Hazmat & Environment Notes Jan - Mar 2022

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

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Hazardous Chemicals

• EU Restriction: Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime & Silicones

1 Mar 2022: Methyl Ethyl Ketoxime CAS: 96-29-7 (also known as 2-Butanone Oxime & MEKO) is now restricted to only Professional Users in the EU, and **Not** allowed for the general public's use (if >0.1%).

Silicone Resin sealants with MEKO are affected (in the EU)

Background: 2-Butanone Oxime CAS: 96-29-7 has Serious Health Hazards, so even as a <2% impurity in the unopened Silicone Resin sealants, in the EU it classifies with Carc. Cat.1B-H350: May cause cancer (and in Australia the Safe Work Australia (SWA) website classifies as a Carc. Cat.2-H351 Suspected of causing cancer (which has a 1% cut-off concentration)). In the EU it is ALSO classified with the additional Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) Cat.1-H370 (Upper Resp.Tract), which will be required for such Silicone Resin sealants in the 1-2% 2-Butanone Oxime impurity range. *Note:* There is Tox Data to support the 2-Butanone Oxime impurity encapsulated in the Silicone Resin sealant, to be Not classified as a Skin Sensitiser at <2.5% under the AU Poisons Standard.

In Australia the SWA HCIS database (based on an AICIS-NICNAS IMAP Assessment from May 2013 for CAS: 96-29-7) currently classifies a 1-2.5% concentration ONLY as Carc. Cat.2-H351 & Skin Sens. Cat.1-H317. But AU businesses are required to classify to current tox data (as on the ECHA Registered Substances Database) so a 0.1-2% concentration is a Carc. Cat.1B-H350.

Editor's Comment: Silicone Resin sealants in current use are based on the 2-Butanone Oxime release on cure, chemistry. This is what is on the shelves of our AU DIY suppliers that both the Professional Users and the General Public access. I expect the change in the EU to have a significant impact on production of this Sealant chemistry, which is likely to affect Australia & NZ.

From: https://eur-lex.europa.eu/homepage.html?locale=en and search on: 32021r2204

• ECHA: 4 Haz Chemicals added to SVHC Candidate List

17 Jan 2022: The EU Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern now contains 223 entries for chemicals that can harm people or the environment.

One of the four substances is used in cosmetics and has been added to the SVHC Candidate List as it has hormone-disrupting properties in humans. Two are used, for example, in rubbers, lubricants & sealants, & have been included because they negatively affect fertility. The fourth is used in lubricants & greases & has been added as it is persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic, and therefore harmful for the environment.

They are: 6,6'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-methylenedi-p-cresol CAS: 119-47-1; tris(2-methoxyethoxy)vinylsilane CAS: 1067-53-4; (±)-1,7,7-trimethyl-3-[(4-methylphenyl) methylene] bicyclo[2.2.1] heptan-2-one covering any of the individual isomers and/or combinations thereof (4-MBC) CAS: several; S-(tricyclo(5.2.1.02,6)deca-3-en-8(or 9)-yl O-(isopropyl or isobutyl or 2-ethylhexyl) O-(isopropyl or isobutyl or 2-ethylhexyl) Phosphorodithioate CAS: 255881-94-8.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/four-hazardous-chemicals-added-to-the-candidate-list

• ECHA: Info Request on Uses of Eight Substances

2 Feb 2022: ECHA invites comments on its proposal to include eight **S**ubstances of **V**ery **H**igh **C**oncern in the REACH Authorisation List. Comments can be given by 2 May 2022.

Ethylenediamine (Respiratory Sensitising) EC 203-468-6, CAS 107-15-3; **2-(4-tertbutylbenzyl)propionaldehyde** and its individual stereoisomers* (Toxic for Reproduction); **Lead** (Toxic for Reproduction) EC 231-100-4, CAS 7439-92-1; **Glutaral** (Respiratory Sensitising) EC 203-856-5, CAS 111-30-8; **2-Methyl-1-(4-Methylthiophenyl)-2-Mmorpholinopropan-1-one** (Toxic for Reproduction) EC 400-600-6, CAS 71868-10-5; **2-Benzyl-2-Dimethylamino-4'-Morpholinobutyrophenone** (Toxic for Reproduction) EC 404-360-3, CAS 119313-12-1; **Diisohexyl Phthalate** (Toxic for Reproduction) EC 276-090-2, CAS 71850-09-4; **Orthoboric Acid, Sodium Salt** (Toxic for Reproduction) EC 237-560-2, CAS 13840-56-7.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/do-you-have-information-on-uses-of-eight-substances-proposed-for-authorisation-
(Annexe with the 8 Substances Listed, 1 page pdf)

• EPA USA: OctamethylcyclotetraSiloxane (D4) Risk Eval'n

7 Mar 2022: EPA USA published the Final Scope of the Risk Evaluation for OctamethylcyclotetraSiloxane (D4).

The Scope for D4 includes the following information: the conditions of use, potentially exposed or susceptible subpopulations, hazards, and exposures that EPA USA plans to consider in this risk evaluation, along with a description of the reasonably available information and science approaches EPA USA plans to use in the risk evaluation, a conceptual model, an analysis plan, and the plan for peer review of the draft risk evaluation for this chemical substance.

D4 is a colorless, oily liquid with an annual total production volume in the USA in 2015 between 750 million and 1 billion Pounds (U.S. EPA, 2020). The chemical is processed as a reactant; incorporated into a formulation, mixture, or reaction product; and incorporated into articles.

D4 is primarily used to make other Silicone chemicals and as an ingredient in consumer products regulated by the USA Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act. Commercial and consumer uses were identified including adhesives & sealants, automotive care products, laundry and dishwashing products, paints and coatings, and other plastic and rubber products.

Final Scope of the Risk Evaluation for D4 (124p pdf)

Final Scope of the Risk Evaluation for D4 Supplemental File: Data Extraction and Data Evaluation Tables for Physical and Chemical Property Studies (pdf) (134p pdf)

Final Scope of the Risk Evaluation for D4 Supplemental File: Data Extraction and Data Evaluation Tables for Physical and Chemical Studies for D4 Degradants (pdf) (63p pdf)

From: www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/supporting-documents-manufacturer-requested-risk

This followed: On 19 Mar, 2020, EPA USA received a request from Dow Silicones Corporation, Elkem Silicones USA Corp'n, Evonik Corp'n, Momentive Performance Materials, Shin-Etsu Silicones of America, Inc., and Wacker Chemical Corp'n through the American Chemistry Council's Silicones Environmental, Health, and Safety Center to conduct a risk evaluation for Octamethylcyclotetra-Siloxane (D4).

From: www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/list-manufacturer-requested-risk-evaluations-under-tsca

Also 8 Mar 2022: Members of the Silicones Environmental, Health, & Safety Center (SEHSC), a sector group of the American Chemistry Council (ACC), welcomed the EPA USA release of the Final Scope of the Risk Evaluation for D4. In Oct 22, SEHSC submitted comments on EPA USA's Draft Scope, identifying several areas meriting attention to help ensure that the Agency's D4 risk evaluation will fully satisfy statutory and regulatory requirements.

From: www.americanchemistry.com/chemistry-in-america/news-trends/press-release/2022/sehsc-welcomes-epa-release-of-final-scope-for-d4-evaluation

• NTP USA: 15th Report on Carcinogens

21 Dec 2021: The USA Dept of Health & Human Services (HHS) released the 15th Report on Carcinogens on 21 Dec 2021. The Report on Carcinogens is a USA Congressionally mandated, science-based public health document that the USA **National Toxicology Program (NTP)** prepares for the USA HHS Secretary. This cumulative report now includes 256 listings of substances - chemical, physical, and biological agents; mixtures; and exposure circumstances — that are known or reasonably anticipated to cause cancer in humans.

Table of Contents

Press Release

Fact Sheet on the 15th Report on Carcinogens (2 page pdf)

Federal Register notice

Substances Listed (5 page pdf)

8 Newly Reviewed Substances:

Chronic infection with H. pylori (Bacterium)

Antimony Trioxide (Chemical compound)

Bromochloroacetic Acid (Water disinfection byproduct)

Bromodichloroacetic Acid (Water disinfection byproduct)

Chlorodibromoacetic Acid (CDBA) Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen Water disinfection byproduct

Dibromoacetic Acid (Water disinfection byproduct)

Dichloroacetic Acid (Water disinfection byproduct)

Tribromoacetic Acid (Water disinfection byproduct)

From: https://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/whatwestudy/assessments/cancer/roc/index.html

• SA: Wrong Refrigerant Recharge Gas causes a Fire

22 Mar 2022 SafeWork SA: In Sept 2019, a refrigeration mechanic was repairing the condensing unit of a refrigeration cabinet for a food outlet shop within a shopping centre. To complete the work, (he) was required to recharge the condensing unit with refrigerant gas.

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

The fire caused second degree burns to Mr Roberts (the refrigeration mechanic) and extensive burns to the shop owner who was working close by.

SafeWork SA investigations found that Mr Roberts commonly decanted the hazardous chemicals required for his work into smaller, unmarked containers. The decanted chemicals were not properly labelled as required under WHS laws, which led to Mr Roberts selecting the incorrect cannister for the job.

(He) also failed to adequately identify the hazards & manage the risks associated with correcting his mistake; (and) also failed to implement control measures when working with the hazardous chemicals, including having no exclusion zone in place that could have prevented the shop owner being harmed.

The refrigeration mechanic has been fined $33,000 for unsafe work practices at the food outlet shop.

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/news-and-alerts/news/news/2022/refrigeration-mechanic-fined-for-causing-burn-injuries

• ABC News WA: Copper Chrome Arsenate

4 Mar 2022: WA Dept Report finds Bridgetown WA bushfire CCA contamination low, but expert calls for ongoing testing. Curtin University professor of environmental & occupational health Ben Mullins agreed more testing would be beneficial.

The extent of heavy metal contamination after a devastating bushfire in Bridgetown in WA's South West is not as bad as initially feared, but there are calls for more testing as residents return to their properties.

There were concerns about toxic material in Hester after a bushfire burnt through 600 tonnes of chemically treated pine logs at the Timber Treaters plant. (See 8 Feb 2022 weblink)

The logs were treated with the preservative copper chromium arsenate. Initial screening showed potentially high levels of arsenic and chromium could have been emitted after the fires.

However, a Report commissioned by the WA Dept of Water and Environmental Regulation has since revealed that subsequent field screening of soil on Hester Road and Warner Street did not detect levels of Copper, Chromium and Arsenic above permissible levels.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2022-03-04/bridgetown-bushfire-hester-contamination-report-released/100883204

Also see: www.abc.net.au/news/2022-02-08/bridgetown-bushfire-sparks-chemical-contamination-fears/100813344

• Canadian Chemicals Management Plan Website

Screening Assessments & Evaluations (some entries)

From 13-25 December 2021:

A *Consultation Document on Proposed Regulations for Coal Tar-based Sealant Products* was published for a 60-day public comment period ending on 11 Feb 2022. [2021-12-13]

The Chemicals Management Plan implementation table for 2021 – 2024 was published. [2021-12-17]

The proposed *Single-use Plastics Prohibition Regulations* were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I, on December 25, 2021 for a 70-day comment period, ending on March 5, 2022. A draft of the *Guidance for Selecting Alternatives to the Single-Use Plastics in the Proposed Single-Use Plastics Prohibition Regulations* was also published for a 70-day comment period, ending on 5 Mar 2022. [2021-12-25]

January 2022

The final *Volatile Organic Compound Concentration Limits for Certain Products Regulations* were published. [2022-01-05]

The Draft Screening Assessment for Select Hydrocarbon-based Substances was published for a 60-day public comment period ending on 9 Mar 2022. [2022-01-08]

A summary of public comments received on the proposed Chemicals Management Plan Approach for a Subset of Inorganic and Organometallic Substances was published. [2022-01-14]

February 2022

The *Final Screening Assessment for 1-Nitropropane* was published. [2022-02-05]

The *Final Screening Assessment for Benzoxazole, 2,2'-(1,4-naphthalenediyl)bis-* was published. [2022-02-05]

The *Final Screening Assessment for Heptamethylnonane* was published. [2022-02-05]

A notice of intent on the development of proposed regulations that would set minimum recycled content requirements for certain plastic manufactured items was published for a 30-day public comment period, ending on March 14, 2022. A technical issues paper, Recycled content for certain plastic manufactured items regulations, was also published for a 30-day public comment period ending on 14 Mar 2022. [2022-02-12]

The proposed *Environmental Performance Agreement for the Formulation of Chlorhexidine Products* was published for a public comment period ending April 15, 2022. The Notice with respect to the substances in the National Pollutant Release Inventory for 2022, 2023 and 2024 including Chlorhexidine and its salts in reporting requirements was also published. [2022-02-14]

A Notice of removal of substances with no commercial activity from the Revised in Commerce List was published. [2022-02-19]

A notice to interested parties regarding national consultations on supply chain transparency, including labelling was published. [2022-02-23]

The Draft Screening Assessment – Substances Identified as Being of Low Concern Using the Ecological Risk Classification of Inorganic Substances and Biomonitoring or Rapid Screening Science Approaches was published for a 60-day public comment period ending 27 April 2022. [2020-02-26]

March 2022

A notice to interested parties regarding national consultations on supply chain transparency, including labelling was published. [2022-03-04]

The Draft Screening Assessment for the Alkyl Halides Group and the Risk Management Scope for the Alkyl Halides Group, specifically: Propane, 1-bromo- (1-bromopropane) were published for a 60-day public comment period ending on 4 May 2022. [2022-03-05]

The Notice with respect to certain substances on the *Revised in Commerce List, including biopolymers, plant extracts, mineral extracts, proteins, fats, animal extracts, waxes, and carbohydrates* was published under the authority of section 71 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* to collect information on quantities and uses of approximately 700 substances on the Revised In Commerce List. The deadline to respond is 14 Sept 2022. [2022-03-12]

The *Science Approach Document for the Ecological Risk Classification of Organic Substances version 2.0* was released for a 60-day public comment period ending on 11 May 2022. [2022-03-12]

The *Draft Screening Assessment for the Alcohols Group* and the *Risk Management Scope for the Alcohols Group - Methanol, 1-Butanol, and Benzenemethanol (Benzyl Alcohol)* were published for a 60-day public comment period ending on 11 May 2022. [2022-03-12]

The *Draft Screening Assessment for the Esters Group* (including follow-up activities for 2-methoxypropyl acetate) and the *Risk Management Scope for Methyl Acetate* were published for a 60-day public comment period ending on 18 May 2022. [2022-03-19]

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

Chemical Management

• EU Commission seeks Views on the Revision of REACH

20 Jan 2022: Chemicals: The EU Commission seeks views on revision of REACH, the EU's chemicals legislation.

The EU Commission launched a Public Consultation on the revision of the Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH). The Revision will aim to align the EU chemical rules with the Commission's ambition for safe and sustainable chemicals and a high level of protection of health and the environment, while preserving the internal market. The planned REACH revision is one of the actions announced in the EU's Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability.

