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**Australian Government**

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**National Industrial Chemicals  
Notification and Assessment Scheme**

The *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (the Act) commenced on 17 July 1990. As required by Section 5 of the Act, a Chemical Gazette is published on the first Tuesday in any month or on any days prescribed by the regulations.

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## 1 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

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### Polymer in Nuosperse FX 600 Summary Report Reference No: EX/46

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Degussa Coatings and Colorants Pty Ltd of 30 Commercial Drive, Dandenong VIC 3175 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in Nuosperse FX 600. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a dispersing agent for use in water-based paints and coatings, printing inks and pigment dispersions. Less than one tonne of the notified polymer will be imported per annum for the first five years.

Chem-Hawk Pty Ltd (ABN No. 55 006 503 475) of Suite 12B, Brookwood House, 424-426 Nepean Highway, Frankston, VIC 3199 has applied for an Extension of the Original Assessment Certificate. The notified polymer is intended to be used in leather finishes, textiles, plastics and inks. Approximately 10 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported per annum for the first five years.

### **ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS**

#### **Hazard Assessment**

Based on the available data, SER-AD FX 600, containing 25% notified polymer is not classified as hazardous under the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*.

The notified polymer may be a hazardous substance due to its irritancy, in particular, eye irritation effects.

#### **Occupational Health and Safety**

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

#### **Public Health**

There is No Significant Concern to public health under the conditions of the occupational settings described.

#### **Environmental Effects**

The notified polymer is not likely to present a risk to the environment when it is stored, transported and used in the proposed manner.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### *Control Measures*

#### Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following engineering controls to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer:
  - Exhaust ventilation at the formulation site.
- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified polymer:
  - The application of spray painting should follow the NOHSC National Guidance Material for Spray Painting.
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer:
  - Protective clothing
  - Gloves
  - Eye protection

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.

#### Environment

- The following control measures should be implemented by end users to minimise environmental exposure during use of the notified polymer:
  - Do not pour leftover paint down the drain. Unwanted paint should be brushed out on newspaper, allowed to dry and then disposed of via domestic waste collections. Empty paint containers should be left open in a well ventilated area to dry out. When dry, recycle steel containers via steel can recycling programs. Disposal of empty paint containers via domestic recycling programs may differ between local authorities. Check with your local council first.

#### Disposal

- Once dry, solid waste containing the notified polymer should be disposed of in landfill or by incineration.

Emergency procedures

Spills/release of the notified polymer should be contained as described in the MSDS (ie. Collect spilled material with an inert absorbent) and the resulting waste disposed to an authorised 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 Subsection 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.

## 2 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

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### 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-propylheptyl) ester (Palatinol 10-P) Summary Report Reference No: STD/1054

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BASF Australia Limited of 500 Princes Highway Noble Park VIC 3174 and Orica Australia Pty Ltd of 1 Nicholson Street Melbourne VIC 3000 have submitted a standard notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for 1,2-benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-propylheptyl) ester (Palatinol 10-P). The notified chemical is intended to be used as a plasticiser for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) and vinyl chloride copolymers in automobile undercoating, building materials, wires, cables, shoes, carpet backing, pool liners and gloves. Up to 1000 tonnes of the notified chemical will be imported per annum for the first five years.

#### ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

##### Hazard Assessment

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

##### Occupational Health and Safety

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

##### Public Health

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

##### Environmental Effects

The chemical is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its reported use pattern.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

##### *Regulatory Controls*

###### Use

- The notified chemical is not to be used in toys or food and medical contact materials.

##### *Control Measures*

###### Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following engineering controls to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical:
  - Enclosure of formulation processes as much as possible
  - Local exhaust ventilation where process not enclosed

- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified chemical:
  - Avoid generation of vapours and aerosols during transfer and mixing operations
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical:
  - Overalls
  - Chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile rubber or neoprene)
  - Goggles or safety spectacles

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.

#### Environment

- The following control measures should be implemented by end users to minimise environmental exposure during use of the notified chemical:
  - Do not allow material or contaminated packaging to enter drains, sewers or water courses.

#### Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of by either incinerating liquid wastes containing the notified chemical or landfill for PVC articles containing the notified chemical.

#### Emergency procedures

Spills/release of the notified chemical should be handled by containment to prevent run-off and sorbed onto a absorbent material (soil, sand or other inert material). Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal.

#### 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 Subsection 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.

