, nervous system and on people's psychological well-being.

Studies in animals show significant adverse effects especially in relation to reproduction. It is important to determine if these effects are also seen in humans.

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/cannabidiol-novel-food-evaluations-hold-pending-new-data (then scroll down)

• EFSA: OpenFoodTox: Chemical Hazards Database

16 June 2022 Update: Since its creation in 2002, EFSA has produced risk assessments for more than 4950 substances in over 2000 scientific opinions, statements and conclusions through the work of its scientists.

OpenFoodTox provides open source data for the substance characterisation, the links to EFSA's related output, background European legislation, and a summary of the critical toxicological endpoints and reference values.

OpenFoodTox is a tool and source of information for scientific advisory bodies and stakeholders with an interest in chemical risk assessment. You can download summary data sheets for each individual substance in pdf or xls format by opening the dashboard www.efsa.europa.eu/en/microstrategy/openfoodtox.

Download the OpenFoodTox Database. Version 5 (122Gb) includes EFSA Opinions, Statements & Conclusions to April 21.

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/data-report/chemical-hazards-database-openfoodtox

Agricultural Chemicals

• APVMA: Calcined Kaolin – New Ag Active

28 June 2022: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Calcined Kaolin.

Common Name: Calcined Kaolin: IUPAC Name: Dialuminium(3+) [(Trioxidosilyl)oxy] Silanetris(olate); CAS No: 92704-41-1; Minimum purity: 995 g/kg: Formula: $Al_2Si_2O_7$; MW: Not available due to its 2-dimensional structure and covalent bonding; Mode of Action: Physical barrier.

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Calcined Kaolin and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns regarding the approval of this Active Constituent.

Respirable Crystalline Silica has been identified as a toxicologically significant impurity in Calcined Kaolin technical Active Constituent. A maximum limit of 1 g/kg is included for this impurity in the APVMA Standard.

Calcined Kaolin is a derivative of Kaolin and is therefore considered to be in Appendix B (Substances Considered Not to Require Control by Scheduling) of the SUSMP.

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 28 June 2022 p12-13 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/102026

• APVMA: Pesticides Regulatory Newsletter July 2022

27 July 2022: Some of the Topics covered are:

Agricultural Labelling Code Review Update;

New Product Registrations; Chemical Review Update (Reconsideration of fungicide Procymidone);

New AgVet Chemical Legislation (which includes changes to the way the APVMA can require clarifying information from an Applicant while determining an Application).

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/103146

• APVMA: Vet Medicines Reg Newsletter, June 2022

29 June 2022: Some of the Topics covered are:

New Product Registrations;

Overseas GMP Compliance Assessment Fee (the APVMA is seeking input from registered holders and stakeholders regarding the proposed change to the overseas Good Manufacturing Practice compliance assessment fee process, to be payable for all overseas sites on the APVMA register from FY2023–24);

New requirements for Voluntary Recalls (new AgVet legislation requires persons who take action voluntarily to recall an AgVet product to notify the APVMA within 2 days of taking the action);

Registered holders are encouraged to check all sites of manufacture on their product registrations to ensure the information provided is correct.

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/102021

• FAISD Handbook, Edition 2/2022, 30 June 2022

30 June 2022: Handbook of **F**irst **A**id **I**nstructions, **S**afety **D**irections, Warning Statements & General Safety Precautions (FAISD-WS-GSP) for Agricultural & Veterinary chemicals. The FAISD Handbook is updated quarterly (March/June/Sept/Dec).

Principles of listing in the handbook (examples): FAISD-WS-GSP entries are substance-specific and generally apply to all formulations in which that substance is an ingredient, and in concentrations at which the substance is scheduled in the SUSMP.

Safety Directions are product-specific and apply regardless of scheduling considerations related to the product. Safety Directions apply only to that specific formulation description. Safety directions are set for formulations, rather than Active Constituents.

There are a number of minor variations to these general principles. FAISD-WS-GSP statements may for example, differ when the substance is in different concentration ranges or in different Schedules of the SUSMP.

The toxicological properties of Salts and Derivatives are assumed (unless there is evidence to the contrary) to be comparable to those of the Listed compounds.

In this 2/2022 Edition, amendments or additions to the Handbook have been made to the **First Aid Instructions** for the following constituents: Budesonide; Fluoxapiprolin; 4-Indol-3-yl Butyric Acid; Isotianil; Magnesium hydroxide; Tetrahydrofurfuryl alcohol; Thiamazole.

In this 2/2022 edition, amendments or additions to the Handbook have been made to the **Safety Directions** of product categories containing the following active constituents: Formulation code 'FS'; Statement code 292e; Azoxystrobin; Cyantraniliprole; Fipronil; Florpyrauxifen-benzyl; Imazamox; Pyriproxyfen; Thiamazole; Topramezone

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/98331 (235 page pdf | docx)

• Ag Vic: A Guide to using Ag Chemicals in Victoria - Ground-Based Spray Application

March 2022: Ground-based Spraying of agricultural chemical products is the most common method of Application in Victoria.

Publication: A comprehensive Guide to agricultural chemical use in Victoria, including Legislation, training, Licence and Permits, safe storage and transport, record keeping and safety. (40 pages pdf | docx)

From: https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/spraying-agricultural-chemicals/ground-based-spraying

Definition: 'Agricultural chemical product' under the Victorian Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994 includes any agricultural chemical product (herbicide, fungicide, insecticide, growth regulator or miticide) used to control pests or to modify the physiology of a plant or pest.

Also see: https://agriculture.vic.gov.au/farm-management/chemicals/spraying-agricultural-chemicals for:

- Planning an Agricultural Spraying Program
- Notification Requirements
- Ground-Based Spraying
- Managing Spray Drift
- Aerial Spraying

• MPI NZ: Inhibitors and the NZ ACVM Act

From the 18 July 2022: Registration rules apply to some Inhibitors under the NZ Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997 (ACVM Act), with a 2-yr transition period.