The Commission has invited express views on the following elements: **a/** Revision of the registration requirements, including increasing information requirements and establishing the obligation to Register Polymers (the building blocks of plastics);
b/ Introduction of Mixtures Assessment Factors;
c/ Simplification of communication in the supply chains;
d/ Revision of the provisions for Dossier & Substance Evaluation; e/ Reform of the Authorisation & Restriction processes, including the extension of Generic Approaches to risk management & the introduction of the essential use concept; & **f/** The revision of the provisions for Control & Enforcement.

The Consultation will run until mid-April 2022 and is available here which is accessed via an EU Login or Create an Account. Once logged in, you will be directed to the EU Survey.

From: https://ec.europa.eu/environment/news/chemicals-commission-seeks-views-revision-reach-eus-chemicals-legislation-2022-01-20_en

• ECHA: Determining Dose Levels in Toxicity Testing

18 Jan 2022: New Advice. Companies need to choose the correct substance dose for their toxicity tests to conclude on the safety of their chemicals. This is clarified in the amended REACH Annexes, which apply as of January 2022. ECHA's advice (is to) help companies ensure reliable results while avoiding repeated animal tests.

The data companies generate from toxicity tests must be adequate for identifying the hazards and assessing the risks of their chemicals. Companies must also prevent severe suffering when carrying out animal tests. Toxicity tests should be done at an appropriately high dose level, in line with the corresponding OECD test guideline.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/new-advice-for-determining-dose-levels-in-toxicity-testing

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

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

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/news/update-transition-ghs-revision-7

• SWA: Review of the Workplace Exposure Stds

https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/safety-topic/managing-health-and-safety/workplace-exposure-standards-chemicals/review-workplace-exposure-standards

Editor: No dates yet (as at 2 Mar 2022) for when we will see the final proposed changes

(hopefully prior to them changes being regulated).

• SafeWork NSW: Respirable Silica Detection Device

29 Nov 2021: The first Australian field trials of new technology to detect dangerous levels of respirable crystalline silica (RCS) in the air (in real time) began in Sydney (in Nov 2021).

The new technology differs from existing air monitoring as it accurately detects RCS particles in the air in real time, analysing incoming data to provide a milligram per cubic meter reading & a feature that will alert workers if they are in danger.

(Developed in partnership with the NSW Centre for Work Health & Safety and Trolex Sensors, they expect the device to

be commercially available by mid (2022). Once the technology is finalised, they will then work on making it smaller so a worker can easily wear it as a device to stop them from unknowingly inhaling dangerous levels of silica dust.

More information on the RCS detector is available on the NSW Govt Centre for Work Health and Safety website.

From: www.safework.nsw.gov.au/news/safework-media-releases/world-first-silica-detection-device-in-nsw

• NZ Legislation: HSNO (Haz Subs Assessments Amdt Bill

14 Mar 2022: (NZ) Hazardous Substances & New Organisms (Hazardous Substances Assessments) Amendment Bill 54-2.

From: https://legislation.govt.nz/bill/government/2021/0054/latest/LMS522320.html (website)

And: www.parliament.nz/en/pb/bills-and-laws/bills-proposed-laws/document/BILL_112194/hazardous-substances-and-new-organisms-hazardous-substances

Final Report of the Environment Committee 14 Mar 2022 *(24 page pdf): www.parliament.nz/resource/en-NZ/SCR_121122/e3bde2377ba497b6f29967171312b61c75984fe7*

The Bill seeks to improve the processes and information available for the assessment and reassessment of Hazardous Substances by:

1/ enabling the Authority to make better use of information from international regulators; **2/** making improvements to the reassessment process; **3/** making some technical amendmts.

Improvements to make better use of information from overseas: a/ Carry out a rapid assessment for hazardous substances; b/ Update hazard classifications of substances and corresponding controls; c/ Make a decision to temporarily restrict certain uses of a hazardous substance if certain Criteria are met, which could be based on international information.

Improvements to the Authority's Reassessment process: e.g. **a/** requiring the Authority to develop a publicly available work plan for reassessments; **b/** providing a simplified process for the Authority to update hazard classifications of substances when the Authority has undertaken a recent assessment of a related hazardous substance; **c/** enabling the Authority to temporarily restrict certain uses of a hazardous substance, subject to specific requirements being met.

From: www.parliament.nz/resource/en-NZ/SCR_121122/e3bde2377ba497b6f29967171312b61c75984fe7

• EPA NZ: Hazardous Substances Updates in 2022

February 2022 Issue: Hydrogen Cyanamide (orchard spray ingredient) reassessment; Application to introduce the fungicide, Xivana; Processing timeframes for an Application for a Hazardous Substance Approval; Restricted Entry Intervals for 98 specific pesticides; Recent EPA NZ decisions.

March 2022 Issue: Regulating the environmental fate of chemicals; Hearing for EDN, a new fumigant for use on export timber and logs; HS Approval process; Restricted entry intervals for specific pesticides; HSNO Act amendments; Recent EPA NZ decisions.

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

• EPA NZ: Hazardous Substance Approvals

Editor: I decided it is time to help understand our obligations for Hazardous Substance Approvals & Classifications in NZ.
I keep being asked whether all the Chemical Hazard Classifications in the CCID are all still required by the NZ Regs.

EPA NZ: Hazardous Substances need to be approved before they can be used in New Zealand. To implement the GHS Hazard Classification system, (the EPA NZ) revised all the individual Approvals for Substances. Approvals were retained, updated, or revoked (& need to replaced by Group Standards). A number of individual Approvals are now considered non-hazardous. *Editor:* These non-hazardous chemicals are no longer regulated by the EPA NZ.

Individual Hazardous Substance Approvals Index (Dec 2021, 1081 page pdf) contains:

a/ Updated Approvals p3-320 (& Links to each Approval Doc)

b/ Revoked Approvals p321-1067 (& Suggested Group Stds & the Hazard Classifications). *Editor:* Which are no longer legal classifications and are provided for information purposes only.

c/ Approvals considered No Longer hazardous p 1068-1080

Editor: Where "Approval Numbers no longer apply - Safety Data Sheets (and any other documentation) need to be updated with the correct …. name of the Group standard that now covers the Substance.

Updated Approvals: Each Updated Approval has been issued an Approval Document, which contains the updated Hazard Classification & Controls. The EPA NZ Hazardous Substance Database WILL be updated to provide the same information. *Note:* Approval Documents are the legal source of information.

GHS Classifications and Fates Spreadsheet (xlsx 1.7Mb) covering 9702 Substances. *Editor:* Useful spreadsheet with extra data compared to the Approvals Index pdf.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/industry-areas/hazardous-substances/rules-for-hazardous-substances/approvals/

Important note about the Hazardous Substances Database searches: On 30 April 2021, New Zealand moved to using the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of classification and labelling Revision 7 for classification of chemicals.

The EPA NZ have updated their database to incorporate these changes and moved to using International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID) at the same time.

A database search works in the same way as before **but now includes** GHS Classifications & updated Controls information.

The approval status for many substances has changed as part of the move to GHS.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/

Many substances have also had a change of Approval status and are now covered by Group Standards instead of Individual Approvals. The Classifications for Substances **under Group Standards are no longer legal classifications** and are provided here **for information purposes only**.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/database-search/chemical-classification-and-information-database-ccid/

Individual Approvals issued before 30 April 2021 have a four-year transitional period, thru to 30 April 2025, to comply with the updated Labelling, Safety Data Sheets & Packaging Notices.

Substances managed **under a Group Standard** must also comply with the Labelling, Safety Data Sheet & Packaging Notices by 30 April 2025, regardless of when the Substance was imported into or manufactured in New Zealand.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/industry-areas/hazardous-substances/new-zealands-new-hazard-classification-system/

Editor: This got me to look at Zinc Distearate CAS 557-05-1 which in the ECHA RSD has a Note that: aquatic toxicity is unlikely to occur as the test substance Zinc Distearate is highly insoluble (experimental solubility: 0.0046 mg/L at 25°C) in water; BUT the CCID has H400: Very toxic to aquatic life. Then I looked at Zinc Dicitrate CAS 546-46-3 (which is water soluble)

which ECHA RSD has H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects; & H319: Causes serious eye irritation. But Zinc Dicitrate is not listed in the CCID. Also Zinc Acetate (which is listed) does not have Aquatic Env. Hazards on the CCID!

• OECD: Systematic Review in Chemical Risk Assessment

3 Nov 2021: Framework for the use of Systematic Review in Chemical Risk Assessment.

Overview: Systematic review approaches have the potential to improve decision-making in chemical risk assessment, in particular where there is conflicting evidence and where there is significant uncertainty. This publication uses a high-level overview to provide guidance to chemical risk assessors who are not currently familiar with systematic approaches, without being prescriptive or endorsing any existing published methods.

The intention is to inform readers of the basic principles of systematic review rather than recommend the use of any particular framework, process or tool.

https://apps.who.int/iris/rest/bitstreams/1387316/retrieve (74p pdf)

From: www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240034488

• AI Runs Chemical Plant Autonomously for 35 Days

23 Mar 2022: (In Japan) Yokogawa Electric Corporation and JSR Corporation (have) successfully concluded a field test in which Artificial Intelligence (**AI**) was used to autonomously run a chemical plant for 35 days.

The Companies say the test confirms that reinforcement learning AI can be safely applied in an actual plant, and demonstrates that the technology can control operations that have been beyond the capabilities of existing control methods (PID control APC) and have up to now necessitated the manual operation of control valves based on the judgements of plant personnel. The initiative was selected for the 2020 Projects for the Promotion of Advanced Industrial Safety subsidy program of the Japanese Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry.

In the field test, the AI offering successfully dealt with the complex conditions needed to ensure product quality and maintain liquids in the distillation column at an appropriate level while making maximum possible use of waste heat as a heat source, according to the companies. In so doing it reportedly stabilized quality, achieved high yield and saved energy.

For more information:
www.yokogawa.com/news/press-releases/2022/2022-03-22/

From: www.chemicalprocessing.com/industrynews/2022/ai-runs-chemical-plant-autonomously-for-35-days/

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Dec 2021 - Mar 2022

15 Dec 2021: **1/ Process Safety Management Violations:** A refinery was cited for failing to protect workers from hazardous chemicals following oil & vapor releases & fiery flaring incidents.

19 Jan 2022: **1/ Respiratory Protection Violations:** A chemical company was fined after two workers died & another was sickened following exposure to respiratory hazards from a toxic Fluorocarbon; **2/ Chemical Safety Violations:** OSHA USA found that a Bureau of Land Management Helium Enrichment Facility wilfully failed to follow required procedures to protect workers from chemical production hazards.

15 Feb 2022: **1/ Chemical Safety Violations:** A manufacturing facility was fined for exposing workers to Methylene Chloride.

15 Mar 2022: **1/ New OSHA USA Resources:** Oil Spill Emergency Response and Recovery webpage

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

AICIS (Industrial/Cosmetic Chemicals)

• AICIS: Regulatory Notices 31 Jan - 7 March

31 Jan 2022: 10 Draft Evaluations covering 1417 industrial chemicals, open for comments:

Including 1096 Chemicals not considered for in depth evaluation: Not commercially active in Australia (CAS identified)

Editor's Comment: It is quite possible some of these chemicals may be in your products where your overseas manufacturer just made a CAS-ON-AICS statement for your previous files, so it will not be simple to double check if you are affected.

Including 294 Chemicals that are unlikely to require further regulation to manage risks to environment (CAS identified)

The remaining chemicals included are: **a/** 1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6-triamine (Melamine); **b/** 1,6-Octadiene, 7-methyl-3-methylene-(Myrcene); 2,5,8,11,14-Pentaoxapentadecane (Tetraglyme); **c/** 2-Phenylphenol and salts; **d/** Compounds of dimethyltin; **e/** Ethanone, 1-(2,3,4,7,8,8a-hexahydro-3,6,8,8-tetramethyl-1H-3a,7-methanoazulen-5-yl)-, [3R-(3.alpha.,3a.beta.,7.beta.,8a.alpha.)]- (Acetyl Cedrene); **f/** Octynoic and nonynoic acid esters; **g/** Trimellitates (high molecular weight).

Public comment closed on 28 March 2022.

*www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/consultations/draft-evaluations-have-your-say-closes-28-march-2022#**draftevaluations**.* (Uses & Outcomes for each Evaluation with links to each specific Statement)

Excel spreadsheet also:
List of Chemicals in Draft Evaluation Statements Jan 2022.xlsx

https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/consultations/draft-evaluations-have-your-say-closes-28-march-2022

28 Feb 2022: AICIS Evaluation of bis-Aminopropyl Diglycol Dimaleate (currently under an Assessment Certificate)

CAS: 1629579-82-3.

EVA00047 - Evaluation Statement - 28 Feb 2022.pdf (11p)

"Under *Section 101* of the *Industrial Chemicals (IC) Act 2019,* the introducer has provided new information indicating that the chemical is to be imported as a component of finished haircare products at up to 20% concentration. The chemical is also to be used as a component of haircare products by the public at a concentration of up to 13.75%. In addition, human health hazard information in the form of Human Repeat Insult Patch Test (HRIPT) studies with the chemical at up to 19% concentration was submitted."

"As the concentration of the chemical previously assessed was <0.1% concentration in haircare products, the increased concentration of the chemical in haircare products was considered a significant change in the circumstances from the originally assessed introduction (NICNAS 2020)."

"In the previous Assessment under NICNAS, based on the results of the adverse outcome pathway studies, the chemical was classified as a skin sensitiser (H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction) (NICNAS 2020)." The results (of 7 HRIPT studies) "concluded that the chemical is non-sensitising under the conditions of the test at up to the highest tested concentration of 19% of the chemical." "The negative human data assessed in this evaluation does not negate the classification for skin sensitisation recommended in the previous assessment (STD/1684)."

