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Hazardous Chemicals

• Major update to the Haz Chemicals Info System

9 March 2021: More than 1200 chemicals have been added or updated on the Safe Work Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System ([HCIS](https://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/)).

This update completes the publication of Classification information by the Inventory Multi-tiered Assessment and Prioritisation (IMAP) program run by the former National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS), now the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS). The updated classification information is from Tranches 21 to 26 of the IMAP framework.

This update adds classifications for more than 700 new chemicals and updates over 500 existing entries. The total number of hazardous chemicals listed on HCIS is over 6300.

From 9 March 2021 email from Subscribe@swa.gov.au and <http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/News>

Editor: You can organise a pdf or xlsx copy of this 1221 chemical list by using the Advanced Search by selected dates from the 1 March to late March 2021.

Note: Only the xlsx copy includes Cut-Offs Specifications.

There are Skin Sensitisation cut-off concentrations for 11 Isothiazolones in the HCIS. 6 with 0.0015% and 5 with 0.0500%. Search on "Isothiazol" and the March date range.

There are a further 7 Isothiazolones with no Skin Sensitisation cut-off concentrations in the HCIS, but the Schedule Poisons system is proposing cut-off % for all.

From: <http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/HazardousChemical>

• EPA NZ: Chemical Review Consultation Dec 2020

17 Dec 2020: Submissions were sought on a proposed review of the hazard classifications of 123 substances, including single chemicals and mixtures. The Review was to take into account new information such as study data, and reviews or assessments by overseas chemical regulators.

Changes to hazard classifications may result in changes to the controls that apply to the substances. E.g. The review includes Tea Tree Oil, which can cause skin and eye irritation, but currently has no warning listed on how toxic it is if inhaled in high doses during manufacturing.

This Chemical Review is part of the EPA NZ Chemical Reassessments Programme, which includes a Priority Chemicals List of 43 chemicals the EPA NZ believe are most in need of review in New Zealand. More than 700 chemicals were screened during the development of the list, and EPA NZ continues to screen chemicals when new information becomes available.

[Read about the Substances.](#) The substances containing the following chemicals are **likely to be affected** by the proposed changes:

1,3-Dichloropropene; Chlorpropham; Flumetsulam;
Flumioxazin; MCPA and its salts; Metamitron; Monensin and Monensin Sodium; Narasin;
Pymetrozine; Tea Tree Oil; Thiodicarb; Trinexapac-ethyl.

[APP203932 Grounds Application Form.pdf](#) (pdf, 20 pages,

8 April 2020) e.g. Tea Tree Oil CAS 68647-73-4;

Approval: HSR003519;

Current Classification: 3.1C, 6.1D (O), 6.3A, 6.4A, 9.3C;

Proposed: 3.1C, **6.1D (Inhal'n)**, 6.1D (O), 6.3A, 6.4A, 9.3C.

Comment closed on 26 Feb 2021.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/consultation-opens-on-epas-latest-chemical-review/

• Canadian Chemicals Management Plan Website

Screening Assessments & Evaluations (some entries)

December 2020

[The Technical Consultation: Proposed Subgrouping of Bisphenol A \(BPA\) Structural Analogues and Functional Alternatives was published](#) [2020-12-18]

[The Final Screening Assessment for the Phenol-Formaldehyde Resins Group was published.](#) [2020-12-12]

[The Final Screening Assessment for the Substituted Alkyl Imidazolines Group was published.](#) [2020-12-26]

[The Final Screening Assessment for the Used and Re-refined Oils Group was published.](#) [2020-12-26]

[The Draft Screening Assessment for Na3NTA was published.](#) [2020-12-19]

[The Final Screening Assessment for the Phosphoric Acid Derivatives Group was published.](#) [2020-12-19] January 2021

[The Final Screening Assessment for Benzophenone was published. A proposed risk management approach was also published.](#) [2021-01-30]

[The Final Screening Assessment for Acetic Acid was published.](#) [2021-01-16]

[The Final Screening Assessment for Diazenedicarboxamide was published.](#) [2021-01-16]

[The draft screening assessment and risk management scope for the Decenes Group was published.](#) [2021-01-08]

[The Final Screening Assessment for the Thiocarbamates Group was published.](#) [2021-01-08] February 2021

[The Final Screening Assessment for Dinoseb was published. Proposed risk mgmt approach was published.](#) [2021-02-06]

[The Final Screening Assessment for Dimethoxymethane was published.](#) [2021-02-06]

[The Draft Screening Assessment for Protein Derivatives and Yeast Extract was published.](#) [2021-02-06] March 2021

[The Draft Screening Assessment for the Ethers Group was published.](#) [2021-03-13]

[The Draft Screening Assessment for Piperazine was published](#) [2021-03-13]

[The Draft Screening Assessment & risk management scope for the Thiophosphate Alkyl Esters Group was published.](#) [2021-03-13]

[The Draft Screening Assessment and risk management scope for the Aliphatic Amines Group was published](#) [2021-03-06]

[The draft screening assessment & risk management scope for Benzotriazoles & Benzothiazoles Group published](#) [2021-03-06]

[The draft screening assessment & risk management scope for the Hexamethylenetetramines Group published.](#) [2021-03-06]

[The proposed Order adding Chlorhexidine and its Salts to Schedule 1 of Env. Prot'n Act, 1999 published](#) [2021-03-06]

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

• EPA USA: n-Methylpyrrolidone Final Risk Eval'n

In the Dec 2020 final risk evaluation, EPA USA reviewed the exposures and hazards of n-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP) uses and made the following final risk findings on this chemical.

EPA USA found no unreasonable risks to the environment from any conditions of use.

EPA USA found no unreasonable risks to the general population from any conditions of use. The general population could be exposed to NMP either through releases to water and air or through waste disposal. EPA found that it was unlikely the general population would be exposed to NMP through surface water, land-applied biosolids and sediment.

EPA USA found unreasonable risks to human health from 26 out of 37 conditions of use of NMP. **Consumers:** EPA USA found an unreasonable risk to consumers from one consumer use of NMP (in adhesives and sealants). **Workers:** EPA USA found unreasonable risks to workers from 25 conditions of use of NMP. This chemical is commonly used commercially in the manufacture and production of electronics, agrichemicals, and petroleum products.

From: www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/final-risk-evaluation-n-methylpyrrolidone-nmp#findings
www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/final-risk-evaluation-n-methylpyrrolidone-nmp

• ACCC: Improving the Safety of Button Batteries

21 Dec 2020: The Aust. Competition & Consumer Commission (ACCC) has welcomed the Federal Government's decision to improve the safety of button batteries by introducing [new safety regulations](#). The decision was announced by Assistant Treasurer, the Hon. Michael Sukkar, today.

Products must have secure battery compartments to prevent children from gaining access to the batteries.

Manufacturers must also undertake compliance testing to demonstrate batteries are secure, supply higher risk batteries in child-resistant packaging, and place additional warnings and emergency advice on packaging and instructions.

"Australia has become the first country in the world to have a button battery safety standard that applies across all consumer product categories," ACCC Deputy Chair Ms Delia Rickard.

From: www.accc.gov.au/media-release/accc-welcomes-safety-and-information-standards-for-button-batteries

Four mandatory Standards have been introduced by **Product Safety Australia** to reduce the risk of death & injury associated with the use of button cell and coin cell batteries.

Button/coin batteries are flat, round single cell batteries with a diameter of up to 32 mm that range in height from 1–11 mm.

In Australia and globally, there is a growing record of serious injuries and deaths of children from these batteries. In Australia, three children have tragically died as a result of swallowing a coin battery and there is an increasing number of young children suffering severe injuries following the ingestion or insertion of button batteries.

Button/coin batteries generally operate using one of four chemistries: Lithium, Alkaline, Silver Oxide and Zinc Air. Lithium or coin batteries pose the highest risk. Their typically larger diameter means they are more likely to become stuck in a child's oesophagus if ingested and their higher voltage means they can cause tissue damage more quickly.

From: www.productsafety.gov.au/standards/button-coin-batteries

• WorkSafe Vic: Using Liquids in Unlabelled Containers

2 Dec 2020: Two employees suffered serious burns when they attempted to extinguish a machine fire with liquid from an unmarked container. The employees mistakenly thought the liquid in the container was water when it was actually a Flammable Liquid.

Liquids stored in unlabelled containers pose serious risks to health and safety as the appearance of chemicals can easily be mistaken for other non-dangerous liquids, such as water.

Written, stick-on or painted labels are acceptable for labelling containers, as long as they are legible and durable.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/safety-alerts/using-liquids-unlabelled-containers

• WorkSafe Qld: Low Density Asbestos Fibre Board

22 Feb 2021: From 1 May 2021, Low Density Asbestos Fibre Board (LDB), also known as Asbestos insulating board, will be classified as a friable material in all circumstances. This means LDB can only legally be removed by a class A asbestos removal licence holder.

These changes will also affect businesses & tradespeople who carry out maintenance & service work involving LDB installed in buildings & plant or equipment prior to 31 Dec 2003.

Low Density Asbestos Fibre Board (LDB) is a lightly compressed board which looks similar to Asbestos Cement (AC) sheeting or plasterboard. It is different because it can be easily bent by hand or dented by soft pressure. It is also sometimes referred to as Asbestos Insulating Board. LDB contains up to 70% by volume of Asbestos Fibres and is generally composed of Amosite (Brown Asbestos) and Chrysotile (White Asbestos) in a Calcium Silicate plaster. I

LDB was manufactured from the 1950s to the 1970s as flat and perforated sheet products and was used for wall and ceiling panels, thermal and acoustic insulation, fire protection and for general building work in industrial and commercial buildings, education facilities and domestic premises. It was sold under product names such as 'Asbestolux' and 'Duralux' and is unlikely to be found in buildings constructed after 1982.

From: www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/news-and-events/newsletters/esafe-newsletters/esafe-editions/esafe/february-2021/changes-to-asbestos-regulation

And: www.asbestos.qld.gov.au/general-information/low-density-asbestos-fibre-board

• SafeWork SA Alert: Dry Ice Handling & Storage

24 Dec 2021: SafeWork SA have been notified of an incident where a sealed glass bottle containing Dry Ice exploded, resulting in the serious injury of a worker. Dry Ice should not be placed in a sealed container that does not allow for the release of this gas as the build-up of pressure can cause the container to rupture or explode.

Dry Ice (solid Carbon Dioxide) converts to Carbon Dioxide gas at -78°C and is often used in laboratories. When Dry Ice transitions from solid state to gas state, large volumes of Carbon Dioxide gas are produced.

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/news-and-alerts/safety-alerts/incident-alerts/2020/dry-ice-handling-and-storage2

• Worksafe NZ: Workers Exposed to Haz Chemicals

11 Feb 2021: Ministry for Primary Industries NZ was sentenced today for failing to ensure workers were not exposed to hazardous chemicals.

In 2017 in efforts to manage an outbreak of Mycoplasma Bovis, MPI NZ contracted biosecurity company AsureQuality who in turn engaged OneStaff to provide temporary workers to assist with cleaning and disinfecting work.

In May 2018 a group of staff were cleaning a farm in Invercargill, using a Sodium Hydroxide based cleaner called X-Clean DOO AWAY, which had in April been approved by MPI

as a cleaning product generally. (However,) DOO AWAY was not approved by MPI for use in the Mycoplasma Bovis response. The workers were given personal protective equipment, including gloves. However the chemicals seeped into the cuffs of the workers gloves and as a result eight workers sustained burns to hands, wrists, and arms.

MPI NZ, as the organisation tasked with managing the eradication of Mycoplasma Bovis, it is fair to have expected them to ensure cleaning and disinfecting work was carried out safely.

MPI NZ was fined \$30,000. In Nov 2020, in response to the 2018 incident, AsureQuality were fined \$66,000. OneStaff were also fined \$38,500.

From: www.worksafe.govt.nz/about-us/news-and-media/mpi-sentenced-after-workers-exposed-to-hazardous-chemicals/

• ATSB: Seaplane Report prompts Exhaust Gas Warning

29 Jan 2021: The Australian Transport Safety Bureau (ATSB) has recommended that the Civil Aviation Safety Authority consider mandating the carriage of active warning Carbon Monoxide (CO) detectors in piston-engine aircraft, particularly passenger carrying aircraft.

The ATSB report found the pilot and passengers on the aircraft all had elevated levels of Carboxyhaemoglobin in their blood, indicating exposure to Carbon Monoxide, a colourless, odourless gas created by combustion in engines that, when breathed, displaces Oxygen in the bloodstream. Read the full ATSB report pdf below.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VR3rSCVR4pk&feature=emb_imp_woyt (YouTube Video 7m38s)

Report Webpage: www.atsb.gov.au/publications/investigation_reports/2017/aa/ao-2017-118/ Investig'n No: AO-2017-118

Report: www.atsb.gov.au/media/5779425/ao-2017-118-final.pdf

From: www.atsb.gov.au/media/news-items/2021/insidious-danger-of-co/

Chemical Management

• AU GHS 7 Transition Webinar

29 Jan 2021: Safe Work Australia has published a new Webinar to help businesses navigate the transition to GHS 7.

The webinar is for businesses that manufacture, import, supply or use hazardous chemicals.

- what the GHS is, why it is changing, and what it will mean for businesses
- transition arrangements
- what is changing, including changes to classification and labelling requirements

Webinar: <https://youtu.be/G19t5Hljtbc> (14 min 18s)

Presented by Colin Stenson, SWA Chemical Policy

Webpage: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/transition-ghs-7-webinar

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/ghs-7-transition

• SWA Model WHS Act - Jurisdiction Comparison

15 Dec 2020: Most jurisdictions have implemented the model WHS Act.

Western Australia has implemented the model WHS Act but it will not commence operation until regulations are finalised.

The model WHS Act has not been implemented in Victoria.

<https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/news/model-whs-act-comparison-table-now-available>

SWA Model WHS Act Cross-Comparison Table spreadsheet (with 11 parts)

<https://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/sites/default/files/2020-11/Cross%20comparison%20table%20-%20Implementation%20of%20Jurisdictional%20Feedback%202020.xlsm>

• SWA: Workplace Exposure Stds: Consultation

1 Feb 2021: WES Review 15 opened, where 168 draft evaluation reports were released.

Comment continues to 30 July 2021.

Go to: <https://engage.swa.gov.au/wes-review-release-15>

Criteria for the selection of hazardous chemicals to be considered for addition to or removal from the Workplace Exposure Standards list [pdf](#) | [docx](#) (14 June 2018, 7 pages).