### 3 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

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**Mirapol FB2  
Summary Report  
Reference No: LTD/1114**

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Procter Gamble Australia Pty Ltd (ABN: 91 008 396 245) of 320 Victoria Road Rydalmere NSW 2116 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Mirapol FB2. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a suds stabiliser in an imported finished dishwashing liquid. Two 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**

Limited toxicological testing has been carried out on the notified polymer. The notified polymer was found to have low acute oral toxicity. Due to its large molecular weight, the notified polymer is not expected to be absorbed and cause systemic toxicity. The applicant has stated that the notified polymer was found to be non mutagenic in a bacterial reversion mutation study. The study was not provided, as the English translation was not available.

The analogue toxicity data indicates that the notified polymer is not likely to cause eye irritation, and skin sensitisation. The analogue data suggests that the notified polymer may cause slight skin irritation. Overall, the analogue data demonstrates that the notified polymer is not likely to be mutagenic. The results of a repeated dose inhalation study using an analogue indicates that the notified polymer, if inhaled, as component of a product is not likely to cause adverse effects.

The applicant has stated that the use of alternative counterions is not expected to alter the hazard the properties of the notified polymer.

Based on the available data the notified chemical is not classified as hazardous under the NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances (NOHSC, 1999).

##### **Occupational Health and Safety**

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

##### **Public Health**

There is Negligible Concern to public health when used as described in the notification.

##### **Environmental Effects**

On the basis of the PEC/PNEC ratio; the chemical is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its reported use pattern.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### *Control Measures*

- 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.

### *Environment*

#### Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of to landfill.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified chemical should be recovered as much as possible. Absorb non-recoverable liquid with sand or inert absorbent. Wash contaminated area with large amount of water.

### **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.

## 4 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

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**ZK56-3843**  
**Summary Report**  
**Reference No: PLC/381**

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Akzo Nobel Pty Ltd (ABN 59 000 119 424) of 51 McIntyre Road Sunshine VIC 3020 and BASF Akzo Nobel Automotive OEM Coatings Pty Ltd (ABN 092 127 501) of 51 McIntyre Road Sunshine VIC 3020 have jointly submitted a synthetic polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for ZK56-3843. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a coating in original equipment manufacture (OEM). It will initially be imported in formulated paints but may be manufactured in Australia in future. The imported coating and the manufactured polymer solution and coating will be stored and transported by road in 200 kg steel drums. Less than 30 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 meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard. Based on the available data the notified polymer is not classified as hazardous under the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*.

#### **Public Health**

There is Negligible Concern to public health when used as a component of coating in OEM applications.

#### **Occupational Health and Safety**

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

#### **Environmental Assessment**

The polymer is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its reported use pattern.

### **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 mixing and spray application
  - Enclosed and automated spray paint application

- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified polymer:
  - During transfer operations and cleaning of equipment, avoid spills and splashing
  - Spray application should be conducted in a down draft spray booth.
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer during polymer manufacture, paint manufacture and spray application:
  - Chemical resistant gloves
  - Protective clothing which protects the body, arms and legs
  - Goggles or face shield
  - Half mask combination filter or air fed respirator, during spray application

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

- Wastes generated during industrial application should be disposed of through a licensed waste contractor.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be contained with absorbent material such as sand, earth or vermiculite and sealed in properly labelled containers for disposal. Spills should be prevented from entering stormwater drains and waterways.

#### 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 subsection 64(1) of the Act; if

- the notified polymer is introduced in a chemical form that does not meet the PLC criteria.

or

Under subsection 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.

## 5 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

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**ZK56-3804**  
**Summary Report**  
**Reference No: PLC/382**

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Akzo Nobel Pty Ltd (ABN 59 000 119 424) of 51 McIntyre Road Sunshine VIC 3020 and BASF Akzo Nobel Automotive OEM Coatings Pty Ltd (ABN 092 127 501) 51 McIntyre Road Sunshine VIC 3020 have submitted a synthetic polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for ZK56-3804. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a coating for components of OEM car bodies. It will initially be imported in formulated paints but may be manufactured in Australia in future. Less than thirty 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 meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard. Based on the available data the notified polymer is not classified as hazardous under the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*.

#### **Public Health**

There is negligible concern to public health when used in the manner described.

#### **Occupational Health and Safety**

There is low concern to occupational health and safety under the conditions of the occupational settings described.

#### **Environmental Assessment**

The polymer is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its reported use pattern.