From:
www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/completion-evaluation-bis-aminopropyl-diglycol-dimaleate

7 March 2021: New Rules for Mercury Imports & Exports

From 7 March 2022, if you wish to import or export elemental Mercury (Hg(0), CAS No 7439-97-6) and mixtures of Mercury (including alloys of Mercury) with a Mercury concentration of at least 95% by weight for industrial use you need to submit an application to AICIS and receive AICIS's approval.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/new-rules-mercury-imports-and-exports-7-march-2022

And:www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/chemical-information/banned-or-restricted-chemicals/importing-or-exporting-mercury

See more Notes under "Environmental Notes on Chemicals"

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

• AICIS: Inventory Notices 21 Dec - 4 Mar

21 Dec 2022: Variation of Inventory Listing following Revocation of CBI approval, CAS: 2733635-88-4. Chemical Name: Formaldehyde, reaction products with maleated ethylene-propene polymer, N1-phenyl-1,4-benzenediamine and succinic anhydride monopolyisobutylene derivs.

21 Dec 2021: Chemicals added to the Inventory after 5 yrs:

CAS: 1323833-56-2 Maltodextrin, polymer with 1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone; **CAS: 1617512-59-0** Ethanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, chloride (1:1), polymer with 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-2-methyl-2-propenamide and ethenylbenzene; **CAS: 1617512-59-0** Ethanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]-, chloride (1:1), polymer with 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, N-[3-(dimethylamino)propyl]-2-methyl-2-propenamide and ethenylbenzene.

28 Jan 2022: Chemicals added to the Inventory after 5 yrs:

CAS: 1539137-91-1 Butanoic acid, 3-oxo-, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)oxy]ethyl ester, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate & ethenylbenzene,2,2′-(1,2-diazenediyl)bis[2-ethylbutanenitrile]-initiated; **CAS: 1580434-95-2** Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, potassium salt.

8 Feb 2022: Addition of equivalent CAS details

Equiv: Chemical added to Inv.	Chemical listed on Inv.
771-03-9	16807-48-0
12671-74-8	12671-74-8
31692-79-2	70131-67-8
32055-14-4	32055-14-4
32289-58-0	27083-27-8
196823-11-7	50861-66-0

17 Feb 2022: Assessment Chems added to the Inventory

CAS: 3395-98-0 2-Oxazolidinone, 3-ethenyl-5-methyl-;

AICIS Approved Chemical Name: 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymers with alkyl methacrylate, substituted-methylethyl-terminated hydrogenated polyalkene methacrylate, Me methacrylate and styrene. This chemical has been assessed as: Meeting the PLC criteria (Schedule 2 of the Rules) & Not Meeting the definition of Lung Overloading Potential [within the meaning given in the Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines].

18 Feb 2022: Chemicals added to the Inventory after 5 yrs:

CAS: 1568954-90-4 Polyphosphoric acids, esters with triethanolamine, compounds. with alkylpyridines;

CAS: 2415016-06-5 Chemical Name too long to include;

CAS: 1961246-11-6 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, bis(1,1-dimethylpropyl) peroxide-initiated;

CAS: 1542830-43-2 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate & rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethyl bicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2,2′-(1,2-diazenediyl) bis[2-methylbutanenitrile]-initiated;

CAS: 1315177-45-7 Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl ester, polymer with 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, hexahydro-1,3-isobenzo furandione and 2-oxepanone;

CAS: 1315177-45-7 Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethyl-, 3-hydroxy-2,2-dimethylpropyl ester, polymer with 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 1,3-cyclohexanedimethanol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, hexahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione and 2-oxepanone;

CAS: 1956326-43-4 D-Glucitol, 1,4:3,6-dianhydro-, mixed esters with octanoic acid and Sorbitan;

CAS: 1659307-53-5 1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(1-oxo-2-propen-1-yl)amino]-, chloride (1:1), polymer with ethenamine and 2-propenamide, hydrochloride

CAS: 913068-94-7 2-Propen-1-aminium, N,N-dimethyl-N-2-propen-1-yl-, chloride (1:1), polymer with 2-propenamide, decarbonylated, hydrochlorides

4 Mar 2022: Chemicals added to the Inventory after 5 yrs:

CAS: 2756249-24-6 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, C12-16-alkyl esters, homopolymers;

CAS: 1160164-88-4 Alcohols, C18-22, distn. Residues; **CAS: 68526-89-6** Octene, hydroformylation products, high-boiling;

CAS: 1817644-17-9 2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, monoester with 1,2-propanediol, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, ethenylbenzene, (1-methylethenyl)benzene and rel-(1R,2R,4R)-1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]hept-2-yl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, tert-Bu peroxide-initiated;

CAS: 385815-07-6 Beeswax, Ethoxylated;

CAS: 68603-16-7 Alcohols, C12-18, distn. Residues;

CAS: 2759808-92-7 Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxy methyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with .alpha.-hydro-.omega.-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,4-butanediyl) and 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, potassium salt, morpholine-blocked;

CAS: 2251782-75-7 Xanthylium, 9-(2-sulfophenyl)-3,6-bis[[2,4,6-trimethyl-3-[(1-oxohexyl)amino]phenyl]amino]-, sulfo derivs., inner salts, sodium salts

• AICIS: News and Updates 14 Jan – 10 Mar

14 Jan 2022: Notice of Completed Evaluations

24 Evaluations published about the human health and environmental risks associated with the use of certain chemicals on the AIIC. 1H-Imidazole, 1-ethenyl- (N-vinyl imidazole); 1H-Imidazole, 1-methyl-; 2,5-Cyclohexadiene-1,4-dione (p-benzoquinone); 3-Cyclohexene-1-methanol, 2,4,6-trimethyl- (isocyclogeraniol); Acetylpropionyl and diacetyl; Benzenepropanol; Bronopol and bronidox; Bronopol and bronidox; C7-C12 linear alpha-beta unsaturated aldehydes; Chemicals not considered for in depth evaluation – Not commercially active in Australia; Chemicals not considered for in depth evaluation – Not commercially active in Australia; Chemicals that are unlikely to require further regulation to

manage risks to human health; Chlorocresol and chloroxylenol; Isomers of octahydro tetramethyl naphthalenyl ethanone (OTNE); Lactic acid isomers; Lead soaps; Linear alkylbenzene sulfonates; Maleic acid esters (medium to long chain); Maleic acid salts; Mercaptobenzimidazoles and their zinc salts; Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-; Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-; Terpenes and terpenoids, sinpine; Toluenesulfonamides.

From: https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/node/172928

• Withdrawing an AICIS Pre-Introduction Report

19 Jan 2022: When you should withdraw a Pre-Introduction Report

a/ IF you did not categorise your chemical introduction – you should withdraw your Report then work out which category applies by using our Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture.

b/ IF your chemical introduction is in the 'listed' category – you're not required to submit a pre-introduction report for listed introductions.

c/ IF you submitted 2 or more pre-introduction reports for the same chemical – you should withdraw the incorrect or duplicate report. If you make a mistake or enter incorrect information, you should vary your pre-introduction report instead of submitting another one.

Before withdrawing your report, please contact AICIS IF All of the following apply: 1/ you've worked out that you incorrectly categorised your introduction in the Reported category; 2/ you have already introduced the chemical in the Reported category; & 3/ **the correct categorisation is in the Assessed Category**

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/pre-introduction-reports-reported-category/withdraw-pre-introduction-report

• AICIS Call : Chemicals unlikely to need Env Risk Mgmt

31 Jan 2022: AICIS is seeking use and hazard information on chemicals that we believe are low concern and don't require further regulatory controls to manage risks to the environment.

Download the Draft Evaluation Statement *(41 page pdf)*

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/consultations/call-information-chemicals-unlikely-need-further-environmental-risk-management-controls-closes-28-march

• AICIS: Post-Intro Declaration for Exempt Intros

The AICIS Post-Introduction Declaration is a once-off declaration that you must submit after you introduce the following Exempted Introductions for the first time: a/ polymers of low concern b/ low-concern biopolymers c/ chemicals that you have categorised as very low risk for human health and the environment

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/exempted-introduction-declarations

Note: You must be able to provide the supporting information when asked by AICIS.

• AICIS Call: Chemicals with No Known Commercial Use

31 Jan 2022: Call for information: chemicals with no known commercial use in Australia

AICIS have identified chemicals on the AIIC (Inventory) that they believe are not being manufactured, imported or used in Australia for commercial purposes. Comment closes 28 March 2022

Download the Draft Evaluation Statement (63 page pdf)

From: https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/consultations/call-information-chemicals-no-known-commercial-use-australia-closes-28-march

Editor's Comment: It is quite possible some of these chemicals may be in your products where your overseas manufacturer just made a CAS-ON-AICS statement for your previous files, so it will not be simple to double check if you are affected.

• Downloadable (Feb 2022) AIIC Chemical Inventory

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

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

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

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

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

• AICIS: Foreign Companies & Chemical Data Providers

Alerted by 30 Mar 2022 Industrial Chemicals Regulatory News

Exporting Directly to Australia: If you're a non-Australian business wanting to export industrial chemicals (or products that release industrial chemicals) to sell directly to Australian customers, then you are the introducer. As the Introducer, you must register your business with AICIS (and pay any relevant fees and charges) before any chemical is exported.

Providing Chemical Information on someone else's Behalf: You may be asked to provide information about your chemical by a third party. For example, your Australian distributor may request that you provide the chemical's proper name in their Pre-Introduction Report (PIR), Post-Introduction Declaration or Application for an Assessment Certificate. In this case you are referred to as a chemical data provider.

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

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

Editor: Where the Chemical Data Providers to keep their Chemical and CAS No. confidential from the Australian Business it is being supplied through:

It is still not clear (to me) how the person entering the PIR information for the Australian Agent / Distributor or Customer, for say a Reported Introduction, can determine and enter the Health and Environmental Exposure & Hazard, Bands & Criteria evaluations into their Business Portal, without knowing what the chemical is. Apparently AICIS will enter these Bands & Criteria evaluations info before your PIR Introduction is finalised.

• AICIS: Industrial Chemicals Regulatory News

Sign up your Name & Email Address & Business / Organisation for the monthly email of the AICIS e-newsletter, to get important news and regulatory updates.

Archive: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/aicis-newsletter
For the July 2020 to March 2022 monthly Editions.

The archive enables you to see when & why changes occurred.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/sign-industrial-chemicals-regulatory-news

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Industrial Chemicals Act and Rules (relevant parts)

Act: 25 Listed Introductions

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

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

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

Rules: Ch4, Part 2 Record Keeping for Listed Introductions

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

• PIRs: Reported Introduction Quantities: Actual kgs

Editor: Clarifying that entering a PIR maximum total volume of >25g to ≤100kg does not mean up to ≤1000kg

Rules: Chapter 4 Reporting

Part 3 Pre-introduction Reports for Reported Introductions

Section 43 Other Introductions where the highest indicative risk is Low Risk

Item 7 The maximum total volume of the industrial chemical the person intends to introduce in a registration year

Editor: There isn't any allowance for a factorizing of the maximum total volume. This is the real number of kg you intend to introduce. The Factor of say 0.1 in the evaluation process does not allow an entered 100kg max'm total volume to end up being 1000kg.

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

• ECHA REACH: Dossier Information Requirements

28 Feb 2022: How to make your Registration fulfil REACH information requirements

ECHA has updated its recommendations to help companies improve their registration dossiers and has added more advice on using read-across and weight of evidence.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/how-to-make-your-registration-fulfil-reach-information-requirements

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

Scheduled Poisons & TGA Issues

• Poisons Standard February 2022 (SUSMP No. 35)

SUSMP No. 35 (Poisons Standard February 2022)

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00074/Download

The SUSMP:

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

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

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00074/d676e718-8399-40f7-924c-4567885fa9bf (750 page pdf)

Changes are detailed in the Explanatory Statement (3 page pdf and docx) supporting Poisons Standard February 2022 at:

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00074/Download

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

• Poisons Std Feb 2022 - Explanatory Statement

The Poisons Standard Feb 2022 repeals and replaces the Poisons Standard Oct 2021, principally to incorporate a number of changes to existing entries, and to include a number of specified substances in the Poisons Standard for the first time.

The final decisions in relation to the above substances were published on the TGA website on 20 Dec 2021

The substances that caught the Editor's attention were:
Methanol (to have additional Scheduling requirements when in hand sanitisers); and 2-Amino-5-Methylphenol to be prohibited in cosmetics & be a new Schedule 7 Dangerous Poisons entry.

Other substances incorporated into the Poisons Standard for the first time include Gliptins (as S4), Isotianil (as S6), Chromium Trichloride Hexahydrate (as S6), Metobromuron (as S5), Kinetin (does not require Scheduling), Rescalure (as S6),

Fluoxapiprolin (does not require Scheduling), and Disodium Manganese EDTA (does not require Scheduling).

From the Explanatory Statement (pdf & docx) at:

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2022L00074/Download

Schedule 10 Addition: METHANOL in hand sanitiser preparations containing more than 5% Methanol.

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

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

• Lead: Proposed Amendment to the Poisons Std

30 Dec 2021 (comment closed 31 Jan 2022).

The following proposed amendment (for Lead) was referred for scheduling advice to Joint ACMS-ACCS #30.

3.2 Lead CAS: 7439-92-1 (elemental) Proposal:
The applicant has proposed that the entries for Lead and Lead Compounds in Schedules 4, 5 and 6 be removed, and preparations including medicines and cosmetics that contain lead be captured in an expanded Schedule 10 entry.

Further amendments aimed at reducing or eliminating Lead in consumer products are proposed for 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.

Consultation Documents (43 pages)

Consultation: Proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard - ACCS, ACMS & joint ACCS/ACMS meetings, Mar 2022 (pdf)

Consultation: Proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard - ACCS, ACMS & joint ACCS/ACMS meetings, Mar 2022 (docx)

Application Summary – 5 Reasons for Proposal (see p26)

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

• Poisons: Public Submissions on Hand Sanitisers

15 Dec 2022: Public submissions on scheduling matters (Hand Sanitisers) referred to the Joint ACMS-ACCS #28 meeting held in June 2021.

6 Published Responses: https://consultations.tga.gov.au/tga/june_2021_joint/consultation/published_select_respondent

https://consultations.tga.gov.au/tga/june_2021_joint/consultation/view_respondent?uuId=682667952

Whiteley Corp P/L (2p) Ego Pharmaceuticals P/L (4 pages)

Accord Australasia (15p) Consumer Healthcare Products (16p)

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-hand-sanitisers-referred-joint-acms-accs-28-meeting-held-june-2021

Editor: Links are included for 2 Manufacturers and 2 Industry Associations, as they make interesting input on the issues.

