

13 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Grace Proprietary Acetate Salt Summary Report Reference No: STD/1011

Grace Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 41 080 660 117) of 1126-1134 Sydney Rd, Fawkner VIC 3060 has submitted a standard notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Grace Proprietary Acetate Salt. The notified chemical is intended to be used as a grinding aid and/or pack set inhibitor for Portland cement and other hydraulic cements. Less than 100 tonnes of the notified chemical will be manufactured per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

The notified chemical is of low acute oral toxicity in rats and of low acute dermal toxicity in rabbits. It is not irritating to rabbit skin, and is a minimal irritant to rabbit eyes. It was found to be non-sensitising to guinea pig skin in a non-adjuvant test. No results for acute inhalation toxicity of the notified chemical were presented.

In a repeat dose study, minor adaptive changes in clinical biochemistry and a difference in urine pH were observed at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. No organ changes indicative of systemic toxicity were observed, and a NOEL of 200 mg/kg bw/day was established.

The notified chemical was found to be non-genotoxic in a bacterial reverse mutation test and a mammalian cell chromosome aberration test, and this is supported by published data showing a lack of genotoxicity for the parent amine.

Developmental toxicity testing was performed on the notified chemical, and effects on maternal health (clinical observations and body weights) and foetal health (delayed skeletal ossification) were seen at 1000 mg/kg bw/day. A NOEL of 500 mg/kg bw/day was established in this study.

A number of published sources of toxicological data for the parent amine and for an analogue of the parent amine indicated that the long term health effects of the notified chemical are not expected to be highly injurious, although the analogue showed some indications of carcinogenicity at high dose levels in rats and mice.

Based on the data supplied by the notifier, the notified chemical would not be classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*.

Occupational Health and Safety

The notified chemical has low hazard, and will be used in occupational settings where little exposure is expected. Cement additives will contain the notified chemical in concentrated (up to 31 %) aqueous solution. Dermal exposure to the additives will be reduced by the use of personal protective equipment including overalls, safety glasses, goggles or face shield,

PVC or rubber gloves and boots, and use of adequate ventilation, including local exhaust ventilation. For workers handling cement powder and concrete, the risk due to the notified chemical will be low due to the low concentrations of notified chemical and the low hazard it poses; also protective measures taken to prevent exposure to the cement or concrete will reduce exposure to the notified chemical to negligible levels.

After the concrete containing the notified chemical has hardened, the notified chemical will not be available for exposure.

Public Health

Negligible public exposure is expected from contact with hardened concrete containing the notified chemical. The notified chemical is likely to only be available for public exposure through handling of ready mix cement preparations. The notified chemical is of low toxicity and is present at < 0.02 % in ready-mix cement preparations, consequently the hazard from public exposure to the notified chemical throughout all phases of its life-cycle is considered to be low.

Environmental Effects

The majority of the notified chemical will be incorporated into the matrix of the concrete. Once solidified, the notified chemical is expected to pose minimum risk to the environment.

The main environmental hazard would arise from release of the notified chemical during storage or transport. The use of banded containment minimises the risk of release at storage sites. Up to 1000 kg of notified chemical may be released to the environment annually via spills from formulation, transport and use. The compound is not readily biodegradable (11 % over 28 days), and has a low n-octanol/water partition coefficient of -2.3 and a high water solubility (> 1000 g/L), all indicating that any material released would eventually partition to water. However, given the cationic nature of the notified chemical, it is expected to rapidly associate with soil and sediments and be bound with the cement or concrete. Limited aquatic exposure would minimise the degree of risk to the environment at any given time.

The notified chemical is practically non-toxic to fish, daphnia and algae. In addition, bioaccumulation is not expected as the high water solubility of the notified chemical suggests that it is unlikely to cross biological membranes.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Control Measures

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical in cement additives:
 - overalls, safety glasses, goggles or face shield, PVC or rubber gloves and boots

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified chemical are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of into landfill.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified chemical should be contained as described in the MSDS (ie. Contain with absorbent material and transfer to a sealable waste container) and the resulting waste disposed of in landfill.

Secondary Notification

The Director of Chemicals Notification and Assessment must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(2) of the Act:
 - if any of the circumstances listed in the subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

No additional secondary notification conditions are stipulated.

14 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

H-9605 Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1013

Konica Australia Pty Ltd of 22 Giffnock Avenue North Ryde NSW 2113 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for H-9605. The notified chemical is intended to be used as a component of a film processing replenisher. Less than 1 tonne of the notified chemical will be imported per annum for the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Health Hazard

Based on the available data the notified chemical is not classified as hazardous under the *NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*.

The product containing the notified chemical is classified as hazardous. The MSDS states that the product can cause severe eye irritation, skin irritation, allergic skin reaction, skin sensitisation, and nose and throat mucous membrane irritation. These effects may be contributed by the other ingredients in the product.

Occupational Health and Safety

The health risk for operators of the photo-processing machines replacing the cartridges is expected to be very low due to the low potential for exposure to the notified chemical. However, limited dermal exposure during exchange waste containers may occur and splashing should be avoided. These operators should wear industrial working clothes, gloves and eye protections to minimise the exposure.

The health risk for service engineers involved in installation and maintenance of photo-processing machines is also considered to be low due to the low potential for exposure to the notified chemical.

The adverse health risk for waterside, storage and transport workers handling the cardboard boxed containing wrapped and sealed cartridges is expected to be negligible except in the event of accident spills.

There is Low Concern to occupational health and safety under the conditions of the occupational settings described.

Public Health

Exposure of the general public as a result of transport and disposal of products containing the notified chemical is assessed as being negligible. Members of the public will not use products containing the notified chemical, as they will only be used in photo-processing machines. Public exposure via contact with processed photographs is expected to be

negligible, as the photographs are washed and dried after development, which would be expected to remove the residual notified chemical.

There is No Significant Concern to public health under the use conditions described.

Environmental Effects

The notified chemical will enter environmental compartments indirectly through the release of treated wastes into the sewer and by direct release from discarded cartridges at landfill sites. Based on the import volume, method of packaging and low concentration of the notified chemical, release to the environment is expected to be low but widespread.

Although it is not considered to be readily biodegradable, significant biodegradation of the notified chemical does occur over the 28 day test. The low expected octanol-water partition coefficient and high water solubility indicate the notified chemical will be predominantly distributed in water, where it will become diluted and dispersed. However, it would chelate metals which would remove it from water faster than predicted from its physico-chemical properties.

The results of the ecotoxicological data indicate the notified substance is practically non toxic to moderately toxic to aquatic organisms. The most sensitive species is algae, where the 72 hour E_bC_{50} is 9.3 mg/L.

Based on annual imports of 600 kg/annum, and assuming the majority of this is eventually released to sewer and not removed during sewage treatment processes, the daily release on a nationwide basis to receiving waters is estimated to be 1.64 kg/day. Assuming a national population of 19,000,000 and that each person contributes an average 150 L/day to overall sewage flows, the predicted concentration in sewage effluent on a nationwide basis is estimated as 0.57 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

When released to receiving waters the concentration is generally understood to be reduced by a further factor of at least 10, and so the Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) is around 0.057 $\mu\text{g/L}$.

The PEC/PNEC ratio for the aquatic environment, assuming nationwide use, is 0.0006. This value is significantly less than 1, indicating no immediate concern to the aquatic compartment even if release is more concentrated than assumed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Control Measures

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following engineering controls to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical as introduced in the product:
 - Ventilation at the workplaces
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical as introduced in the product:

- Protective clothing
- Eye protection
- Gloves

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified chemical are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of into the photo processing machine's effluent tank and treated according to Photo Uniform Regulations for the Environment (PURE) code of practice prior to release into the sewer.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified chemical should be contained as described in the MSDS (collected and placed into the photo processing machine's effluent tank) and treated according to Photo Uniform Regulations for the Environment (PURE) code of practice prior to release into the sewer.

Secondary Notification

The Director of Chemicals Notification and Assessment must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

Under Section 64(2) of the Act:

- if any of the circumstances listed in the subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

No additional secondary notification conditions are stipulated.