As there is no common definition used internationally to describe inhibitors, the NZ Ministry for Primary Industries (MPI NZ) has developed the following definition which is in the Order in Council (OIC) declaring compounds that could be used as Inhibitors as agricultural compounds.

An Inhibitor substance is Defined as having the purposes of mitigating the adverse environmental, sustainability, or climate change impacts of an agricultural activity if it is (used or applied in the specified ways). For the purposes of this Definition, the "Inhibitor Substance" is the active ingredient in the product that achieves the Inhibitor Effect.

Substances that can be used as active ingredients in Inhibitor products have been included on a list of substances declared to be Agricultural Compounds by OIC under the NZ ACVM Act.

Read the OIC: Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines (Inhibitor Substances) Order 2022 – NZ Legislation

The OIC came into effect on 18 July 2022. It provides an interim Regulatory Pathway for Inhibitor products to get registered. This means any Inhibitor product containing one or more of the substances on the OIC list can only be imported, manufactured, sold, or used IF it is first authorised under the NZ ACVM Act.

The NZ ACVM (Exemptions and Prohibited Substances) Regulations have been amended to provide a 2-year transitional period for Inhibitor products that (were already) for sale in New Zealand at the time the OIC commenced (18 July 2022). This transitional period allows a company to apply for registration of their Inhibitor product within the 2-year period, while keeping their product on the market.

Inhibitor products containing substances that are not on the OIC list will continue as status quo, meaning they are not subject to the NZ ACVM Act and its regulations when used solely as an Inhibitor. IF a product contains a substance used as both an Agricultural Compound and an Inhibitor and is not on the OIC list, they will remain subject to the NZ ACVM Act and its regulations for the Agricultural Compound purpose only.

From: www.mpi.govt.nz/agriculture/agricultural-compounds-vet-medicines/inhibitors-and-the-acvm-act-1997/

• EFSA: Risk Assessment of Plant Protection Products on Bees

18 July 2022: Revised Guidance on the risk assessment of plant protection products on bees (Apis mellifera, Bombus spp. and solitary bees) (PC-0217). There are 17 documents.

e.g. 1- Draft Guidance Document (46 page pdf)

The guidance considers the exposure via contact when bees are oversprayed and/or the exposure via diet when bees consume contaminated pollen and nectar in different exposure scenarios, that include intentionally treated areas and accidentally contaminated surrounding areas.

Comments are particularly invited on the novel approaches included in the draft guidance, which regard the risk assessment and the statistical analysis of field studies.

The deadline for comments is 3 October 2022.

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/bees-and-pesticides-draft-guidance-update-public-consultation

And: https://connect.efsa.europa.eu/RM/s/publicconsultation2/a0l7U0000011fdP/pc0217 (Consultation documents)

• ECHA: Glyphosate: Risk Assessment C'tee Opinion

5 July 2022: ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) 30 May 2022 opinion on Glyphosate has been published.

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. *From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/glyphosate-no-change-proposed-to-hazard-classification (30 May 2022)*

clh_Opinion_on Glyphosate_en.pdf (30 May 22, 151 page pdf)

clh_Explanatory_Note_on Glyphosate_en.pdf (11 page pdf)

clh_Background Document on_Glyphosate_en.pdf (1043p pdf)

Overall Conclusion: RAC did not find sufficient evidence to support a genotoxic mechanism of action for Glyphosate. It concluded, based on the epidemiological data as well as on data from long-term studies in rats and mice, taking a weight of evidence approach and in line with the proposal of the Dossier Submitter, that no hazard classification for carcinogenicity is justified for Glyphosate according to the CLP criteria. Concerning toxicity to reproduction, RAC recommended no classification for either fertility or development. However, RAC agreed with the DS that the existing classifications for eye damage (Category 1) and long term hazard for the aquatic environment (Category 2) should be retained and that no classification for any of the other hazard classes was warranted.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/registry-of-clh-intentions-until-outcome/-/dislist/details/0b0236e185e41a77

• Reuters: USA Supreme Court stops Bayer Challenges

27&21 June 2022: USA Supreme Court nixes Bayer challenges to weedkiller suits (Reuters).

The USA Supreme Court on Monday rejected another Bayer AG (BAYGn.DE) bid to dismiss litigation alleging that its Roundup weedkiller causes cancer as the German pharmaceutical and chemical giant tries to avoid potentially billions of dollars in damages.

The justices turned away a Bayer appeal and left in place a lower court decision upholding an $87 million judgment awarded in a lawsuit in California to Alberta and Alva Pilliod, who were diagnosed with cancer after spraying Roundup for more than three decades.

The Supreme Court on 21 June 2022 rejected a Bayer appeal in a different Roundup case. The Justices turned away a Bayer appeal and left in place a lower court decision that upheld $25 million in damages awarded to California resident Edwin Hardeman, a Roundup user who blamed his cancer on the pharmaceutical and chemical giant's Glyphosate-based weedkillers.

Bayer argued that the cancer claims over Roundup & its active ingredient Glyphosate go against sound science and product clearance from the USA Environmental Protection Agency.

From: www.reuters.com/business/us-supreme-court-again-nixes-bayer-challenge-weedkiller-suits-2022-06-27/

And: www.reuters.com/legal/government/us-supreme-court-rejects-bayer-bid-nix-roundup-weedkiller-suits-2022-06-21/

Dangerous Goods

• USA PHMSA – Transporting Lithium Batteries

17 May 2022: The USA Dept of Transportation: Pipeline & Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, publish a Transporting Lithium Batteries website.

In May 2022 they updated their information about **Resources for Recycling Batteries**.

Damaged, defective, or recalled batteries have greater potential than undamaged lithium batteries to short circuit, to release heat, or even to cause a fire. Anyone who offers a used lithium battery for disposal or recycling must, in addition to ensuring the terminals are protected to prevent short circuiting, fully assess the potential for fire hazards in shipping.

The Safety Advisory Notice discusses the essential requirements for preparing packages of used batteries for disposal or recycling and highlights additional resources for further information.