The Review is to ensure the WESs are based on high quality evidence and supported by a rigorous scientific approach; and will result in the development of a list of health-based recommendations for the Workplace Exposure Standards in Australia. This includes recommendation on the Workplace Exposure Standards values, notations and the list of chemicals.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/media-centre/news/new-workplace-exposure-standards-open-public-feedback

And: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/review-workplace-exposure-standards

Editor: Concerns are still being raised that individual Exposure Standards are much lower than in other countries & some cases the proposed WES is below the current level of analytical detection. Check chemicals that might affect you!

• Worksafe Qld: Updated Codes of Practice

1 March 2021: Twenty one Queensland Codes of Practice have been updated following a review of the National Model Codes of Practice in 2018 undertaken by Safe Work Australia. The scope of Safe Work Australia's review was limited to the useability, readability and technical accuracy of the Codes – substantive content or policy changes were not included as part of the Review. The new [Queensland Codes](#) commenced on 1 March 2021, these Codes continue to reflect Queensland's current legislative and regulatory requirements.

Editor: The Codes specific to chemical management are:

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2021 (91 page PDF)
https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0022/72643/preparation-safety-data-sheets-hazardous-chemicals-cop-2021.pdf (91 pages)

Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2021 (121 page pdf)
https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0024/72636/labelling-workplace-hazardous-chemicals-cop-2021.pdf

Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021 (105 page pdf)
https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0027/72639/managing-risks-of-hazardous-chemicals-cop-2021.pdf

Confined Spaces Code of Practice 2021 (54 page pdf)
https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0025/72628/confined-spaces-cop-2021.pdf

How to Manage and Control Asbestos in the Workplace Code of Practice 2021 (73 page pdf)
https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0021/72633/how-to-manage-control-asbestos-in-the-workplace-cop-2021.pdf

How to Safely Remove Asbestos Code of Practice 2021 (91 page pdf)

https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0023/72635/how-to-safely-remove-asbestos-cop-2021.pdf

Spray Painting and Powder Coating Code of Practice 2021 (54 page pdf)

https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0024/72645/spray-painting-powder-coating-cop-2021.pdf

Welding Processes Code of Practice 2021 (40 page pdf)

https://www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/_data/assets/pdf_file/0025/72646/welding-processes-cop-2021.pdf

From: www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/laws-and-compliance/codes-of-practice

And: www.worksafe.qld.gov.au/news-and-events/newsletters/esafe-newsletters/esafe-editions/esafe/february-2021/codes-of-practice-updated

• WorkSafe Vic: Proposed Amdmt Crystalline Silica Regs

22 Jan 2021: Proposed Vic Occupational Health and Safety Amendment (Crystalline Silica) Regs 2021 and associated Regulatory Impact Statement. It aims to improve risk assessment and information relating to the control measures for reducing exposure to respirable crystalline silica dust.

It will also maintain a ban on uncontrolled dry-cutting of engineered stone and retains the ban on dry cutting of engineered stone only, and includes a licensing system for workplaces that use engineered stone.

Proposed OHS Amendment (Crystalline Silica) Regs 2021

(37 pages) [pdf](#) | [docx](#)

Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) (75 pages) [pdf](#) | [docx](#)

Summary of Proposed Changes (4 pages) [pdf](#)

Comment closed 18 Feb 2021

April 2021 Public comment feedback will be considered and applied to the proposed Regulations where appropriate.

From: <https://engage.vic.gov.au/proposed-silica-regulations-2021>

• WA DMIRS: Health Surveillance requirements for Silica

15 Jan 2021: Hon Bill Johnston MLA Minister for Mines and Petroleum; Energy; Corrective Services. **Health surveillance requirements for Silica Strengthened.**

Employers will be required to provide a low-dose high-resolution computed tomography (HRCT) scan, supervised by an appointed medical practitioner, instead of the previously required chest X-ray. HRCT scans are superior to chest X-rays and will assist in the early detection of Silicosis.

Silicosis is a serious and potentially lethal occupational lung disease caused by exposure to respirable crystalline silica in industries such as engineered stone product manufacturing, installation, stonemasonry and construction work.

The amendment will assist in the early detection of Silicosis. WA is the first Aust State to require these more effective scans

From: [WA Occ. Safety & Health Amendment Regs 2021 p294-295](#)

• EPA NZ: Hazardous Substances Update #206

26 Feb 2021: The first 3 topics have separate Notes.

[Getting to grips with Chemical Management Changes](#)

[Chemical Review Consultation Dec 2020 now closed](#)

[Methyl Bromide Reassessment](#). At the end of Jan 2021, the NZ Decision-Making Committee (DMC) received additional air dispersal modelling and expert comments in response.

[New Requirements for Plastic Waste Import and Export](#): As of 1 Jan 2021, a permit is needed from the EPA NZ to import or export some types of plastic waste. Without the right permit, your shipment could be seized at a New Zealand port, or refused entry to countries along the shipping route or at the destination country. Shipments that are refused entry may be returned to you at your cost. The onus is on you to comply with both New Zealand law and the laws of the importing country. This also applies if you are using a third party to export plastic waste. Queries can be emailed to ImportExport@epa.govt.nz

From:

<http://createsend.com/t/r-25ba3b865069b29a2540ef23f30feded>

• ECHA: Assessing Chemicals in Groups

24 Feb 2021: Chemical evaluation activities are to be sped up by assessing chemicals in groups

In 2020, ECHA checked 1900 chemicals to identify a need for further assessment. Registrations for 258 chemicals were also checked for compliance with the REACH requirements. This led to 1365 requests to generate information for clarifying the long-term effects on human health or the environment. Better quality Safety Data from companies is still needed to clarify the long-term effects of chemicals.

In 2020, clearer drafting of the decisions and work in Member States expert groups resulted in faster decision-making. ECHA adopted 18 substance evaluation decisions, requesting further information to assess the safety of substances of potential concern. Member States further concluded the assessment of 13 substances indicating a need for further regulatory follow-up action at EU level.

To increase transparency, ECHA also published for the first time a list of the substances evaluated in 2020. This list includes full details on the information requests that have been issued to companies as part of ECHA's decisions.

List of evaluated substances and issued requests in 2020 (compliance checks and testing proposals) [xlsx spreadsheet]

https://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/13628/evaluation_report_2020_en.xlsx/a5575c24-4a24-60bc-7194-5e2a7e426f0c

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/evaluation-activities-spiced-up-by-assessing-chemicals-in-groups>

• ECHA: Restricting Hazardous Chemicals Protects

16 Feb 2021: Restricting the manufacture and use of chemicals that pose a risk in the EU results in health benefits worth around €2.1 billion each year over the next decades.

The health benefits include, for example, reduced risk of cancers, sexual development disorders, occupational asthma and allergic skin or respiratory diseases. As the associated costs to society add up to €0.5 billion per year, the health benefits are four times greater than the costs.

There are five million EU people already sensitised to harmful chemicals in finished textile and leather articles. Limiting the use of skin sensitising chemicals in these articles will prevent allergic reactions for many of them and additionally protect up to 180000 people each year from becoming sensitised in the first place. This is expected to result in health benefits of at least €708 million a year.

Restrictions are also estimated to prevent more than 95000 tonnes of hazardous substances from being released into the environment every year. For example, the proposed restriction on intentionally added microplastics would prevent 500000 tonnes of microplastic from being released to the environment over the next 20 years.

The estimated costs of the restrictions related to environmental risks amount to €1.2 billion a year. Most of these costs would be incurred as companies need to replace their restricted chemicals with safer ones or alternative technologies.

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/restricting-hazardous-chemicals-protects-millions-of-europeans-from-serious-diseases>

• ECHA: Addressing Substances of Very High Concern

4 Feb 2021: As part of the SVHC 2020 Roadmap launched by the Council of the EU in 2013, all relevant, currently known Substances of Very High Concern have been identified and included on the Candidate List (by the end of 2020).

SVHCs are chemicals that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (CMRs), persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (PBTs / vPvBs) and chemicals that pose an equivalent level of concern like endocrine disruptors (EDs) and sensitisers.

The Candidate List now contains 211 substances.

By the end of 2020, Member States had carried out regulatory management option analysis (RMOA) on around 220 chemicals of potential concern and identified a need for further regulatory action for about 80% of them. For a large proportion of Screened Chemicals, more information from Registrants is needed for Authorities to be able to conclude on their hazards. When the information becomes available through substance or dossier evaluations, some of the substances are expected to have SVHC properties

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/roadmap-to-address-substances-of-very-high-concern-completen>

Also: <https://echa.europa.eu/svhc-roadmap-to-2020-implementation>

Also: [Candidate List of substances of very high concern for Authorisation](#) Editor: Very interesting to scan/look through.

• ECHA: SVHC Candidate List - 2 Chemicals Added

19 Jan 2021: Added to the SVHC Candidate List as they both are Toxic for Reproduction and therefore, may adversely affect sexual function and fertility, and cause developmental toxicity in offspring.

Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether CAS 143-24-8

Examples of Uses: Solvent (inks & toners) /extraction agent

Diocetyl Dilaurate; & any other Stannane, Dioctyl-, bis(Fatty Acyloxy) derivs. wherein C12 is the predominant Carbon No.

Examples of Uses: Diocetyl Dilaurate CAS 3648-18-8 is used as an additive in the production of plastics and rubber tyres.

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/candidate-list-updated-with-two-chemicals-that-are-toxic-for-reproduction>

• Diocetyl Dilaurate on the AU HCIS is only H361D

Editor: I was surprised to see that Safe Work Australia had added an entry for Diocetyl Dilaurate CAS 3648-18-8 on the AU HCIS on the 9 March 2021 with Reproductive Toxicity Category 2 H361D Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Whereas the ECHA CLP classifies it with Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B H360D May damage the unborn child.

AND this chemical was added to the ECH SVHC Candidate List on the 19 Jan 2021 (which should have been noticed by both the Australian Industrial Chemicals Authority and Safe Work Australia, and the discrepancy clarified).

Until our Australian Authorities clarify this discrepancy, (from a Liability perspective in Australia) I strongly suggest we all use the GHS Hazard classification: Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B H360D May damage the unborn child. CAS 3648-18-8 for H360D has a GHS >0.3% cut-off in mixture.

• ECHA: Proposed Restrictions on Outdoor Lead Use

3 Feb 2021: ECHA has assessed the health & environmental risks posed by the use of Lead projectiles for hunting and outdoor sports shooting as well as Lead used in fishing sinkers and lures.

ECHA concluded that an EU-wide restriction would be justified. ECHA estimates that at least 127 million birds are at risk of lead poisoning each year. In addition, citizens are exposed to Lead, for example, through game hunted with lead ammunition

or when making Lead ammunition, fishing sinkers or lures at home. Exposure to Lead is especially harmful to children's neurological development. About one million children are vulnerable to the toxic effects of Lead due to game meat consumption.

Military and other non-civilian uses of Lead ammunition, are outside of the scope of the investigation. Indoor uses of Lead ammunition are also excluded.

If adopted, the restriction would reduce Lead emissions to the environment by approx. 1.7 million tonnes over 20 years. Additionally, the proposed restriction would protect the children of households that very frequently eat game meat.

All stakeholders have the possibility to provide their arguments backed by robust evidence during a **six-month consultation, which is scheduled to start on 24 March 2021**.

[Full details of the proposal in the Annex XV report & its annex](#)

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/towards-sustainable-outdoor-shooting-and-fishing-echa-proposes-restrictions-on-lead-use>

• ECHA: CTPGT Clay Targets/Pidgeons - Concerns

14 Dec 2020: Serious Concerns: Coal Tar Pitch, High Temp. (CTPHT) and Anthracene Oil in the manufacture of formulations for various industrial uses and of clay targets/pidgeons.

Clay targets or clay pigeons are breakable targets used in sports shooting. Coal tar pitch, high temperature (CTPHT) contains Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH), which break down slowly in the environment, build up in humans & animals & are toxic (PBT/vPvB). They may also cause cancer.

The ECHA Committees for Risk Assessment and for Socio-economic Analysis estimated that continued use of CTPHT in clay targets will pollute our environment each year with several hundred tonnes of PAHs. There are also health risks to people through the environment, for example through food. There are alternatives available to using CTPHT in clay targets.

From: <https://echa.europa.eu/-/committees-raise-concern-over-persistent-and-toxic-chemical-in-clay-targets>

• OECD: Chemicals Management Systems Forum

Held on 3-4 Nov 2020: Global Forum on Environment: Towards cost-effective management systems for industrial and consumer chemicals. The Forum discussed the challenges posed by chemicals, provided knowledge on effective and sustainable policies for the sound management of chemicals.

Production and consumption of chemicals is rapidly increasing in Emerging Economies while the design of chemical management policies, the establishment of legal and institutional frameworks and the implementation of risk assessment methodologies and risk management decisions require a great deal of efforts in terms of time and resources from Governments and industry.

Editor: There are 18 available Slide Presentations (as pdfs)

Editor: There are many Background documents (as websites & pdfs) supporting each Presentation Topic Area.

From:

www.oecd.org/chemicalsafety/globalforumonenvironmenttowardscost-effectivemanagementsystemsforindustrialandconsumerchemicals.htm

• HSE UK: Chem Industry Regulation after Brexit

The UK has left the EU but remains strongly committed to the effective and safe management of chemicals.

Guidance on regulating chemicals following Brexit is available:

- [Biocides](#) - Authorisation of biocidal substances and products
- [CLP](#) - Classification, Labelling and Packaging of substances and chemicals
- [PIC](#) - Prior Informed Consent
- [PPP](#) - Pesticides or Plant Protection Products
- [REACH](#) - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals

From: www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/chemicals-brexit-guidance.htm

Archive: REACH Guidance - What would change

<https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20201211193445/https://www.hse.gov.uk/brexit/reach-guidance.htm>

• HSE UK: Regulating Chemicals - Videos & Slides

13 Jan 2021: Sessions for the Webinar event include Biocidal Products Regulation (BPR), Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP), Plant Protection Products (PPP) and Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals (REACH). (There are both a Video and a pdf Slide file for each topic area.)

Register with you Name, Position, Business Name, Email etc for Post-Event Access, and you will need to set up a password to gain access to the Videos and Slides.

https://hse-chemicals-brexite.co.uk/home?utm_source=pressrelease&utm_medium=referral&utm_campaign=EU-Exit-hse&utm_content=events-home#register

From: <https://press.hse.gov.uk/2021/01/13/regulating-chemicals-in-the-uk-free-webinar/>

ECHA: [Questions and Answers for companies](#)

• GB (UK) Market: Chemical Classification

Jan 2021: The classification of chemicals placed on the market in Great Britain (England, Scotland and Wales) are regulated by the GB Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation, known as GB CLP.