• Poisons: Public Submissions on 4 Sched. Matters

15 Dec 2022: Public submissions on 4 scheduling matters referred to the ACCS #31 meeting held in June 2021

Public comment was sought on: **Item 1.1** 2-Amino-5-Methylphenol; **Item 1.2** 2,3-Pyridinediamine, 6-Methoxy-N2-Methyl-, Dihydrochloride; **Item 1.3** Eugenol [Phenol, 2-Methoxy-4-(2-Propenyl)-]; **Item 1.4** Lead Acetates

10 Published Responses: https://consultations.tga.gov.au/tga/june_2021_accs/consultation/published_select_respondent

International Fragrance Association (IFRA) (10p)

ASEAN Cosmetics Assocn (2p) Cosmetic Manufacturer (3p)

NSW Poisons Info Centre (1p) Accord Australasia (6 pages)

Personal Care Products Council (2 pages)

Combe Asia-Pacific P/L (9p) Procter & Gamble AU (2p)

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-matters-referred-accs-31-meeting-held-june-2021

I have included links to 3 Manufacturers & 4 Industry Assoc'ns & NSW Poisons, as they make interesting input on the issues.

• Poisons: Public Submissions on Sodium Nitrite

15 Dec 2022: Public submissions on proposed scheduling amendments for Sodium Nitrite referred to the Joint ACMS-ACCS #28 meeting held in June 2021.

7 Published Responses:

https://consultations.tga.gov.au/tga/june_2021_joint_sodium_nitrite/consultation/published_select_respondent

Office of the Chief Psychiatrist (web) Accord Australasia (15p)

NSW Poisons Info Centre (2p) Response 854166239 (web)

The other 3 responses had no additional information.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-submission/public-submissions-scheduling-sodium-nitrite-referred-joint-acms-accs-28-meeting-held-june-2021

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

10 Mar 2022: Notice of Interim Decisions on Proposed Amendments to the Poisons Standard Joint ACMS-ACCS #25 - June 2020 (6 pages pdf, docx)

2.1 Interim decision in relation to Isothiazolinones, Methyl Isothiazolinone and Methyl Chloro Isothiazolinone

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

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

Interested persons (including the applicant requesting the Amdt) are invited to make **Submissions** to the Secretary in relation to these interim decisions on or before **11 April 2022**.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/notice-interim-decisions-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-joint-acms-accs-25-june-2020

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Chromates Decision

10 Mar 2022: Notice of Interim Decisions on Proposed Amendments to the Poisons Std – ACMS #36, ACCS #32, Joint ACMS-ACCS #29 meetings, Nov 2021 (6p pdf, docx)

4.1 Interim decision relating to Chromates & Chromium Trioxide
The Proposal was that the Schedule 6 entries for Chromates and Chromium Trioxide be amended to exempt articles where the proportion of Chromates (or Chromium) does not exceed 0.1% w/w of the article (the Proposal). In this application 'Chromates' refers to three hexavalent Chromium-containing compounds: Dichromium tris (Chromate), Strontium Chromate and Chromic Acid.

A Delegate of the Secretary has, in relation to the Proposed Amendment, made an interim decision to **Not** amend the Schedule 6 entry in the current Poisons Standard in relation to Chromates and Chromium Trioxide.

A **New Entry** will be created in **Appendix A (General Exemptions)** of the Poisons Standard as follows:

TREATMENT LAYERS OF COATED METAL ARTICLES for the collection of drinking water when compliant with the requirements of the Australian Standard AS 4020:2018 Testing of products for use in contact with drinking water.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-interim/notice-interim-decisions-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-acms-36-accs-32-joint-acms-accs-29-november-2021

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Decision

20 Dec 2021: Notice of Final Decisions to Amend (or Not Amend) the current Poisons Standard - ACMS #34, Joint ACMS-ACCS #28, ACCS #31 (21 page pdf , docx)

4 Final Decisions on proposed Amndts refered to the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS #31, June 2021)

4.1 Final Decision in relation to **2-Amino-5-Methylphenol**

Schedule 10 – New Entry 2-AMINO-5-METHYLPHENOL in preparations for cosmetic use.

Schedule 7 – New Entry 2-AMINO-5-METHYLPHENOL except when included in Schedule 10.

4.2 Final Decision in relation to **6-Methoxy-N2-Methyl-2,3-Pyridinediamine**

Schedule 6 – New Entry 6-METHOXY-N2-METHYL-2,3-PYRIDINEDIAMINE except when used in oxidative or non-oxidative hair dyes at a concentration of 1.0% or less when the immediate container and primary pack are labelled: …..

4.3 Final Decision in relation to **Lead Acetates** to amend the current Poisons Standard as follows:

Schedule 10 - LEAD COMPOUNDS in paints, tinters, inks or ink additives except in preparations containing 0.009% or less of Lead calculated on the non-volatile content of the paint, tinter, ink or ink additive.

Schedule 6 – Amend Entry LEAD COMPOUNDS except:

a) when included in Schedule 4 (Sch 5 is deleted);

b) in paints, tinters, inks or ink additives;

c) in preparations for cosmetic use containing 100 mg/kg or less of lead;

d) in pencil cores, finger colours, showcard colours, pastels, crayons, poster paints/colours or coloured chalks containing 100 mg/kg or less of lead; or

e) in ceramic glazes when labelled with the warning statement

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/notice-final-decisions-amend-or-not-amend-current-poisons-standard-acms-34-joint-acms-accs-28-accs-31

• Scheduling Delegate's Final Sodium Nitrite Decision

19 Jan 2022: *Notice of Final Decision - sodium nitrite - Joint ACMS-ACCS #28, June 2021 meetings (9p pdf, docx)*

A Delegate of the Secretary has made a Final Decision to depart from the interim decision and amend the current Poisons Standard in relation to Sodium Nitrite as follows:

Schedule 7 SODIUM NITRITE except:

a) when included in Schedule 2, 5 or 6;

b) in preparations containing 0.5% or less of sodium nitrite;

c) when present as an excipient in preparations for therapeutic use; or

d) in aerosols containing 2% or less of sodium nitrite.

Schedule 6 – Amend Entry SODIUM NITRITE:

a) in preparations containing **15%** *(was 40%)* or less of Sodium Nitrite except:

i) when included in Schedule 2 or 5;

ii) in preparations containing 0.5 per cent or less of sodium nitrite;

iii) when present as an excipient in preparations for therapeutic use; or

iv) in aerosols containing 2 per cent or less of sodium nitrite.

b) for use in closed-loop water treatment systems (products).

Schedule 5 SODIUM NITRITE in preparations containing 1 per cent or less of sodium nitrite except:

a) in preparations containing 0.5 per cent or less of sodium nitrite;

b) when present as an excipient in preparations for therapeutic use; or

c) in aerosols.

Schedule 2 SODIUM NITRITE for therapeutic use (excluding when present as an excipient).

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/notice-final-decision-amend-or-not-amend-current-poisons-standard-relation-sodium-nitrite

• Scheduling Delegate-Only Final Decisions

24 Jan 2022: Notice of Final Decisions to amend the current Poisons Standard - Delegate-Only Final Decisions (21 page pdf, docx)

3.2 Final decision in relation to Isotianil *(fungicide) - S6*

3.4 Final decision in relation to Metobromuron *(herbicide) - S5*

3.5 Final decision re: Kinetin *(plant growth regulator) - App.B Substances considered Not to require Control by Scheduling*

3.6 Final decision re: Iron Compounds *(agriculture) - amend S5*

3.7 Final decision in relation to Rescalure *(pesticide) - S6*

3.8 Final decision re: Fluoxapiprolin *(fungicide) - App.B*

3.9 Final decision re: Disodium Manganese EDTA - *App.B*

Editor: I do not cover Therapeutic nor Veterinary chemicals

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/notification-amendments-poisons-standard-relation-delegate-only-final-decisions-and-new-chemical-entities-nces-january-2022

• TGA: Cosmetic Regulated as Therapeutic Goods

17 Jan 2022 (follow-up from a previous Nov 2021 Note):

In Australia, there are differences in the way Cosmetic Products and Therapeutic Goods are regulated.

They have separate Standards and Regulatory controls for safety, quality, efficacy, labelling and claims.

A Cosmetic Product is typically designed for use on external body parts including the mouth and teeth. A skin moisturiser is an example of a topical skin product that is a cosmetic.

However, it would be considered a Therapeutic Good and not a Cosmetic IF:

1/ It contains an ingredient included in a medicine schedule in the Poison Standard:

2/ Its primary purpose is Therapeutic;

3/ Claims include the product being a treatment of skin conditions or diseases beyond those prescribed in the Excluded Goods Determinations;

4/ Advertising presents it as a Therapeutic Good.

From: www.tga.gov.au/advertising-when-cosmetics-are-regulated-therapeutic-goods

Editor: There are some ads on AU media that appear to be for "cosmetic" products that are absorbed, so are not "external".

• TGA: Counterfeit Nitrile Gloves

31 Jan 2022: Certain medical nitrile gloves imported from Thailand have been identified as counterfeit, posing possible safety and quality concerns according to a media report (CNN 29 Oct 2021) and signal received from the US Food and Drug Administration (USA FDA 4 Nov 2021). The gloves were found to be of poor quality, contaminated with blood and dirt, and recoloured to give a new appearance.

The TGA has not received any reports of adverse events related to these gloves. However, considering the signal received internationally, the TGA has requested the sponsors of these kind of devices to provide information, including any adverse events and complaints, that may relate to these counterfeit and sub-quality products. This will allow the TGA to identify any safety issues and take further action, if necessary.

From: www.tga.gov.au/monitoring-communication/counterfeit-nitrile-gloves

Food Chemical Issues

• A1215: Cetyl Pyridinium Chloride as a Processing Aid

16 Mar 2022: The purpose of this Application is to request the addition of Cetyl Pyridinium Chloride (CPC) to Schedule 18 (Processing Aids) of the AU NZ Food Standards Code.

Supporting Doc 1: Risk & Tech Assessment Report (45p pdf)

Executive Summary (12 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/a1215.aspx

• A1219: Alpha-Amylase from GM Bacillus Licheniformis

25 Feb 2022: This Application seeks approval to permit the use of Alpha-Amylase from GM Bacillus Licheniformis as an enzyme processing aid for use in brewed beverages, potable alcohol production and starch processing.

Executive Summary (1 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1219%20-%20Alpha-amylase%20from%20GM%20Bacillus%20licheniformis.aspx

• A1240: Polygalacturonase from GM Aspergillus Oryzae

25 Jan 2022: This Application seeks to permit Poly galacturonase from a genetically modified strain of Aspergillus Oryzae, containing the Polygalacturonase gene from Aspergillus Tubingensis, as a processing aid in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable juices / products, coffee processing, flavouring production, and wine production.

Executive Summary (3 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1240---Polygalacturonase-enzyme-from-GM-Aspergillus-oryzae-.aspx

• A1241: Pectin Esterase from GM Aspergillus Orzae

25 Jan 2022: This Application seeks to permit pectin esterase from a genetically modified strain of Aspergillus oryzae, containing the Pectin Esterase gene from Aspergillus Tubingensis, as a processing aid in the manufacture of fruit and vegetable juices/products, coffee processing, flavouring production, and wine production.

Executive Summary (3 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1241---Pectin-esterase-enzyme-from-GM-Aspergillus-oryzae.aspx

• A1246: Phospholipase A1 from Aspergillus Oryzae

25 Jan 2022: This Application seeks to permit phospholipase A1 from a genetically modified strain of Aspergillus Oryzae, containing the phospholipase A1 gene from Valsaria rubricosa, as a processing aid in the manufacture of bakery products.

Executive Summary (3 page pdf)

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

• A1248: Glucoamylase from GM Aspergillus Niger

25 Jan 2022: This Application seeks approval for Glucoamylase from a genetically modified strain of Aspergillus Niger, containing the gene for Glucoamylase from Gloeophyllum Trabeum, as a processing aid in potable alcohol and starch processing.

Executive Summary (2 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1248%20-%20Glucoamylase-from-GM-Aspergillus-niger.aspx

• A1247: D-Allulose as a Novel food

7 Jan 2022: This Application seeks to permit D-allulose manufactured by an enzymatic conversion of fructose to D-allulose using Microbacterium Foliorum SYG27B-MF containing Allulose-3-Epimerase.

Executive Summary (3 page pdf)

"D-Allulose is not metabolised in the body like sugars such as Sucrose, meaning it has a lower available energy content compared to sucrose and other conventional sugars typically used to sweeten foods. Most ingested D-Allulose is absorbed in the small intestine but is not broken down and is subsequently excreted in urine."

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1247-D-allulose-as-a-novel-food.aspx

• A1249: Phytosterols, Phytostanols & Esters - Novel Food

4 Feb 2022: This Application seeks approval to amend the AU-NZ Food Stds Code to permit the addition of Phytosterols, Phytostanols or their Esters as a Novel Food to plant-based milk alternatives.

Executive Summary (3 page pdf)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1249%20-%20Addition-of-phytosterols%2c-phytostanols-or-their-esters-to-plant-based-milk-alternatives.aspx

• FSANZ: AU Food Composition Database Release 2

Jan 2022: The AFCD 2nd Release is an easy to search database of the nutrient content of Australian foods. It contains nutrient data for 1616 foods available in Australia and up to 256 nutrients per food. FSANZ's most recent reference database with data preparation completed in 2021. This database used to be called NUTTAB (for Nutrition Table).

New data has been generated for 114 foods. Also data is now provided for foods such as nut based beverages, and plant based meat alternatives (not previously published).

OnLine Database Search: www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/monitoringnutrients/afcd/Pages/foodsearch.aspx

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/science/monitoringnutrients/afcd/Pages/default.aspx

• EFSA: Bisphenol A – Tolerable Daily Intake Proposal

15 Dec 2022: The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has re-evaluated the risks of Bisphenol A (BPA) in food and proposes to considerably lower the Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI) compared to its previous assessment in 2015. EFSA's conclusions on BPA are explained in a draft scientific opinion that was open for public consultation until 22 Feb 2022.

In its draft re-evaluation of BPA, EFSA's expert Panel on Food Contact Materials, Enzymes and Processing Aids (CEP) has established a TDI of 0.04 Nanograms per kg of body weight per day. The lowering of the TDI results from the assessment of studies that have emerged in the literature since 2013 until 2018, particularly those which indicate adverse effects of BPA on the immune system …. which …. can lead to the development of allergic lung inflammation.