The Safety Advisory Notice can be viewed in its entirety at: *www.phmsa.dot.gov/training/hazmat/safety-advisory-notice-transportation-lithium-batteries-disposal-or-recycling.*

www.phmsa.dot.gov/sites/phmsa.dot.gov/files/2022-05/Final-5-16-Lithium-Battery-Recycling-Safety-Advisory.pdf (12page pdf)

There are additional Resources listed specifically covering Disposal and Recycling

OSHA USA maintains a website dedicated to battery disposal resources: https://www.osha.gov/green-jobs/recycling/batteries

EPA USA maintains a website dedicated to battery disposal resources: www.epa.gov/recycle/used-lithium-ion-batteries and Frequently Asked Questions: www.epa.gov/recycle/used-household-batteries

From: www.phmsa.dot.gov/lithiumbatteries

• EU: Dangerous Goods Safety Advisers & Consignors

16 June 2022 (Chemical Watch): UK Dangerous Goods Consignors reminded to appoint Safety Advisor by end of year

Previously, only companies involved in the carriage of dangerous goods – including the related packing, loading, filling and unloading – needed to appoint an advisor.

From: https://chemicalwatch.com/503721/uk-dangerous-goods-consignors-reminded-to-appoint-safety-advisor-by-end-of-year

ADR Information:

https://unece.org/transportdangerous-goods/adr-2021-files

Vol 1: https://unece.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/ADR2021_Vol1e_0.pdf (666 page pdf)

1.8.3 Safety Adviser, pages (63-68 (83-88) – some parts follow:

1.8.3.1 Each undertaking, the activities of which included the consigning or the carriage of dangerous goods by road, or the related packing, loading, filling or unloading shall appoint one or more safety advisers for the carriage of dangerous goods, responsible for helping to prevent the risks inherent in such activities with regard to persons, property and the environment.

1.8.3.3 The main task of the adviser shall be, under the responsibility of the head of the undertaking, to seek by all appropriate means and by all appropriate action, within the limits of the relevant activities of that undertaking, to facilitate the conduct of those activities in accordance with the requirements applicable and in the safest possible way.

Editor: This paragraph is followed by a list of 16 Duties and Training and Certification requirements.

Editor: I have included this change for Consignors to appoint a Safety Advisor, as I regard that this level of knowledge should be required in Australia as well.

1.8.3.11 The aim of the examination is to ascertain whether candidates possess the necessary level of knowledge to carry out the duties incumbent upon a safety adviser as listed in 1.8.3.3, for the purpose of obtaining the certificate prescribed in sub-section 1.8.3.7, and it shall cover at least the following subjects: (a) Knowledge of the types of consequences which may be caused by an accident involving dangerous goods and knowledge of the main causes of accidents; (b) Requirements under national law, international conventions and agreements, with regard to the following in particular:

Editor: (b) is followed by 18 requirements (*read in the ADR*)

• Resources Safety & Health Qld: Safety Notices

5 Aug 2022: Spontaneous Combustion Monitoring and Response Systems.

Recent analysis into technical reports and audit results has highlighted concerns about how underground coal mines are interpreting guidance to develop their spontaneous combustion Triggered Action Response Plans (TARPs).

Spontaneous combustion events have previously occurred in bord, pillar and longwall mines – some with devastating consequences. The most recent events in 2020 resulted in serious injury to coal mine workers, two gas explosions, and previous events have also resulted in sealing mine workings.

www.rshq.qld.gov.au/safety-notices/mines/spontaneous-combustion-monitoring-and-response-systems

4 Aug 2022: Incorrect Consignment of Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate.

A full, (20 tonne) off-spec shipping container of Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN) was incorrectly stored in the empty container area.

A transport triple road train combination vehicle attended the mine site reload to collect empty residual bulk SSAN containers and the full container was loaded onto the centre trailer and incorrectly recorded by the site consignor as an empty residual container.

During the journey from the reload location, the driver identified that a container was full and activated his security plan and travelled to a secure location.

www.rshq.qld.gov.au/safety-notices/explosives/incorrect-consignment-of-security-sensitive-ammonium-nitrate

30 June 2022: Serious Injury caused by Hot (>150°C) TEG Release.

A worker was preparing to drain hot Triethylene Glycol (TEG) from a TEG dehydration unit at a petroleum processing facility when the hot liquid came in contact with the worker's hand, who was hospitalised with serious injuries to his left hand.

www.rshq.qld.gov.au/safety-notices/petroleum-and-gas/serious-injury-caused-by-hot-teg-release

3 June 2022: Use of Liquid Nitrogen in the Mining Industry.

On Tuesday 17th May 2022, a worker received serious Cryogenic Burns after immersing their hands in a container of Liquid Nitrogen whilst trying to shrink a brass bush for inserting into an excavator boom arm.

www.rshq.qld.gov.au/safety-notices/mines/use-of-liquid-nitrogen-in-the-mining-industry

• ABC News: WA Lithium Plant Staff Dust Exposure

11 June 2022: Albemarle Lithium Plant staff exposed to potentially acidic dust amid WorkSafe investigation.

Six people needed medical treatment after being exposed to potentially acidic dust at a West Australian Lithium Processing Facility. The incident occurred on Thursday (9 June 2022) at the Albemarle Lithium Hydroxide plant near Bunbury.

The exposure resulted from dust from an incorrect chemical mix escaping through a vent at the site 150 kilometres south of Perth. The AMWU (Union) said the dust was then carried by the wind, causing eye and respiratory irritation to six workers.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2022-06-11/albemarle-bunbury-lithium-plant-staff-workplace-safety-incident/101143006

• DMIRS WA: Approved Emergency Responders List

18 May 2022: 14 Companies / Consultants are listed on the DMIRS WA Approved Emergency Responders Internet List.

List: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Dangerous-Goods/DGS_IS_ApprovedEmergencyResponder.pdf (6 pages)

From: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Safety/Information-sheets-and-16210.aspx

Also from DMIRS WA Dangerous Goods Publication Library: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Dangerous-Goods-Publications-3837.aspx

Editor: Very useful & comprehensive list of WA DG contacts.