HSE is the GB CLP Agency and carries out certain CLP functions formerly undertaken by ECHA.

Classification is important because it provides the starting point for the controls needed to protect people and the environment.

[The GB CLP Regulation](#)

From: www.hse.gov.uk/chemical-classification/

• GB Mandatory Classification and Labelling List

From 1 January 2021: The classification and labelling of substances and mixtures placed on the GB market must comply with GB MCL where relevant. GB MCLs are listed in the [GB mandatory classification and labelling \(GB MCL\) list](#)

www.hse.gov.uk/chemical-classification/assets/docs/mcl-list.xlsx

This is an EC No. / CAS No. List, (without the chemical name) and has 4313 entries.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/chemical-classification/legal/clp-regulation.htm

• HSE UK Safety Alert: Incorrect Sample Tube Spec

10 Sept 2020: Safety Alert - Failure to detect dangerous gas/vapour due to incorrect specification of sample tube, (which resulted in a fatal injury).

This safety alert highlights the **risk of misleading gas detection readings** associated with the use of sampling tubes with pumped gas detectors. Sampling tubes are sometimes used to extend the reach of the detection device and/or to allow detection at an increased distance from the user.

In a recent incident a gas detector failed to detect the presence of a flammable vapour. Hot work proceeded in the belief that there was no flammable vapour present. The subsequent explosion resulted in a fatal injury.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/safetybulletins/failure-to-detect-dangerous-gas.htm

• RR1159 – Int'l Assoc'n for Hydrogen Safety Workshop

2020 HSE UK Research Report 1159: International Association for Hydrogen Safety 'Research Priorities Workshop', September 2018, Buxton, UK. Prepared by the International Association for Hydrogen Safety and partners

The findings of the 2018 Workshop reflected the rapid evolution in Hydrogen technologies, highlighting a number of important associated priorities in Hydrogen safety.

Identified key priority safety topics included:

- Accident Physics in the Gas Phase applied to Fuel Cell Vehicle and Railways Applications, & a second-tier priority relating to Heat.
- Accident Physics in the Liquid Phase relating to Hydrogen Fueling Stations, Aerospace and Aviation, Trucks, Rail and Maritime applications.
- Materials Knowledge for Power to Hydrogen and Heat applications, and a second-tier priority relating to storage.
- Mitigation key priorities relate to Fuel Cells for mobility and transport (also off-road) and Storage, with second tier priorities relating to Hydrogen Fueling Stations and Heat.
- Risk Assessment. There is one top tier priority relating to Hydrogen Fueling Stations and over-conservatism. There are several second tier priorities relating to Fuel Cell Vehicle, Power to Hydrogen, Rail and Trucks.
- General Safety. Top tier priorities are around Fuel Cell Vehicle (issues around 1st and 2nd responders) and Trucks (a need for crash standards). Second tier priorities include Power to Hydrogen applications, Rail and Heat applications.

[Download the RR1159 Report](#) (78 page pdf)

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr1159.htm

• USA NTSB: Risks from Lithium-Ion Battery Fires

13 Jan 2021: USA NTSB (National Transportation Safety Board): Risks to Emergency Responders from High-Voltage, Lithium-Ion Battery Fires Addressed in Safety Report.

The USA NTSB issued 4 safety recommendations based on findings contained in [Safety Report 20/01](#) (13 Nov 2020, 80p pdf) which documents the Agency's investigation of 4 electric vehicle fires involving high-voltage, lithium-ion battery fires.

All three of the crash-damaged batteries reignited after firefighters extinguished the vehicle fires. The battery in the fourth investigation did not reignite.

From: www.nts.gov/news/press-releases/Pages/NR20210113.aspx

• CSB: Current investigations / incidents 11/20-2/21

Wacker Polysilicon Chemical Release 13 Nov 2020 (chemical release) Seven workers were exposed to a release of Hydrochloric Acid during a maintenance activity. One was fatally injured, and three sustained serious injuries.

www.csb.gov/wacker-polysilicon-chemical-release/

Optima Belle LLC Explosion and Fire 8 Dec 2020 (explosion). The incident lead to one fatality and two injuries as well as a shelter-in-place for community members within a 2-mile radius of the facility.

www.csb.gov/optima-belle-llc-explosion-and-fire/

www.csb.gov/investigative-update---optima-belle-llc/

Foundation Food Group Fatal Chemical Release 28 Jan 2021 (Liquid Nitrogen release) lead to 6 fatalities & multiple injuries.

www.csb.gov/foundation-food-group-fatal-chemical-release/

CSB Deploying to Fatal Incident at Poultry Plant (Foundation Food Group) 28 Jan 2021 (Liquid Nitrogen release & 6 fatalities)

www.csb.gov/csb-deploying-to-fatal-incident-at-poultry-plant/

www.csb.gov/statement-from-csb-chairman/ about the investigation into the Liquid Nitrogen release 2 Feb 2021

www.csb.gov/third-csb-update-on-poultry-plant-incident/

7 Feb 2021

From: www.csb.gov/

And: www.csb.gov/investigations/current-investigations/?Type=1

• OSHA USA: Haz. Communication Std Proposed Update

5 Feb 2021: USA Dept of Labor's OSHA issues proposed rule to update Hazard Communication Standard to align with the 7th Revision of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Proposed modifications will also address issues since implementation of the 2012 OSHA Standard (aligned with the third revision of the GHS), and improve alignment with other USA Federal Agencies and Canada.

USA Hazard Communication Standard: Proposed Rule:

www.federalregister.gov/documents/2021/02/16/2020-28987/hazard-communication-standard

www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2021-02-16/pdf/2020-28987.pdf (256 page pdf) (Document No.: 2020-28987)

Comment Period ends: **19 April 2021**

From: www.osha.gov/news/newsreleases/trade/02052021

• USA OSHA Quick Takes e-News: Feb 2021

16 Feb 2021: 1/ OSHA issued a [proposed rule](#) to update its Hazard Communication Standard. **See OSHA USA Note.**

2/ Confined Spaces Violations: A rail car company [was cited](#) (on 10 Feb 2021) for Confined Space violations after two workers died from inhaling toxic gasoline fumes.

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

• EPA USA: TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory

9 Feb 2021: EPA USA posted an updated version of the TSCA Inventory files originally posted on 3 Feb 2021. The unique identifier data in these newer Inventory files was updated to align with [data in EPA's confidential business information review and determination](#) posted on 8 Feb 2021.

The non-confidential portion of EPA's Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory (TSCA Inventory) is updated approximately every six months. It can be searched in multiple ways. The Inventory contains 86,557 chemicals of which 41,864 are active.

From: www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory/how-access-tsca-inventory

And: www.epa.gov/tsca-inventory

AICIS (Industrial/Cosmetic Chemicals)

AICIS - Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme

To access AICIS News & Notices go to:

www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/news-and-notices

• AICIS: Regulatory Notices 8 Jan to 26 Mar 2021

8 Jan 2021: [Evaluation Ethanol 2-2-\(2-Methoxyethoxy\)ethoxy- 11'-1"-Triester with Boric Acid \(H3BO3\) 1.27mb 0.pdf](#) (46p)

19 Feb 2021: [New Chemical Public Reports \(PLC-1; LTD-3, STD-5\)](#)

19 Feb 2021: [New Chemical Public Reports \(LTD-5, STD-2\)](#)

19 Feb 2021: [Commercial Evaluation Authorisations \(3 off\)](#)

19 Feb 2021: [Early Introduction Permit \(1 off\)](#)

19 Feb 2021: New chemical assessment statement

www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/sites/default/files/2021-02/CA09314%20Assessment%20Statement%20%5B665%20KB%5D_1.pdf (11p) Fragrance ingredient at ≤1 tonne per year. End-use products containing the assessed chemical at ≤ 0.01% concentration will be widely used by consumers as well as workers in beauty and hairdressing salons, and cleaners.

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

• AICIS: Inventory Notices 18 Dec 20 to 26 Mar 2021

18 Dec 2020: [Variation of Inventory listing following revocation of CBI Approval](#). CAS No.s: 2527406-14-8; 68585-11-5; 950854-43-0; 139651-91-5; 1187576-62-0; 951289-72-8.

18 Dec 2020: [Chemicals added to the Inventory 5 years after issue of Assessment Certificate](#). CAS No.s: 303192-05-4; 70693-64-0; 1426221-58-0; 1788055-66-2.

25 Jan 2021: [Chemicals added to the Inventory 5 years after issue of Assessment Certificate](#). CAS No.s: 56287-23-1; 646054-62-8; 160741-49-1; 1388811-33-3.

25 Jan 2021: [Variation of Inventory listing following revocation of CBI Approval](#). CAS No.s: 554445-21-5; 911701-92-3; 313975-58-5; 1801976-55-5; 361378-94-1; 185221-20-9; 185221-20-9; 2563896-12-6.

27 Jan 2021: [Chemicals added to the Inventory 5 years after issue of Assessment Certificate](#). CAS No.s: 164254-94-8; 1612888-42-2; 2241366-04-9.

17 Feb 2021: [Chemicals added to the Inventory 5 years after issue of Assessment Certificate](#). CAS No.s: 1156505-34-8; 161029-06-7; 678991-29-2; 68909-09-1; 2575792-21-9; 2575797-85-0; 2580340-72-1; 706785-94-6; 53196-70-6; 71714-29-9; 1613290-79-1.

24 Feb 2021: [Chemical added to the inventory following issue of assessment certificate](#). CAS No.: 27610-92-0

25 Feb 2021: [Correction of Chemical Names](#). CAS No.s: 5012-29-3; 14128-37-1; 53306-54-0; 93705-98-7; 147732-60-3; 197098-60-5; 204848-45-3; 292605-05-1; 330666-78-9; 357165-56-1; 388582-15-8; 398487-96-2; 403655-74-3.

These corrections do not change the identity of the chemical substances themselves.

3 Mar 2021: [Variation of Inventory listing following revocation of CBI Approval](#). CAS No.s: 34690-00-1; 2588166-87-2.

16 Mar 2021: [Chemicals added to the Inventory 5 years after issue of Assessment Certificate](#). CAS No.s: 1071022-26-8; 2580376-50-5; 1428967-83-2; 2588155-68-2; 204119-33-5; 2581215-09-8; 38079-62-8.

• AICIS: News and Updates 15 Dec 20 to 26 Mar 21

15 Dec 2020: [I make or import cosmetics - do I need to register with AICIS?](#) The information sheet is to help you work out whether you need to register with AICIS.

[I Make or Import Cosmetics - do I need to register with AICIS](#) (1 page pdf). Topics: Ready-made products; But my product's natural! Mixing and blending.

17 Dec 2020: [NICNAS Exemption Provisions](#). Some NICNAS exemption provisions are available until 31 August 2022. Introductions made under this arrangement are taken to be AICIS 'Reported Introductions' under Section 27 of the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019 (current law).

- cosmetic use not exceeding 100kg per year
- non-cosmetic use not exceeding 100kg per year
- cosmetic use at a concentration of 1% or less
- use for research, development or analysis

You must keep records to prove that your [chemical introduction meets the relevant exemption provision criteria](#). AICIS may ask for these records to confirm that the chemical introductions are authorised.

17 Dec 2020: [New version of the Categorisation Guide](#) has been released. AICIS **changed steps 4.4 and 5.4** of the 'Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture' **to include information and definitions about hazard characteristics in the hazard bands**, previously only available by referring to the Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines. Also AICIS updated the 'Before you Start' page with more details and information.

23 Dec 2020: [Have you seen the AICIS list of Product Descriptions and Examples?](#) This list describes product types and includes many examples. To help you with Categorisation and if you need to submit a Pre-Introduction Report.

4 Jan 2021: [Extra Guidance on the Categorisation of Polyhalogenated Organic Chemicals](#). If you're planning to introduce industrial chemicals (and products that release industrial chemicals) that are Polyhalogenated Organic Chemicals, see extra AICIS Guidance on this subject to give you tips to help you work out your Introduction Category.

[Read – Categorisation of Polyhalogenated Organic Chemicals](#)

21 Jan 2021: [Extra Guidance on the Categorisation of Biochemicals](#). If you're planning to introduce industrial chemicals (and products that release industrial chemicals) that are biochemicals, see extra AICIS Guidance on this subject to give you tips to help you work out your Introduction Category.

[Read – Categorisation of Biochemicals](#)

22 Jan 2021: [Data Waivers available in IUCLID6 \(for Assessed Introductions\)](#).

AICIS have published data waiver options available to you in IUCLID when you can't provide certain test data in your assessment certificate application (for Assessed introductions).

See the [List of Data Waivers available in IUCLID6](#).

Editor: This is interesting to read through as it may also be relevant to understand missing data in SDSs.

19 Feb 2021: [New Guide: Pre-Introduction Report – Highest Indicative Risk is Low Risk](#). The AICIS practical Guide will help you complete the most common type of Pre-Introduction Report (PIR) – 'Highest Indicative Risk is Low Risk'.

See webpage: [Pre-Introduction Report - Highest Indicative Risk is Low Risk](#)

22 Feb 2021: [New Guidance and dedicated section on Pre-Introduction Reports](#). **a/** Highest indicative risk is low; **b/** Low-risk flavour and fragrance blends; **c/** Chemicals used in research and development; and **d/** Internationally-assessed introductions. Revised Guidance on [low-risk flavour and fragrance blends along with updated forms](#).

22 Feb 2021: [Updates to the AICIS Business Services online portal](#). **a/** Download a copy of your submitted pre-introduction report (PIR). *Note:* at this stage this feature only applies to PIRs submitted after 22 Feb 2021 and where there is no chemical data provider. **b/** Vary a previously submitted PIR, including the ability to cancel if you decide not to proceed with the PIR variation (applies to all PIRs submitted from 1 July 2020). **c/** Check if the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number you enter into your PIR is in the valid CAS format (applies only to PIRs submitted from 22 February 2021).

1 Mar 2021: [A Pre-Introduction Report in AICIS Business Services can now be varied](#). You need to do this if you will no longer introduce the chemical, **or** no longer use your chemical in line with the terms of your Pre-Introduction Report and your Introduction will remain categorised as Reported.

4 Mar 2021: [New Application: Early Variation Of An Inventory Listing](#). If your Certificate is <5 years old and your chemical has been listed on the Inventory, you can apply to include the terms of your Certificate to the chemical's Inventory Listing. There is an AICIS Fee of \$1499.