By comparing the new TDI with estimates of consumer exposure to BPA in the diet, EFSA concludes that those with both average and high exposure to BPA in all age groups exceed the new TDI, indicating health concerns.

Bisphenol A (BPA) is a chemical that is used to manufacture polycarbonate plastic, which may be used to make certain food contact materials such as water dispensers or articles for food production. BPA is also used to produce epoxy resins to form protective coatings and linings for food and beverage cans. Small amounts of BPA can migrate from food contact materials into foods and beverages.

Also see: www.efsa.europa.eu/sites/default/files/2022-01/20220124_presentation_BPA_Stakeholder_meeting.pdf (141p)

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/bisphenol-efsa-draft-opinion-proposes-lowering-tolerable-daily-intake

Also: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/bisphenol

Agricultural Chemicals

• APVMA: New AgVet Chemical Legislation

7 March 2022: New measures from the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Legislation Amendment (Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority Board and Other Improvements) Act 2021* commenced.

These include measures to: a/ Provide for extensions to limitation periods and protection periods, …. particularly minor uses with insufficient commercial return for chemical companies to normally add to the product label. **b/** Reduce the regulatory burden by enabling the APVMA to grant part of a variation application under section 27 of the Schedule to the Code Act. **c/** Enable a person to apply to vary an approval or registration that is suspended, to the extent that the variation relates to the grounds for suspension. **d/** Establish civil pecuniary penalties for contraventions of provisions in the AgVet Code and the Administration Act relating to providing false or misleading information to the APVMA. **e/** Provide the APVMA with more comprehensive grounds for suspending or cancelling approvals or registrations where information is provided in a variation application that is false or misleading.
f/ Optimise risk communication about chemical products by improving the transparency of voluntary recalls. **g/** Harmonise the need to inform the APVMA of new information (where it relates to the safety criteria) so that the same obligations apply to all holders and applicants.

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/97441

• APVMA: Agricultural Active Constituents Stds 2022

8 March 2022: Under the Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations, the proposal to establish the Active Standards as a legislative instrument, which would replace the previous Informal Active Constituent Standards, was released for public consultation on the APVMA website and in the APVMA Gazette, 7 Sept 2021. Comments received in response to the public consultation were generally supportive and were published on the APVMA website.

Regulation 42(3) of the AgVet Code Regs specifies the Standard prescribed for a chemical product or a constituent within that product, for the purposes of section 87 of the AgVet Code (which relates to compliance of a product or constituent with standards and includes penalties for non-compliance) as being the Standard published in any of a 'cascade' of publications, with a publication higher in the cascade taking precedence over one lower down. The publications are, in order:

1. a Standard specified in an Order made under Section 7 of the AgVet Code Act (of which there are none currently)
2. a Standard made under Section 6E of the AgVet Code
3. a Standard published for a listed chemical product
4. a Monograph in the British, European or US Pharmacopoeia
5. a Specification published by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations &/or the WHO.

Establishment of the Active Constituent Stds as a Standard under Section 6E means the APVMA Standards, over which the APVMA has full control, take precedence over a potentially inappropriate and irrelevant Standard from another publication.

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/97451

Also from: Ag&Vet Gazette, 8 Mar 2022 p25 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/97516

• APVMA: Pesticides Regul. Newsletter, March 2022

25 March 2022: Relevant Topics: **1/** Agricultural Labelling Code Review; **2/** New Product Registrations; **3/** Amendments to the non-standard conditions of registration for Over The Top (OTT) herbicides: **4/** Molinate Reconsideration completed;
5/ Notifiable Variations; & Variations that can be made without notifying the APVMA; **6/** New AgVet chemical legislation;
7/ Useful information for industry – Item 12 Applications (For a Variation to proceed without a technical assessment (Item 12), the Application is usually supported by referencing another Registered Product (Reference product));

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/98031

• APVMA: Florylpicoxamid - New Ag Active

11 Jan 2022: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Florylpicoxamid involving a Mitochondrial Electron Transport Inhibitor mode of action.

Common Name: Florylpicoxamid; CAS Name: L-Alanine, *N*-[[3-(acetyloxy)-4-methoxy-2-pyridinyl]carbonyl]-, (1*S*)-2,2-bis(4-fluorophenyl)-1-methylethyl ester; CAS No: 1961312-55-9;
Min'm Purity: 930 g/kg; Formula: $C_{27}H_{26}F_2N_2O_6$; MW: 512.51;
Chemical Family: Picolinamide; Mode of Action: The mode of action of Florylpicoxamid involves the inhibition of Mitochondrial Electron Transport, facilitating the rapid knockdown of insects.

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Florylpicoxamid and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns regarding the approval of this active constituent. No toxicologically significant impurities have been identified in Florylpicoxamid technical active constituent. The Scheduling Delegate has made a Final Decision to include Florylpicoxamid in Appendix B of the Poisons Standard (SUSMP).

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

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

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 11 Jan 2022 p37-38 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/95756

• APVMA: Isotianil - New Ag Active

15 Feb 2022: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Isotianil, involving a systemic fungicide mode of action inducing plant defence mechanisms against a wide range of fungal diseases.

Common Name: Isotianil; CAS Name: 3,4-dichloro-N-(2-cyanophenyl)-5-isothiazolecarboxamide; CAS No: 224049-04-1; Min'm Purity: 970 g/kg; Formula: $C_{11}H_5Cl_2N_3OS$; MW: 298.15; Chemical Family: Thiadiazole Carboxamide; Mode of Action: The mode of action of Isotianil is a systemic fungicide inducing plant defence mechanisms against a wide range of fungal diseases. It is used for the control of rice blast, bacterial leaf blight and bacterial grain rot in seedling boxes.

The APVMA has considered the toxicological aspects of Isotianil and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns regarding the approval of this active constituent. Impurities are not expected to occur in Isotianil as a result of the raw materials and the synthetic route used.

The APVMA has recommended inclusion of Isotianil in the Poisons Standard (SUSMP) Schedule 6 (no cut-offs).

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 15 Feb 2022 p1-2 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/96751

• APVMA: Mecoprop-P-Etexyl - New Ag Active

8 Mar 2022: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Mecoprop-P-Etexyl, acts as a synthetic plant growth hormone causing uncontrolled growth.

Common Name: Mecoprop-P-Etexyl; CAS Name: (R)-2-chloro-2-methylphenoxy propanoic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester ;CAS No: 861229-15-4; Min'm Purity: 890 g/kg; Formula: $C_{18}H_{27}ClO_3$; MW: *329.6;* Chemical family: Phenoxypropionic herbicide. Mode of action: Acts as a synthetic plant growth hormone (auxin, e.g. indole-3-acetic acid) causing uncontrolled growth.

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

Free Phenols (expressed as 4-chloro-2-methylphenol) are considered as toxicologically significant impurities and are proposed for inclusion in the standard, as they are in the standard for Mecoprop. Noting the Phenoxy Acid structure of Mecoprop, it is also proposed to include a maximum level (as a sum) for the 17 toxicologically significant congeners of chlorinated dibenzodioxins and dibenzofurans, as was recently indicated for 2,4-D in the chemical review for that compound.

Mecoprop-P-Etexyl is covered by the existing entry for Mecoprop-P in schedule 6 of the Poison Standard.

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 8 Mar 2022 p19-20 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/97516

• APVMA: Metobromuron - New Ag Active

8 Mar 2022: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Metobromuron, acts as a selective systemic herbicide.

Common Name: Metobromuron; CAS Name: N'-(4-bromophenyl)-N-methoxy-N-methylurea; CAS No: 3060-89-7; Min'm Purity: 978 g/kg; Formula: $C_9H_{11}BrN_2O_2$; MW: 259.1; Chemical family: Urea. Mode of action: Selective systemic herbicide absorbed by the roots and leaves and translocated in the xylem. Mode of action is through photosynthetic electron transport inhibition by binding at the QB site on the D1 Protein of the photosystem II complex, resulting in formation of reactive species that oxidise and degrade Lipids and Proteins.

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

The APVMA has recommended inclusion of Metobromuron in the Poisons Standard (SUSMP) Schedule 5 with a cut-off to unscheduled in products containing ≤50% Metobromuron

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 8 Mar 2022 p20-21 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/97516

• APVMA: Molinate Active Constituent Reconsideration

25 Feb 2022: The APVMA has decided to:

a/ Affirm the Molinate active constituent approvals listed in Attach A, under Section 34(1) of the AgVet Code; **b/** Vary the relevant particulars and conditions of registration of the Molinate chemical product registrations listed in Attach A,
c/ Vary the relevant particulars of the Molinate chemical product label approvals listed in Attachment A

The following aspects of the Active Constituent approvals, product registrations and label approvals were specifically included in the reconsideration of Molinate: **1.** Toxicology, including the potential for: impaired fertility and neuropathy in humans which might pose an undue hazard to human health; and adverse effects to humans resulting from exposure via the oral, dermal and inhalation routes. **2.** Environmental, including the potential: for contamination of waterways indicated by varying levels of Molinate recorded in drainage water from rice fields; and hazard to non-target fauna and flora. **3.** Work health & safety, including: possible risks to workers health associated with short & intermediate term occupational exposure the potential for hazards to worker safety. **4.** The adequacy of instructions & warnings on product labels.

The product is designated as a **Schedule 7 Poison** with the signal heading "DANGEROUS POISON" and the cautionary phrase "KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN". The signal heading must also include the statement "READ SAFETY DIRECTIONS BEFORE OPENING OR USING".

From: Ag&Vet Gazette, 25 Feb 2022 p1-28 (pdf | docx)

From: https://apvma.gov.au/node/97216

Dangerous Goods

• WA DMIRS: DG Packages below Placard Load Quantity

Dec 2021: Dangerous Goods Safety – Guide (Packages below Placard Load Quantity). This WA DMIRS Guide is designed to help people understand their responsibilities when transporting non-placard load quantities of Dangerous Goods in packages by Road and Rail in Australia.

15 page pdf: www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Dangerous-Goods/Dangerous%20goods%20safety%20-%20guide.pdf

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

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• WA DMIRS: Dangerous Goods Safety Info Sheet

Dec 2021: Dangerous Goods Safety Information Sheet: Differences between the WA Dangerous Goods Safety (Road and Rail Transport of Non-explosives) Regulations 2007 and the national Model Subordinate Instrument

e.g. **Approved Emergency Responders:** Division 3 of the Transport Regulations – "Dealing with emergencies involving placard loads" (regulations 183-186) is unique to WA. It requires the Chief Dangerous Goods Officer to approve emergency responders. Each prime contractor of dangerous goods must be an approved emergency responder, or must have an arrangement with a third party emergency response contractor, to ensure that the emergency is handled efficiently & competently and that adequate resources are at hand to do so.

www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Dangerous-Goods/Differences-between-the-WA-Dangerous-Goods-Safety.pdf (3 pages)

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

• WorkSafe Vic: Major Hazards Matters Newsletter

Contains links to local AU MHF Information e.g. Forums/ Training/Regs; & links to MHF Incidents from around the World.

24 Mar 2022 Edition: 17 Nov 2021 Edition: (in previous Notes)

24 Mar 2022 Edition Issue 20 contains:

Effectiveness of Safety Cases (4p pdf undated, 2018 or later) as a regulatory tool and presents some insights from WorkSafe Victoria's experience with Safety Case regimes.

Major Incidents: a/ Shell's major floating LNG facility Prelude in Western Australia shut down after electrical fire (Energy News Bulletin website); **b/** Large explosion at Cryogenic Gas transport depot in Tamworth (Safework NSW website); **c/** 10,000 barrels of Crude Oil spew into Pacific Ocean (The Guardian website); **d/** Fire at a refinery in Kuwait kills 4 and critically injures 3 (Hydrocarbon Processing website);

Can this happen here? Using storytelling techniques to enrich your toolbox talks: in educating and upskilling your workforce in process safety matters. The training example involves loss of containment of Methyl Mercaptan (toxic flammable material) at DuPont Laporte facility, Texas in 2014, which led to the deaths of four operators. There is a Storytelling template to Download (docx file for filling in information:
Setting (where, when, what): *Incident summary*: *Outcome*: *Goa*l – We prevent this from happening at our facility by:
Facts #1 to #6 with Questions #1 to #6 (All for you to fill in)

Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Areas: 1/ The control of ignition sources within areas where flammable vapours, flammable gases, or combustible dusts are (or may be) present, is essential for plant safety. **2/** It's important MHF's control ignition sources in areas where flammable vapours, flammable gases, or combustible dusts are (or may be) present. Several examples of flammable vapour coming into contact with an ignition source are given including the 2019 Campbellfield fire.

Management of Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Areas at Major Hazard Facilities (Dec 2020 webpage) Guidance (5p pdf)

Fire Rescue Victoria develop Pre-Incident Plans (PIP) Guidance for **Major Hazard Facilities (MHF)** and **Dangerous Goods (DG) sites**. (10p pdf, 29 Oct 2021)

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

• WorkSafe Vic: DG Digest Newsletter – Feb 2022

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

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

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

Feb 2022 News that caught the Editor's Attention:

1/ Inter-Agency Response – Ammonium Nitrate Destroyed

Recently, an unlicensed importer supplied ice-packs containing Ammonium Nitrate to stockists within NSW and Victoria.

Due to the potential misuse of the Ammonium Nitrate, WorkSafe Victoria participated in a jointly led intervention with SafeWork NSW to remove these products from sale and for the ice-packs to be safely destroyed.

The intervention by WorkSafe Victoria and SafeWork NSW saw a total of 530kg of ice-packs containing Ammonium Nitrate removed from sale and delivered to licenced facilities for destruction. Further importation and sale of these ice-packs has been stopped.

2/ 4311 Expired Marine Flares were Collected

This was part of the Flare Disposal Program conducted in January by WorkSafe Victoria and Maritime Safety Victoria.

WorkSafe Vic & Maritime Safety Vic are reviewing opportunities to expand the program to areas in the State's west.

3/ Has your workplace implemented a great Dangerous Goods safety initiative you would like to share with Worksafe Vic's DG Digest Audience?

If so email: *DangerousGoodsunit@worksafe.vic.gov.au*

4/ Fire Rescue Victoria develop Pre-incident Plans (PIP)
Fire Rescue Victoria (FRV) has recently published a guideline for the development of Pre-Incident Plans (PIP) in Major Hazard Facilities (MHF) and Dangerous Goods (DG) sites.