15 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

NT-16
Summary Report
Reference No: LTD/1015

Canon Australia Pty Ltd of 1 Thomas Holt Drive North Ryde NSW 2113 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for NT-16. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a component of a developer for electrophoto-copying machines and electrophotographic printers. Less than one tonne of the notified chemical will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

The notified polymer gave a negative result in the bacterial mutagenicity test. No other toxicity data have been provided for the notified polymer. The notifier states that the developer may cause irritation on contact with the eyes. Inhalation may cause respiratory tract irritation and coughing. No component of the developer is listed as a human carcinogen or a potential carcinogen.

The notified polymer has low water solubility and a low vapour pressure, and hence has low bioavailability. It contains low residual monomers. Therefore, the notified polymer is unlikely to be a hazardous substance according to the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*

Occupational Health and Safety

Exposure to developers containing the notified polymer during transport of pre-packed cartridges or bottles should not occur except in the event of accidental spillage.

The notified polymer will be imported in pre-packed cartridges or bottles at <1%. Dermal and inhalation exposure of office workers to the notified polymer may occur when replacing spent cartridges and clearing paper jams from the printer or photocopier. However, the design of the cartridges is such that exposure to the notified polymer should be low.

Dermal and inhalation exposure of maintenance workers to the notified polymer is possible during routine maintenance and developer replenishment but is expected to be low due to the low concentration of the notified polymer in the developer. Due to their frequent exposure to developers, maintenance personnel should wear cotton or disposable gloves.

Overall, the risk of adverse health effects arising from exposure to the notified polymer is low due to its expected low toxicity, low concentration in developer and low potential for exposure. Nevertheless, due to the particulate nature of the developer, skin, eye and respiratory exposure should be avoided. Photocopies and printers should be located in well-ventilated areas. The NOHSC exposure standard for nuisance dusts of 10 mg/m³ TWA must be maintained in the workplace. Australia has no exposure standard for respirable dust,

however, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV) of 3 mg/m³ TWA is recommended.

The low concentration of the notified polymer in the developer, the limited contact to the developer when in use, the presence of adequate ventilation in the workplace and the use of disposable gloves by maintenance personnel would ensure that the occupational risk posed by the notified polymer is low when used as specified in the notification.

Public Health

There is low potential for public exposure to the notified polymer during transportation, handling and usage of the developer unless accidental spillage occurs. In view of its physical and chemical properties, its low proportion in the developer, and the pattern of package and usage of the developer, the notified polymer is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to public health.

Environmental Effects

The notified polymer will enter environmental compartments by direct release from discarded cartridges, bottles and plastic bags at landfill sites. Based on the import volume, method of packaging and low concentration of the notified polymer in the developer, release of the notified polymer to the environment is expected to be low but widespread.

As a consequence of its low water solubility, the notified polymer is likely to be immobilised through adsorption onto soil particles and sediments. Polydimethylsiloxanes are unstable in landfill and on dry sediments because under dry conditions, clay minerals catalyse their hydrolytic decomposition to smaller molecules, some of which may be volatile and enter the atmosphere. However, when released to the atmosphere, low molecular weight organosilanes are apparently rapidly degraded through photolysis. Therefore in landfill, the notified polymer would eventually degrade and as such poses little risk to the environment.

Releases to the sewer will be low because very little of the notified polymer is expected to reach water and partition to supernatant water. Furthermore, the polymer is not expected to bioaccumulate due to its limited release to water.

On the basis of the available information, the overall environmental hazard of the notified polymer is expected to be low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Control Measures

Occupational Health and Safety

No special precautions are required for the notified polymer when used at low quantities as a developer in pre-packed bottles or cartridges for electrophoto-copying machines or electrophotographic printers. However, in the interests of good occupational health and safety, the following guidelines and precautions should be observed for use of developers containing the notified polymer:

- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Avoid generation of dust. Photocopiers and printers should be located in well ventilated areas. The NOHSC Exposure Standard of 10 mg/m³ TWA should be maintained in the workplace.
- Service personnel should wear cotton or disposable gloves when replenishing developer and servicing copying machines and printers.

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified polymer are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of in landfill.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be contained as described in the MSDS (ie. sweep onto paper and transfer to a sealable waste container) and the resulting waste disposed of in landfill.

Secondary Notification

The Director of Chemicals Notification and Assessment must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(1) of the Act;
 - the molecular weight of the polymer is less than 1000 and the polymer contains nitrogen atoms which may become cationic. If the import volume exceeds 1 tonne per year, a full standard notification should be submitted.
- (2) Under Section 64(2) of the Act:
 - if any of the circumstances listed in the subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

No additional secondary notification conditions are stipulated.

16 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

NT-22 Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1016

Canon Australia Pty Ltd of 1 Thomas Holt Drive North Ryde NSW 2113 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for NT-22. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a component of a toner formulation for electrophoto-copying machines and electrophotographic printers. Less than 100 tonnes of the notified chemical will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

The notified polymer gave a negative result in the bacterial mutagenicity test. No other toxicity data have been provided for the notified polymer.

The notified polymer has low water solubility and a low vapour pressure, and hence has low bioavailability. It contains low residual monomers and 2-propanol, which is present as an impurity at a concentration below the cut-off level for classification as a hazardous substance in accordance with the NOHSC *List of Designated Hazardous Substances*. Therefore, the notified polymer is unlikely to be a hazardous substance according to the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*.

Occupational Health and Safety

Exposure to printing toners containing the notified polymer during transport of pre-packed cartridges or bottles should not occur except in the event of accidental spillage.

The notified polymer will be imported in pre-packed cartridges or bottles at up to 3%. Dermal and inhalation exposure of office workers to the notified polymer may occur when replacing spent cartridges and clearing paper jams from the printer or photocopier. However, the design of the cartridges is such that exposure to the notified polymer should be low.

Dermal and inhalation exposure of maintenance workers to the notified polymer is possible during routine maintenance and toner replenishment but is expected to be low due to the low concentration of the notified polymer in the toner. Due to their frequent exposure to toners, maintenance personnel should wear cotton or disposable gloves.

Overall, the risk of adverse health effects arising from exposure to the notified polymer is low due to its expected low toxicity, low concentration in toner and low potential for exposure. Nevertheless, due to the particulate nature of the toner, skin, eye and respiratory exposure should be avoided. Photocopies and printers should be located in well-ventilated areas. The NOHSC exposure standard for nuisance dusts of 10 mg/m³ (TWA) must be maintained in the workplace. Australia has no exposure standard for respirable dust, however, the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) Threshold Limit Values (TLV) of 3 mg/m³ TWA is recommended.

The low concentration of the notified polymer in the toner, the limited contact to the toner when in use, the presence of adequate ventilation in the workplace and the use of disposable gloves by maintenance personnel would ensure that the occupational risk posed by the notified polymer is low when used as specified in the notification.

Public Health

There is low potential for public exposure to the notified polymer during transportation, handling and usage of the toner unless accidental spillage occurs. In view of its physical and chemical properties, its low proportion in the toner, and the pattern of package and usage of the toner, the notified polymer is unlikely to pose a significant hazard to public health.

Environmental Effects

The notified polymer will enter environmental compartments indirectly by disposal of waste paper (for recycling, to landfill or for incineration) and by direct release from discarded printer cartridges at landfill sites. Based on the import volume, method of packaging and low concentration of the notified polymer in printer ink, release of the notified polymer to the environment is expected to be low but widespread. Waste from the recycling process includes sludge which is dried and disposed of to landfill, and very little of the notified polymer will partition to the supernatant water which is released to the sewer.

Abiotic or slow biotic processes are expected to be largely responsible for the degradation of the notified polymer as it is unlikely to be readily biodegradable. As a consequence of its low water solubility, the notified polymer is likely to be immobilised through adsorption onto soil particles and sediments.

Releases to the sewer will be low because very little of the notified polymer is expected to reach water and partition to supernatant water. Furthermore, the substance is not expected to bioaccumulate due to its high molecular weight and limited release to water.