5 Mar 2021: [Extra Guidance on the Categorisation of Fluorinated Chemicals](#). If planning to introduce industrial chemicals (and products that release industrial chemicals) that are Fluorinated Chemicals, see our Extra Guidance on this subject. It has extra Guidance to help you work out your Introduction Category.

24 March 2021: [Are you submitting information that's commercially sensitive?](#) If AICIS needs to publish your **flagged information**, they will contact you in advance and give you the opportunity to formally apply to protect the information as confidential business information.

26 March 2021: [Updated instructions for pre-introduction reports - low-risk chemicals in flavour or fragrance blends](#). The new, improved Guide helps businesses complete a pre-introduction report. Plus, AICIS've added a new webform (replacing a PDF form) that allows an introducer to submit information for multiple chemicals in a single form.

• AICIS: How we Monitor Introduction Compliance

AICIS compliance-monitoring activities are designed to ensure regulated entities are aware of and comply with the IC Act. AICIS activities include:

- desktop monitoring and assessment using publicly available chemical information
- review of data submitted by introducers and other agencies
- pre-arranged or unannounced inspections using the monitoring powers available to AICIS under the Regulatory Powers Act

Where possible, AICIS use information available to them through data-sharing arrangements with other Agencies & Mandatory Reporting, but AICIS may need to request information from a Regulated Entity or inspect the Entity's premises in order to monitor compliance.

From: www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/about-us/compliance-and-enforcement/how-we-monitor-compliance

Editor: I am aware of a business that only uses chemicals that are on the AICIS in its products and pay their yearly AICIS Fee, who have been asked to prove exactly what Listed Introduction chemicals are in several of their chemical products. This has been a time consuming task to complete within the 20 working days allowed.

My understanding is that businesses that have had a relationship introducing chemicals in some way with NICNAS / AICIS over the years, have not been approached as yet.

• Request for a Contact Manager for Confidential Listed Introduction Chemicals (proforma letter)

Editor: On the 19 July 2020 I drafted a Proforma Letter to Request a Contact Manager for Confidential Listed Introduction Chemicals.

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

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

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

A copy of the Proforma Letter is available from my website (as both docx and pdf) at:

<https://www.haztech.com.au/contact-manager-for-confidential-listed-introduction-chemicals-on-aiic/>

Scheduled Poisons & TGA Issues

• Poisons Standard Feb 2021 (SUSMP No.32)

[SUSMP No. 32 \(Poisons Standard February 2021\)](#)

The 788 page [Standard](#) compilation 1 Feb 2021.

In Force – Superseded Version (24 Dec 2021)

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020L01716/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/F2021C00098/Download

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2021C00098/b924ff83-759a-4990-b905-4ffaf60bc0d9 (788 page pdf)

In Force – Superseded Version

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020L01716/Download

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020L01716/6b33cf71-f7c2-4ebe-900e-51ce825eaea2 (728 page pdf)

Changes are detailed in the [Explanatory Statement](#) (html)

(& 3 page [pdf](#)) supporting Poisons Standard February 2021 at:

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020L01255/Download

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

Note: Amendments related to Amendment (Boric Acid and Picramic Acid) Instrument 2021 were not incorporated and were repealed on 2 Feb 2021.

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2021L00070/Explanatory%20Statement/Text

The Amendment Instrument amends the Poisons Standard February 2021 to give effect to the Delegate's final decisions in relation to both of these substances, by adding the amendments to the entry for Boric Acid and removing the entries for Picramic Acid in accordance with the final decisions.

Editor: At this stage neither amendments are incorporated.

• Poisons Std Feb 2020 - Explanatory Statement

The Poisons Standard February 2021 incorporates:

In relation to amendments made to existing (chemical) entries that are reflected in the Poisons Standard February 2021, public comment was invited on matters referred to the November 2019 ACMS, March 2020 ACMS, June 2020 ACMS and November 2020 Joint ACMS-ACCS meetings, as follows (selected entries that caught the Editor's attention):

- an invitation to comment in relation to eletriptan, ibuprofen, cumyl-pegaclone and cannabidiol (private applicant proposal) was published on the TGA website on 17 April 2020, and
- the invitation to comment in relation to cannabidiol (delegate initiated proposal) was published on the TGA website on 24 April 2020, and on 9 September 2020.

From the [Explanatory Statement](#) (html) at:

www.legislation.gov.au/Details/F2020L01716/Download

• Scheduling Invitations and Submissions

Consultation 24 Dec 2020 (closed 27 Jan 2021):

Proposed Amendments via ACCS #30:

2.1 Lead (in Paint), CAS No.: 7439-92-1

Proposed Scheduling: An application has been made to reduce the allowable limit for Lead in paint from 0.1% (1000ppm) to 0.009% (90ppm).

Key uses / expected use: Domestic and industrial, animal and homeopathic uses.

Some of the Reasons: [The United Nations Environment Program](#)(link is external) endorses a limit of 90 parts per million (0.009% w/w) of lead in paint, based on the need to minimise exposure to lead while also ensuring that the limit is feasible for paint manufacturers. A 90ppm limit has already been adopted by several countries for some or all types of paints and coatings, including Bangladesh, Cameroon, Canada, China, Ethiopia, India, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Nepal, Philippines and the USA.

2.2 Cyflumetofen, CAS No.: 400882-07-7

Proposed Schedule 6 - New entry: Cyflumetofen (pesticide)

Alternative name (1 of 3 names listed):

α -cyano- α -[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenyl]- β -oxo-2-(trifluoromethyl)-2-methoxyethyl ester benzenepropanoic acid.

Key uses / expected use: Agriculture (Acaricide for use as a spray on various crops to control of mites and ticks)

Some of the Reasons: Cyflumetofen is of low acute toxicity via the oral, dermal and inhalation routes of exposure. It is not irritating to the skin, slightly irritating to the eye and it is a potential skin sensitiser.

Overall, Cyflumetofen is considered unlikely to be carcinogenic to humans under its expected conditions of use. Overall, it was concluded that Cyflumetofen is unlikely to be genotoxic in vivo. Cyflumetofen is not neurotoxic in acute or subchronic neurotoxicity studies in rats. Cyflumetofen is not immunotoxic.

The [European Chemicals Agency](#)(link is external) lists Cyflumetofen as a suspected carcinogen and a possible skin sensitiser.

2.3 Isocycloseram, CAS No.: 2061933-85-3

Proposed Schedule 6 - New entry: Isocycloeram (pesticide)

Alternative name: 4-[5-(3,5-dichloro-4-fluorophenyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-4,5-dihydro-1,2-oxazol-3-yl]-N-(2-ethyl-3-oxo-1,2-oxazolidin-4-yl)-2-methylbenzamide

Key uses / expected use: Agriculture (pesticide)

Some of the Reasons: Isocycloseram belongs to the group of isoxazoline insecticides.

Isocycloseram has very low acute toxicity by oral routes, and low acute toxicity by dermal and inhalational routes. It is a slight eye irritant. It is a potential skin sensitiser.

In laboratory animals repeat dose studies, most adverse effects were clinical signs consistent with neurotoxicity at high doses, as well as histopathological findings in the adrenal glands, liver, duodenum and spleen of mice and rats and in the lymph nodes of mice.

Isocycloseram is not currently approved/registered overseas.

(ECHA, EFSA, USAEPA (Pesticides Program), Canada Pest Mgmt Reg Agency, NZIoC.

2.4 1,4-Benzenediamine, 2-(methoxymethyl), CAS No.: 337906-36-2

Proposal: New entries for the hair dye chemical 1,4-benzenediamine, 2-(methoxymethyl)- in **Schedule 6** (with labelling conditions and a cut-off limit) and **Schedule 10** of the Poisons Standard.

Alternative name (1 of 3 names listed):

2-(methoxymethyl)benzene-1,4-diamine

Current Scheduling:

1,4-Benzenediamine, 2-(methoxymethyl)- is currently covered by the group entry in Schedule 6 for Phenylenediamines including alkylated, arylated and nitro derivatives not elsewhere specified.

Proposed Schedule 6 - New Entry:

1,4-BENZENEDIAMINE, 2-(METHOXYMETHYL)- in oxidative hair dyes at up to 1.8 per cent on head concentration, **except** when the immediate container and primary pack are labelled with the following statements:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN, and

WARNING - This product contains ingredients which may cause skin irritation to certain individuals. A preliminary test according to the accompanying directions should be made before use. This product must not be used for dyeing eyelashes or eyebrows; to do so may be injurious to the eye.

Schedule 10 - New Entry: 1,4-BENZENEDIAMINE, 2-(METHOXYMETHYL) - except when included in Schedule 6.

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

Some of the Reasons:

The proposal would bring the Poisons Standard listing for this substance in hair dyes into line with the corresponding AICIS certificate, including institution of an upper content limit.

The chemical is used as an oxidative hair dye in Australia at on head concentrations up to 1.8% under a chemical certificate previously issued by NICNAS.

According to the SCCS opinion (2013) (Attachment B) 1,4-benzenediamine, 2-(methoxymethyl)- is considered to be safe when used up to 1.8% on head concentration in oxidative hair dyes, apart from its sensitising potential.

As of Nov 2020, there were no reports of adverse events for products containing 1,4-Benzenediamine, (2-methoxymethyl)- as an active ingredient on the [TGA Database of Adverse Event Notifications \(DAEN\)](#).

3.4 Hemp Seed Oil, CAS No.: Not available

Proposal: Amendment of the existing Schedule 9 entries for CANNABIS and TETRAHYDROCANNABINOLS to exclude hemp seed oil for oral consumption from scheduling when compliant with the Food and Standards Code.

Proposed Schedule 9 Amended Entries:

CANNABIS (including seeds, extracts, resins, and the plant and any part of the plant when packed or prepared), except:

and TETRAHYDROCANNABINOLS and their alkyl homologues, except:

Both added **d/**

When in hemp seed oil preparations extracted from the seed of low THC Cannabis Sativa for oral use containing levels of Cannabinoids permitted for oral consumption as a food for sale or an ingredient in a food for sale by the AU/NZ Food Standards Code (as amended from time to time).

Key uses / expected use: Food

Some of the Reasons: The Poisons Standard defines hemp seed oil (HSO) as being "obtained by cold expression from the ripened fruits (seeds) of Cannabis Sativa". Unlike other parts of the Cannabis Sativa plant, hemp seeds do not naturally contain Cannabinoids such as Cannabidiol (CBD) or tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), though trace amounts may be present due to cross-contamination of the seed hull with Cannabinoid-containing resins in bracts and leaves during maturation, harvesting and processing.

Whilst being naturally low in CBD and THC, HSO is considered to be of particular importance and nutritional value due to its balance of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids.

From: www.tga.gov.au/consultation-invitation/consultation-proposed-amendments-poisons-standard-acms-accs-and-joint-acmsaccs-meetings-march-2021

• Public Submissions on Scheduling Matters

Editor: Comment on Chemicals only.

Nicotine (ACMS-ACCS #25 proposed Amdmt) 21 Dec2020

Submissions on the Delegate's interim decision of 23 Sept 2020 to amend the Poisons Standard and move Nicotine for nontherapeutic human use (other than in tobacco prepared and packed for smoking) from Schedule 7 to Schedule 4.

Note: The interim decision on Nicotine Scheduling is a separate process from the Aust. Govt's [proposed prohibition on the importation of e-cigarettes containing vapouriser nicotine](#).

2385 Consultation Submissions (a selection are included)

[ACCC E-cigarettes submission to TGA interim decision on nicotine - November 2020_Redacted.PDF](#) (7 pages)

[Cancer Council and ACOSH submission to TGA interim decision on nicotine scheduling.PDF](#) (9 pages)

[Public Health Association of Australia](#) (9 pages)

[INNCO 2020 November submission Australia re interim decision to amend current poisons standard in relation to nicotine_Redacted.PDF](#) (11 pages)

[NHMRC Att. B. TGA Poisons Standard Submission v2_ ceo signed_Redacted.PDF](#) (14 pages)

Vaping Trade Association of New Zealand [Submission on the Application for the amendment of the current Poisons Standard in relation to nicotine TGA_Redacted.PDF](#) (52p)

From: <https://consultations.health.gov.au/tga/copy-of-copy-of-copy-of-consultation-proposed-amendments>

• Scheduling Delegate's Interim Decisions

Chemicals covered include:

3 Feb 2021: Interim decisions on proposed amendments referred to ACMS, ACCS and Joint ACMS-ACCS meetings, November 2020.

[Notice of interim decisions on proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard - ACMS, ACCS and Joint ACMS-ACCS meetings, November 2020 \(pdf, 37 pages\)](#)

Interim decisions on proposed amendments referred to the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling (ACCS #29, Nov 2020) (pages 21-24)

3.1 Interim decision re: Azoxystrobin (Scheduling retained)

3.2 Interim decision re: Trifluoromethoxy 23 (Scheduling retained)

Interim decisions on proposed amendments referred to the Advisory Committee on Medicines and Chemicals Scheduling in joint session (Joint ACMS-ACCS #26, Nov 2020) (p25-37)

4.1 Interim decision re: Azelaic Acid (Scheduling retained)

4.2 Interim decision re: 2-Hydroxyethyl Methacrylate (amended Schedule 5 for Other Preparations with $\leq 0.1\%$)

4.3 Interim decision re: Magnesium Hydroxide (new in App.B)

4.4 Interim decision re: Tetrahydrofurfuryl Alcohol (new Sch 6)

4.5 Interim decision in relation to Cannabidiol (private applic'n)

An interim decision not to amend the Schedule 4 entry for Cannabidiol (CBD) to explicitly capture synthetic and semi-synthetic Cannabidiol.

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

• Delegate's Final Decision in Relation to Nicotine

21 Dec 2020:

2.1 Final decision in relation to Nicotine

Schedule 7 - Amend Nicotine Entry

NICOTINE except:

- ~~a. when included in Schedule 6;~~
- a. *when included in Schedule 4; or*
- b. *in preparations for oromucosal or transdermal administration for human therapeutic use as an aid in withdrawal from tobacco smoking; or*
- c. *in tobacco prepared and packed for smoking.*

Schedule 6 - Amend Nicotine Entry

~~NICOTINE in preparations containing 3 per cent or less of nicotine when labelled and packed for the treatment of animals.~~

Schedule 4 - Amend Nicotine Entry

#NICOTINE in preparations for human therapeutic use except:

- a. *in preparations for oromucosal or transdermal administration for human therapeutic use as an aid in withdrawal from tobacco smoking in preparations for oromucosal or transdermal use; or*
- b. *in tobacco prepared and packed for smoking.*

In making this final decision, the Delegate considered the a large range of material, which is listed on the webpage.