### **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 mixing and spray application
  - Enclosed and automated spray paint application
  
- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified polymer:
  - During transfer operations and cleaning of equipment, avoid spills and splashing

- Spray application should be conducted in a down draft spray booth.
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer during polymer manufacture, paint manufacture and spray application:
  - Chemical resistant gloves
  - Protective clothing which protects the body, arms and legs
  - Goggles or face shield
  - Half mask combination filter or air fed respirator, during spray application

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

- Wastes generated during industrial application should be disposed of through a licensed waste contractor.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be contained with absorbent material such as sand, earth or vermiculite and sealed in properly labelled containers for disposal. Spills should be prevented from entering stormwater drains and waterways.

#### 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 subsection 64(1) of the Act; if

- the notified polymer is introduced in a chemical form that does not meet the PLC criteria.

or

Under subsection 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.

## 6 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

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### DCA 229 Summary Report Reference No: PLC/409

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GE Betz Pty Ltd (ABN 84 001 221 941) of 69-77 Williamson Road Ingleburn NSW 2565 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for DCA 229. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a scale inhibitor in cooling tower water treatment and a super plasticiser in concrete. Up to 22 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 meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard. The result for acute oral toxicity supports the conclusion of low hazard.

#### Occupational Health and Safety

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

#### Public Health

There is Negligible Concern to public health when used as described in the submission.

#### Environmental Effects

The polymer is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its proposed use pattern.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### *Control Measures*

- No specific engineering controls, work practices or personal protective equipment are required for the safe use of the notified polymer itself, however, these should be selected on the basis of all ingredients in the formulation.

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 to landfill or a liquid waste treatment facility by a licensed waste contractor.

### Storage

- The following precautions should be taken regarding storage of the notified polymer:
  - Keep containers closed when not in use.
  - Store in cool ventilated area away from oxidizers.

### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be absorbed or contained with a suitable absorbent material (eg. tissues, cloth, dry sand or vermiculite). Shovel into labelled sealable containers for subsequent safe disposal. Contaminated surfaces should be washed with a detergent solution with washings retained as waste.

### 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 subsection 64(1) of the Act; if

- the notified polymer is introduced in a chemical form that does not meet the PLC criteria.

or

Under subsection 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

## 7 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

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### Temp max sheetfed varnish 802578X 11200960 Summary Report Reference No: PLC/419

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SICPA Australia Pty Ltd of 3 Millers Road Brooklyn VIC 3025 (ABN: 86 007 114 338), have submitted a synthetic polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Temp max sheetfed varnish 802578X 11200960. The notified polymer will be imported as a component of a varnish used to manufacture of oil-based inks used for the packaging, labelling, and packaging. Up to 100 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported in each of the first five years.

#### ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

##### Health Assessment

The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard.

##### Occupational Health and Safety

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

##### Public Health

There is Negligible Concern to public health when used as described in the notification.

##### Environmental Assessment

The polymer is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its reported use pattern.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

##### *Control Measures*

##### Occupational Health and Safety

- No specific engineering controls, work practices or personal protective equipment are required for the safe use of the notified polymer itself, however, these should be selected on the basis of all ingredients in the formulation.

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.

#### *Environment*

- The following control measures should be implemented to minimise environmental exposure during (manufacture, formulation, use) of the notified polymer:
  - Do not pour residues down the drain. Empty import/product containers should be recycled/reconditioned. Disposal of varnish containers via domestic recycling programs may differ between local authorities. Check with your local council first

#### Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of by landfill.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by collecting with non-combustible absorbent materials and placing in a suitable container for disposal according to Local, State and Federal Government waste regulations.

#### **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 subsection 64(1) of the Act; if

- the notified polymer is introduced in a chemical form that does not meet the PLC criteria.

or

Under subsection 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.

## 8 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

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### 11201212 VBC (Plast) Varnish 802282 Summary Report Reference No: PLC/420

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SICPA Australia Pty Ltd of 3 Millers Road Brooklyn VIC 3025 (ABN: 86 007 114 338), have submitted a synthetic polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for 11201212 VBC (Plast) Varnish 802282. The notified polymer will be imported as a component of a varnish used to manufacture of oil-based inks used for the packaging, labelling, and packaging. Up to 300 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported in each of the first five years.

### ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

#### Health Assessment

The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard.

#### Occupational Health and Safety

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

#### Public Health

There is Negligible Concern to public health when used as described in the notification.

#### Environmental Assessment

The polymer is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its reported use pattern.