On the basis of the available information, the overall environmental hazard of the notified polymer is expected to be low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Control Measures

Occupational Health and Safety

No special precautions are required for the notified polymer when used at low quantities as a toner in pre-packed bottles or cartridges for electrophoto-copying machines or electrophotographic printers. However, in the interests of good occupational health and safety, the following guidelines and precautions should be observed for use of toners containing the notified polymer:

- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

- Avoid generation of dust. Photocopiers and printers should be located in well-ventilated areas. The NOHSC Exposure Standard of 10 mg/m³ TWA should be maintained in the workplace.
- Service personnel should wear cotton or disposable gloves when replenishing toner and servicing copying machines and printers.

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified polymer are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of in landfill.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified chemical should be contained as described in the MSDS (ie. sweep onto paper and transfer to a sealable waste container) and the resulting waste disposed of in landfill.

Secondary Notification

The Director of Chemicals Notification and Assessment must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

Under Section 64(2) of the Act:

- if any of the circumstances listed in the subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

No additional secondary notification conditions are stipulated.

17 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Z-46 Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1018

Lubrizol International Inc. (ABN 52 073 495 603) of 28 River Street Silverwater NSW 2118 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Z-46. The notified polymer is intended to be used as an emulsifier in ammonium nitrate/fuel oil (ANFO) explosives. Less than 1000 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

No toxicology data was submitted for the notified polymer. The notified polymer is a surfactant, and contains the amine functional group. For both these reasons, it may be expected to have some irritant properties. The high molecular weight of the notified polymer should preclude absorption across biological membranes, and systemic toxicity is not expected.

As no data has been submitted the notified polymer cannot be classified under the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*.

Occupational Health and Safety

Occupational exposure is only likely during reformulation to produce explosives, and during transfer to and from bulk tankers. In both cases, the most likely scenario is dermal and accidental ocular exposure to drips and spills of the notified polymer as a 50 % solution in mineral oil. The notifier indicated that personal protective equipment used will include neoprene or nitrile gloves, and safety glasses where appropriate.

Based on the likely irritant properties of the notified polymer, and the possibility of dermal exposure to drips and spills during transfer and blending operations, there is a possibility of dermal irritation if appropriate protective equipment (particularly gloves) is not used. As the solution is a potential ocular irritant, safety glasses should be used at all times while transferring or blending the 50 % solution of the notified polymer. At the low concentrations present in the final blended explosives (< 1 %), the irritant properties of the notified polymer are not expected to result in occupational health risk.

Public Health

The notified chemical will only be available to explosive industry end users and will not be available to the public. Very little public exposure is expected during transport, storage and end use. It is therefore unlikely to pose a significant public health risk.

Environmental Effects

Minimal release to the environment of the explosives containing the notified polymer is expected under normal use, because of the explosive nature of the end use product containing the notified polymer.

Residues remaining in the import containers will most likely be rinsed from the container and incinerated. Any spills during blending of the explosive are expected to be contained and disposed of via incineration. Incineration would destroy the material with production of water vapour, and oxides of carbon and nitrogen.

When the explosive emulsion containing the notified polymer is detonated, it is expected that the material would be destroyed immediately, again producing oxides of carbon and nitrogen. Hence, it is anticipated that the majority of the notified polymer will be destroyed through normal use.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Control Measures

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer:
 - gloves (neoprene or nitrile)
 - safety glasses at all times when the notified polymer is transferred or blended
 - industrial clothing and footwear

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified polymer are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Secondary Notification

The Director of Chemicals Notification and Assessment must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(2) of the Act:
 - if any of the circumstances listed in the subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

No additional secondary notification conditions are stipulated.

18 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with hexanedioic acid, 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol] and 1,2-propanediol (PE 218) Summary Report Reference No: PLC/222

Henkel Adhesives Australia Pty Ltd of 55 Korong Road West Heidelberg VIC 3081 (ABN 82 001 302 996) has submitted a synthetic polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for 1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with hexanedioic acid, 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol] and 1,2-propanediol (PE 218). The notified polymer is to be used as a hardener in polyurethane laminating adhesives used to coat plastic film for flexible packaging products. Approximately 5 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

No toxicological information has been provided for the notified polymer. The notified polymer contains low concentrations of residual monomers. Since the notified polymer has high molecular weight, it is not expected to be absorbed across the skin or other biological membranes, and resultant systemic toxicity would be limited. The polymer meets the PLC criteria and is unlikely to be a hazardous substance according to the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*.

Occupational Health and Safety

There is little potential for occupational exposure to the notified polymer in the transport and storage of the polymer solution other than in the event of an accidental spill.

During adhesive formulation (manual transfer in the absence of mechanical delivery system, blending and connecting/disconnecting hoses during automated delivery), end use, and cleaning of equipment, the main exposure route for the notified polymer will be dermal. The high molecular weight of the polymer will preclude its absorption through the skin. Standard protective measures including local exhaust ventilation, coveralls (or similar protective apparel), protective eyewear and impervious gloves used during these activities should provide sufficient protection against the notified polymer.

The final adhesive mix, containing the notified polymer, could contain a wide variety of additional ingredients, which may cause adverse health effects. Exhaust ventilation, personal protective equipment, such as safety glasses, impervious gloves and coveralls (or similar protective apparel) should provide adequate protection to workers handling the adhesive mix.

Inhalation exposure to vapour is not expected to be significant due to the low volatility of the notified polymer.

The notified polymer becomes unavailable for absorption once it is incorporated in the laminated material. Given the engineering controls and supplementary personal protective clothing, the health risk for workers during formulation and end-use is expected to be low.

The notified polymer per se presents a low hazard to human health. The control measures in place during adhesive formulation and end-use will ensure sufficient protection against the notified polymer. No specific risk reduction measures are necessary.

Public Health

The notified polymer is not available for sale to the public. Although members of the public may handle packaging and consume food from laminated packages manufactured using the notified polymer, the risk to public health from the notified polymer is likely to be low because the notified polymer is sandwiched between two impermeable layers and is unlikely to be bioavailable.

Environmental Effects

The majority of the notified polymer will polymerise to form a very high molecular weight and stable polymer, which will be incorporated into the packaging products. It is expected that most of these packages will be disposed of through domestic garbage disposal and will eventually find their way into landfill or be incinerated. A small amount of waste polymer may be generated during formulation of the laminating adhesives, or as a result of incidental spills, or container residues. This material will harden when cured, and is expected to be disposed of as a standard plastic in landfill.

In landfill, the cured adhesives and packaging products containing the polymer, will be immobile, and are expected to be degraded slowly by microbial and abiotic processes. Incineration will destroy the polymer producing water vapour and oxides of carbon.

Under normal usage, the notified polymer will not enter the aquatic environment or pose a threat to aquatic organisms. Should the polymer enter the aquatic environment, its high molecular weight would prevent movement across biological membranes. As such, the notified polymer is not expected to bioaccumulate.

The low environmental exposure of the notified polymer as a result of the proposed use indicates that the overall environmental hazard should be low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Control Measures

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following engineering controls to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer:
 - Exhaust ventilation during adhesive formulation and end use
 - Enclosed and automated mixing
 - Automated laminating processes

- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified polymer:
 - Avoid spills and splashes during manual transfer of the polymer into the dosing unit and cleaning operations,
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer:
 - overalls (or similar protective apparel)
 - safety glasses
 - impervious gloves

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified polymer are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Secondary Notification

The Director of Chemicals Notification and Assessment must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(1) of the Act; if
- the notified polymer is introduced in a chemical form that does not meet the PLC criteria.

or

- (2) Under Section 64(2) of the Act:
- if any of the circumstances listed in the subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

19 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Lexmark Polymer HB-580 Summary Report Reference No: PLC/276

Lexmark International (Australia) Pty. Ltd (ABN 86 050 148 466) of 12A Rodborough Road, Frenchs Forest NSW 2086 has submitted a synthetic polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Lexmark Polymer HB-580. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a component of toner cartridges for printers. Up to 800 kg of the notified polymer will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

No toxicological data was supplied by the notifier. The MSDS states that no adverse effects are expected following contact with the notified polymer. With a high NAMW and a small percentage of low molecular weight species, the polymer is unlikely to penetrate biological membranes.