A PIP is an integral part of an Emergency Plan.

Such plans are developed to ensure a strategic approach to all aspects of an Emergency Response are undertaken prior to and in the event of an emergency occurring in a Hazardous Materials storage and handling site (usually a DG site or an MHF).

5/ Ask the Inspector...: What's the difference between small and medium scale explosives storage? Explaining table 82 of the Victorian DG (Explosives) regulations.

6/ There was a Dangerous Good Strategic Inspection – Virtual Forum (Editor: in work time 10.00am to 11.30am. Late afternoon 4.30pm, or evening would be better to minimise work/income being compromised). If you have not received an invitation to these Worksafe Vic events previously and wish to attend, please email dgsi@worksafe.vic.gov.au

7/ Interstate DG News:

QLD: Nov 2021 - Four injured in a workplace explosion
A worker was seriously injured while three other workers received minor injuries following a workplace explosion and fire when an "extractor" had exploded. This machine is used to extract rosin and turpentine from pine wood chips by spraying hot turpentine over the wood chips in a process known as solvent extraction. For reasons yet to be established, an explosion has occurred.

Also see:
www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/news-and-events/alerts/incident-alerts/2022/four-injured-in-workplace-explosion

QLD: Nov 2021 Worker burned from chemical explosion

A worker suffered burns to his shoulders, knees and face following an explosion at a marine maintenance facility. It is indicated he was undertaking fibreglass repair work inside the hull of a boat using acetone. It appears a nearby heat gun has potentially ignited vapours generated by the acetone resulting in an explosion.

Also see:
www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/news-and-events/alerts/incident-alerts/2021/worker-burned-following-chemical-explosion

SA: Danger of Explosion when Modifying Storage Drums

21 Jan 2022: Anyone who plans to modify a storage drum is reminded to first stop and think. SafeWork SA is currently investigating an incident which occurred on a farm outside Cowell in which a worker sustained serious burns whilst cutting into a steel drum using oxy-acetylene equipment. The worker was working alone at the time of the incident.

Also see: www.safework.sa.gov.au/news-and-alerts/safety-alerts/incident-alerts/2022/danger-of-explosion-when-modifying-storage-drums

WA: 2 Nov 2021: $600,000 Fines over Burns to worker

A WA Welshpool sheet metal fabrication company has been handed one of the highest ever fines under WA's workplace safety laws following an incident in 2018 in which an employee suffered serious burns from Kerosene.

In Nov 2018, a new and young employee of PGQW was tasked with orbital sanding around 30 metal sheets after applying kerosene to the sheets to produce a non-reflective and corrosion-resistant finish.

The employee was not provided with adequate induction, training or supervision to perform this task. Further, he was not provided with or wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) such as an apron, and was applying kerosene from an unlabelled plastic bottle which was splashing onto his clothing as the sheets were sanded.

Also see: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/announcements/metal-fabrication-company-fined-600000-over-burns-worker

• Proposed Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Victorian Regs

The proposed Victorian Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regulations 2022 (proposed Explosives Regulations) and associated Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) were available for public review and comment until 21 March 2022.

Still accessible at: https://engage.vic.gov.au/dangerous-goods-explosives-regulations-2022 Changes Summary (4 page pdf)

Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regs 2022 Changes Summary

• Vic: Dangerous Goods (Storage & Handling) Regs Review

Editor: Keep alert to the result of the Final Report of the Independent Review of the Vic Dangerous Goods Act 1985 and associated Regulations that was submitted to the Vic Minister for Workplace Safety on the 10 Jan 2022.

I expect the outcome will become available for Public Comment in early May 2022 where some adjustments can be suggested.

• Storage & Handling of Mixed Classes of D. Goods

AS/NZS 3833:2007 The Storage and Handling of Mixed Classes of Dangerous Goods, in Packages and Intermediate Bulk Containers is being reviewed and updated.

The Draft result of the update process will become available later in 2022. I will alert when comment is requested.

• NZ Std 5433:2021 UN D. Good List – NZ Handbook

Feb 2022: This NZ Handbook (450 pages) became available. The NZ Handbook is a Supplementary document intended to be purchased with NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

SNZ HB 5433:2021 contains four complete lists from the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, presented as four tables: **Table 1** - Numerical list of Dangerous Goods; **Table 2** - List of Special Provisions; **Table 3** - Alphabetical list of Dangerous Goods; **Table 4** - List of Generic or N.O.S. (Not Otherwise Specified) Proper Shipping Names (PSN).

Additionally, Table 1 also includes Emergency Action Codes as well as 'properties and observations' information for each UN number, granted with permission by the National Chemical Emergency Centre & the IMO.

1` User pdf NZ$132.30; Hardcopy NZ$147.00 (+ postage).

From: www.standards.govt.nz/shop/snz-hb-54332021/

• Dangerous Goods & Haz. Chemical Classifications

Need to be done carefully, as everything then required flows from the correct Classification.

e.g. GHS has been updated on the ECHA RSDS & CLP so that the chemical is now Corrosive Dangerous Goods (this affects all transport and storage) or Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods by Sea and Air (this affects the cost to ship to Australia or within Australia to Tasmania).

Editor: An example is **Lactic Acid** that is now **Skin Corrosive 1C** which makes it **Class 8 Corrosive Dangerous Goods**

• NSW Resources Regulator: Spontaneous Combustion

March 2021: Technical Reference Guide: Development of a Spontaneous Combustion Principal Hazard Management Plan for Underground Coal Mining Operations

Spontaneous Combustion describes the process of self-heating of coal by Oxidation. After exposure by mining, coal undergoes a Continuous Exothermic Oxidation Reaction when exposed to Air. A hazard exists when, in confined areas, the Rate of Heat Accumulation due to Oxidation exceeds the Rate of Cooling by ventilation or environment.

Download: www.resourcesregulator.nsw.gov.au/sites/default/files/documents/trg-development-of-a-spontaneous-combustion-principal-hazard-management-plan-for-underground-coal-mining-operations-final-for-publication.pdf (96pages

From: www.resourcesregulator.nsw.gov.au/safety/safety-resources/technical-reference-guidelines

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• Transport Canada Guide: Reporting DG Incidents

2021: Guide for Reporting Dangerous Goods Incidents Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG): Transport Canada.

This Transport Canada Guide (*Editor:* is likely to be of interest in AU & NZ) for any person involved in any way with the transport of Dangerous Goods. During such activities, incidents may occur that may lead to a release or anticipated release.

The Transport Canada TDG Act provides that any person who has the charge, management or control of a means of containment, shall report any release or anticipated release (for example: spills or accidents), loss or theft of dangerous goods that is or could be in excess of a quantity or concentration specified by regulation from the means of containment if it endangers, or could endanger, public safety.

As such, this Transport Canada Guide aims to familiarize (Canadian persons) with reporting requirements and to help you determine which report is required for your situation and to prepare it.

Guide for Reporting Dangerous Goods Incidents (29 page pdf)

From:
https://tc.canada.ca/en/dangerous-goods/canutec/reporting-requirements/guide-reporting-dangerous-goods-incidents

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• Why Electric Vehicle Fires are So Challenging

29 Jan 2022: With the transition to electric transportation comes a new challenge: Vehicles with Lithium Ion batteries can be especially dangerous when they catch fire. (12 min video)

When fires do occur, electric vehicles with lithium ion batteries burn hotter, faster and require far more water to reach final extinguishment, Emma Sutcliffe (Project Director of EV FireSafe in Melbourne, Australia), says. And the batteries can re-ignite hours or even days after the fire is initially controlled, leaving salvage yards, repair shops and others at risk.

From: *www.cnbc.com/2022/01/29/electric-vehicle-fires-are-rare-but-hard-to-fight-heres-why.html*

• Warning about Maintaining Solar Panel Batteries

SA: 13 Feb 2022 ABC News:

Adelaide house badly damaged in a fire. Key points:

A house fire in Burton (Adelaide) caused $200,000 damage. It started in solar panel batteries in the garage.

The SA Metropolitan Fire Service (MFS) says battery blazes are difficult to put out

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2022-02-13/adelaide-house-fire-linked-to-solar-panel-batteries/100826624

Alerted by Jon Amies

• 'Fire Risk' from Huge Battery Compounds (in UK)

13 Mar 2022: 'Fire risk' from huge battery compounds at Sunnica's proposed 1130-hectare solar farm alarms villagers (in the UK on the Cambridgeshire-Suffolk border).

The concerns follow an academic study from leading physicists last year (2021) that warned grid-scale battery energy storage systems are capable of "storing electrochemical energy many hundreds of tons of TNT equivalent, and several times the energy released in the August 2020 Beirut explosion".

A Report last June (2021) by Dr Edmund Fordham, of the Institute of Physics, Dr Wade Allison, of Oxford University, and Prof Sir David Melville, of the University of Kent, warned the (UK) Government and (UK) Health & Safety Executive must take the threat from grid-scale battery storage systems more seriously.

"Li-ion batteries can fail by 'thermal runaway' where overheating in a single faulty cell can propagate to neighbours with energy releases popularly known as 'battery fires'," they wrote. "These are not strictly 'fires' at all, requiring no Oxygen to propagate. They are uncontrollable except by extravagant water cooling."

"They evolve toxic gases such as Hydrogen Fluoride (HF) and highly inflammable gases including Hydrogen (H2), Methane (CH4), Ethylene (C2H4) and Carbon Monoxide (CO). These in turn may cause further explosions or fires upon ignition. The chemical energy then released can be up to 20 times the stored electrochemical energy."

From: www.cambridgeindependent.co.uk/news/fire-risk-from-huge-battery-compounds-at-sunnica-s-propose-9244417/

Obtain a copy of the 34 page Preprint Mar 2022 Report from: www.researchgate.net/profile/Edmund-Fordham/publication/359031670_Safety_of_Grid_Scale_Lithium-ion_Battery_Energy_Storage_Systems/links/62236da03c53d31ba4a9404b/Safety-of-Grid-Scale-Lithium-ion-Battery-Energy-Storage-Systems.pdf

Alerted by: AIDGC What's Happening Newsletter

• FRV: Specialist Hazmat Crews in Tullamarine

8 Jan 2022: Firefighters and Hazmat crews (more than 20) arrived on scene to find an open shipping container with barrels of Dry Acid and Liquid Chlorine had combined, causing a chemical reaction.

From: www.frv.vic.gov.au/specialist-hazmat-crews-scene-tullamarine

• Truck Catches Fire carrying Chemicals on SA-WA Route

ABC News: 14 Jan 2022: Eyre Highway (SA) closed. The crash happened at Miranda, south of Port Augusta. The SA Country Fire Service (CFS) said a large amount of a chemical the truck had been carrying had spilled on the road and there was also a large amount of toxic smoke. The CFS said the chemical is believed to be cyanide-based, and that two CFS trucks were on the scene.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2022-01-14/eyre-highway-closed-after-truck-carrying-hazardous-material-fire/100756026

• Western Ring Rd (Melbourne) Flam Liquid Truck Fire

The Age 5: Feb 2022: A truck carrying Flammable Liquid burst into flames on Western Ring Road in Melbourne's north-west on Saturday morning.

" ... crews arrived on scene within six minutes to find a semi-trailer with a mixed load alight, which had also created a running oil & grassfire," a Fire Rescue Vic spokeswoman said.

From: www.theage.com.au/national/victoria/massive-truck-blaze-disrupts-traffic-on-melbourne-s-western-ring-road-20220205-p59u16.html

• UN/OECD Seminar on 2020 Beirut Port Explosion

14 Dec 2021: UN/OECD On-Line Seminar (3 hours) follow-up to the 2020 Beirut Port explosion:

A 4hrs 23min Video recording of the Seminar can be accessed.

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

It addressed the effective risk management of Ammonium Nitrate (AN) and AN-based fertilizers in port areas, including temporary (or intermediate) storage, handling and transport, especially when in proximity to high density areas, and related accident prevention, preparedness and response topics, including transboundary elements.

It covered lessons learned from the Beirut Port explosion and other accidents involving AN and similar substances. In this respect, the outcomes may also serve to highlight the legal frameworks and control measures that are essential for controlling risk associated with the handling, storage and transport of all hazardous substances in port areas.

More information about the Seminar, including its objectives, content, target audience and the co-organizing international

organizations and their legal and policy instruments is available in the UN/OECD Seminar Concept Note (9 page pdf).

From: https://unece.org/info/events/event/358445

Convenor: A Video recording of the Seminar can be accessed at https://media.un.org/en/asset/k17/k17jc6msyv

Contact UNECE at: Joseph.OrangiasJr@un.org

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• EPA Vic: Minamata Convention on Mercury

7 March 2022: The Minamata Convention on Mercury took effect in Australia on 7 March 2022. This Convention is an international treaty that seeks to protect human health and the environment from emissions or releases of mercury/mercury compounds and includes controls on:

1/ Mercury mining; 2/ the manufacture and trade of Mercury and products containing Mercury; 3/ disposal of Mercury waste; 4/ emissions from industrial facilities.

EPA Vic Guidance has been developed for relevant industries and businesses to support compliance.
See: *www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-business/find-a-topic/minamata-convention-on-mercury* (website)

In most cases, duty holders can meet the Minamata Convention requirements by complying with their existing duties and obligations.

From: *www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/media-releases-and-news/minamata-convention-on-mercury*

Everyday household items that may contain Mercury: Thermometers, batteries, computers, LCD computer monitors and TV screens, tablets and mobile phones and other items that have printed circuit boards, barometers, thermostats, some medical devices, pendulum clocks and fluorescent tubes and globes. Visit Sustainability Victoria for information on the safe disposal of household waste containing mercury.

Editor: Only Fluorescent Tubes & Glass from TVs and monitors (especially older ones) are explicitly mentioned at Sust.Vic.

• AWE: Minamata Convention on Mercury

7 March 2022: Non Industrial Uses of Mercury.

The Minamata Convention on Mercury is an international treaty that seeks to protect human health and the environment from anthropogenic (caused by humans) emissions and releases of Mercury and Mercury compounds.

The Convention covers all aspects of the life cycle of Mercury, controlling and reducing Mercury across a range of products, processes and industries.

This includes controls on: **a/** Mercury mining;
b/ the manufacture and trade of Mercury and products containing Mercury; **c/** disposal of Mercury waste;
d/ emissions of Mercury from industrial facilities.