Delegate's Reasons for the final decision (including findings on material questions of fact)

I have made, a final decision, **to confirm my interim decision** in the following manner:

- Re-schedule nicotine for non-therapeutic human use (other than nicotine when in tobacco prepared and packed for smoking, or for therapeutic oromucosal or transdermal administration as a smoking cessation aid) from Schedule 7 to Schedule 4 of the current Poisons Standard;
- delete the Schedule 6 nicotine entry as there are no longer any registered agricultural and veterinary products containing nicotine.

I have made, a final decision, **to vary my interim decision** in the following manner:

- create a new listing for nicotine in Part 2, section 2.4 of the Poisons Standard to make it mandatory for child resistant closures (CRC) to be fitted in liquid nicotine preparations when in Schedule 4.

From: www.tga.gov.au/scheduling-decision-final/notice-final-decision-amend-current-poisons-standard-nicotine

• Nicotine Scheduling Regulation Impact Statement

21 Dec 2021: The [Nicotine Scheduling Regulation Impact Statement](#) (RIS) (182 page pdf) and the regulatory burden costing have been published alongside the [Delegate's final decision on the Scheduling of Nicotine](#).

As extensive public consultation occurred as part of the scheduling process, no further specific consultation was undertaken in the development of the RIS. There was also extensive public consultation as part of the inquiry of the Senate Select Committee on Tobacco Harm Reduction, to which, insofar as it was relevant, the delegate also had regard.

The objectives of the Department's action are to:

- arrest the recent rapid increase in use of nicotine containing e-cigarettes by ever users, particularly adolescents and young adults;

- provide to patients who want to stop smoking efficacious support, not already available (such as the Quit program) - likely in the form of medical practitioner support, including considering whether to prescribe nicotine containing e-cigarettes; and
- reduce the likelihood of child poisoning by accidental consumption of nicotine.

From: www.tga.gov.au/resource/nicotine-scheduling-regulation-impact-statement-ris

• Std for Unapproved Vaporiser Nicotine Products

4 March 2021: Webinar Slides Presentation for TGO 110: Standard for unapproved vaporiser nicotine products

Disclaimer: The Presentation Paper provided is not legislative in nature and should not be taken to be statements of any law or policy in any way.

The Aust. Govt Dept of Health advises: (a) the presentation paper should not be relied upon in any way as representing a comprehensive description of regulatory requirements, &

(b) cannot guarantee, & assumes no legal liability or responsibility for, the accuracy, currency or completeness of the information contained in the presentation paper.

Presentation Summary: Vaporiser Nicotine products are Nicotine-containing products intended to be used in vaping devices such as e-cigarettes, e-cigars and other Electronic Nicotine Delivery systems (ENDs).

The webinar slides focus on the proposed minimum safety and quality requirements for vaporiser nicotine products in Australia

Consumers can access unapproved medicines through: Authorised Prescriber Scheme (APS); Special Access Scheme (SAS); Personal Importation Scheme; Clinical Trial Approval/Notification Schemes

Presented by: Jenny Francis, Principal Legal and Policy Adviser TGA; Dr Chris Schyvens, Director, Toxicology, Scientific Evaluation Branch TGA; Leonora Tyers, Senior Lawyer, Regulatory Legal Services Branch.

www.tga.gov.au/sites/default/files/webinar-presentation-tgo-110-standard-unapproved-vaporiser-nicotine-products-4-march-2021.pdf
(26 Slide pdf)

Submissions thru the TGA Consultation Hub to 31 March 2021

Final TGO 110 and draft Guidance expected to be published in April or May 2021. TGO 110 to come into effect on 1 Oct 2021

Contact email: Nicotine.Standard@health.gov.au

From: www.tga.gov.au/webinar-presentation-tgo-110-standard-unapproved-vaporiser-nicotine-products-4-march-2021

• TGA: Regulating Medical Device Nanomaterials

19 Feb 2021: Proposed regulatory options for Medical Devices containing Nanomaterials.

[Consultation - Proposed regulatory options for Medical Devices containing Nanomaterials](#) (34 page pdf)

Is there a need for Regulatory Change? The existing regulatory framework already requires manufacturers of medical devices to assess the safety of their product, both at initial approval and on an ongoing basis. Significant nanomaterial related adverse events have not broadly occurred. From this it may be inferred that the existing framework has, to date, been sufficient in managing the risks associated with nanomaterials in medical devices.

Comment closes 9 April 2021.

From: <https://consultations.health.gov.au/tga/medical-devices-nanomaterials/>

Editor: A very interesting Nanomaterial consultation document.

• EPA USA: Copper Surfaces and Coronavirus

10 Feb 2021: EPA USA Registers Copper Surfaces for Residual Use Against Coronavirus.

EPA USA announced that certain copper alloys provide long-term effectiveness against viruses, including SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19. As a result of EPA's approval, products containing these copper alloys can now be sold and distributed with claims that they kill certain viruses that come into contact with them. This is the first product with residual claims against viruses to be registered for use nationwide. Testing to demonstrate this effectiveness was conducted on harder-to-kill viruses.

EPA USA granted an amended registration to the Copper Development Association for an [emerging viral pathogen claim](#) to be added to the label of Antimicrobial Copper Alloys- Group 1 (EPA Reg. No. 82012-1), which is made of at least 95.6% Copper.

New efficacy testing demonstrated certain high-percentage Copper alloy products can continuously kill viruses that come into contact with them. Antimicrobial Copper alloys can be manufactured into a wide range of surfaces, including doorknobs and handrails.

The use of antimicrobial Copper alloy products supplements but does not replace standard infection control practices.

From: www.epa.gov/newsreleases/epa-registers-copper-surfaces-residual-use-against-coronavirus

Food Chemical Issues

• P1044 – Plain English Allergen Labelling

Last updated 25 Feb 2021: Certain foods and ingredients can cause severe allergic and other adverse reactions in some people. The Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code (the Code) requires these to be declared on labels when they are present in food.

On 25 February 2021 the Code was amended to introduce new requirements for the labelling of allergens in food. These requirements include that Allergen information is to be declared:

- in a specific format and location on food labels, and
- using simple, plain English terms in bold font

Businesses have 3 years from 25 February 2021 to implement the new requirements. During this transition period, food businesses can comply with either the existing allergen declaration requirements in the Code, or the new requirements.

A 2 year stock-in-trade period will follow the transition period. Any food packaged and labelled with existing allergen declarations before the end of the transition period may be sold for up to 2 years after the end of the transition period.

Approval Report - 15 Dec 2020 ([pdf](#)) | ([docx](#))

Supporting Doc 1 - Consumer Literature Review ([pdf](#)) | ([docx](#))

Supporting Doc 2 - Safety Assessment ([pdf](#)) | ([docx](#))

Supporting Doc 3 – Costs & Benefits evaluation ([pdf](#)) | ([docx](#))

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/P1044PlainEnglishAllergenLabelling.aspx

• P1056 - Caffeine Review

15 Dec 2020: Proposal P1056 will review the permissions for Caffeine in sports foods and general foods and consider the risk it poses to sensitive sub-populations.

It seeks to address issues raised in [Urgent Proposal P1054 - Pure and highly concentrated Caffeine products](#) which was prepared as an emergency interim response and prohibited the retail sale of foods in which total Caffeine is present in a concentration of 5% or more (if the food is a solid or semi-solid food) or 1% or more (if the food is a liquid food).

This prohibition came into force on 12 Dec 2019 and will remain in place until the completion of Proposal P1056.

The Review found pure and highly caffeinated products pose an immediate and acute risk to consumers. The ingestion of small amounts of these substances can result in severe health effects, including death.

Amendment Report - 15 Dec 2020 (37p) ([pdf](#)) | ([docx](#))

Support Doc 1 - Risk & Technical Assessment ([pdf](#)) | ([docx](#))

Final Consideration Report -12 Dec 2019 (48p) ([pdf](#)) | ([docx](#))

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/proposals/Pages/p1056.aspx

• A1219: Alpha-Amylase Enzyme from GM *Bacillus Licheniformis*

27 Jan 2021: 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 in starch processing to produce starch and sugar syrups

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

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1219---Alpha-amylase-from-GM-Bacillus-licheniformis-as-a-PA-\(Enzyme\).aspx](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1219---Alpha-amylase-from-GM-Bacillus-licheniformis-as-a-PA-(Enzyme).aspx)

• A1220: Beta-Amylase from *Bacillus Licheniformis*

27 Jan 2021: This application seeks approval to permit the use of beta-Amylase from a genetically modified strain of *Bacillus Licheniformis* in starch processing for Maltose syrup production.

Executive Summary 3 page ([pdf](#))

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1220---Beta-amylase-from-Bacillus-licheniformis.aspx

• A1221: Phospholipase A1 from *Aspergillus Niger*

27 Jan 2021: This application seeks approval to permit the use of Phospholipase A1 from a genetically modified strain of *Aspergillus Niger* as a processing aid during degumming of vegetable oils and fats.

Executive Summary 3 page ([pdf](#))

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

• A1222: Steviol Glycosides from Yarrowia Lipolytica

9 Feb 2021: This application seeks approval to permit the use of a steviol glycoside mixture, Rebaudioside MD, that is produced by fermentation from a genetically modified Yarrowia Lipolytica (Y. Lipolytica), expressing Steviol Glycoside biosynthesis pathway genes, as an intense sweetener.

Executive Summary 4 page ([pdf](#))

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1222---Steviol-Glycosides-from-Yarrowia-lipolytica.aspx

• A1223: Glutaminase from Aspergillus Niger (Enzyme)

25 Feb 2021: This application seeks approval to permit the enzyme Glutaminase sourced from Aspergillus Niger as a processing aid for use in the production of certain seasoning ingredients.

Executive Summary 3 page ([pdf](#))

From:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/code/applications/Pages/A1223---Glutaminase-from-Aspergillus-niger-%28Enzyme%29.aspx

• A1224: Glucose Oxidase from Penicillium Rubens as a Processing Aid

25 Feb 2021: This application seeks approval to permit the enzyme Glucose Oxidase sourced from Penicillium Rubens as a processing aid for use in the production of various foods and beverages.

Executive Summary 3 page ([pdf](#))

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

• EFSA: Scientific Guidance on Smoke Flavourings

26 Feb & 2 Mar 2021: EFSA has published updated scientific Guidance on smoke flavourings applications.

The Guidance is published together with a Report outlining the outcome of the Public Consultation held in Oct-Nov 2020.

- [Scientific Guidance for the preparation of applications on smoke flavouring primary products](#) (40 page [pdf](#) via EFSA)

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/efsa-has-published-updated-scientific-guidance-smoke-flavourings-applications

• EFSA: Edible Insects as a Novel Food

13 Jan 2021: EFSA published its [first completed assessment of a proposed insect-derived food product](#). This is the first EFSA assessment of an insect product as Novel Food.

Since the EU Novel Food Regulation came into effect on 1 Jan 2018, EFSA has received a large volume of applications, covering a wide variety of novel and traditional food sources. These include herbal products derived from plants, algae-based foods, and non-indigenous fruits in addition to an array of edible insect varieties.

“Formulations from insects may be high in protein, although the true Protein levels can be overestimated when the substance Chitin, a major component of insects’ exoskeleton, is present. Critically, many food allergies are linked to Proteins

so we assess whether the consumption of insects could trigger any allergic reactions. These can be caused by an individual’s sensitivity to insect Proteins, cross-reactivity with other allergens or residual allergens from insect feed, e.g. Gluten.”

[Scientific Opinion on dried Mealworms \(Tenebrio Molitor\) as a Novel Food](#)

<https://efsa.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.2903/j.efsa.2021.6343> (29 page pdf can be downloaded from EFSA website)

Editor: The concept of Novel Food also comes up for Food Additive Chemicals, so I included this interesting EFSA Note.

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/topics/topic/novel-food

And: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/news/edible-insects-science-novel-food-evaluations#related-topics

Agricultural Chemicals

• APVMA Guidance for Preparing Information Lists

2 Mar 2021: This document provides guidance about how to compile an Information List (previously known as a data list). It provides clarity about the APVMA expectations for what should be entered into the Information List.

It is an Application requirement that applications for approval, registration or variation include a short description of each item of information contained in, or accompanying the application – an information list. However, this requirement does not apply to Applications for registration of a chemical product that is the same as a registered chemical product and the product is to be registered with a different name (Item 8 or Item 10A), or registration of a listed chemical product (Item 9).

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/18661>

And: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/83431> (11 March 2021)

• EPA NSW Call: Removal of Unsafe Mouse Bait

22 Feb 2021: Residents who have used a commercial mouse bait in their homes will be helped by the NSW Environment Protection Authority (EPA NSW) to safely remove and dispose of it. The bait has the potential to pose a serious risk to anyone who is exposed to it, but especially to children.

The EPA NSW is urging residents who have used agricultural bait containing Zinc Phosphide in domestic settings to contact the 24-hour NSW Environment Line for advice and to register for free removal and disposal.

The removal program follows recent suspected poisonings which resulted in hospitalisation in the Western NSW Local Health District from baits which contain Zinc Phosphide.

NSW Health has warned the Phosphine gas released from mouse baits containing Zinc Phosphide can cause poisoning or suffocation in enclosed or poorly ventilated spaces.

Symptoms include vomiting, abdominal pain, diarrhoea, fever, cough, shortness of breath and chest tightness.

Mouse baits containing Zinc Phosphide are NOT designed for use in homes and house yards.

The EPA NSW is offering to arrange a free service by a Licensed pest technician to remove this mouse bait and clean the area to ensure your home is safe. We don't want residents disturbing bait if it has been placed in ceiling cavities. It is safer to leave it and ask for assistance, than disturb it.

From:

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2021/epamedia210222-nsw-epa-calling-for-removal-of-unsafe-mouse-bait-from-homes

Also 5 Feb 2021: EPA NSW urged people to carefully follow instructions when using pesticides, or risk poisoning or other serious health conditions.

The reminder comes after several recent poisonings from the product Mouseoff, which contains Zinc Phosphide, resulted in hospitalisations in Western NSW Local Health District.

Mouseoff is clearly labelled as a high-risk commercial product, used for rodent control, and only approved to be used in agricultural and/or industrial and commercial settings.