Several polymer constituents are classified as hazardous substances according to *NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*. However, the reported concentration of all hazardous residual monomers is below the concentration cut off.

Occupational Health and Safety

The occupational health risk to transport and storage workers is considered to be negligible, as they will be only be exposed to the notified polymer in the event of an accident or damage to packaging.

Office workers are not expected to come into contact with the notified polymer under normal circumstances. The design of the toner cartridges is such that exposure to Lexmark Polymer HB-580 should be minimal. Dermal exposure may occur during changing of toner cartridges if a small quantity of toner is present around the printer. There may be a low level of toner dust in the immediate vicinity of printers when they are operating, although inhalation exposure to the notified polymer is expected to be negligible. Exposure to the notified polymer is not expected to occur once the toner is bound to paper. Based on expected low toxicity of the polymer and the expected low exposure, the health risk posed to office workers is negligible. Employers are responsible for maintaining the NOHSC exposure standard for nuisance dust of 10 mg/m³ TWA.

Maintenance workers may be exposed to the toner dust repeatedly when servicing photocopies and printers. Exposure is anticipated predominantly by the dermal route, hence the wearing of cotton or disposable gloves is recommended. They are also likely to encounter inhalation exposure to dust containing up to 10% inspirable particles. It is recommended that printers/photocopiers be placed in well-ventilated areas. Given the training they receive, the

low anticipated toxicity of the notified polymer and PPE worn, the risk of adverse health effects in this worker category is likely to be low.

Pre-packed toner cartridges are sealed and worker exposure to the toner is minimised by the use of appropriate gloves and replacement procedures recommended by the manufacturer. The notified polymer is of low concern to human health and safety.

Public Health

Public exposure to the toner powder containing the notified polymer following transport accidents, environmental contamination or the recycling of cartridges is unlikely. Public exposure to the toner powder during the replacement of spent cartridges is more likely but is not expected to be common. Contact with the notified polymer on printed paper is likely to be negligible. Exposure is most likely to be dermal but ocular or respiratory contact is also possible. Exposure is likely to be of an infrequent or transient nature. The low likelihood of contact with the notified polymer and the expected low toxicity of the notified polymer suggest that the notified polymer will not pose a significant risk to public health when used in the proposed manner.

Environmental Effects

The polymer is not expected to enter the water compartment and pose a threat to aquatic organisms during its use as a component in toner cartridges. Ultimately most of the notified polymer in the toner will be bound to printed paper, which will be either buried in landfill, incinerated, or recycled at the end of its useful life. A small amount of the polymer may enter the soil environment directly at landfill sites when spent cartridges are disposed of with normal office garbage. However in landfill, the polymer will be immobile due to its low water solubility and is not expected to present a threat to terrestrial organisms given the low import volumes and expected nationwide use of the product.

In the event of an accident, should the polymer enter the aquatic compartment, its high molecular weight would preclude any appreciable absorption across biological membranes. Hence it is not expected to bioaccumulate.

Given these considerations, the potential risk to the environment posed by the use of the polymer is low.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure to the new toner product containing the notified polymer:
 - Adequate induction and training programs for service personnel.
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by maintenance workers to minimise occupational exposure to the new toner product:
 - Wearing of cotton or disposable gloves when servicing printers or removing spent cartridges.

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- Employers are responsible for maintaining dust levels around printers below the NOHSC exposure standard for nuisance dust of 10 mg/m³ TWA. Printers should be located in well-ventilated areas.
- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified polymer are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of either through recycling, landfill or incineration.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be contained as described in the MSDS (ie sweep onto paper and transfer to a sealable waste container) and the resulting waste is disposed of in landfill.

Secondary Notification

The Director of Chemicals Notification and Assessment must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(1) of the Act; if
 - the notified polymer is introduced in a chemical form that does not meet the PLC criteria.
- (2) Under Section 64(2) of the Act:
 - if any of the circumstances listed in the subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

20 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Promidium CO Summary Report Reference No: EX/33

Uniqema of 14 Woodruff Street, Port Melbourne, Victoria, 3207 has submitted a standard notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Promidium CO. The notified chemical is intended to be used as foam booster or fragrance solubiliser in industrial detergent formulations at up to 5% and personal care products such as shampoos at up to 4%. Less than 20 tonnes of the notified chemical will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

Since granting of the abovementioned Assessment Certificate, Symex Holdings Ltd (ACN No. 091 035 353) of 14 Woodruff Street Port Melbourne VIC 3207 has submitted a notification statement in support of their application for an extension of the original Assessment Certificate for Promidium CO. Uniqema has agreed to this extension. Information submitted by Symex Holdings Ltd pertains to the introduction of the notified chemical for use in personal hair care products. Introduction volumes will be 2 tonnes per year.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

In acute toxicity tests, the notified chemical was shown to possess very low oral and low dermal toxicity. Inhalation toxicity data were not provided.

A skin irritation test in rabbits showed thickening of the skin, desquamation and well-defined erythema in the presence or absence of slight oedema. Slight erythema was still evident at day 14. In a human patch test of a 5% aqueous solution, positive responses were observed in a minority of subjects but these appeared idiosyncratic in origin and not of clinical significance. An eye irritation test revealed corneal opacification in all animals. In addition, diffuse red colouration of conjunctivae with eyelid swelling were also observed. In one animal, iridal inflammation was evident up to day 14.

A skin sensitisation study in guinea pigs revealed that the notified chemical was not dermally sensitising.

No clear clinical or macroscopical evidence of toxicity was observed in a pilot 7-day repeated dose oral toxicity test in rats. In a more intensive 28-day study, a no observed effect level (NOEL) of 15 mg/kg/day and a no observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) of 1000 mg/kg/day were assigned.

The notified chemical was shown to be non mutagenic in an *in vitro* bacterial mutation assay. In an *in vivo* chromosome aberration assay, although increases in frequencies of chromosomal aberrations were observed, these were only at cytotoxic levels of test substance and the increases were non-reproducible. A mouse micronucleus assay also failed to indicate

clastogenic properties of the notified chemical. Additionally, evidence of DNA damage was not observed in a DNA repair test in hepatocytes.

On the basis of these toxicological data, the notified chemical is determined hazardous and classified Irritant (Xi) according to the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* with the risk phrases R36/38 – Irritating to Eyes and Skin.

Occupational Health and Safety

The notified chemical will be imported in neat liquid form in 200L high density polyethylene drums and also in finished shampoos in 125 - 500 mL plastic bottles at up to 4%. Formulated industrial detergent products containing up to 5% notified chemical will be packaged into containers ranging in size from 0.5 L to 200L.

Occupational exposure to the notified chemical is unlikely during import, transport and storage and would only be envisaged following accidental puncture of the polyethylene drums or plastic bottles. If exposure to neat notified chemical occurs, skin and eye irritation would be expected. Irritation of lesser severity may also occur upon prolonged exposure to formulated products containing diluted notified chemical.

The notified chemical will be used to formulate industrial detergent products. Dermal and ocular exposure to the notified chemical may occur from spillage during initial charging of the mixing vessel with the imported liquid chemical. Exposure to diluted notified chemical may occur also from slops and splashes during the filling of product containers. In addition, inhalation exposure is possible from fugitive aerosols generated from the mixing process. Maintenance workers are likely also to experience dermal exposure with the notified chemical during routine plant maintenance. Dermal or ocular contact with the notified chemical especially in neat form would be expected to result in persistent irritation. Respiratory irritation would be expected also if inhalation exposure occurs.

In this respect, personal protective equipment consisting of impervious coveralls gloves and eyewear should be worn when handling the neat notified chemical.