• Canada: DG Emergency Response Assistance Plans

30 May 2022 Editor: Relevant in similar Regulation countries.

The Emergency Response Assistance Plan (ERAP) (from Canada) describes what to do in the event of a release or anticipated release of certain higher-risk Dangerous Goods (DG) while they are in transport.

Each Plan (ERAP) is specific to certain: 1/ Dangerous Goods, 2/ Modes of Transport (air, rail, road or marine), 3/ Means of Containments, like containers or packaging, used to hold the Dangerous Goods, and 4/ Geographical Area in which the Dangerous Goods will be transported.

ERAPs are implemented to respond to a release or anticipated release of the Dangerous Goods that are part of that plan.

From:https://tc.canada.ca/en/dangerous-goods/emergency-response-assistance-plans-eraps

Alerted by the AIDGC What's Happening July 2022

• Canada: Review of Ammonium Nitrate Regulations

6 July 2022: A Review of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) Regulations and best practices in Canada.

From the Executive Summary: In light of the devastating explosion at the Port of Beirut in Lebanon on August 4, 2020 which involved over two thousand tonnes of Ammonium Nitrate (AN), the TDG Directorate at TC conducted a review of the

current regulatory landscape and best practices, both domestic and international, regarding the storage, handling, and transport of ammonium nitrate. While the AN used in the explosives industry has a well-defined regulatory framework, efforts should be made to better understand the role of federal, provincial, and municipal authorities in establishing the requirements pertaining to the management of AN used as fertilizer in Canada.

At the industrial level, the Canadian Ammonium Nitrate industry has implemented numerous best practices and models. An analysis of international practices also identified possible options that could be adapted in Canada to enhance the safety and security of activities pertaining to AN.

Overall, findings revealed that the Canadian multijurisdictional approach may create challenges for regulated parties in terms of identifying & complying with applicable storage requirements. Moreover, the analysis of Canadian Federal Regulations indicates that enhanced clarification could further ensure that requirements are clear & consistent across all modes.

AN is a strong Oxidizer which means that when it decomposes, it supplies Oxygen that can accelerate the burning of combustible and organic substances.

For commercial purposes, AN is typically prepared in a solid form as granules or prills. There are **two grades**: **1/** a technical grade referred to as Ammonium Nitrate Technical Grade (TGAN); **2/** a fertilizer grade referred to as Ammonium Nitrate Fertilizer Grade (FGAN)

Although visually similar, TGAN is usually smaller in size than FGAN & porous to facilitate absorption of other materials, such as fuel oil, so that it can be manufactured into an explosive.

From:
https://tc.canada.ca/en/dangerous-goods/publications/review-ammonium-nitrate-regulations-best-practices-canada

• NTC: *Delay* in Commencement of ADG 7.8 *(by 8 mths)*

17 Aug 2022: Update on the Process Timelines for the ADG code 7.8 implementation. (as guesstimated by the Editor)

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 may now **Effect the Final Implementation** of ADG code 7.8 on **1 October 2023**. The *guessed* timelines:

Endorsed by ITMM: Dec 2022

Published on NTC website: Dec 2022 or Jan 2023
Jurisdictions commencing implementation of amendments

Commencement of ADG 7.8: maybe 1 June 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 Jan 2024
Duty Holders must comply only with ADG 7.8

Originally Alerted by an NTC email, then by a conversation.

• NTC: ADG Code Full Review – Webinar Info

18 Aug 2022: The NTC has made available information from the 23/06 Webinar: Webinar Notes (pdf) & Webinar FAQs (pdf)

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.

Learn more about the Principles that will Guide the Review, and why the NTC believe they will deliver benefits from the 23/06/22 Webinar: Webinar Notes (12p pdf) & Webinar FAQs (8p pdf).

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

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

• IMDG Code, 2020, Amdt 40-20, Corrigenda May 2022

May 2022: This Corrigenda (7 pages) makes Editorial Corrections to the English version of the IMDG Code (Amendment 40-20, as adopted by resolution MSC.477(102)) and became mandatory on 1 June 2022.

From: wwwcdn.imo.org/localresources/en/publications/Documents/Supplements/English/QM200E_180522.pdf (7 page pdf)

• WorkSafe Vic: Major Hazards Matters July 2022

Issue 21 July 2022:

Emergency Plan Review for a Safety Case submission & Application for Written Advice from Emergency Services. The key Regulations on this webpage apply to all MHF operators when engaging Emergency Services in Victoria.

WorkSafe Vic Major Hazards team has developed a recommended timeline to help MHF operators plan activities related to emergency services engagement, starting 12-18 months prior to the Safety Case Submission. MHF operators are reminded that a request for Written Advice may be sought from the MHF site at any time during the licensing cycle.

Updated Guidance on Land Use Planning Near a Major Hazard Facility, replaces the 2010 Version.

This Guidance is predominantly for planners, developers and other relevant Authorities to help understand the risks to community safety from exposure low likelihood, high consequence incidents at Major Hazard Facilities, and to ensure these risks are not increased by new developments or changes in land use surrounding the Major Hazard Facility.

This Webpage includes: Context; WorkSafe Vic's involvement within the land use planning process; Land use planning Safety Areas; Population sensitivity; Characterisation of MHF; Safety area dimensions; Design of buildings; New MHFs or significant expansion of existing facilities.

Some Overseas Incidents:

28 June 2022: A tank filled with 25 tonnes of Chlorine Gas has fallen while being transported to a ship at a port in Aqaba, Jordan. Initial reports indicate the incident has resulted in the killed at least 12, & also injured 251 people. ABC News Report

12 May 2022: Six people were confirmed dead after an explosion at a chemical plant in southeastern Slovenia, state news agency STA reported on Friday.