If you are wanting to import, export or manufacture mercury or Mercury-containing products in Australia, contact the relevant authority:

Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority

In the past, Mercury has been used as a pesticide and biocide, however there are no longer any registered Agricultural Chemicals or Veterinary Medicines that contain mercury as an Active Constituent.

Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme

Therapeutic Goods Administration (9 Aug 2021 9 page pdf)

Prohibition: the manufacture in Australia of therapeutic goods that contain Mercury-added products.

All other Mercury-containing products: Minamata@awe.gov.au

From: *www.awe.gov.au/environment/protection/chemicals-management/mercury*

Proposals for Amendments to Annexes A and B to the Minamata Convention on Mercury (30 July 2021) provides a listing of proposals of what type of chemical products and chemical processes were being considered.

www.mercuryconvention.org/sites/default/files/documents/working_document/4_26_Amendment%20Proposals.English.pdf (7p

• AICIS: New Rules for Mercury Imports & Exports

From 7 March 2022, if you wish to import or export elemental Mercury (Hg(0), CAS No 7439-97-6) and mixtures of Mercury (including alloys of Mercury) with a Mercury concentration of at least 95% by weight for industrial use you need to submit an application to AICIS and receive AICIS's approval.

From: *www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices/new-rules-mercury-imports-and-exports-7-march-2022*

And: *www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/chemical-information/banned-or-restricted-chemicals/importing-or-exporting-mercury*

For non-industrial uses of Mercury, please refer to the Australian Government Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment (DAWE) at:
www.awe.gov.au/environment/protection/chemicals-management/mercury

• UNEP: Why Mercury is Still a Threat to Human and Planetary Health

24 Mar 2022 UN Environment Program: Everyone is exposed to Mercury at some level – whether through the food we eat, the air we breathe or the cosmetics that we use. Inhalation or ingestion of large amounts of mercury, however, can lead to serious neurological health implications. Symptoms can include tremors, insomnia, memory loss, headaches, muscle weakness, & - in extreme cases -death.

According to the World Health Organization (WHO), two groups are at particularly risk: unborn babies, whose mothers have high levels of mercury in their blood, and those who are regularly exposed to elevated levels of mercury, such as subsistence fishermen.

The Convention is named after the bay in Japan where, in the mid-20th century, Mercury-tainted industrial wastewater poisoned thousands of people, leading to severe health issues that became known as the "Minamata disease." Since it entered into force in 2017, the Convention aims to control Mercury supply and trade, and reduce the use, emission and release of mercury, raise public awareness, and build the necessary institutional capacity. As of 24 Mar 2022 the Minamata Convention had 137 parties.

From: *www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/why-mercury-still-threat-human-and-planetary-health*

• NZ PCE Report: Environmental Fate of Chemicals

3 Mar 2022: Knowing What's Out There: Regulating the Environmental Fate of Chemicals: NZ PCE Report.

The NZ Parliamentary Commissioner for the Environment (**PCE**), Simon Upton, is proposing changes to the way New Zealand manages chemicals to make sure their environmental impacts are not overlooked.

"On paper, there is a robust system in place to assess risks when a chemical is introduced to the country. But many

chemicals that have been in use for decades have not been subject to close scrutiny. Much of the science on their environmental impact has changed," the Commissioner says.

The NZ PCE Report found that there are gaps in the way we monitor chemicals in the environment and in how we interpret their impact on living things.

The NZ PCE proposes that all agencies dealing with chemicals, develop a common framework to better manage the environmental impacts of chemical use. This proposed framework should prioritise action on contaminants that pose the highest risk based on how much a chemical is being used, the potential environmental harm it could cause, and how much of it is being detected in the environment.

To gauge the scale of a chemical's use in New Zealand, the Commissioner recommends collecting and reporting data throughout a chemical's lifecycle. This would require importers, manufacturers, and sellers of chemicals to report on chemical quantities.

"If we make these adjustments to the system we should be able to see when problems occur and amend conditions as new information arises."

PCE Report:

www.pce.parliament.nz/media/197185/regulating-the-environmental-fate-of-chemicals.pdf (186 pages)

"What was completely foreseeable was the fact that if a problem arose, knowing what had been used, (which) would enable targeted monitoring and a swift response. Hence this review: Do we ask the right questions about the possible environmental effects of chemicals, and then, having used the answers to impose conditions on sensible, safe use, do we monitor what enters the environment so that we can, if necessary, change course?"

"To give a sense of how this regulatory framework works in practice, four chemical substances were selected and followed through the lifecycle of their use and disposal (chapter five).

The case studies illustrate the way the regulatory system intervenes – or does not – to limit the impact of these chemicals on the environment. The four chemicals chosen are: the **Neonicotinoid Class** of insecticides, the **Tetracycline** antibiotics, the herbicide **Terbuthylazine** and the metal **Zinc**."

NZ "Group Standards delegate responsibility to assign approval status to an importer or manufacturer. This is a very hands-off approach to regulation. While records of this assignment must be kept, the Environmental Protection Authority NZ (EPA) as the national regulator does not typically receive this information unless a compliance issue arises, so it provides little oversight."

The NZ PCE's "principal over-arching recommendation is that all the agencies dealing with chemicals need **to develop a common framework** to prioritise their efforts to consider, and manage, the environmental impacts of chemical use." "That framework needs to be based on the intersection of **three factors: 1/** the scale on which a chemical is being used;
2/ the potential environmental harm that it could cause;
3/ the extent to which the contaminant's presence is being detected in the environment."

The NZ PCE's "specific recommendation is that the Ministry for the Environment should develop regulations to require and empower the EPA to collate, collect and report on the quantity and use of chemicals in New Zealand. **In particular, the EPA NZ should: a/** require importers and manufacturers to report to the EPA the annual quantities of chemicals; **b/** imported and manufactured, respectively, with the EPA publicly reporting the information as aggregated figures; **c/** require those selling chemicals to report regional sales quantities to the EPA, with the EPA publicly reporting the information as aggregated figures; **d/** collect data on use and environmental fate with a focus on priority releases; e/ develop a data platform that connects the dots of import, sale, release and evidence of environmental fate gathered from monitoring."

A summary example of the data used in environmental risk assessments is provided in **Box 2.1** (for Glyphosate). Also in: **Table 2.1**: Physicochemical properties and toxicity data of **Glyphosate** used to examine its likely environmental fate and how it will affect biota. *Editor: Interesting to find.*

Direct PCE Resources:

www.pce.parliament.nz/media/197193/faqs-regulating-the-environmental-fate-of-chemicals.pdf (4 pages) Editor: Useful

www.pce.parliament.nz/media/197192/media-release-regulating-the-environmental-fate-of-chemicals.pdf (2 pages)

Consultant Reports:

www.pce.parliament.nz/media/197186/jacobs-chemical-contaminants-in-aotearoa.pdf (86p) re: authorised discharge of municipal wastewater, stormwater & landfill leachate

www.pce.parliament.nz/media/197187/verum-group-assessment-of-zinc-mobilisation-from-coal-mines.pdf (25p)

Related Resources:

www.pce.parliament.nz/media/197139/submission-on-hazardous-substances-assessments-amendment-bill-pdf-240kb.pdf (5p)

www.pce.parliament.nz/media/196531/pce-letter-to-ministers-concerning-prtr.pdf (6p) Pollutant Release & Transfer Register

From: www.pce.parliament.nz/our-work/news-insights/media-release-regulating-the-environmental-fate-of-chemicals

Also: www.pce.parliament.nz/publications/regulating-the-environmental-fate-of-chemicals

EPA NZ: In 2021, the EPA NZ concluded a multi-year **programme to modernise how it manages the Regulation of Hazardous Substances in New Zealand.** This included the introduction of the Globally Harmonised System (GHS 7), which brings New Zealand's Hazardous Substance classification system up to date and into alignment internationally. To support New Zealand's adoption of GHS 7, we have migrated our Hazardous Substances Database to the International Uniform Chemical Information Database (IUCLID). The project also developed the first phase of a chemical map, which aims to visualise and interrogate New Zealand and international data by metrics such as risk, volume, and harm.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/epa-welcomes-report-on-environmental-fate-of-chemicals/

• AWE: Draft IChEMS Decision-Making Principles

23 Mar 2022: Consultation on draft Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS) Decision-Making Principles opened.

These Principles (once decided) will guide Scheduling Decisions for chemicals. They are the basis for Classification of a chemical into one of seven Schedules and for setting any Management Standards that apply to a chemical.

Please read the draft Principles and supporting materials before sharing your feedback:

- Draft Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Principles (17 pages, pdf | docx)
- Australian Environmental Criteria for Persistent, Bioaccumulative &/or Toxic Chemicals (2 pages, pdf | docx)
- Explanatory paper: Draft Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Principles (5 pages, pdf | docx)

Consultation Closes: **24 May 2022**

For Info: Ask to join the IChEMS emailing list: *ichems@environment.gov.au*

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

Editor: Still not aware of any consultation on Fees, so I am not expecting the Register & Scheduling to start on 1 Sept 2022.

• WWF: Chemical Recycling Implementation Principles

25 Jan 2022: As part of the No Plastic in Nature vision, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) released this position on Chemical Recycling Implementation Principles to help inform if, and how, the emerging waste management technology should be pursued as a plastic waste mitigation tactic.

https://files.worldwildlife.org/wwfcmsprod/files/Publication/file/54fnztys8g_Chemical_Recycling_Implementation_Principles_2022_.pdf (4 page pdf)

Purpose of this Document: This document is not an endorsement of any chemical recycling technologies**.** Its purpose is to establish clear implementation principles, aimed at protecting people and nature, should these technologies be pursued. It is our hope that these principles inform decision-making and help actors make choices which result in transformative change to the global plastic system to build sustainable, circular plastic use, and support WWF's vision of No Plastic in Nature.

Introduction: In order to achieve a Circular Economy where materials are recirculated and waste and negative impacts are designed out, we must prioritize reduction and reuse as our top strategies (website). For materials that are still necessary but for which there are no viable reuse systems yet, increasing recycling will be critical in keeping materials and value circulating in the system and reducing the amount of plastic being landfilled, incinerated, or littered in nature.

From: www.worldwildlife.org/publications/wwf-position-chemical-recycling-implementation-principles

• EPA NSW: Laws for Waste Criminals & Polluters

25 Feb 2022: Stronger NSW Environmental Laws to hold waste criminals and polluters to account, passed in the NSW Parliament.

NSW Environment Minister James Griffin said the Environment Legislation Amendment Bill 2021 will help stop innocent landowners and the Government footing the bill for illegal dumping and contaminated land.

Some of the updates to the Legislation include:

Ensuring current and former directors of corporate bodies are held responsible for their crimes, even if they've set up and then dissolved companies (phoenixing) to deflect accountability

Acting against the owners of vehicles involved in illegal waste dumping (the Act previously only applied to the vehicle driver)

Ensuring that if land is subdivided or sold, or if a licence is surrendered, the ongoing management of contaminated sites is maintained and not left to government or innocent landholders to manage

Increased protections for officers investigating environmental offences so they can do their jobs safely.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2022/epamedia220225-stronger-environmental-laws-to-hold-waste-criminals-and-polluters-to-account

• EPA NSW: Chemical Cleanouts 9 April - 26 June

March 2022: 19 Locations are listed for the EPA NSW Chemical Cleanouts to the 26 June (spreadsheet)

Download full NSW Schedule of Chemical CleanOut Events

Only household quantities accepted. Maximum container size of 20kg or 20L per item. *Up to 100L of paint (in 20L containers) now accepted at all Sydney, Hunter & Illawarra events

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

• Sustainability Vic: Detox Your Home

March 2022: Chemical items that can be dropped off include: weed killers; cleaning products; cosmetics; cooking oil; fire extinguishers. Check the full list of items that are accepted (webpage), plus Items Not Accepted are also discussed.

Note: Detox Your Home events are for households. Businesses should use a Commercial Waste Disposal Company.

11 Locations are listed on the Sustainability Vic: Detox Your Home website to the 25 June

From: www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/detoxyourhome

• Brisbane Council: Household Haz. Waste Disposal

Next Collection at Ferny Grove in June 2022: Household hazardous waste includes everyday products. These can include bleach, garden and pool chemicals, and cleaning solvents purchased from supermarkets and hardware stores.

A 20L limit for each chemical or product applies per customer per visit. The following items are accepted at Council's Resource Recovery Centres: batteries (household and lead acid batteries); empty gas bottles (a maximum of six bottles of up to nine kilograms); electronic waste; fluorescent light bulbs and tubes.

From: www.brisbane.qld.gov.au/clean-and-green/rubbish-tips-and-bins/household-hazardous-waste

• EPA Vic: Draft Contaminated Land Guidance

4 Jan 2022: To support Victorian landowners to comply with their new contaminated land duties EPA Vic developed and released two proposed Draft Guidelines and sort feedback:

- Assessing and Controlling Contaminated Land Risks: A Guide to meeting the duty to manage for those in management or control of land (Duty to Manage Guidelines) (Public'n 1977) [50 pages, pdf | docx]

- Notifiable Contamination Guideline: Duty to Notify of contaminated land (Duty to Notify Guidelines) (Public'n 2008). [75 pages, pdf | docx]

The Consultation closed 9 Feb 2022

From: https://engage.vic.gov.au/new-contaminated-land-duties-duty-manage-and-duty-notify

• Safety of Alternative & Renewable Energy Technologies

FRNSW 25 Nov 2021: Safety of Alternative and Renewable Energy Technologies (SARET) Research Program

Expression of Interest closed 28th Jan 2022 (but the pdf is still worth reading to see the issues).

From: www.fire.nsw.gov.au/page.php?id=9184

https://fire.nsw.gov.au/gallery/files/pdf/projects/SARET%20Research%20EOI%20-%2020211125.pdf (3 page)

• Polyethylene Terephthalate Recycling Plant Opens

11 March 2022: Albury, NSW opening of the nation's largest PET (Polyethylene Terephthalate) recycling plant, capable of processing one billion plastic bottles each year. Federal Minister for the Environment, Sussan Ley, said the plant represented a massive step forward in ensuring end to end recycling by using materials sourced and remanufactured in Australia.

"Up to 28,000 tonnes of PET plastic bottles will now be recycled and remade into new bottles and beverage packaging." It has supported the local economy by providing more than 200 local jobs during construction and will now support more than 40 local jobs during operation.

For information on the Recycling Modernisation Fund, go to: *www.awe.gov.au/environment/protection/waste/how-we-manage-waste/recycling-modernisation-fund*

By mid-2024 when the full waste export ban comes into effect, Australia must recycle around 645,000 additional tonnes of waste plastic, paper, glass and tyres each year.