During end-use, cleaning workers may be exposed to the notified chemical mainly via the dermal route during “mop and bucket” applications of industrial cleaning solutions containing up to 5% notified chemical. Although acute exposure is unlikely to result in health effects, prolonged or repeated exposure may result in dermal and/or ocular irritation. In addition to protective clothing, plastic or rubber gloves should be used to limit dermal exposure during these activities.

Public Health

As the chemical is used in personal care products, namely shampoo, public exposure is significant. Public exposure through cleaning products is expected to be possible, but less significant. A 60 kg woman applying 12 g of shampoo, containing 4% concentration of the notified chemical, will be exposed to 0.8 mg/kg/d of the chemical (assuming 10% dermal absorption) which is well below the NOEL of 15 mg/kg/d and provides an adequate margin of safety. The notified chemical is a moderate eye irritant, and a slight skin irritant but is not a skin sensitiser. Therefore at the low concentration in shampoo products, the notified chemical is not likely to pose a significant threat to public health.

Environmental Effects

The chemical will be imported into Australia and will be used as a component in a personal care products and industrial cleaners. The end use products will be distributed nation wide. Through use, the majority of the chemical is expected to be released to the sewer. In the sewer, much of the chemical may be adsorbed to the sludge due to its surfactant properties, which will be sent either to landfill or incinerated. The notified chemical remaining in solution will be further diluted and degraded. The notified chemical is considered not to be readily biodegradable but likely to be inherently biodegradable.

Ecotoxicity studies indicate that the notified chemical is not toxic to bacteria, moderately toxic to fish and daphnia and highly to very highly toxic to algae.

A predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) of 7.2 µg/L can be determined by applying an assessment factor to the most sensitive species Green Algae ($EC_{50} = 0.72 \mu\text{g/L}$). The assessment factor of 100 was chosen as acute data are available for all trophic levels but no chronic data are available.

The amount discharged with the treated waste water is estimated to be 1.96 µg/L after dilution in receiving waters. This calculation is based on a worst case scenario with maximum expected import volume of 20 tonnes, Australia wide use, and 0% adsorption to sewage sludge. The Safety Factor for this chemical and the Predicted Environmental Concentration indicate a low potential environmental hazard.

RECOMMENDATIONS

To minimise occupational exposure to Promidium CO, the following guidelines and precautions should be observed:

Regulatory controls

- The NOHSC Chemicals Standards Sub-committee should consider the following health hazard classification for the notified chemical:

R36/38 – Irritating to Eyes and Skin

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical:

Protective eyewear, chemical resistant industrial clothing and footwear and impermeable gloves should be used during occupational use of the neat notified chemical. Where engineering controls and work practices do not to control exposure to aerosols containing the notified chemical, a negative pressure organic vapour and particle respirator should be used;

During end-use of industrial cleaning products containing up to 5% notified chemical, in addition to protective clothing, plastic or rubber gloves should be used to limit dermal exposure;

Guidance in selection of protective eyewear may be obtained from Australian Standard (AS) 1336 and Australian/New Zealand Standard (AS/NZS) 1337; for industrial clothing, guidance may be found in AS 3765.2; for impermeable gloves or mittens, in AS 2161.2; for occupational footwear, in AS/NZS 2210; for respirators, in AS/NZS 1715 and AS/NZS 1716 or other internationally accepted standards;

- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees;
- If products and mixtures containing the notified chemical are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Emergency procedures

- Spillage of the notified chemical should be avoided. Spillages should be cleaned up promptly with absorbents which should be put into containers for disposal;

Secondary Notification

The NICNAS Director must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(1) of the Act:
 - if more than 20 tonnes/year of the notified chemical is to be introduced, due to the narrow safety margin for algae data on the likely extent of adsorption to sludge and sediment may be requested.
- (2) Under Section 64(2) of the Act:
 - if any of the circumstances listed in this subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

21 ACCESS TO FULL PUBLIC REPORT

NICNAS publishes a Full Public Report for each new chemical assessed. These reports are available for public inspection at the library of the National Occupational Health & Safety Commission at their Canberra office by appointment only. Please call the library on (02) 6279 1161 or (02) 6279 1163 to arrange to view the Full Public Report.

Reports can also be viewed and downloaded free of charge from our website at www.nicnas.gov.au. Copies of these reports may also be requested, free of charge, by contacting the Administration Section of NICNAS by phone: (02) 8577 8816 or fax: (02) 8577 8888.

22 COMMERCIAL EVALUATION CATEGORY PERMIT

The permits listed in Table 1 were issued to import or manufacture the following chemicals for commercial evaluation under section 21G of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*.

Table 1
Commercial Evaluation Category Permits

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	COMPANY POSTCODE	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	USE	PERIOD APPROVED
509	GE Plastics (Aust) Pty Ltd	3175	Xylex Polyester	No	2000 kg	Production of plastic articles	2 years
510	Crompton Specialties Pty Ltd	3122	1,3-Dimethyl-4-aminouracil	No	2000 kg	Component of stabilizer systems for PVC water pipes	2 years
511	Sika Australia Pty Ltd	2164	Polymer in Cemerol R-515M and R-520MC-37	No	2000 kg	Superplasticiser additive for concrete	1 year

23 LOW VOLUME CATEGORY PERMITS

The permits listed in Table 2 were issued to import or manufacture the following chemicals under section 21U of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*. Low Volume Category Permits are approved for 36 months.

Table 2
Low Volume Category Permits

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	COMPANY POSTCODE	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	USE	DATE
424	Schwarzkopf Pty Ltd	2086	2,6-Dihydroxy-3,4-dimethylpyridine	No	Ingredient in hair dye	28.03.02
425	Schwarzkopf Pty Ltd	2086	1-Propanaminium, N,N,N-trimethyl-3-[(1-oxohexadecyl)amino]-, chloride	No	Ingredient in shampoo	19.04.02
426	Schwarzkopf Pty Ltd	2086	Siloxanes and silicones, 3-aminopropyl Me, di-Me, 3-hydroxypropyl Me, ethers with polyethylene glycol mono-Me ethers, citrates (salts)	No	Ingredient in hair treatment	19.04.02
427	Tiger Chemical Company	3051	Borane, trihydro [thiobis (methane)]	Yes	Chemical Synthesis	15.04.02

24 EARLY INTRODUCTION PERMITS FOR NON-HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

The permits listed in Table 3 were issued to import or manufacture the following chemicals prior to the issue of their respective assessment certificates under section 30A of the Act.

Table 3

Early Introduction Permits

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	USE
196	Specialised Fire Solutions Pty Ltd	F-500	Enhance fire fighting
202	BASF Wattyl Coatings Pty Ltd	Polymer in ZK56-6516	Paint component
203	BASF Wattyl Coatings Pty Ltd	Polymer in ZQ7-42406	Paint component

25 NOTICE OF CHEMICALS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUING OF ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES

Notice is given in accordance with section 14(1) of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*, that the following chemicals have been added to the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