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2021/epamedia210205-misuse-of-mouse-baits-leads-to-poisoning

• Certain Swimming Pool & Spa Sanitiser Products

17 Feb 2021: Federal Court of Australia – Decision: Final regulatory decisions for Certain Swimming Pool and Spa Sanitiser Products.

On Wed 17 Feb 2021 the Federal Court of Australia set aside the APVMA's decision under Section 41 of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* to cancel the Approvals of certain swimming and spa pool sanitiser products containing Hydrogen Peroxide and Polyhexanide Hydrochloride, as published in the [APVMA Gazette](#) on 28 July 2020.

As a result of the Federal Court's decision the affected products may continue to be sold and used in accordance with their label instructions.

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/80301> And: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/79436>

Federal Court finds for industry over Non-Chlorine Sanitisers.

From: www.splashmagazine.com.au/federal-court-finds-for-industry-over-non-chlorine-sanitisers/ (24 Feb 2021)

• APVMA: Fomesafen – New Ag Active

27 Jan 2021: An application for the approval of a new active constituent, Fomesafen, is a herbicide proposed for pre-emergent control of weeds in pulse crops.

Common name: 5-[2-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy]-N-(methylsulfonyl)-2-nitrobenzamide; CAS No: 72178-02-0; Minimum Purity: 950 g/kg; Formula: C₁₅H₁₀ClF₃N₂O₆S; MW: 438.8; Chemical Family: Diphenyl Ether; Mode of Action: Protoporphyrinogen oxidase inhibitor.

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

The APVMA has completed a toxicological evaluation of Fomesafen, and concluded that there are no toxicological concerns regarding the approval of this active constituent.

The Scheduling Delegate made a final decision to include Fomesafen in Schedule 6 of the SUSMP with no cut-off or exemption. Other compounds of toxicological significance are not expected to occur in Bixlozone technical active constituent.

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of Fomesafen would not be an undue toxicological hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

From: *Ag&Vet Gazette*, 27 Jan 2021 p24-25 ([pdf](#) | [docx](#))

From: <https://apvma.gov.au/node/79306>

• EPA NZ: Fumigant Methyl Bromide Deadline Change

1 March 2021: An additional three months has been added to the recapture deadline for the fumigant Methyl Bromide until 28 Nov 2021, in order to provide certainty to the industry until a decision is reached on the Reassessment Application. This follows a further application by the Timber Industry Group Stakeholders in Methyl Bromide Reduction (STIMBR).

The Methyl Bromide gas is mainly used to fumigate logs and timber products before they are exported. It is a Toxic and Ozone-Depleting substance.

[Official Record of this Decision, 1 Mar 2021 \(pdf, 5 pages\)](#)

[Modified Reassessment of Methyl Bromide](#) (8 Mar 2021)

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/deadline-change-for-methyl-bromide-recapture/

Dangerous Goods

• Draft ADG Code 7.8 Maintenance Consultation

Feb 2021: Consulting on corrections and issues in the ADG Code 7.7

Timeline: February 2021 - Consulting on issues

November 2021 - Consulting on the draft Code

January 2022 - Consulting on Legislation

July 2022 – Publication of ADG Code 7.8

Formally input your comments by registering and logging in.

Project Manager: Debra Kirk email: DKirk@ntc.gov.au

From: www.ntc.gov.au/transport-reform/ntc-projects/adgc-maintenance-2021

• ADG Code 7.7 commences in Vic 1st April 2021

March 2021: The Australian Dangerous (ADG) Code 7.7 commences in Victoria under the Amendment Regulations, on the 1st April 2021 with a 6 month transition period.

Thus the ADG Code 7.7 will be compulsory in Victoria from the 1st Oct 2021, in line with the other States and Territories.

ADG 7.7 is downloadable from: www.ntc.gov.au/codes-and-guidelines/australian-dangerous-goods-code

ADG 7.7: www.ntc.gov.au/sites/default/files/assets/files/ADG%20Code%207.7_0.pdf (1286 pages. Released July 2020)

• Improving the land transport of Dangerous Goods

2 Dec 2020: The NTC are exploring ways to improve the consistency and efficiency of regulating the Land transport of Dangerous Goods.

In Nov 2020, Ministers endorsed the NTC's six-goal action plan designed to improve the consistency and efficiency of regulating the Land transport of Dangerous Goods, including a full review of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

The NTC will work collaboratively with regulators and industry to progress the recommendations and actions.

[A review of the legal framework to improve the Land transport of Dangerous Goods advice paper August 2020](#)

(2 Dec 2020, 38 page pdf)

The **key outcomes sought by industry** stakeholders were:

- consistent timeframes for adopting amendments
- ease of finding requirements
- fast, transparent decisions with accountability
- smooth cross-border operations
- improved understanding of requirements by duty holders and enforcement officers.

The **key constraints faced by governments** were related to jurisdictional processes and protocols – for example, parliamentary or legislative priorities, and jurisdictional elections and associated caretaker periods

From: www.ntc.gov.au/transport-reform/ntc-projects/improving-land-transport-dangerous-goods

• NZS Std 5433: Transport of D. Goods on Land

17 Dec 2020:

pdf NZ\$94.50; Hardcopy NZ\$105.00 (charges exclude GST)

Obtain from: www.standards.govt.nz

The 2020 version contains updated technical content that will allow users to follow up-to-date good practice and specifications.

The removal of the duplicated international specifications (which is revised every two years) and inclusion by reference only will future proof the standard, and ensure it is fit for purpose, although the inclusion of the Dangerous Goods List will date the document.

Note: There will be an additional Handbook HB5433 with the UN List by April (at additional cost)

• IATA: Lithium Battery Shipping Guidelines (LBSG)

2021 LBSG 8th Edition: Though a practical and efficient way to store energy, lithium batteries, if not properly designed, tested and manufactured can fail and catch fire. In addition, the stored energy and flammable electrolyte in the battery means that they must be prepared properly for shipping to reduce the potential risk to the transport system.

To help address this, IATA have put together the LBSG; a manual with all the information manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, freight forwarders and others in the supply chain need to ensure compliance when shipping lithium batteries.

Book UA\$210. Digital (Mac, iOS, Android, Windows) US\$199

<https://www.iata.org/en/publications/store/lithium-battery-shipping-guidelines/>

• CASA "Carrying a Power Bank" Airlines Poster

The Civil Aviation Safety Authority (CASA) has published the Poster: "Carrying a Power Bank Safely - Dangerous Good printable Poster" is available as pdf file.

www.casa.gov.au/files/how-carry-powerbank%E2%80%99s-safely-dangerous-goods-printable-poster (pdf poster)

via <https://www.casa.gov.au/safety-management/dangerous-goods>

The Alert Video is not yet available at www.casa.gov.au

There are also a range of other CASA DG posters available: <https://shop.casa.gov.au/search?q=dangerous+goods>

• WorkSafe Vic: Company charged over DG Storage

9 Mar 2021: WorkSafe Vic has charged Crossroads Logistics Pty Ltd over alleged breaches of the Dangerous Goods Act at a site in Tottenham. Regards: tampering, theft or unauthorised access; prevention of leakage, or fire or explosion; prevention of damage to property or danger to the public by an accident.

Note: Not the location of the 2018 chemical fire at Tottenham.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/news/2021-03/company-charged-over-dangerous-goods-storage

• WorkSafe Vic: Man dies in Fuel Tank Explosion

17 Feb 2021: A man has died after a diesel fuel tank exploded at a part time engine repair business at Fieldstone on 15 Feb 2021. It is believed the 35-year-old man was using an electric grinder to cut a hole in the tank when fuel vapour ignited, causing the explosion.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/news/2021-02/man-dies-fuel-tank-explosion

• WA Safety Alert: e-Cigarette Device Hazards

22 Feb 2021: Hazards associated with the use of e-cigarettes devices.

On 11 January 2021, the WA Department received a report of an incident at a mine site where an electronic cigarette (vape) battery spontaneously ignited in a worker's pocket while he was travelling in a utility with two other workers. The statements received with the report describe a combustion event not unlike fireworks going off and flying around the inside of the vehicle the workers were travelling in. The worker received severe burns to his leg.

This report is consistent with reports of other e-cigarette device spontaneous combustion events in the United States (US) and United Kingdom (UK), some of which have resulted in fatalities.

The vast majority of those injured were men who had e-cigarette batteries in their pockets when the batteries exploded. Some had keys or coins in their pocket which becomes a dangerous mix of Metal and Lithium-Ion batteries, and increases the likelihood of a short circuit occurring. An overheated battery in a pocket can easily set clothes on fire, resulting in severe burns all over the body.

www.dmp.wa.gov.au/Documents/Dangerous-Goods/DGS_SB_0121.pdf (3 page pdf)

From:

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

And: www.commerce.wa.gov.au/publications/safety-bulletin-012021-hazards-associated-use-e-cigarette-devices

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Senate AU: Industrial Chemicals Envir'l Mgmt Register

10 Dec 2020: The Inquiry into the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Bills 2020. (ICEMR)

On 10 Dec 2020, the Australian Senate referred the provisions of the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) and related Bills to the Senate Environment and Communications Legislation Committee for inquiry and Report by 11 March 2021. Submissions closed 22 Jan 2021.

www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/IndustrialChemicals

The main Bill is the: Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Bill 2020. There are 6 submissions available to be read (including the Editor's very basic submission)

www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/IndustrialChemicals/Submissions

• AU Industrial Chemicals Environ'l Mgmt Register

18 Mar 2020: The Australian Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Bill 2020 finally passed both Houses of the Australian Federal Parliament.

Summary: Part of a package of five Bills to establish a national framework to manage the ongoing use, handling and disposal of industrial chemicals, the Bill: establishes decision-making principles that set out characteristics for categorising industrial chemicals according to their level of concern to the environment based on their use; enables the Minister to make Scheduling Decisions to categorise an industrial chemical and set out the controls applicable to the use, handling and disposal of an industrial chemical; provides for consultation with the public and States & Territories on matters relating to Scheduling Decisions / decision-making principles; establishes a Register of Scheduling Decisions for industrial chemicals; establishes the Advisory Committee on the Environmental Management of Industrial Chemicals; provides for the sharing, protection, use and disclosure of information; enables the Minister to delegate their functions and powers and make rules; and sets out matters relating to the scheduling charge.

Text of the Bill as Passed by both Houses [pdf](#) | [docx](#) (58p)

From: www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Bills_Legislation/Bills_Search_Results/Result?bld=r6638

The new chemical standards will be placed on an easily searchable public register that will provide a single source of information on how chemicals should be managed, to prevent harm to our unique environment, animals and our communities.

Also: <https://minister.awe.gov.au/ley/media-releases/cleaning-chemical-confusion-fight-pollution>

The Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard – or IChEMS, will provide a national approach to how chemicals can be used, stored, handled and disposed of.

This work will be delivered in two stages.

Phase 1 included the creation of legislation. The Industrial Chemicals Environment Management (Register) Bill 2020 passed both houses of Federal Parliament on 18 March 2021.

An IChEMS register will now be established to create a single consistent source of information on how chemicals should be managed. Chemicals will be categorised and scheduled on the IChEMS register based on their level of concern to the environment. This will help government, industry and the community make informed choices about chemicals.

In Phase 2, the IChEMS register will be incorporated into the laws of each Jurisdiction. This means environmental risks will be managed consistently across States and Territories and on Commonwealth land.

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

Editor: I suggest Phase 2 will take years to put in place!

And then it will ONLY cover chemicals the Federal Minister has made Scheduling Decisions on!

GHS Environmental Hazard labelling is not part of this Bill!

• Senate AU: Recent Report on the ICEMR Provisions

11 March 2021: Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) (ICEMR) Bill 2020 [Provisions] and related Bills.

[https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportsen/024640/toc_pdf/IndustrialChemicalsEnvironmentalManagement\(Register\)Bill2020\[Provisions\]andrelatedbills.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf](https://parlinfo.aph.gov.au/parlInfo/download/committees/reportsen/024640/toc_pdf/IndustrialChemicalsEnvironmentalManagement(Register)Bill2020[Provisions]andrelatedbills.pdf;fileType=application%2Fpdf) (March 2021, 36 page pdf)

Recommendation 1: 2.24 The committee recommends that the government and the Department Agriculture, Water and the Environment continue to actively engage state and territory governments, particularly around planning for the adoption of the Register in their respective jurisdictions.

Recommendation 2: 2.38 The committee recommends that the Department of Agriculture, Water and the Environment continue its engagement with industry stakeholders in the implementation of the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Bills, particularly with reference to the cost-recovery arrangements and the role of Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme.

Recommendation 3: 2.50 The committee recommends that the Senate pass the bills.

Background of the Bills: Chapter 1.13 Presently, there is no mechanism to consistently implement the recommendations made by AICIS across jurisdictions for the management of environmental risks caused by industrial chemicals. The Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management (Register) Bill 2020 (the ICEMR Bill) aims to rectify this gap through the establishment of an intergovernmental scheme which creates a national register of scheduling decisions for relevant industrial chemicals, thereby creating a nationally consistent framework for the management of industrial chemicals which can be applied by each state and territory.

Contact: Committee Secretary, Senate Standing Committees on Environment and Communications

Phone: +61 2 6277 3526 Email: EC.Sen@aph.gov.au

Frm: www.aph.gov.au/Parliamentary_Business/Committees/Senate/Environment_and_Communications/IndustrialChemicals/Report

• EPA Vic: Victoria's new Envir'l Protection Laws

3 Feb 2021: [Victoria's New Environment Protection Legislation](#) is intended to commence on 1 July 2021.

The EPA Vic recorded the 3 Feb 2021 Webinar. It's in 16 clickable Chapters, making it easier to find the parts you're interested in. You can also download the slides the EPA Vic presented in the webinar.

Webinar Recording: https://youtu.be/g8jY4_zFI3s (1hr42m)

63 Slides: www.vision6.com.au/ch/182112c5w3zm/2955947/5uHOvOi2041VG5VufGCKVW6Q8hsl6nWNY1jEupAo.pdf

In Dec 2020, the Victorian Government released the [proposed final versions of the Regulations](#) and the [environment Reference Standard \(ERS\)](#).