The explosion occurred on Thursday 12th May in the town of Kocevje at the Melanin plant which produces chemicals used in paints, rubber and several other industries. Reuters Report

7 June 2022: Firefighters in Bangladesh brought a blaze at a container depot under control on Tuesday, three days after fiery explosions killed at least 43 people at a facility that, (a senior fire service official suspected), had not followed safety guidelines. Authorities … suspect a container of Hydrogen Peroxide was the source (of the disaster). Reuters Report

Frm: https://comms.worksafe.vic.gov.au/major-hazards-archive

• WorkSafe NZ: Polyethylene above Ground Stationary Tanks for Diesel Fuel

Consultation Document: Proposed Amendments to Polyethylene Above Ground Tanks for Diesel Fuel - Safe Work Instrument 2017 (June 2022, 10 page pdf)

1/ Clause 4 (Interpretation); **2/** Clause 12: Fill pipes; **3/** Clause 14: General design; **4/** Clause 15: Quality management system for construction of tanks; **5/** Clause 16: Quality management system for integral secondary containment systems; **6/** Clause 18: Construction materials: tanks.

Draft Proposed Amendments to Polyethylene Above Ground Tanks for Diesel Fuel - *Safe Work Instrument 2017* (4p pdf)

Consultation Closed: 15 July 2022

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/laws-and-regulations/consultations/polyethylene-above-ground-stationary-tanks-for-diesel-fuel/

• WorkSafe NZ Tank Wagons Additional & Modified Reqts

A proposed NZ WHS Act Safe Work Instrument for Tank Wagons used to transport and transfer hazardous bituminous substance with a flash point of more than 60°C (Bitumen Tank Wagons) and tank wagons that are loader refuellers.

Consultation Document: Proposed Safe Work Instrument - additional and modified requirements for Tank Wagons (June 2022, 14 page pdf)

Bitumen tank wagons heat hazardous bituminous substance so it remains in a liquid state for spraying or application onto a road surface.

The heating elements in the tank wagons and fittings for spraying or applying hazardous bituminous substance prevent them from meeting some of the design and construction requirements in the Regulations.

Draft proposed Safe Work Instrument - additional and modified requirements for Tank Wagons (10 page pdf)

Consultation Closed: 22 July 2022

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/laws-and-regulations/consultations/additional-and-modified-requirements-for-tank-wagons/

• IChemE: Learning Lessons from Major Incidents

1 June 2022: The purpose of the E-Book is to raise awareness of these incidents, to explain what happened and to share key root causes and lessons learned for each incident. The 1-page format enables the information to be easily shared not just with process safety professionals, but with colleagues at all levels in an organisation from plant technicians and engineers to line management and senior executives.

Learning Lessons from Major Incidents – Improving Process Safety by Sharing Experience V1.0 (2 May 2022, 67 page pdf)

From: www.icheme.org/membership/communities/special-interest-groups/safety-and-loss-prevention/news/e-book-learning-lessons-from-major-incidents/

• RR1181: Composite Pipe Repairs Prelim Fire Testing

2022: Engineered Composite Repairs are used to repair defective and corroded pipework on major hazard plant both on and offshore. This includes chemical plant, oil refineries and offshore installations. Pipework includes: that carrying flammable or toxic process fluids; and that within safety critical systems, for instance carrying firefighting deluge water. The use of these repairs is increasing, for example by duty holders seeking to extend the life of Major Hazards plant. To ensure that safety levels are maintained on Major Hazard plant, it is important to understand the properties of composite pipe repairs and any evidence gaps.

One concern is that in the event of a fire incident, the materials used to make Composite Repairs, such as Glass Fibre or Carbon Fibre Reinforced Polymer systems, might begin to leak more quickly than Metallic pipework. If this were the case, it could potentially increase the severity of a fire incident. This Report describes a preliminary programme of experimental tests to explore the effect of liquid pool fires and burning jets of gas on Engineered Composite Repairs.

RR1181 - Preliminary Fire Testing of Composite Pipe Repairs

Or: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr1181.pdf (66p pdf, 2022)

Frm: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/1101-1200.htm#section4

• AICHE: Center for Hydrogen Safety Education

American Institute of Chemical Engineers (AICHE):

Overview of Hazard Analysis for Hydrogen Applications: Originally delivered 22 June 2022 (1hr) (with a 3 min excerpt)

Subscribe to the CHS mailing list to receive the CHS monthly Newsletter &/or The Elemental Technical Bulletin.

From: www.aiche.org/chs/education#panels-pane-views-chs-education-block

- Hydrogen: Safety Moving Toward our Next Fuel Source
58 min *Video on: www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNw9m5KuI1w*
From 29 June 2022, by the AICHE Center for Hydrogen Safety.

This video is a recording of the LinkedIn Live conversation between Nick Barilo, Executive Director of the Center for Hydrogen Safety, and Dave Edwards, Director and Advocate for Hydrogen Energy at Air Liquide. They discussed the primacy of Hydrogen as a sustainable fuel source and the role safety plays in realizing its potential.

Alerted by AIDGC What's Happening July 2022

• USA Fire Admin: ERGs for EVs & Li-Ion Batteries

23 June 2022: Emergency Response Guides (ERGs) for Electric Vehicles (EVs) and Lithium-ion Batteries.

Guide Standardization supports First Responders with rapid access to critical information.

In incidents involving electric vehicles with lithium-ion batteries, responders face safety risks related to:

a/ Electric shock. **b/** Thermal runaway.

c/ Battery ignition and re-ignition. **d/** Stranded energy.

Electric vehicle design is different for various makes and models. For safe and effective vehicle extrication, rescue and fire suppression, responders need practical and accurate emergency response guidance specific to the unique features of each electric vehicle.

In a Nov 2020 NTSB Report, Safety Risks to Emergency Responders from Lithium-Ion Battery Fires in Electric Vehicles (80 page pdf) the National Transportation Safety Board recommended improvements to Electric Vehicle Emergency Response Guides, including compliance with the International Organization for Standardization's Standard 17840: Road Vehicles — Information for First & Second Responders (web).

Most EV manufacturers have posted their updated ERGs on their websites and submitted them to the National Fire Protection Association. NFPA maintains a Collection Of Emergency Response Guides from 55+ Alternative Fuel Vehicle manufacturers. The Guides are free to download.