Table 4

Chemicals Eligible for Listing on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with diethenylbenzene and ethenylbenzene, trimethylamine-quaternized, chlorides	398140-29-9	Unspecified
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, butyl ester, polymer with 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, dodecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, eicosyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, hexadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, octadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, pentadecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, tetradecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and tridecyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate	70851-55-7	$(C_{24}H_{46}O_2 \cdot C_{22}H_{42}O_2 \cdot C_{20}H_{38}O_2 \cdot C_{19}H_{36}O_2 \cdot C_{18}H_{34}O_2 \cdot C_{17}H_{32}O_2 \cdot C_{16}H_{30}O_2 \cdot C_8H_{15}NO_2 \cdot C_8H_{14}O_2)_x$
Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,4-cyclohexanedimethanol, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, 2,5-furandione and 1,6-hexanediol	169156-42-7	$(C_8H_{16}O_2 \cdot C_6H_{14}O_3 \cdot C_6H_{14}O_2 \cdot C_6H_{10}O_4 \cdot C_5H_{12}O_2 \cdot C_4H_2O_3)_x$
2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 1-amino-9,10-dihydro-4-[[2-methyl-5-[(4-methylphenyl)sulfonyl]amino]phenyl]amino]-9,10-dioxo-, monosodium salt	84057-97-6	$C_{28}H_{23}N_3O_7S_2Na$
2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with (chloromethyl)ethenylbenzene, 1,4-dibromobutane, ethenylbenzene and 2-heptadecyl-1H-benzimidazole, graft, compd. with sodium 4-methylbenzenesulfonate	154099-14-6	$(C_{24}H_{40}N_2 \cdot C_9H_9Cl \cdot C_8H_8 \cdot C_7H_{12}O_2 \cdot C_4H_8Br_2)_x \cdot xC_7H_8O_3S_xNa$
1,3,2-Dioxaphosphorinane, 5-butyl-5-ethyl-2-[2,4,6-tris(1,1-dimethylethyl)phenoxy]-	161717-32-4	$C_{27}H_{47}O_3P$
Piperidine, 4-[3-(dichloromethylsilyl)propoxy]-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-, hydrolyzed, polymd.	137898-96-5	Unspecified
Methanone, [2-hydroxy-4-(2-propenyloxy)phenyl]phenyl-, reaction products with silica-trimethoxymethylsilane hydrolysis products and triethoxysilane	96195-80-1	$C_{16}H_{14}O_3 \cdot C_6H_{16}O_3Si \cdot C_4H_{12}O_3Si \cdot O_2Si$
1,3-Benzenedimethanamine, reaction products with polyethylene glycol mono-Bu ether and TDI	162568-25-4	Unspecified
2-Propenoic acid, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate and ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxy-3-[(1-oxoneodecyl)oxy]propyl ester, compd. with 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol	162682-13-5	$C_{13}H_{26}O_4 \cdot x(C_7H_{12}O_2 \cdot C_5H_8O_2 \cdot C_3H_4O_2)_x \cdot xC_4H_{11}NO$
1H-Imidazolium, 1-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-octadecyl-, ethyl sulfate (salt)	38850-68-9	$C_{25}H_{51}N_2O \cdot C_2H_5O_4S$
1H-Imidazolium, 1-ethyl-4,5-dihydro-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-2-undecyl-, ethyl sulfate (salt)	110138-55-1	$C_{18}H_{37}N_2O \cdot C_2H_5O_4S$
1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 2-butyl-2-ethyl-1,3-propanediol, butyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, ethenylbenzene, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, hexahydro-1,3-isobenzofurandione, hexanedioic acid, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, methyl 2-methyl-2-	374928-96-8	$(C_{13}H_{24}O_3 \cdot C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_2 \cdot C_9H_{20}O_2 \cdot C_8H_{14}O_2 \cdot C_8H_{10}O_3 \cdot C_8H_8 \cdot C_8H_6O_4 \cdot C_6H_{14}O_3 \cdot C_6H_{10}O_4 \cdot C_5H_{12}O_2 \cdot C_5H_8O_3 \cdot C_5H_8O_2 \cdot C_3H_4O_2)_x$

propenoate, oxiranylmethyl tert-decanoate and 2-propenoic acid		
2,5-Pyrrolidinedione, 1-[2-[[2-[[2-(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethyl]amino]ethyl]amino]ethyl]-, monopolyisobutenyl derivs., reaction products with polypropylene glycol diacrylate, succinic anhydride polyisobutenyl derivs. and triethylenetetramine	332076-35-4	Unspecified

26 NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS TO THE AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

Notice is given in accordance with section 20 of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (the Act) that the following amendment have been made to the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

The following chemicals have been added to AICS.

Table 5 Amendment to AICS

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA
Alkenes, C15-18 alpha-, reaction products with sulfurized tetrapropylenephenol calcium salt, sulfurized	122384-79-6	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O. ½ Ca.Unspecified
Formaldehyde, reaction products with calcium hydroxide, methylamine, sulfur and tetrapropylenephenol	122384-80-9	C ₁₈ H ₃₀ O.CH ₅ N.CH ₂ O.CaH ₂ O ₂ .S
Oxirane, ethyl-, homopolymer, 1,2-ethanediylbis[carbamate] (2:1), mixed ditetrapropylenephenyl and tetrapropylenephenyl ethers	122384-82-1	Unspecified
Phenol, C18-30-alkyl tetrapropylene derivs., sulfurized, calcium salts, overbased	122384-84-3	Unspecified
Phenol, tetrapropylene-, sulfurized, calcium salts	122384-85-4	Unspecified
Phenol, tetrapropylene-, sulfurized, carbonates, calcium salts	122384-86-5	Unspecified
Phenol, tetrapropylene-, sulfurized, carbonates, calcium salts, overbased	122384-87-6	Unspecified
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), alpha-[2(or 4)-tetrapropenylphenyl]-omega-hydroxy-	123464-54-0	(C ₂ H ₄ O) _n C ₁₈ H ₂₈ O
Zinc, bis[O,O-bis(tetrapropylenephenyl) phosphorodithioato-kappa S, kappa S']-	11059-65-7	C ₇₂ H ₁₁₆ O ₄ P ₂ S ₄ Zn

27 NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF LIMONENE SUMMARY REPORT

The industrial chemical, LIMONENE, including isomers *d*-limonene (CAS No. 5989-27-5), *l*-limonene (CAS No. 5989-54-8), and dipentene (CAS No. 138-86-3), has been assessed as a priority existing chemical (PEC) under the *Commonwealth Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment Act, 1989)* (the Act).

An assessment report (PEC Report No.22) has been published under section 60F of the Act and is available from the NICNAS website at: <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/car/pec/pecindex.htm>.

The summary report has been prepared in accordance with subsection 60F(4) of the Act, and is published here.

The publication of this report revokes the declaration of limonene as a priority existing chemical under section 62 of the Act.

Reports are also available (free) on request to:
NICNAS
GPO Box 58
Sydney NSW 2001
Australia

Toll free: 1800 638 528

SUMMARY REPORT OF LIMONENE

CHEMICAL IDENTITY

1 Chemical name

Limonene occurs as the *d* and *l* isomers, and the racemic mixture *dl*-limonene known as dipentene.

2 Registry numbers

	<i>d</i> -Limonene	<i>l</i> -Limonene	Dipentene
CAS No:	5989-27-5	5989-54-8	138-86-3
EINECS No:	227-813-5	227-815-6	205-341-0

3 Other names

<i>d</i> -Limonene	<i>l</i> -Limonene	Dipentene
FEMA 2633	(-)-Limonene	Acintene DP
(+)-4-Isopropenyl-1-methyl-1-cyclohexene	1-methyl-4-(1-methylethenyl)-(s)-cyclohexene	Acintene DP dipentene Cajeputene
<i>d</i> (+)-Limonene		Cinene
(+)-(R)-Limonene		Dipanol
<i>d</i> - <i>p</i> -Mentha-1, 8-diene		Inactive limonene
<i>p</i> -Mentha-1, 8-diene		Kautschin
(R)-1-methyl-4-(1-methylethenyl)-cyclohexene		Limonene
NCI-C55572		<i>dl</i> -limonene 1,8(9)- <i>p</i> -Menthadiene 1-methyl-4-isopropenyl-1-cyclohexene Nesol -1,8-Terpodiene Unitene

APPLICANTS**Amtrade International Pty Ltd**

PO Box 6421
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Central Post Office
Melbourne
VIC 8008

Haarmann & Reimer (Aust) Pty Ltd

PO Box 6005
Blacktown
NSW 2148

Amway of Australia

PO Box 202
Castle Hill
NSW 1765

Holt Lloyd Australia Pty Ltd

PO Box 575
Castle Hill
NSW 2154

Asia Pacific Specialty Chemicals Limited

PO Box 232
Seven Hills
NSW 1730

International Flavours & Fragrances (Aust) Pty Ltd

PO Box 695
Castle Hill
NSW 1765

Australian Council of Trade Unions

393 Swanston St
Melbourne VIC 3000

Keith Harris & Co Ltd

7 Sefton Rd
Thornleigh
NSW 2120

Australian Manufacturing Workers Union

3/440 Elizabeth St
Melbourne
VIC 3000

Lightning Products Pty Ltd

PO Box 61
Williamstown
VIC 3016

Becot Pty Ltd (trade as Imtrade Commodities)