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-community/get-involved/events/victorias-new-environment-protection-laws-update

And: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/laws/new-laws

• Vic: Proposed Final Environment Protection Regs

2021: The proposed final Victorian Environment Protection Regulations support the new Environmental Protection Legislation by providing clarity and further detail for duty holders on how to fulfil their obligations. To support Victorians to prepare for the commencement of the Act on 1 July 2021, several documents have been published.

e.g. *Proposed final Environment Protection Regulations*

www.epa.vic.gov.au/-/media/epa/files/about-epa/laws/subordinate-legislation/proposed-final-environment-protection-regulations-14-december-2020.pdf (338 pages)

e.g. *Proposed final Environment Protection Transitional Regs*

www.epa.vic.gov.au/-/media/epa/files/about-epa/laws/subordinate-legislation/proposed-final-environment-protection-transitional-regulations-14-december-2020.pdf (7p)

e.g. 1753.1: *Guide to the proposed final Environment Protection Regulations* (23 page docx)

www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1753-1

e.g. 1827: [Waste Classification Assessment Protocol](#)

e.g. 1828: [Waste Disposal Categories-characteristics & thresholds](#)

e.g. [Proposed final Environment Reference Standard](#) (docx, 49p)

[Summary of Regulations](#): The Vic law shifts to a prevention-based approach under the [General Environment Duty](#).

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/laws/new-laws/subordinate-legislation

• EPA Vic: Waste Tracker Webinar

23 Feb 2021: This EPA Vic webinar provided an introduction to Waste Tracker, which is scheduled for implementation when new EPA Vic laws under the Environment Protection Act 2017 commence on 1 July 2021.

The new system, called Waste Tracker, will replace Electronic Waste Transport Certificates and is designed to track transaction information about Reportable Priority Waste.

<https://youtu.be/2ZwdP9YC9-4> (YouTube Video 43m32s)

Covering: New Environment Protection Laws:

Waste Tracker System Overview (and Why we need it):

Waste Tracker System Demonstrations (3 off):

1/ Create a Waste Record; 2/ Transporting Waste & Assigning a Driver & Using the Mobile App & Drop Off Waste; 3/ Receiving a Waste Record at the lawful place.

Q&A: e.g. Who Needs to Use It? Need to use a Mobile Device? Interstate Waste Movements? Outputs of Info (exports a pdf); Who records into Waste Tracker? It can clone often used Waste Records or kept in Draft.

Next Steps: "How To" – Early April 2021;

New Portal Opens for current users to set up in – Early May;

Users commence set up - Late June 2021.

[Video Transcript](#) (Editor: No Transcript yet at 28 Mar 2021)

<https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/for-community/get-involved/events/waste-tracker-webinar>

• EPA Vic: Tetrachlorethene from Vapour Intrusion

26 Mar 2021: Tetrachloroethene, also known as Tetrachloroethylene, Perchloroethene (PCE) is a colourless liquid industrial chemical that is widely used at dry cleaners, metal finishers and in electronics manufacturing, amongst other industries.

Contamination of soil and groundwater by PCE can occur from spills and leaks from storage tanks at commercial and industrial sites. If sufficient concentrations of PCE are present in soil or groundwater, PCE vapours can migrate through the soil, underground service infrastructure and building foundations, contaminating the indoor air that we breathe. This is called Vapour Intrusion.

Concentrations in indoor air from vapour intrusion are typically much lower than in work settings. Inhaling lower concentrations of PCE for short periods of time are unlikely to be a concern but over long periods of time may also result in health effects.

Studies have shown that long-term exposure to PCE may affect the central nervous system, kidney, liver, immune and blood (hematologic) systems & development and reproduction. Occupational & residential studies have shown effects on colour vision, visual memory, cognitive function, reaction time.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer recently classified PCE as probably carcinogenic to humans. There is suggestive evidence of bladder cancer, non-Hodgkin lymphoma & multiple myeloma from epidemiological studies.

WHO established an annual indoor air guideline value (criteria) for PCE of 0.25 mg/m³ (or 250 µg/m³) for long term exposure.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/publications/1953

• EPA USA: Fluorinated Containers & PFAS

5 Mar 2021: EPA USA Releases Testing Data Showing PFAS Contamination coming from Fluorinated Containers.

EPA USA is making available new testing data related to PFAS found in Fluorinated containers in which a mosquito control product was packaged and sold. EPA USA is also announcing its planned next steps to further characterize and address this potential source of contamination.

Since first becoming aware of the PFAS contamination issue in Sept 2020 through citizen science testing of a pesticide product, EPA USA has been working to investigate the source of the contamination. In Dec 2020, EPA USA studied the Fluorinated HDPE containers used to store and transport the product and preliminarily determined the fluorination process used may be the source of PFAS contamination.

In January 2021, EPA USA continued its testing which showed the PFAS were most likely formed from a chemical reaction during the container Fluorination process which then leached into the pesticide product. After completing a robust quality assurance and quality control process, EPA USA can confirm that it detected eight different PFAS from the Fluorinated HDPE containers, with levels from 20-50 parts per billion.

EPA USA has initiated a series of steps to tackle this issue.

From: www.epa.gov/pesticides/pfas-packaging

• EPA NZ: Tighter Restrictions for Firefighting Foam

16 Dec 2020: The EPA NZ has imposed tighter restrictions on toxic and environmentally damaging firefighting foam products, and set a deadline for when their use in New Zealand will end.

Some types of firefighting foams contain PFAS (Perfluoroalkyl and Polyfluoroalkyl substances) which can cause serious land and water contamination.

PFOA (Perfluorooctanoic Acid) and its related compounds are now classified as POPs under the Stockholm Convention, an international agreement to limit the production and use of such chemicals. This update has been reflected in New Zealand's Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act, and in a new decision on the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard.

The decision means that uncontained use of firefighting foams containing PFOA-related compounds, for example at the scene of a plane or truck crash, must be phased out by the end of 2022. Contained use, for example at an enclosed fuel tank fire where the substance can be restricted from contaminating the environment, must be phased out by 3 December 2025.

The changes also set requirements for removal and disposal of any waste products from firefighting systems with PFAS-containing foams.

[EPA NZ \(Dec 2020\) Decision to amend the Fire Fighting Chemicals Group Standard \(pdf, 36 pages\)](#)

[Results of the EPA NZ investigation into PFOS firefighting foams](#) (webpage 4 April 2019). ([Full Report pdf, 34 pages](#))

From: www.epa.govt.nz/news-and-alerts/latest-news/new-restrictions-on-firefighting-foams/

• EPA NSW: PFAS firefighting foam Banned in NSW

1 Mar 2021: PFAS firefighting foam has been banned for use in NSW except in catastrophic circumstances or where there are special circumstances.

NSW Environment Minister Matt Kean, said that firefighting foam containing Per- and Poly-Fluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) will be banned for all training and demonstration purposes in NSW from next month.

"Firefighting foam is the key cause of PFAS contamination in the NSW environment with concentrations detected at airports, defence sites, emergency service facilities, training facilities, Major Hazard Facilities, and their surrounding environments," Mr Kean said.

"This ban on PFAS firefighting foam will significantly reduce the impact on our environment but still enable our emergency agencies to fight catastrophic fires that can have devastating impacts on life and property."

The NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Amendment (PFAS Firefighting Foam) Regul'n 2021 includes:

- banning the use of any PFAS firefighting foam for training and demonstration purposes from April 2021;
- restricting the use of long-chain PFAS firefighting foam from September 2022; and,
- restricting the use and sale of PFAS firefighting foam in portable fire extinguishers from September 2022.

More Information: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/pfasregulation

[The NSW PEO Regulation Amdmt \(PFAS Firefighting Foam\)](#)

(5 page pdf) inserts new clauses into the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regul'n 2009.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2021/epamedia210301-pfas-firefighting-foam-banned-in-nsw

• EPA NSW: Proposed Approach to Environmental Regs

Feb 2021: EPA NSW are seeking feedback on their proposed approach to Environmental Regulation.

Draft Regulatory Strategy: (24 slides)

https://yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au/download_file/125/501 (pdf)

Two page Summary:

https://yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au/download_file/124/501 (pdf)

EPA NSW are committed to becoming a world-class regulator through: 1/ an outcomes focus; 2/ being service-orientated; 3/ a learning mindset; 4/ being responsive and adaptive; & 5/ being purpose and people centred.

The challenges the EPA NSW faces include: a/ Protecting human health; b/ Degradation of our environment; c/ Ecologically sustainable development; d/ Reducing waste; e/ Climate change; & f/ Environmental crime.

The EPA NSW Approach is to: i/ Listen to understand the issues and the ideas for addressing them; ii/ Require compliance with requirements; iii/ Act to investigate and solve problems by engaging with our stakeholders, etc; iv/ Encourage change, provide incentives and influence; v/ Enable the people of NSW by: informing, educating, assisting; vi/ Monitor the state of the environment and regulatory compliance & investigate issues; vii/ Use powers to compel people and businesses to achieve compliance.

The EPA NSW are seeking feedback on the Draft Regulatory Strategy until 5.00pm Wednesday 31 March 2021

Provide your feedback by completing the survey.

<https://yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au/regulatory-strategy>

If you would prefer to provide feedback by email, send your submission to Regulatory.Practice@epa.nsw.gov.au

From: <https://yoursay.epa.nsw.gov.au/regulatory-strategy>

• EPA NSW: Guidelines for Underground PS Systems

23 Dec 2022: EPA NSW has issued new Guidelines to help operators of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems (UPSS) minimise the potential for fuel leaks and spills which can harm the environment by contaminating land, surface water and groundwater. UPSS are commonly found at service stations, marinas, work depots, golf courses, airports, car dealerships & where fuel is stored or used.

The Guidelines support NSW local Councils to regulate these sites under the NSW Protection of Environment Operations (Underground Petroleum Storage Systems) Regulation 2019.

The Guidelines and a Report on the public consultation are available at:

www.epa.nsw.gov.au/your-environment/contaminated-land/upss/resources-for-implementing-upss

The [Guidelines for Implementing the NSW Protection of the Environment Operations \(Underground Petroleum Storage Systems\) Regulation 2019](#) (pdf 55 pages)

The [Consultation Report](#) (pdf 29 pages) summarises the process and feedback received, with the public & stakeholders

There are additional Fact Sheets and Notes available.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2020/epamedia201223-guidelines-for-underground-petroleum-storage-systems-released

• EPA NSW Fine: Defects at Acid Treatment Plant

21 Dec 2020: The EPA NSW found a significant number of defects at the Newcastle premises of InfraBuild Wire, where large volumes of hazardous and corrosive solutions like acids are used in the making of steel rods, wire and fencing products. InfraBuild Wire was fined \$45000.

An EPA NSW inspection identified concerns regarding corrosion and the structural integrity of pipes, valves, tanks and bunds. The subsequent integrity investigation by a specialist engineer found many defects at the acid tank farm and effluent treatment plant.

From: [www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2020/epamedia201221-infrabuild-wire-fined-\\$45000-for-defects-at-acid-treatment-plant](http://www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2020/epamedia201221-infrabuild-wire-fined-$45000-for-defects-at-acid-treatment-plant)

• EPA NSW: Cleanaway Waste Facility Breaches – Fines

18 Mar 2021: EPA NSW has fined Cleanaway Operations \$15,000 for alleged waste offences at their Glendenning premises in western Sydney. The EPA has fined the company for not carrying out waste processing in a competent manner.

During an EPA NSW inspection in Oct 2020, EPA officers found instances of alleged poor environmental management, including the incorrect storage of dangerous chemicals and flammable liquids being directly exposed to sunlight.

Cleanaway took immediate actions to address waste storage issues including separating incompatible waste chemicals, reducing the quantity of waste at the premises, moving stockpiles of flammable liquids to inside a warehouse, and updating waste sorting and packing procedures.

The EPA NSW has also placed a Pollution Reduction Program on the facility's licence to improve environmental controls and measures at the premises.

From: www.epa.nsw.gov.au/news/media-releases/2021/epamedia210318-cleanaway-waste-facility-fined-over-storage-breaches

• EPA Vic: Contractor named for Lemon Springs clean up

14 Jan 2021: EPA Vic has appointed the contractor to carry out remedial works at the illegal waste site in Lemon Springs, south of Kaniva in the state's north west.

EnviroPacific Services Ltd begins works in March 2021, with excavation of waste being completed in stages. EPA Vic will work closely with EnviroPacific to ensure the removal of waste is carried out safely and thoroughly. All waste excavated will be sampled and taken to an appropriately Licensed Facility for disposal.

Groundwater sampling was completed on site in Dec 2020, with results continuing to show no signs of contamination. Sampling will continue to be conducted regularly throughout the project to ensure any potential contaminants are discovered. EPA Vic will continue to pursue the occupier to pay for the cost of cleaning up and will use all available powers to hold them to account.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/news-and-updates/epa-names-contractor-for-lemon-springs-clean-up

• EPA Vic: Recycler told to stop accepting waste after fire

20 Feb 2021: EPA Vic ordered a Sunshine e-waste battery and cable recycler to stop accepting waste until it can properly manage its stockpiling. EPA Vic officers found that ReSource Pty Ltd had not taken reasonable steps in managing its waste stockpile in a way that reduced the fire risk to the community.

EPA Vic had inspected the ReSource Pty Ltd site five times in two years serving notices requiring it improve its management of the fire risk. The Notice will remain in place until the company can demonstrate it has returned to compliance with the Waste Management Policy.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/news-and-updates/epa-tells-recycler-to-stop-accepting-waste-after-fire

19 Feb 2021: EPA Vic takes enforcement action to reduce the risk of fire at recycling sites. EPA Vic officers issued notices that require the three companies to cease accepting any new recyclable waste materials at those sites.

These companies can still process waste at the sites while the notices are in place but will not be able to receive any new materials until EPA Vic is satisfied that compliance with regulatory requirements has been achieved.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/news-and-updates/epa-takes-enforcement-action-to-reduce-the-risk-of-fire-at-recycling-sites

• EPA Vic Charges: Multiple Sites of Buried Chemicals

25 Mar 2021: 118 charges to be laid in relation to Lemon Springs regarding multiple sites of buried chemicals. EPA Vic will lay charges in court against 59 year old Graham White alleging breaches of Sections of the Vic Env. Protection Act (1970).

EPA Vic has used its powers to step in and clean up the property to ensure the safe excavation and disposal of the chemicals and rehabilitation of the property. Work has already begun with a new contractor EnviroPacific, and the EPA Vic will continue to ensure all possible site safety and security measures are taken to reach a successful conclusion.

The EPA Vic also told the Kaniva community meeting that continued monitoring of ground water showed no negative impacts & that it would be maintained throughout the clean up.

From: <https://www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/news-and-updates/charges-to-be-laid-in-relation-to-lemon-springs-site>

26 Mar 2021: The EPA Vic charged an individual with 118 offences under the Env. Protection Act 1970 following a comprehensive investigation into the storage of chemicals across multiple sites in Melbourne and regional Victoria.