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### *Control Measures*

##### Occupational Health and Safety

- No specific engineering controls, work practices or personal protective equipment are required for the safe use of the notified polymer itself, however, these should be selected on the basis of all ingredients in the formulation.

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.

#### *Environment*

- The following control measures should be implemented to minimise environmental exposure during (manufacture, formulation, use) of the notified polymer:
  - Do not pour residues down the drain. Empty import/product containers should be recycled/reconditioned. Disposal of varnish containers via domestic recycling programs may differ between local authorities. Check with your local council first

#### Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of by landfill.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by collecting with non-combustible absorbent materials and placing in a suitable container for disposal according to Local, State and Federal Government waste regulations.

#### **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 subsection 64(1) of the Act; if

- the notified polymer is introduced in a chemical form that does not meet the PLC criteria.

or

Under subsection 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.

## **9 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](http://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.

## 10 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 1**  
**Low Volume Category Permits**

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	COMPANY POSTCODE	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	USE	DATE
585	Trimex Pty Ltd	2018	12-hydroxyoctadecanoic acid ester with 2,2'-[oxybis(methylene)] bis[2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol] and isooctadecanoic acid	ND	Cosmetics	20/11/03
586	International Flavours & Fragrances (Aust) Ltd	3175	3-cyclopentene-1-butanal, alpha,2,2,3-tetramethyl- (Santaflour)	No	Cosmetics	02/12/03
587	Unilever Australia LTD	2151	Docosanoic acid, isohehexadecyl ester	ND	Cosmetics	11/12/03
588	Chemiplas Australia Pty Ltd	3002	Thiocyanic acid, 3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl ester	Yes	Rubber component	16/12/03
589	Degussa Australia Pty Ltd	3175				

N.D.: not determined; insufficient data available to effect a health effects classification under Approved Criteria [NOHSC:1008(1999)]

## 11 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 2**  
**Commercial Evaluation Category Permits**

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	COMPANY POSTCODE	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	USE	PERIOD APPROVED
538 (revised)	HB Fuller Company Australia Pty Ltd	3175	WD4120	Yes	900 kg	Laminating adhesive	1 year
577	Hercules Chemicals Australia	3171	Polymer in Crepetrol A3025	Yes	4000 kg	Tissue paper production	6 mths

## 12 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 3**  
**Chemicals Eligible for Listing on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances**

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA
Formaldehyde, polymer with benzenamine, hydrogenated	135108-88-2	Unspecified
Cerium sulfide	12014-93-6	Ce <sub>2</sub> S <sub>3</sub>
Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,4-butanediol and 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, isononyl ester	208945-12-4	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O. <sub>x</sub> (C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>x</sub>
2-Anthracenesulfonic acid, 4,4'-[1,2-ethanediylbis[imino(6-fluoro-1,3,5-triazine-4,2-diyl)imino(2,4,6-trimethyl-5-sulfo-3,1-phenylene)imino]]bis[1-amino-9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-, sodium salt	143683-23-2	C <sub>54</sub> H <sub>46</sub> F <sub>2</sub> N <sub>14</sub> O <sub>16</sub> S <sub>4</sub> .xNa
2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 5-[[4-chloro-6-[[2-[[4-chloro-6-[[7-[[4-(ethenylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-8-hydroxy-3,6-disulfo-1-naphthalenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]ethyl](2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]-3-[[4-(ethenylsulfonyl)phenyl]azo]-4-hydroxy-, sodium salt	171599-85-2	C <sub>46</sub> H <sub>38</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub> N <sub>14</sub> O <sub>19</sub> S <sub>6</sub> .xNa
4,11-Triphenodioxazinedisulfonic acid, 3,10-bis[(2-aminopropyl)amino]-6,13-dichloro-, reaction products with 2-amino-1,4-benzenedisulfonic acid, 2-[(4-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]ethyl hydrogen sulfate and 2,4,6-trifluoro-1,3,5-triazine, sodium salts	191877-09-5	Unspecified
1,3,6-Naphthalenetrisulfonic acid, 7-[[2-[(aminocarbonyl)amino]-4-[[4-[[5-amino-4-sulfo-2-[[4-[[2-(sulfoxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]azo]phenyl]amino]-6-chloro-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl]amino]phenyl]azo]-, sodium salt	171599-84-1	C <sub>34</sub> H <sub>29</sub> ClN <sub>12</sub> O <sub>19</sub> S <sub>6</sub> .xNa
2(3H)-Benzofuranone, 5,7-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-3-hydroxy-, reaction products with o-xylene	181314-48-7	Unspecified