PO Box 395
Como
WA 6952

Loctite Australia Pty Ltd

PO Box 2622
Taren Point
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Bostik Findley Australia Pty Ltd.
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Merck Pty Ltd
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Bronson and Jacobs Pty Ltd
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Natural Fractions Pty Ltd
PO Box 1234 Berri
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**Campbell Brothers Ltd (Campbell
Cleantec)**
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Clariant (Australia) Pty Ltd
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Orica Australia Pty Ltd
PO Box 4311
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VIC 3001

Colgate-Palmolive Pty Ltd
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Peerless Emulsion Products Pty Ltd
PO Box 42
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VIC 3078

Cosmark Pty Ltd
13/32 Campbell Ave
Dee Why
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Quantum Chemicals Pty Ltd
PO Box 4107
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Cussons Pty Ltd
282-300 Hammond Rd
Dandenong
VIC 3175

Quest International Australia Pty Ltd
6 Britton St
Smithfield
NSW 2164

Dragoco Australia Pty Ltd
168 South Creek Rd
Dee Why West
NSW 2099

Redox Chemicals Pty Ltd
Locked Bag 60
Wetherill Park
NSW 2164

**EKA Chemicals (Australia) Pty Ltd /
Akzo Nobel**
15 Conquest Way
Hallam
VIC 3803

Selleys Pty Ltd
Locked Mail Bag 700
Milperra
NSW 1891

**Enzacor Pty Ltd. (trade as
Fruitmark)**
1/944-946 Glenhuntly Rd.
Caulfield South
VIC 3162

**Semal Pty Ltd (trading as
Consolidated Chemical Co.)**
PO Box 999
Dandenong
VIC 3175

Fernz Specialty Chemicals
Locked bag 2008
Chester Hill
NSW 2162

Septone Products Pty Ltd
44 Aquarium Avenue
Hemmant
QLD 4174

Givaudan Australia Pty Ltd
9 Carolyn St
Silverwater
NSW 2128

**The Product Makers (Australia) Pty
Ltd**
50-60 Popes Rd
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G.R.Davis Pty Ltd
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28 NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF ACRYLAMIDE SUMMARY REPORT

The industrial chemical, acrylamide (CAS No. 79-06-1) has been assessed as a priority existing chemical (PEC) under the *Commonwealth Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment Act, 1989)* (the Act).

An assessment report (PEC Report No.23) has been published under section 60F of the Act and is available from the NICNAS web site at <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/car/pec/pecindex.htm>.

The summary report has been prepared in accordance with subsection 60F(4) of the Act, and is published here.

The publication of this report revokes the declaration of acrylamide as a priority existing chemical under section 62 of the Act.

Reports are available (free) on request to:

NICNAS

GPO Box 58

Sydney NSW 2001

Australia

Further information about NICNAS publications may be obtained by calling:

02 8577 8800 (61-2-8577 8800) or fax 02 8577 8888 (61-2-8577 8888)

toll free 1800 638 528.

SUMMARY REPORT OF ACRYLAMIDE

CHEMICAL IDENTITY

1 Chemical name (IUPAC)

2-Propenamide

2 Registry numbers

Acrylamide is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) as 2-Propenamide.

CAS number 79-06-1

EINECS number 201-173-7

3 Other names

Acrylic acid amide; Ethylene carboxamide; Propenoic acid amide; Vinyl amide

4. Trade names

Acrylamide; Acrylamide, Dry Crystals; Acrylamide, 30% aqueous, inhibited; Acrylamide, 50% aqueous, inhibited; Acrylamide, 30% LC, inhibited;

APPLICANTS

Amtrade International Pty Limited

570 St Kilda Road
Melbourne VIC 3004

Australian Council of Trade Unions

393 Swanston Street
Melbourne VIC 3000

BASF Australia Limited

Kororoit Creek Road
Altona VIC 3018

Ciba Specialty Chemicals Pty Limited

6-8 Donaldson Street
Wyong NSW 2259

Cytec Australia Holdings Pty Limited

21 Solent Circuit
Baulkham Hills NSW 2153

Merck Australia Limited

207 Colchester Road
Kilsyth VIC 3137

Ondeo-Nalco Australia Pty Limited

2 Anderson Street
Botany NSW 2019

PCA Hodgson Chemicals Pty Limited

19-25 Anne Street
St. Marys NSW 2760

Rohm and Hass Australia Pty Limited

969 Burke Road
Camberwell VIC 3124

SNF Australia Pty Limited

298 Broderick Road
Lara VIC 3212

Yorkshire Australia Pty Limited

1-13 Rooney Street
Burnley VIC 3121

29 DRAFT SECTION 48 REPORTS FOR POLYCHLORINATED NAPHTHALENES AND CHLORINATED STYRENES

A notice calling for information on uses of the following groups of chemicals was published in the *Commonwealth Chemical Gazette* of 1 January 2002:

- Polychlorinated naphthalenes
- Chlorinated styrenes

Draft reports based on the information received are now available for comment. Comments are to be provided **by 4 June 2002**. The reports can be found on the NICNAS website at <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/news>.

Hard or read-only electronic copies of the draft report may be obtained directly from:

Existing Chemicals
NICNAS
GPO Box 58
Sydney NSW 2001
Australia

Toll free 1800 638 528

or may be requested by fax: **(02) 8577 8888** or email: **warwick.shaw@nicnas.gov.au**.

30 DECLARATION OF SODIUM CYANIDE AS A PRIORITY EXISTING CHEMICAL

In accordance with section 51 of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*, as amended, notice is given that the Minister for Health and Ageing, has declared sodium cyanide, Chemical Abstracts Service number 143-33-9, as a priority existing chemical (PEC) for full environmental assessment.

This notice details the scope and purpose of the assessment of sodium cyanide and what is required of manufacturers, importers, formulators and industrial users of sodium cyanide.

REASONS FOR DECLARATION

The main uses of sodium cyanide are in gold mining, other precious metal reclaiming and in laboratory assays.

Widespread use of sodium cyanide will provide a number of ways for the chemical to enter into the environment. Mass bird poisonings as a result of consumption of contaminated tailings dams have been reported in Australia. Sodium cyanide on contact with water produces hydrogen cyanide which is a highly toxic and flammable gas.

Acute toxic effects may include the death of animals, birds or fish and death or low growth rate in plants. Cyanides have high acute toxicity to aquatic life and to birds and animals.

Chronic toxic effects may include shortened lifespan, reproductive problems, lower fertility and changes in appearance or behaviour. Cyanides are considered to have high chronic toxicity to aquatic life, although there are insufficient data to evaluate chronic effects to plants, birds or land animals.

In response to calls for public nominations, sodium cyanide was nominated for assessment as a PEC by government agencies.

SCOPE AND PURPOSE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The assessment will identify the potential for environmental exposure in Australia and the hazards of sodium cyanide so that the risk of adverse effects to the environment can be determined. The assessment will draw on any international assessments of sodium cyanide, investigate the risks in Australia and make recommendations for minimising any risks. Current controls by industry would be assessed to identify whether these are adequate.

MATTERS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT

The matters that will be taken into account in preparing the assessment report on sodium cyanide are as follows:

- (a) the properties of sodium cyanide;
- (b) the uses of sodium cyanide;
- (c) the extent of environmental exposure to sodium cyanide;
- (d) any adverse environmental effects of sodium cyanide;

- (e) the risks to the environment resulting from exposure to sodium cyanide;
- (f) the extent to which any risk is capable of being reduced.

REQUIREMENT TO APPLY FOR ASSESSMENT

Sodium cyanide will remain a PEC from 7 May 2002 until a summary assessment report is published.

In accordance with the Act (section 55), all those who wish to manufacture or import sodium cyanide during the period that it is a PEC **must apply** in writing using the PEC application form. Importers of products/mixtures containing sodium cyanide must also apply for assessment. There are no application fees. However, there is a penalty for manufacturing or importing a PEC without first applying for assessment of the chemical.