From: www.usfa.fema.gov/blog/ig-062322.html

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• CEFIC: Hydrogen Market Regulatory Framework

15 July 2022: CEFIC joined an alliance of 18 industry Associations calling for a pragmatic regulatory framework for a Hydrogen market.

The Alliance is laying out recommendations for the European Commission towards securing large-scale availability of Renewable Fuels of Non-Biological Origin (RFNBOs). To meet the EU Green Deal climate neutrality targets, sectors represented by the alliance crucially depend on RNFBOs supplied cost competitively and securely across Europe.

Alliance Joint Statement (3 page pdf)

"For meeting the climate neutrality targets set by the European Green Deal, our (Alliance) sectors crucially depend on the large-scale availability of renewable fuels of non-biological origin (RFNBOs), supplied cost-competitively & securely across Europe."

From: https://cefic.org/media-corner/newsroom/cefic-joins-an-alliance-of-industries-calling-for-a-pragmatic-regulatory-framework-for-a-hydrogen-market/

• EPA USA: First Test Order for PFAS in CFF Foam

6 June 2022: EPA USA Issues First Test Order Under National Testing Strategy for PFAS in Commercial Fire Fighting (CFF) Foam and Other Uses.

As part of EPA USA's PFAS Strategic Roadmap (website), (& see the Oct 2021 overview 26 page pdf of it), they issued the first in a series of Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) test orders to require companies to conduct and submit testing on Per- and PolyFluoroAlkyl Substances (PFAS). As part of the Strategic Roadmap the EPA USA also released the National PFAS Testing Strategy (website & the Oct 2021, 16 page pdf of it), to help identify PFAS data needs and require testing to fill those gaps.

EPA USA selected 6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonamide Betaine (CAS 34455-29-3) as the first order issued pursuant to the National PFAS Testing Strategy. 6:2 Fluorotelomer Sulfonamide Betaine has been manufactured (defined to include importing) in significant quantities (more than 25,000 pounds in a given year) according to TSCA Chemical Data Reporting rule reports. This chemical substance is a surfactant used to make commercial fire-fighting foams and may be found in certain floor finishes. CDR data also indicate that at least 500 workers, in a given year, could be potentially exposed to this chemical.

This test order will address the EPA USA finding that there is insufficient data to determine the effects on human health associated with the inhalation route of exposure.

From: www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-issues-first-test-order-under-national-testing-strategy-pfas-commercial-fire

• PFAS Chemical Contamination at Katherine Spreads as Defence Removes Soil

15 June 2022: Dept of Defence told a town meeting in Katherine on Tuesday night, that PFAS had spread more than 25 kilometres to the suburb of Cossack, and it had contaminated water relied upon for drinking through bores.

Through these results (the Dept was) able to notify affected property owners and provide them with water supply support and prevent them consuming PFAS impacted water above health base guidance values.

PFAS leached into the Katherine River and spread kilometres through the highly connected aquifer during firefighting training at the Tindal RAAF Base between 1988 and 2004.

The European Environment Agency has "high certainty" of links to liver damage, kidney and testicular cancer.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2022-06-15/pfas-katherine-defence-spreads-despite-remediation/101153966

Alerted by AIDGC What's Happening, June 2022

Also: ABC Katherine 6 Aug 2022 Video (2 min): "Toxic chemical removal labelled 'too little, too late' by residents"

www.abc.net.au/news/2022-08-06/toxic-chemical-removal-labelled-too-little,-too/14008486

• EU Env. Agency: Exposure to Pollution & Cancer

28 June 2022: Exposure to air pollution, second-hand smoke, radon, ultraviolet radiation, asbestos, certain chemicals and other pollutants causes over 10% of all cancer cases in Europe, according to a European Environment Agency (EEA) Report published today.

https://www.eea.europa.eu/highlights/pollution-and-cancer

• IChEMS & Stockholm Convention Chemicals

19 Aug 2022: Australian DCCEEW (Dept of Climate Change, Energy, Environment and Water).

Under the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS): DCCEEW is seeking information on four chemicals listed on the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, to inform the development of scheduling decisions for managing these chemicals.

Seeking information on introduction, use or disposal of:

Pentachlorobenzene (PCB), Hexabromobiphenyl (HBB), Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD), Polychlorinated Naphthalenes (PCN).

See: https://haveyoursay.agriculture.gov.au/call-for-information-on-chemicals Submit Info on these obsolete POPs via this website.

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

Watch the 38 second video about IChEMS (graphics & music)

IChEMS provides a national framework for managing the import, export, use and disposal of industrial chemicals to reduce impacts on the environment and human health.

As part of this national approach, an **Online Public Register** will be developed to provide a single point of reference for industrial chemical users, importers and manufacturers on any restrictions or prohibitions & appropriate risk mgmt measures.

A range of chemicals from low to high risk will be included on the Register over the next 12 months.

• Bats Riddled with Pesticides and Toxic Pollutants

6 July 2022: Tests on 387 bats from five species (across Germany) found that all were exposed to high levels of Polychlorinated Biphenyls and Organochlorine Insecticides, legacy pollutants that have long been banned.

Bats across Germany are riddled with residues of pesticides and persistent organic pollutants, according to the largest study to sample such exposure in a European bat population. The Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich tested their livers for 209 different compounds.

From: www.newscientist.com/article/2327533-bats-in-germany-are-riddled-with-pesticides-and-toxic-pollutants/

Alerted by the National Toxics Network Facebook webpage

• Sunscreen Chemicals: Environmental Risk Assessment

9 Aug 2022: The EPA USA should assess the risks that active ingredients in sunscreens pose to certain aquatic ecosystems, the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine recommends. The EPA USA should focus on the 15 organic chemicals and 2 inorganic compounds, individually and in combination, approved for US use as filters in sunscreens to protect skin from ultraviolet radiation, a 2022 Report from the National Academies says (website with free access to the Report (417 page pdf) via a Guest login). The EPA should concentrate on ecosystems that have the heaviest exposure to sunscreen ingredients, such as coral reefs in shallow water with heavy recreational use and limited flow of sea water.