The individual charged is: Graham Leslie White

The charges allege that the individual permitted the transport and burial of various types of industrial waste at his rural premises at Lemon Springs, south of Kaniva. The charges further allege that this unlawful dumping created an environmental hazard and polluted both land and water on the site, amongst other matters.

In addition, the charges laid allege that the individual permitted the unlawful dumping and storage of various types of industrial waste at nine separate warehouses across Melbourne.

It will be alleged that the storage of this industrial waste created a risk of serious damage to the environment and was a risk to public health.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about-epa/news-media-and-updates/news-and-updates/118-charges-laid-in-relation-to-illegal-chemical-storage-sites

• Cefic: Chemical Recycling Role reducing GHG

1 Dec 2020: The European Green Deal aims to establish a circular and sustainable economy in Europe. One key challenge is to make plastic truly circular. The European chemical industry is convinced that chemical recycling technologies can play an essential

role to transform plastic waste in valuable secondary raw materials. These technologies have the potential to avoid greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions that can occur in both the feedstock production and from incineration of plastic waste. This positive environmental impact is confirmed by the new Quantis report “[Chemical Recycling: Greenhouse gas emission reduction potential of an emerging waste management route](#)” (24 page pdf), which was commissioned by the European Chemical Industry Council (Cefic).

These studies provide insights in the potential reduction of GHG emissions by using chemical recycling technologies compared to current end-of-life management such as incineration, and in how it can contribute to low industrial emissions from 2030–2050. It makes chemical recycling a more sustainable option for mixed plastic waste compared to incineration and landfilling.

[Chemical Recycling Technologies](#) (Cefic webpage) offer complementary solutions to existing mechanical and dissolution recycling to treat mixed or contaminated plastic waste that otherwise would be incinerated or sent to landfill.

From: <https://cefic.org/media-corner/newsroom/new-study-confirms-role-for-chemical-recycling-in-reducing-greenhouse-gas-emissions/>

• ChemSec: What Goes Around Report- Feb 2021

23 Feb 2021: What goes Around - Enabling the Circular Economy by Removing Chemical Roadblocks.

Increased use of virgin materials and low recycling levels show that a circular economy is far from being realised. The presence of chemicals of concern in materials is an important reason for this. Mechanical recycling will remain the main recycling technology for the foreseeable future, which makes establishing non-toxic waste streams the key to scaling up the circular economy.

https://chemsec.org/app/uploads/2021/02/What-goes-around_210223.pdf (84 page pdf)

From: <https://chemsec.org/publication/chemicals-business.circular-economy/what-goes-around/>

• Low-Temp Catalytic Upgrading of Waste Polyolefinics

Jan 2021: Low-temperature catalytic upgrading of waste Polyolefinic plastics into liquid fuels and waxes.

From the Abstract: A new low-temperature catalytic upgrading of waste Polyolefinic plastics to valuable chemicals such as liquid fuels and waxes by a heterogeneous catalyst is presented. CeO₂-supported Ru (Ru/CeO₂) acted as an effective and reusable heterogeneous catalyst, showing much higher activity than other metal-supported catalysts in Hydrogenolysis of low-density polyethylene, and the catalyst worked even under mild reaction conditions such as low temperature of 473 K and low H₂ pressure of 2 MPa, providing liquid fuel (C₅-C₂₁) and wax (C₂₂-C₄₅) in 77 % and 15 % yields (total 92 % yield), respectively.

The full article is to be published in Applied Catalysis B: Environmental [Volume 285](#), 15 May 2021, 119805.

From: www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0926337320312224?via%3Dihub

• Boyer Lectures: Hydrogen Power and Oceans

January 2021: Speaker - Dr Andrew Forrest AO – businessman, philanthropist and chair Fortescue Metals Group

Lecture 1 : Oil vs Water-confessions of a carbon emitter

To address climate change the world needs a rapid transition to green energy. Australia should grab the opportunity to mass-produce green hydrogen. Broadcast 24 January 2021

Lecture 2: Lighting up our ocean

We need urgent action to tackle the three main threats to our oceans - deoxygenation, overfishing and plastic pollution. Broadcast 31 January 2021

From: www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/bigideas/boyers-hydrogen-power-and-oceans/13177156 (ABC Big Ideas)

Editor: I included this Note as I regard we need to better understand and discuss what is needed for sustainability.

• USA White House: Exec. Order on Protecting & Restoring

20 Jan 2021: Executive Order on Protecting Public Health and the Environment and Restoring Science to Tackle the Climate Crisis.

“It is, therefore, the policy of my Administration to listen to the science; to improve public health and protect our environment; to ensure access to clean air and water; to limit exposure to dangerous chemicals and pesticides; to hold polluters accountable, including those who disproportionately harm communities of color and low-income communities; to reduce greenhouse gas emissions; to bolster resilience to the impacts of climate change; ...”

“To that end, this order directs all executive departments and agencies (agencies) to immediately review and, as appropriate and consistent with applicable law, take action to address the promulgation of Federal regulations and other actions during the last 4 years that conflict with these important national objectives, and to immediately commence work to confront the climate crisis.”

Editor: Then the Exec. Order documents the details it covers.

From: www.whitehouse.gov/briefing-room/presidential-actions/2021/01/20/executive-order-protecting-public-health-and-environment-and-restoring-science-to-tackle-climate-crisis/

Via: www.epa.gov homepage 28 March 2021

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

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

AS/NZS ISO 8124.3:2021. Safety of Toys Migration of certain elements (Antimony, Arsenic, Barium, Cadmium, Chromium, Lead, Mercury and Selenium). Published: 12Feb2021. 29 pages. Hardcopy \$165.26. pdf \$193.56 (3 users).

ASTM E 2107: 2020. Standard Practice for Environmental Regulatory Compliance Audits. Published: 5Jan2021. 5 pages. Hardcopy \$74.77. pdf \$74.77.

I.S. EN IEC 62485-5: 2021. Safety requirements for secondary batteries and battery installations - Part 5: Safe operation of stationary Lithium Ion batteries. Published: 1Feb2021. 92 pages. Hardcopy \$177.68. pdf \$109.14.

IEC 60079-10-1: 2020 CMV. Explosive Atmospheres - Part 10-1: Classification of Areas - Explosive gas atmospheres. Published: 18Dec20. 373 pages. Hardcopy \$659.58. pdf \$857.46 (3 users).

I.S. EN 15188: 2020. Determination of the Spontaneous Ignition behaviour of dust accumulations. Published: 25Jan2021. 40 pages. Hardcopy \$105.73. pdf \$100.62.

ASTM E 502: 2021. Standard Test Method for Selection and Use of ASTM Standards for the Determination of Flash Point of Chemicals by Closed Cup Methods. Published: 3Mar2021. 6 pages. Hardcopy \$74.77. pdf \$74.77.

ISO/PRF 23043: 2021. Evaluation methods for industrial wastewater treatment reuse processes. Published: 1Mar2021. 31 pages. 1 pdf copy \$260.06. 3 pdf copies \$338.09.

• Draft Standards Open for Public Comment

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

All drafts are now available directly from Standards Australia by clicking on "Download draft". There is a simple "word" search function.

<https://sapc.standards.org.au/sapc/public/listOpenCommentingPublication.action>

Current Projects are listed at the end of each month on the [Standards.org.au](https://standards.org.au) website in a spreadsheet.

www.standards.org.au/getmedia/e7eab815-b8a6-4740-bd4c-7ea955910512/Current_Projects.xlsx.aspx

The above 28 Feb 2021 Spreadsheet includes:

Safety in laboratories (various); Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods (various); Selection and use of emergency procedure guides for the transport of dangerous goods – plus several EPGs are being updated; The storage and handling of / corrosive substances; / of oxidizing agents; / of Toxic Substances; / of Class 9 (Miscellaneous) DG; / of liquid and liquefied Polyfunctional Isocyanates; / of mixed classes of dangerous goods, in packages & IBCs; / of non-flammable cryogenic and refrigerated liquids.

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

Draft ISO Standards

ISO/DIS 23320:2021: Workplace Air — Gases and vapours — Requirements for lab test methods for evaluation of diffusive samplers and of measuring procedures using diffusive samplers. Published date: 24-03-2021, 39 pages, Hardcopy \$297.76, pdf 3 users \$387.08

• NZ Standards – Latest Publications & Program

BS EN 143:2021. Respiratory protective devices. Particle filters. Requirements, testing, marking. 20 pages. Published 2Mar2021. One of pdf download – no cost.

BS EN 14387:2021. Respiratory protective devices. Gas filter(s) and combined filter(s). Requirements, testing, marking. 30 pages. Published 2Mar2021. One-off pdf download – no cost.

PD ISO/TR 27922:2021. Carbon Dioxide capture. Overview of Carbon Dioxide capture technologies in the cement industry. 28pages. Published:9Feb2021. One off pdf download–no cost.

NZS 5433:2020. Transport of dangerous goods on land. 202 pages. Published 20Dec2020. Hardcopy NZ\$105.00 (+postage); pdf NZ\$94.50.

Download a copy of the latest

[Standards New Zealand work programme \[8 page pdf\]](https://www.standards.govt.nz/assets/documents/work-programme/Work-Programme-2020-11.pdf)

www.standards.govt.nz/assets/documents/work-programme/Work-Programme-2020-11.pdf

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

And: www.standards.govt.nz/develop-standards/standards-nz-work-programme/

• 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-process/NFPA-News (pdf)

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

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

Variables Impacting the Probability and Severity of Dust Explosions in Dust Collectors, Final Report, Dec 2020: The primary objective of this study was to identify the key variables leading to dust explosions in dust collectors through a literature review, and analysis of information collected from dust explosion incidents. [Download the report](#). (61 page pdf)

Standards Seeking Public Development Input

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

Standards Seeking Public Comment

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

Choose a document for comment from the [List of NFPA Codes & Standards](#) or filter by Development Stage for "codes accepting public comment".

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

Courses, Seminars etc, Networks

• ACTRA: Substance Bioavailability + Q&A, 8 April Webinar - Session 2, 8 April 2021

Topic: Bioavailability – Case Studies & Worked Examples

Thursday 8 April 2021, 3:00– 4:00pm AEST (Melb/Syd time)

Presenter: John Frangos, M App Sc (Toxicology), DABT, FACTRA trained and later taught within the RMIT postgraduate toxicology program.

Bioavailability can be broadly defined as the extent to which a substance can be absorbed by a living organism, or, how much of a chemical is “available” to have an effect on humans or other organisms.

[Registration](#) ACTRA Members: \$25. Non-Members: \$50
Student Members: \$15. Organisation: \$200 (max 10 Log Ons)

From: <https://actra.org.au/events/actra-webinar-series-with-qa/>

• DGAG Discuss/Chat Webinar Meeting, 21 April 21

Dangerous Goods Advisory Group Discuss/Chat meeting, **Wed 21st April 2021**. 5.30-7.30pm. It will be a Zoom Webinar Meeting as a combined physical meeting isn't yet possible.

Please join from 5.20pm and stay on after for an informal bit.

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

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

• HAZOP Leader Online Training

11-14 May 2021: Delivered across four half-day sessions.

[Brochure](#). From: <http://r4risk.com.au/wp/online-training/> and <http://r4risk.com.au/wp/online-training-hazop-leader-training/>

• ALGA: PFAS Management into the Future, 28 April 21

28 April 2021, 8am-5.30pm: Key topics are Remediation; Fate and Transport; Analytical Innovation; and Regulation Harmonisation. The event includes collaborative discussions:

- The future direction of the National Environmental Management Plan (NEMP)
- Strategic futures into the Remediation of PFAS
- Progressive PFAS analytical innovations and technologies
- Fate and transport as a key focus for PFAS management in the future

PFAS impacts some of our most critical resources: land and groundwater. How we as a sector manage this contamination in the future is essential to reduce exposure and build public confidence. Ten Speakers.

[Download the Agenda](#) (1 page pdf)

with colleague Face to Face Venues: Sydney, Melbourne, Canberra. Plus: Online.

Member: \$400+GST Membership Bundle \$700+GST

Non-Member: \$800 GST Students: \$200 + GST

From: <https://landandgroundwater.com/page/pfas-management-into-the-future>

• IChemE: Fundamentals of Process Safety, Brisbane

Brisbane, 21 June 2021, 5 days.

From: www.icheme.org/career/training/face-to-face-training/fundamentals-of-process-safety/21-25-june-2021-brisbane-australia/

• IChemE Bulk Solids Handling for Chemical Engineers

Melbourne: Delayed due to Covid 19. Maybe Mid 2021.

From: www.icheme.org/career/training/face-to-face-training/bulk-solids-handling-for-chemical-engineers/date-to-be-advised-melbourne-australia/

• IChemE Practical Distillation Technology Course

Melbourne: Delayed due to Covid 19. Maybe Mid 2021.

From: www.icheme.org/career/training/face-to-face-training/practical-distillation-technology/tbc-melbourne-australia/

• IChemE HAZOP Study: Leaders & Team, Brisbane

Brisbane, 20 July 2021, 3 days

From: www.icheme.org/career/training/face-to-face-training/hazop-study-for-team-leaders-and-team-members/20-22-july-2021-brisbane-australia/

• IChemE Training – On-Line Courses

On-line courses are available.

For example - purchased as On-Demand recordings.

[HAZOP Study for Team Leaders and Team Members](#)

18 CPD Hrs £1296 + VAT

[Chemical Engineering for Scientists and Other Engineers](#)

20.5 CPD Hrs £1296 + VAT

[Hydrogen Workshop](#) 16 CPD Hrs AU\$2282 incl GST

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

• 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 NICNAS, APVMA, FSANZ, TGA; prepared & reviewed for Dangerous Goods & Combustible Liquids, GHS Hazardous Chemicals / Workplace Hazardous Substances, Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Scheduled Poisons, and other Chemical and Physical Hazards.

I can come and work in your office, which provides better access to data with improved security, plus good technical contact with relevant personnel. This allows the work to be done more quickly and comprehensively. *I also work from my home office*, in Ashburton, Victoria, where I maintain an extensive reference library, developed over 29 years whilst preparing these Notes.

Contact: Jeff Simpson, Hazardous Materials & Regulatory Affairs Consultant, Haztech Environmental, 18 Laurel St, Ashburton 3147, Australia, 61-(0)3-9885-1269, 61-(0)403-072-092, Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au, Website: www.haztech.com.au.

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