Applications are required before **5 June 2002**. Two or more persons may make joint applications. Persons other than importers or manufacturers **may apply** for assessment.

Potential applicants are requested to contact the Contact Officer (details below) to obtain a PEC information package (which contains the necessary forms and explanatory material). For any information or assistance please contact Sneha Satya (details below).

REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

Importers, manufacturers, formulators and users of sodium cyanide play an important role in the assessment process by providing information. The Act (sections 51 and 58) enables collection of this information. The information being requested is detailed below.

Where information is listed below as being required, this means there is a penalty under the Act for non-compliance.

Confidentiality may be claimed for certain items of information, not including environmental data and health and safety information. Details on what items may be granted confidentiality and how to make a formal application for confidentiality are included in the information package. Note that a formal application is required and a fee of \$500.

SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION

The closing date for provision of information is **9 August 2002**.

Applicants are required to provide the following information:

- a) the quantities of the chemical which have been imported (as 'pure' sodium cyanide or in products/mixtures) and/or manufactured by the applicant in the period 1 January 2000 to date, broken down into quantities imported and/or manufactured in each separate calendar year, and the quantities proposed to be imported and/or manufactured in the 12 calendar months from 7 May 2002;
- b) the quantities of the chemical which have been formulated into products/mixtures by the applicant in the period 1 January 2000 to date, broken down into quantities formulated in each separate calendar year, and the concentration of sodium cyanide in these products/mixtures;
- c) the uses or potential uses of sodium cyanide known to the applicant;

- d) the methods used or proposed to be used by the applicant in handling, storing, manufacturing and disposal of sodium cyanide;
- e) information on environmental exposure to sodium cyanide;
- f) copies of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and labels for sodium cyanide;
- g) any unpublished studies relevant to the environmental toxicity and risks associated with sodium cyanide and any other published and unpublished information relevant to the assessment;
- h) contact details of the persons to whom the applicant has supplied or intends to supply sodium cyanide or products/mixtures containing sodium cyanide. This is an important piece of information which enables NICNAS to contact downstream users for information necessary for assessment. Customer lists are kept confidential.

Applicants are required to provide any relevant new information that becomes available while the chemical is a PEC.

Persons who are not applicants (in this section referred to as notifiers) and who have manufactured, imported or formulated sodium cyanide in the period 1 January 2000 to date, are required to provide the following information:

- a) the quantities of chemical and products/mixtures containing the chemical, which were imported in the period 1 January 2000 to date, broken down into quantities imported in each separate calendar year;
- b) the quantities of chemical which were manufactured in the period 1 January 2000 to date, broken down into quantities manufactured in each separate calendar year;
- c) the quantities of chemical which have been formulated into products/mixtures in the period 1 January 2000 to date, broken down into quantities formulated in each separate calendar year, and the concentration in the products/mixtures;
- d) the uses of the imported/manufactured/formulated sodium cyanide that are known to the person.
- e) contact details of the persons to whom the notifier has supplied or intends to supply sodium cyanide or products/mixtures containing sodium cyanide.
- f) copies of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) and labels for sodium cyanide;
- g) any unpublished studies relevant to the environmental toxicity and risks associated with sodium cyanide and any other published and unpublished information relevant to the assessment;
- h) contact details of the persons to whom the notifier has supplied or intends to supply sodium cyanide or products/mixtures containing sodium cyanide. This is an important piece of information which enables NICNAS to contact downstream users for information necessary for assessment. Customer lists are kept confidential.

Persons who are not applicants but are intending to formulate sodium cyanide products/mixtures while it is a PEC are required to provide the following information by the due date or whenever it becomes known:

- a) the quantities of sodium cyanide which have been, or are proposed to be, formulated into products/mixtures while the chemical is a PEC, and the concentrations in the products/mixtures.

Any other persons who have relevant information (eg users of sodium cyanide) are encouraged to provide it.

Contact Officer: Stephen Zaluzny, ph (02) 8577 8883 or fax (02) 8577 8888 or email: stephen.zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au

For further information or assistance, please contact Sneha Satya on (02) 8577 8880 or fax (02) 8577 8888 or email: sneha.satya@nicnas.gov.au

31 FOURTEENTH OECD SIDS INITIAL ASSESSMENT MEETING (SIAM)

The fourteenth OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Meeting (SIAM) was held at the OECD headquarters in Paris, France from 26 to 28 March 2002. NICNAS participated in this meeting as this enables access to hazard assessment reports conducted by other countries. These reports are used as a basis for national priority existing chemical (PEC) reports resulting in shorter assessment time without the need to review original toxicity studies. Approximately 90 representatives from member countries, the European Commission and industry attended the meeting.

Australia co-sponsored with UK a chemical -n-vinyl-pyrrolidone. Thirty-two chemicals were listed for discussion, however due to time constraints four chemicals were deferred for discussion later on the electronic discussion group. All the 28 chemicals discussed had SIDS Initial Assessment Profiles (SIAPs) agreed at the meeting. The recommendations in the SIAPs relate to whether the SIDS data set is complete and whether the chemical is a candidate for further work. The chemicals discussed and their status at the conclusion of the meeting are listed in the table.

Outcome of SIAM 14

CAS Number	Chemical	Sponsor	Recommendation	Outcome
80057	Bisphenol	UK/EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
88120	N-Vinyl-pyrrolidone	UK+Australia/ EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
81141	3,5-dinitro-2,6-dimethyl-4-tert-butyl acetophenone	Netherlands/EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
81152	1-tert-butyl-3,5-dimethyl-2,4,6-trinitrobenzene	Netherlands/EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
88197	o-Toluenesulfonamide	Japan	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
100414	Benzene, ethyl-	US /Germany/EU	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
126987	Methyl acrylonitrile	Japan	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
1333820	Chromium trioxide	UK/EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
7775113	Sodium chromate	UK/EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
7778509	Potassium dichromate	UK/EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed

7789095	<i>Ammonium dichromate</i>	UK/EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
10588019	Sodium dichromate	UK/EU	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
115957	Linalyl Acetate	Switzerland	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
78706	Linalool	Switzerland/ICCA A	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
2403885	2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidin-4-ol	Japan/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
3319311	Tris(2-ethylhexyl)-1,2,4-benzene tricarboxylate	Japan/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
50000	Formaldehyde	Germany/ICCA	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
56815	Glycerol	UK/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
58082	Caffeine	Germany/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
78922	sec-Butyl alcohol	US/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
102067	diphenylguanidine	France/ICCA	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
107062	1,2-Dichloroethane	Germany/ICCA	To be discussed on EDG	
121915	Isophthalic acid	US/ICCA	To be discussed on EDG	
128370	Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)	Germany/ICCA	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
141786	Ethyl acetate	US/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
1310732	Sodium hydroxide	Portugal/ICCA/ EU	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed

2867472	2-Dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate	Japan/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
3452979	3,5,5-Trimethyl-1-hexanol	Japan/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
1621975 3	5-Ethylidene-2-norbornene	Japan/ICCA	Candidate for further work	SIAP agreed
528449 552307	Trimellitic acid & Trimellitic anhydride	US/ICCA US/ICCA	To be discussed on EDG	
839907	1,3,5-Triazine-2,4,6(1H,3H,5H)-trione, 1,3,5-tris(2-hydroxyethyl)-	Japan/ICCA	Currently of low priority for further work	SIAP agreed
9038757 8	Formaldehyde, reaction products with sulfonated 1,1'-oxybis [methylbenzene], sodium salts	Germany/ICCA	To be discussed on EDG	

ICCA = Industry Council of Chemical Associations

If you would like more information on SIAM 14, please contact Sneha Satya by phone on (02) 8577 8880 or by email sneha.satya@nicnas.gov.au

More information on the OECD SIDS program can be obtained from the OECD website at: <http://www.oecd.org/ehs/hpv.htm>

The SIDS reports are published by UNEP and can be accessed at: <http://irptc.unep.ch/irptc/sids/sidspub.html>