From: https://cen.acs.org/environment/Sunscreen-chemicals-need-environmental-risk/100/i28#

• Proposal for World's Largest Battery Recycling Plant

23 June 2023: European companies are planning major expansions to the continent's battery recycling capacity.

Umicore has announced that it wants to build the world's largest battery recycling facility. The USA$525 million plant, to be built somewhere in Europe, would be capable of processing 150,000 metric tons (t) per year of battery materials. The Belgian firm says the plant will be 15 times the size of its current facilities when it opens in 2026.

In addition, BASF announced a plan to build a battery recycling plant in Schwarzheide, Germany. The factory will be able to process 15,000 t per year of electric vehicle batteries and scrap left over from manufacturing. And in May, a joint venture connected to the Swedish battery maker Northvolt started operating a recycling plant in Norway capable of processing 12,000 t of used battery packs.

The BASF plant, slated to start in 2024, will dismantle and shred batteries to produce black mass, a substance rich in key battery metals. The company is also hoping to build a commercial-scale hydrometallurgical refinery somewhere in Europe by the middle of the decade. That plant would process black mass, and the resulting materials would make their way back to BASF's battery cathode materials factory in Schwarzheide, which is scheduled to start production by the end of the year.

From: https://cen.acs.org/environment/recycling/Umicore-wants-build-worlds-largest/100/i23

• EPA Vic: Lemon Springs Waste, Latest Updates

13 July 2022: EPA Vic: Remediation of the Lemon Springs site is progressing well, with waste continuing to be removed and disposed offsite. Waste removal in 26 of 32 sites has been completed, with the remaining six sites suspected to contain acetylene cylinders. Backfilling of the remediated areas is now occurring with soil that has been treated onsite. More than 20,000 acetylene cylinders have been excavated from the site. These cylinders are being temporarily stored safely onsite until appropriate treatment and/or disposal is available.

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

And: www.epa.vic.gov.au/lemonsprings (1 July 2022)

19 Aug 2022 Progress Video (website)**:** EPA Vic has released a video showing how works are being conducted on the Lemon Springs illegal waste dump site in Victoria's North West. YouTube Video (2 min 13s with music audio. and written commentary on screen).

The video provides aerial vision of the excavation of the site. Shot by drones, it's the first time EPA Vic has been able to release vision of the site and clearly shows the scale of the clean up challenge.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/media-releases-and-news/lemon-springs-august-update Editor: It shows what a large scale clean-up it is!!

Standards & Codes

• AU, BSI, DIN Stds – https://infostore.saiglobal.com/

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

DIN EN 17624:2022-05: Determination of Explosion Limits of gases and vapours at elevated pressures, elevated temperatures or with Oxidizers other than air. Pub: 1 May 2022, 21 pages, hardcopy (English) $202.27, 1 user pdf $150.54.

BS EN IEC 62660-3:2022: Secondary Lithium-ion cells for the propulsion of electric road vehicles (EV) Safety requirements. This document determines the basic safety performance of cells used in a battery pack and system under intended use and reasonably foreseeable misuse or incident, during the normal operation of the EV. Pub: 10 May 2022, 34 pages, hardcopy $438.83, 1 user pdf $438.83.

No relevant AU Standards.

• BSI & AU Draft Standards Open for Comment

22/30451816 DC BS EN 197-6. Cement Part 6. Cement with Recycled Building Materials. Pub: 22 June 2022, 30 page, hardcopy $39.01, 1 user pdf $39.01.

DR AS 5346:2022 Exterior insulation & finish cladding systems (see entry under Standards Australia Drafts **below**)

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

Includes (as at 15 August 2022):

DR AS 5346:2022 *Exterior insulation and finish cladding systems in combination with a drained air space or directly fixed to a structural supporting element. This draft applies to Class 1 and appurtenant Class 10a buildings only. Pub: 28 June 2022, 26 pages pdf. Comment by 31-08-22*

• NZ Standards including referenced ISO & IEC Stds

IEC 61340-2-1:2015+AMD1:2022 CSV. IEC 61340-2-1:2015 +AMD1:2022 describes test methods for measuring the rate of dissipation of static charge of insulating and static dissipative materials and products. It includes a generic description of test methods and detailed test procedures for specific applications. The two test methods for measuring charge decay time, one using corona charging and one using a charged metal plate are different and may not give equivalent results. Pub: 22 June 2022, 48p, hardcopy NZ$330.34.00+postage; pdf NZ$330.34

AS/NZS IEC 60079.10.1:2022. Standard adopts IEC 60079 10 1:2020, which specify requirements for the classification of areas where flammable gas or vapour hazards may arise and may then be used as a basis to support the proper design, construction, operation and maintenance of equipment for use in hazardous areas. Pub: 24 June 2022, 122p, hardcopy NZ$496.00+postage; pdf NZ$446.40

AS/NZS IEC 60079.10.1:2022 Supplement 1. Explosive atmospheres, Part 10.1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres – Commentary (Supplement 1 to AS/NZS IEC 60079.10.1:2022) provides commentary and additional information to support the application of AS/NZS IEC 60079.10.1:2022. Pub: 24 June 2022, 164p, hardcopy NZ$191+postage; pdf NZ$171.90.

ISO/TS 4807:2022. Reference Materials for Particle Size Measurement — Specification of requirements. This document describes the fundamental requirements, that RMs (certified or not) for the determination of particle size, shall fulfil in order to be fit for a given purpose. Pub: 19 June 2022, 24p, 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 18 August 2022

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

NZ Standards Work Program

Download a copy of the NZ Stds August 2022 Work Program Spreadsheet with expected publication dates
From: www.standards.govt.nz/assets/documents/work-programme/standards-nz-work-programme.xlsx (157 projects)

e.g. AS/NZS 2243.3 Safety in Laboratories –
Part 3: Microbiological safety and containment
e.g. AS/NZS 1020 The control of undesirable static electricity
e.g. AS/NZS 60079.1:2015 Amd 1 Explosive atmospheres - Part 1: Equipment protection by flameproof enclosures "d"
e.g. NZS 3640 Chemical Preservation of Round & Sawn Timber

• 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 Activities News: *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 385 Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

This provides free access to 2022 Edition (via sign-in process)
The Next Edition, 2027, is open for public comment.