From: https://minister.awe.gov.au/ley/media-releases/45-million-recycling-plant-opens-albury

• AWE: UN agrees to End Plastic Pollution

3 Mar 2022: Australia joined with other nations to adopt a legally binding Agreement (expected by 2025), to address the full lifecycle of plastic and stop it from entering our oceans, at the 5th session of the **United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEP)** making a historic agreement to end plastic pollution.

Minister for the Environment, Sussan Ley MP said: "Fourteen million tonnes of plastic enter our oceans every year, leaching harmful chemicals and breaking down into microplastics that are ingested by marine life."

"The move by member nations to adopt a legally binding agreement is the start of a global push to tackle this problem but we know there is more to do."

Work will begin later this year, with a legally binding agreement expected by 2025.

From: https://minister.awe.gov.au/ley/media-releases/un-agrees-end-plastic-pollution

2 Mar 2022: UNEP - What you Need to Know about the Plastic Pollution Resolution.

This landmark Agreement addresses the Full Lifecycle of plastic from source to sea. Plastic production has risen exponentially in the last decades and now amounts to some 400 million tons per year (Report 21 Oct 2021 webpage) a figure set to double by 2040. (Report Exec Summary 4p pdf)

From: www.unep.org/news-and-stories/story/what-you-need-know-about-plastic-pollution-resolution

• Large Methane Gas Releases Detected from Space

3 Feb 2022: A new observational study (by the Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) secretariat) reveals hundreds of very large methane releases from oil and gas production activities across the globe.

Data from the European Space Agency's Sentinel-5P satellite were used to find Ultra-Emitters identified by the Study.

Releases from these 'Ultra-Emitters', often larger than 25 tons of Methane per hour, were found at 1200 sites globally over two years and represent "the tip of the iceberg in terms of unreported emissions".

The new Study Global Assessment of Oil and Gas Methane Ultra-Emitters (Cornell University website & a License to download is required) found that unreported ultra-emitters alone amount to at least 10% of the official oil and gas methane emissions across six major producing countries, an incredibly large contribution for such a limited number of events.

"We find that capturing the methane from these ultra-emitters provides enormous benefits via reduced climate change and improved air quality, so that society as a whole would come out billions of dollars ahead by eliminating these ultra-emitters," Dr. Shindell (Professor of Climate Science at Duke University) said. "Because the captured methane is a valuable commodity, the companies or countries capturing the releases also typically come out ahead."

The study is also published in Science (access is by Purchase)

From: https://www.ccacoalition.org/en/news/large-releases-methane-oil-and-gas-production-detected-space

• EC Proposal: Remove, recycle, sustainably store Carbon

15 Dec 2021: The European Commission (EC) adopted a **Communication on Sustainable Carbon Cycles** (23p pdf), setting out how to increase removals of Carbon from the atmosphere. To balance out the impacts of our CO2 emissions, the EU will need to drastically reduce its reliance on fossil Carbon, upscale Carbon farming to store more Carbon in nature, and promote industrial solutions to sustainably and verifiably remove and recycle Carbon. Removing and storing more Carbon, from the atmosphere, oceans and coastal wetlands, is essential to achieve the EU's legally binding commitment to become climate neutral by 2050.

From: https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/ip_21_6687

• ECHA: Proposal to Ban 'Forever Chemicals' in Firefighting Foams throughout the EU

23 Feb 2022: The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) (has brought) forward a proposal for an EU-wide restriction on all Per- and PolyFluoroAlkyl Substances (PFASs) in firefighting foams (at the request of the European Commission).

The restriction would prevent further groundwater and soil contamination and health risks for people and the environment. An EU-wide restriction is justified as the risks posed by PFASs are currently not adequately controlled and releases should be minimised.

All PFASs, or their breakdown products, are very persistent and some are known to harm human health or the environment.

ECHA's scientific Committees for Risk Assessment and Socio-Economic Analysis will now start assessing the proposed restriction options and they will consider the scientific evidence received during consultations. The combined Opinion of these two scientific Committees is expected in 2023.

From: https://echa.europa.eu/-/proposal-to-ban-forever-chemicals-in-firefighting-foams-throughout-the-eu

• EPA Vic: Lemon Springs Waste, Mar 2022 Update

2 Mar 2022: The cleanup of the Lemon Springs site in Victoria's north-west has continued during Dec, Jan and Feb. Groundwater testing continued to show no contamination. More than 1200 tonnes of waste has now been assessed, treated and removed from the site for appropriate disposal.

Planning is also well advanced to treat and dispose of thousands of Acetylene cylinders excavated from the site. EPA is working with contractors and experts to ensure the safe removal, treatment and disposal of cylinders.

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

And: www.epa.vic.gov.au/lemonsprings (28 Feb 2022)

• EPA Vic: E-Waste & Waste Tyres – Charges Laid

17 Feb 2022: 12 charges laid against a Balwyn North company and one individual following a comprehensive investigation into stockpiles of e-waste and waste tyres at the company's Broadmeadows premises.

Their stockpiles failed to comply with the storage conditions, size limits and separation distances specified in EPA Vic Guidelines, breached conditions of their EPA Vic licence and failed to notify EPA Vic of those breaches as required in the site's EPA Vic licence.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/media-releases-and-news/epa-lays-charges-over-stockpiles-of-e-waste-and-waste-tyres

• ABC News-Vic: Altona Chemical Spill Kills Fish

23 Mar 2022: Melbourne Transport and Warehousing says it is behind the spill that killed hundreds of fish in Altona waterways

A representative from Melbourne Transport and Warehousing says it is the company behind a significant chemical spill which polluted waterways in Melbourne's west.

Hundreds of dead fish were seen floating to the surface of Cherry Lake in Altona last week (14 Mar 2022).

Environmental authorities believe more than 12000L of chemicals were spilt from a site that stores agricultural fertilisers, with some of that pollution leaking into a stormwater drain. From that drain the chemicals made their way into Cherry Creek near the Laverton North industrial area.

That creek flows into Cherry Lake and then down onto Port Phillip Bay. Dead fish were seen through Cherry Lake and on the beach, where the creek meets the bay.

From: www.abc.net.au/news/2022-03-23/melbourne-group-lake-fish-kill-pollution-identified/100932824

And: www.abc.net.au/news/2022-03-14/chemical-spill-kills-wildlife-in-melbournes-west/100909200

• EPA Vic 16 Mar 2022: Cherry Creek & Lake Update

The pollution event affecting Cherry Lake and Cherry Creek in Altona could take several weeks to remediate. The water has been contaminated with approximately 12000-13000 litres of a detergent that could cause skin irritations. It has also resulted in a large number of fish deaths and EPA Vic is also warning not to consume any fish taken from the affected waterways and avoid contact.

On Sunday 6 March, a small fire at a nearby business resulted in a large quantity of the detergent being released into Cherry Creek. EPA is investigating the exact circumstances. The EPA Vic is confident the source has been identified and contained.

For information and to stay in touch with what is happening: www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-community/incidents/cherry-creek-and-lake

EPA Vic Community Information Session - Cherry Creek/Lake Presentation (22 March 2022, 23 slide pdf).

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/media-releases-and-news/cherry-creek-and-lake-update

• EPA NSW: Draft Prot'n of Env. Oper'ns (Gen'l) Reg 2022

16 Mar 2022: The EPA NSW are seeking feedback on the Draft Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2022. The Regulatory Impact Statement describes the proposed changes in the draft Regulation.

Draft POEO General Regulation (136p pdf)

Regulatory Impact Statement (89p pdf)

Factsheet - Draft POEO General Reg 2022 (2p pdf)

Factsheet - New Licence Application Fee (2p pdf)

Factsheet-Extractive Activities (2p pdf)

Frequently Asked Questions (6p pdf)

Section Comparison Table (10p pdf)

Editor: **Proposed changes directly related to chemical management** are listed as "Non-Significant Regulatory Proposals" (from the Regulatory Impact Statement).

- clarifying the circumstances in which Approved Methods are to be used for pollutant testing

Currently, the POEO General Regulation 2021 has a general provision regarding the methodology for testing for matters in waters. This provision clarifies when and how the approved methods for water should be used. It also allows the procedural details of the test methodology to be changed if the results of the test are not affected. The POEO General Regulation 2021 does not include the same provision for testing air emissions, noise or any other matters relevant to environment and human health protection. Changes are also needed to clarify whether the test methodology extends to other important testing components, including sampling, measuring, analysis and record-keeping requirements, as set out in the Approved Methods Publications. (See p127 in the Draft POEO General Regul'n)

- clarifying National Pollutant Inventory reporting and emission estimation processes a/ the addition of 'annual substance usage' to the collection of data from reporting facilities; b/ the introduction of alternative emission estimate techniques for facilities and industry sectors; c/ extending the timeframe for the EPA to consider an application for an approved estimation technique. (See p51-53 in the Draft POEO General Regulation)

Please provide Feedback on the Draft POEO Regulation until 5.00pm 14th April 2022 (on the website below)

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

• SA Govt: Replace the (Plastic) Waste

From 1 Mar 2022: expanded polystyrene cups, bowls, plates and clamshell containers (are) prohibited from sale, supply or distribution in South Australia.

Oxo-degradable plastic products (are) also prohibited from production, manufacture, supply and sale in the state.

Oxo-degradable plastic products have additives which enable the plastic to break down into tiny fragments ('microplastics') which do not completely decompose.

From: https://www.replacethewaste.sa.gov.au/

Standards & Codes

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

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

AS ISO 19880.8:2021 Amd 1:2022: Gaseous Hydrogen - Fuelling stations Fuel quality control. Publ: 25 Feb 2022. Free.

AS/NZS IEC 60079.25:2022: Explosive atmospheres Intrinsically safe electrical systems. Published 11 Feb 2022, 498 page, hardcopy $229.86, 3 user pdf $269.20.

AS/NZS IEC 60079.32.2:2022: Explosive atmospheres Electrostatics hazards – Tests. Published 11 Feb 2022, 33 page, hardcopy $168.58, 3 user pdf $197.43.

21/30399540 DC: BS EN ISO 24187. Principles for the analysis of plastics and microplastics present in the environment. Pub: 8 Dec 2021, 31page, hardcopy $38.47, pdf $38.47.

• AU Draft Standards Open for Comment

DR SA TS 60079.32.1:2021: Explosive atmospheres Part 32-1: Electrostatic hazards guidance (IEC TS 60079-32-1:2017 MOD). Draft Pub: 27 Feb 2022. Comment Closes 2 May 2022.

DR AS 2809.5:2022: Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods Part 5: Road tank vehicles for bitumen and tar-based cargoes. Draft Pub: 7 Feb 2022. Comment Closes 12 Apr 22

DR AS/NZS IEC 60079.10.1:2021: Explosive atmospheres Part 10.1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres. Draft Pub: 7 Dec 2021. Comment Closed 19 Jan 22

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 by searching on "Draft".

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

Includes (as at 31 Mar 2022):

AS ISO 8888 Test - Carbon dioxide capture, transportation and geological storage — Carbon dioxide storage using enhanced oil recovery (CO2-EOR)

AS 2809.5 Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods, Part 5: Road tank vehicles for bitumen and tar-based cargoes

SA TS 60079.32.1 Explosive Atmospheres, Part 32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance (IEC TS60079-32-1:2017 mod)

AS/NZS 60079.10.1:XXXX Sup 1 Supplement to Explosive atmospheres, Part 10.1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres (IEC 60079-10-1:20xx (ED. 3.0, MOD)

• NZ Standards

SNZ HB 5433:2021: Handbook of the UN Dangerous Goods List is a supplementary document intended to be purchased with NZS 5433:2020 Transport of dangerous goods on land. Pub: 28 Jan 2022, 450p, Hardcopy NZ$147.00 (+postage); pdf NZ$132.30. (See details under the Dangerous Goods Note)

ISO/TS 23302:2021. Nanotechnologies — Requirements and recommendations for the identification of measurands that characterise nano-objects & materials that contain them. Pub: 30Nov2021, 68p, hardcopy NZ$280.01+postage; pdf NZ$280.01

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

• NZ Draft Standards

No relevant NZ Chemical Management Standards for comment, as at 31 Mar 2022

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

And: www.standards.govt.nz/develop-standards/standards-nz-work-programme/ Spreadsheet with expected publication dates

NZ Standards Work Program

Download a copy of the NZ Stds Feb 2022 Work Program:
From: www.standards.govt.nz/assets/documents/work-programme/standards-nz-work-programme.xlsx (159 projects)

e.g. AS/NZS IEC 60079.32.2 Explosive atmospheres - Part 32.2: Electrostatics hazards – Tests, expected 17 Feb 2022

e.g. AS/NZS 60079.29.1:2017 Amd 1, Explosive Atmospheres - Part 29.1: Gas detectors - Performance requirements of Detectors for Flammable Gases, expected 17 Feb 2022

e.g. AS/NZS 1020 The Control of Undesirable Static Electricity, expected 23 Feb 2022

• NFPA Codes, Reports, News

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

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

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Seminars, Conferences

• DGAG Discuss/Chat Combined Meeting 27 April 22

Dangerous Goods Advisory Group Discuss/Chat meeting, **Wed 27th April 2022** will be a combined Physical Meeting and Zoom Meeting between **5.50pm** to initially meet up and then run between 6.10pm and 8.10pm and tidy up by 8.20pm, at the Middle Park Community Centre Meeting Room in the City of Port Phillip (to Covid Rules). Zoom attendees join from 5.50pm.

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

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

• CHCS: Ecotoxicology, Live On-Line Training

Basic: 2 Sessions 8&9 June *https://chcs.org.uk/event-4524148*
From: https://chcs.org.uk/chemical-hazards-training
Advanced:
2 Sessions 15&16 June *https://chcs.org.uk/event-4524158*
From: https://chcs.org.uk/chemical-hazards-training

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

Registration: Non Member Early Bird (to 2 May 2022) $1425
Program: (webpage) as at 31 Mar 2022.
Plenary Speakers (7). Symposium Scopes.
Congress Secretariat Contact:
Ph: +61 7 3848 2100 Em: raci2022@expertevents.com.au
From: www.raci2022.com/

• *Note re:* Chemical Management Online Course

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

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

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

• Various Chemical Management Courses

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

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. Nov 22 or normally in the Subject of the Email in which you receive the Hazmat Notes pdf file.

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Date: Description:

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