2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, telomer with ethyl 2-propenoate, 2-mercaptoethanol and methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate	159317-31-4	$(C_5H_8O_2.C_5H_8O_2.C_4H_6O_2)_x.C_2H_6OS$
6,10-Dioxaspiro[4.5]decane, 8,8-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-	62406-73-9	$C_{13}H_{24}O_2$

### 13 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 chemical has been added to AICS.

**Table 4 Amendment to AICS**

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA
Benzenesulfonic acid, mono-C11-13-branched alkyl derivs., sodium salts	68608-89-9	Unspecified
Polysulfides, bis[3-(triethoxysilyl)propyl]	211519-85-6	Unspecified
2-Oxepanone, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane and 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol], 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-blocked	230302-77-9	Unspecified

The following chemical is being deleted from AICS.

**Table 5 Amendment to AICS**

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA
2-Oxepanone, polymer with 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, a-hydroxy-poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl) and 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,3-trimethylcyclohexane, 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate-blocked	85338-68-7	$(C_{12}H_{18}N_2O_2.C_6H_{14}O_3.C_6H_{10}O_2.C_5H_8O_3.(C_2H_4O)_nH_2O)_x$

## 14 APPLICATIONS FOR AN ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATE

### Data Requirements for New Chemicals with POPS Characteristics

Australia, together with 90 other countries, signed the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) at a diplomatic conference on 16 May 2001, with the Convention to come into force when 50 countries have ratified it. To date, 151 countries have signed the Convention and 41 have ratified it.

The objective of the Stockholm Convention is to protect human health and the environment from the effects of POPS, which are toxic, persistent in the environment and accumulate in the food chain. The Convention sets out a range of control measures to reduce and eliminate POPS releases, including emissions of by-product POPS, and to ensure the sound management of stockpiles and wastes containing POPS.

Initially, the Convention will cover control measures on 12 POPS, including the industrial chemicals polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), hexachlorobenzene and the by-products dioxins and furans. However, Article 3 of the Stockholm Convention requires parties to the Convention to take into account POPS characteristics when conducting assessments on new and existing chemicals. The POPS characteristics are persistence, bioaccumulation, potential for long-range environmental transport and adverse effects on human health and the environment.

Consequently, from the beginning of 2004, NICNAS will undertake the screening of new industrial chemicals to identify potential POPS chemicals. Additional data in accordance with the Information Requirements and Screening Criteria of Annex D of the Convention may be requested, in particular, information relating to persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT). The Criteria for persistence and bioaccumulation in Annex D are as follows:

#### Persistence

(i) Evidence that the half-life of the chemical in water is greater than two months, or that its half-life in soil is greater than six months, or that its half-life in sediment is greater than six months; or

(ii) Evidence that the chemical is otherwise sufficiently persistent to justify its consideration within the scope of the Convention.

#### Bioaccumulation

(i) Evidence that the bioconcentration factor or bioaccumulation factor in aquatic species for the chemical is greater than 5000 or, in the absence of such data, that the log K<sub>ow</sub> (n-octanol/water partition coefficient) is greater than 5;

(ii) Evidence that the chemical presents other reasons for concern, such as high bioaccumulation in other species, high toxicity or ecotoxicity; or

(iii) Monitoring data in biota indicating that the bioaccumulation potential of the chemical is sufficient to justify its consideration within the scope of the Convention.

Toxicity and ecotoxicity data requirements will be in accordance with Part C of the Schedule to the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (the Act). The Schedule to the Act will be amended in 2004 to accommodate the other POPS data requirements.

This notice applies to applications for an assessment certificate. In the interim period, before amendment of the Schedule, NICNAS will request additional information under section 27 of the Act when required, for example, if POPS characteristics are identified in the prescreening phase of the assessment. Alternatively, applicants can submit additional data under section 28 of the Act when notifying possible POPS chemicals.

Further information on this matter can be obtained from Bob Graf, Team Leader, New Chemicals on (02) 8577 8850.

## 15 DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT REPORT ON SCCPs FOR COMMENT

Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCPs) were assessed as Priority Existing Chemicals and a preliminary assessment report published in June 2001. A recommendation in the report was that a full risk assessment for the environment be carried out unless information on sewer release comes forward which indicated acceptable releases. This was based on the conclusion that these substances may be a risk to sediment dwelling organisms due to improper disposal of extreme pressure lubricants used in metal working fluids.