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, Info Sources

• DGAG Discuss / Chat Meetings 24/08 & 16/11

Dangerous Goods Advisory Group Discuss/Chat meeting, **Wed 24th Aug 2022** (by Zoom only) (& Wed 16th Nov 2022 will hopefully 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 8.30pm, 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/

• ACTRA Annual Scientific Meeting 24-25 Aug 2022

Melbourne (Crown Plaza): The Australasian College of Toxicology & Risk Assessment (ACTRA) Annual Scientific Meeting. A one day Continuing Education (CE) Course will follow the ASM on Friday 26 August 2022. The Conference will focus on advances in exposure science and New Assessment Methods for toxicological risk assessment. This includes new environmental exposure methods.

ASM&CE Cost: Non-Member $1275

ASM Cost: Non-Member $915 CE Only Cost: Non-Member $675

From: https://clems.eventsair.com/actraasm
From: https://actra.org.au/

• Bulk Tanker Day 2022: 2nd Sept, Melbourne

14th Annual Bulk Tanker Day is being held at CMV Truck and Bus - a Purpose-Built Facility to maintain trucks & trailers in Derrimut, Vic 3026 on the 2nd Sept 2022. It has Conference and Display Areas, for the 20 exhibitors and partners.

Exhibition Layout and Full Program. Non-Member cost: $450.

There are downloadable Presentations from previous years.

From: https://www.nbta.com.au/bulktankerday

• AIDGC Batteries Workshop 8th Sept 2022

Program (1pm-4pm): Fire Protection for Batteries; The Regulator's Perspective; Danger from Above – Overlooked Learnings from the Victoria Big Battery (VBB) Fire and related Battery Energy Storage System (BESS) Fires; Panel Session: Facilitator Delene Kock, AIDGC Vice President

Location: Club York; 95-99 York Street, Sydney NSW
Cost: $150; AIDGC Member: $40; Regulators & Fire Services: $100

From: https://aidgc.org.au/aidgc-batteries-workshop-8th-september-2022/

• AIDGC Conference Sydney, 9 Sept 2022: 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/

• Chemical Hazard Communication Network, 21 Sept Discuss / Chat Physical & Zoom Meeting

Wed 21st Sept 2022 (but may be Zoom only) 5.50pm for 6.10pm to 8.10pm AU E. Summer Time Canb, Melb, Syd, Bris.

Chemical Hazard Communication Network Discuss/Chat meeting, hoped to be a combined Physical Meeting and Zoom Meeting between 5.50 pm to initially meet up & then run between 6.10pm and 8.10pm and chat for an extra 10-20 minutes to 8.20pm whilst we physically tidy up.

Then go for a meal after at a local Thai café.

• 4th Annual Forum on Endocrine Disruptors, 21-22 Sept

21-22 Sept 2022: Will be an interactive hybrid (physical/virtual) Event. For more info (Agenda 3 page pdf) and to Register email: ENV-EDC@ec.europa.eu. Or you can Register (weblink) (by 13 Sept 2022). **Note:** The Forum will be web streamed and that the recordings will remain accessible after the event.

• IChemE: Hazards Australasia, Melb, 25-27 Sept 22

25-27 Sept 2022: *Hazards Australasia* will be held in conjunction with *Chemeca*. The event brings together chemical and process safety engineers from Australia, New Zealand & across the globe to celebrate the centenary of IChemE.

The Hazards Australasia theme for 2022 is *Process Safety in Uncertain Times.* The Chemeca theme for 2022 is *Greener, Safer, Cleaner - Chemical Engineering for the Next Century*

Non-member Full Registration $1846. The Registration ticket allows entry to both conferences, giving the opportunity to pick and choose your conference programme over two days.

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

• ECHA Event: Trivalent Chromium in Functional Plating

10 Oct 2022 Webinar (using Webex):

Purpose: Gain understanding of the implications of the use of Trivalent Chromium functional plating with decorative character.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/events#workshop-on-implications-of-use-of-trivalent-chromium-in-functional-plating-with-decorative-character

• IChemE Training: Face-to-Face Training

www.icheme.org/career/training/face-to-face-training/
(Search On: Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, New Zealand):

Melbourne: **Fundamentals of Process Safety, 10 Oct 2022**
New Plymouth NZ: **Fundamentals of Process Safety, 10 Oct 2022**

• IChemE Training: On-Line Courses

Editor: There are about 40 on-line courses are available to purchase, as on-demand recordings for the costs shown.

From: www.icheme.org/career/training/online-courses/

• AU GHS Classification, SDS & Label Training

William Ray at HAZCOM GHS offers a range of courses.
e.g. GHS SDS (Australia and NZ) (3 days) (4 page pdf)
Mobile: 0412 439 334, email: Will@p-ehandley-walker.net.au
From: www.p-ehandley-walker.net.au/en/

• CHCS: Advanced Preparation of SDSs

Advanced Preparation of Safety Data Sheets (EU, UK, +)
2 Sessions 14&15 Dec https://chcs.org.uk/event-4822505
Become a member of CHCS or BADGP; plus £260-£285.
From: https://chcs.org.uk/chemical-hazards-training

• 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/

• 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.

• C&EN: Chemical & Engineering News

Sign up for C&EN's weekly newsletter. An American Chemical Society Publication. https://cen.acs.org/ and go to the bottom of the page to subscribe. *Editor:* Lots of interesting developments.

Past Issues: https://cen.acs.org/magazine/all-issue.html. To access 6 C&EN online articles per month there is a free signup.

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. May 23 or normally in the Subject of the Email in which you receive the Hazmat Notes pdf file.

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