A scoping exercise to determine the extent of use was undertaken in 2002. Following this exercise it was determined that, prior to undertaking a full risk assessment, a more comprehensive exposure assessment should be conducted in the areas flagged as being of concern, namely, metal working industries.

The draft SCCPs Environmental Exposure Assessment report is now available for comment. Please provide comments by **3 February 2004**.

If you would like a copy of the report or should you require an electronic read-only copy of the report or further information please contact Jun Zhang by phone on (02) 8577 8882 or by email: [jun.zhang@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:jun.zhang@nicnas.gov.au).

## 16 POLICY ON TOXICOLOGY TESTING FOR SKIN SENSITISATION IN HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENTS

Historically, the species of choice for assessment of skin sensitisation has been the guinea pig, which was reflected in the regulatory guidelines that were available until recently, the OECD Test Guideline 406 incorporating the guinea pig maximisation test (GPMT) and Buehler test. On 24 April 2002 a test in mice, the Local Lymph Node Assay (LLNA) was promoted from a positive screening assay for the detection of skin sensitisation hazard to full status as a regulatory test guideline; OECD TG 429.

To date, Australia has not declared a preferred guinea pig test and notifiers can submit either a Buehler test or GPMT.

Within the notification procedure for new chemicals in the European Union, the preferred guinea pig test for skin sensitisation has been the GPMT. In May 2002 the UK c.a. (Health and Safety Executive) announced that it will accept the LLNA, conducted in the mouse, as a stand-alone test and method of first choice for skin sensitisation as part of a notification under the Notification of New Substances Regulations, 1993 (NONS). Negative results in the LLNA would no longer require further confirmation by testing for skin sensitisation in the guinea pig. The use of alternative tests, such as those using guinea pigs, require full justification on a case-by-case basis.

The US EPA accepts both the GPMT and Buehler tests. The US EPA Federal Register Notice of 26 March 2003 announced the availability of the revised final test guideline for Series 870–Health Effects Test Guidelines, OPPTS 870.2600 Skin Sensitization, the LLNA, which stated that the LLNA is a preferred alternative method, where applicable. The Federal Register Notice stated that certain testing situations may necessitate the use of traditional guinea pig tests, such as certain metallic compounds, high molecular weight proteins, strong dermal irritants and materials that do not sufficiently adhere to the ear for an acceptable period of time during treatment. In situations where the LLNA is not applicable or may provide unreliable or problematic results, the GPMT or Buehler tests are recommended.

Australian Government agencies responsible for the regulation of chemicals have considered the mouse LLNA and its acceptability for determining the skin sensitisation potential of chemicals.

The LLNA has been more fully evaluated than the Buehler test and GPMT and demonstrates an equivalent prediction of human sensitisation potential as compared to currently accepted guinea pig tests. In addition, the LLNA offers a number of advantages over the Buehler test and GPMT, including:

- straightforward and objective interpretation of results that can be analysed to evaluate a dose-response;
- animal welfare benefits, namely reduction in stress and suffering to test animals and a potential to offer a reduction in the number of animals required;
- clear guidance on the choice of test concentrations;
- is a relatively robust assay as indicated by test method transferability between laboratories;
- requires a significantly shorter time to conduct and a potential to be less costly than the guinea pig tests; and
- can be used to test coloured substances.

*Decision*

Agencies within the Health portfolio support the declaration of the LLNA as an acceptable test (when conducted in accordance with OECD TG 429 or equivalent guidelines) and will encourage industry to conduct the LLNA when commissioning new toxicity testing.

While the Health and Ageing portfolio agencies support the acceptance of the LLNA and will encourage the conduct of this test, all other OECD and equivalent testing guidelines for skin sensitisation remain acceptable as well. In addition, in situations where it is demonstrated that the LLNA is not applicable or may provide unreliable results, the GPMT or Buehler tests are recommended.

The Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) and its policy department have provided in-principle agreement to this position. The APVMA is currently consulting stakeholders prior to making a formal policy statement in relation to pesticides and veterinary medicines.

The National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC) Office supports this position, confirms the suitability of the LLNA for hazard classification purposes under the NOHSC hazardous substances framework and has committed to revising the *NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* at the next update to provide specific guidance on the LLNA for classification purposes.

NICNAS encourages its industry sector to consider the LLNA test when developing safety testing programs. The GPMT and Buehler test remain acceptable tests.