



Commonwealth  
of Australia

*Gazette*

No. C 5, 3 May 2005

Published by the Commonwealth of Australia

**CHEMICAL**

© Commonwealth of Australia 2005

ISBN 1035-9877

This work is copyright. Apart from any use as permitted under the *Copyright Act 1968*, no part may be reproduced by any process without prior written permission from the Commonwealth available from the Attorney General's Department. Requests and inquiries concerning reproduction and rights should be addressed to:

Commonwealth Copyright Administration  
Copyright Law Branch  
Attorney-General's Department  
Robert Garran Offices  
National Circuit  
BARTON ACT 2600

Or posted at: <http://www.ag.gov.au/cca>



**Australian Government**  

---

**Department of Health and Ageing**  
**NICNAS**

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.

## CONTENTS

### SPECIAL NOTICES

1	SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON POLYBROMINATED FLAME RETARDANTS	5
2	OCTABROMOBIPHENYL AND DECABROMOBIPHENYL AS PRIORITY EXISTING CHEMICALS (PEC)	8
3	LOW REGULATORY CONCERN CHEMICALS (LRCC)-CONTROLLED USE PERMITS - CHEMICALS FOR EXPORT ONLY	9
4	CHANGES TO THE NICNAS <i>HANDBOOK FOR NOTIFIERS</i>	13
5	CODE OF PRACTICE UPDATE AND GUIDANCE NOTE FOR ASBESTOS	14

### NEW CHEMICALS

#### SUMMARY REPORTS

6	STD/1147	ADK STAB NA-20	16
7	LTD/1170	CRODAMER E 1698	18
8	LTD/1185	POLYMER IN AQUAFLEX-30	21
9	LTD/1186	POLYMER IN DP6001	23
10	LTD/1187	POLYMER IN KZ-540	25
11	PLC/501	POLYMER IN VINNAPAS RE 523 Z	27
12	PLC/523	DRYFLO F	29
13	PLC/525	POLYMER B IN PALENE 710A	31
14	PLC/526	POLYMER IN WB-016	33
15	PLC/549	TUFTONE KPR-3010	35

<b>16</b>	<b>ACCESS TO FULL PUBLIC REPORT</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>PERMITS ISSUED</b>		
<b>17</b>	<b>LOW VOLUME CHEMICAL PERMITS</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>18</b>	<b>EARLY INTRODUCTION PERMITS</b>	<b>39</b>
<b>AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES</b>		
<b>19</b>	<b>NOTICE OF CHEMICALS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUING OF ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES</b>	<b>40</b>
<b>20</b>	<b>NOTICE OF AMENDMENTS TO THE AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES</b>	<b>42</b>
<b>21</b>	<b>NOTICE OF CHEMICALS ELIGIBLE FOR IMMEDIATE LISTING ON THE AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AFTER ISSUING OF ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES</b>	<b>43</b>

## 1 SUMMARY OF INFORMATION ON POLYBROMINATED FLAME RETARDANTS

In October 2004, NICNAS called for information under section 48 of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*. The notice was directed to those who had manufactured or imported one or more polybrominated flame retardants (PBFRs), or products containing them, in the 12 months prior to the notice. Others with information, such as users, past importers or manufacturers, were encouraged to provide information on the uses of and alternatives to PBFRs.

Information sought included:

- Quantities imported and/or manufactured
- Products imported containing the chemical and quantities of chemical in the product
- Use of the chemical or the products containing the chemical
- Alternatives or substitutes currently being used

### **Data**

Sixteen companies responded to the call for information. Information was provided on twenty-one PBFRs. No manufacture of PBFRs in Australia was reported. A total of approximately 430 tonnes of PBFRs were imported in 2003/2004. This compares with a figure of 576 tonnes imported in 1998/99, reported in the Priority Existing Chemical assessment report on polybrominated flame retardants published by NICNAS in 2001. It represents a reduction of 146 tonnes, or 25%, over that period.

### **Quantities**

PBFRs are imported in pure form or as an ingredient of a chemical product. A summary of the import quantities of each PBFR for which information was provided is shown in the table below. Where a PBFR was reported to be imported as an ingredient in a mixture only the quantity of the PBFR content has been included.

A comparison with the data from 1998/99 shows a marked decrease in the import of pentabromodiphenyl ether and octabromodiphenyl ether. A decrease of approximately 90% of octabromodiphenyl ether and approximately 70% in pentabromodiphenyl ether was seen in 2003/2004 compared to 1998/99. There has been a small increase (~1%) in the use of decabromodiphenyl ether. Decabromodiphenyl ether remains the PBFR imported in the greatest quantity. In relation to PBFRs other than polybrominated diphenyl ethers, there has been a 78% increase in the import of hexabromocyclododecane and a 116% increase in the import of tetrabromobisphenol A.

Australian importers have indicated that sales of pentabromodiphenyl ether and octabromodiphenyl ether have either already ceased, or will cease in 2005.

<u>CHEMICAL</u>	<u>CAS</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u> <u>2003/04</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u> <u>1998/99</u>
Decabromodiphenyl ether	1163-19-5	180	177
Tetrabromobisphenol A	79-94-7	69	32
Hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4	64	36
<hr/>			
		<u>10 – 30 tonnes</u>	
Benzene, ethenyl-, homopolymer, brominated	88497-56-7		26
Pentabromodiphenyl ether	32534-81-9		72
Tetrabromobisphenol A bis(2,3-dibromopropyl) ether	21850-44-2		29
Tetrabromodiphenyl ether	40088-47-9		22
<hr/>			
		<u>&lt; 10 tonnes</u>	
1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, 3,4,5,6-tetrabromo-, mixed esters with diethylene glycol and propylene glycol	77098-07-8		1
1,2-Bis(2,4,6-tribromophenoxy)ethane	37853-59-1		17
1 <i>H</i> -Isoindole-1,3(2 <i>H</i> )-dione, 2,2'-(1,2-ethanediyl)bis[4,5,6,7-tetrabromo-	32588-76-4		Not reported
2-Propenoic acid, (pentabromophenyl)methyl ester, homopolymer	59447-57-3		22
Bis(2,4,6-tribromophenyl) carbonate	67990-32-3		Not reported
Heptabromodiphenyl ether	68928-80-3		Not reported
Hexabromodiphenyl ether	36483-60-0		10
Nonabromodiphenyl ether	63936-56-1		>5
Octabromodiphenyl ether	32536-52-0		47
Phosgene-tetrabromobisphenol A polymer bis(2,4,6-tribromophenyl) ester	71342-77-3		1
Polymer of tetrabromobisphenol A phosgene, phenol	94334-64-2		2
Tribromodiphenyl ether	49690-94-0		4
<hr/>			
Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis[2,6-dibromo-, polymer with (chloromethyl)oxirane	40039-93-8	Amount not reported	Not reported
<hr/>			
Disodium tetrabromophthalate	25357-79-3	Potential import	Not reported

Several companies reported the import of finished manufactured products containing PBFRs defined as 'articles' under the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*. These included: TVs, high definition set top boxes, cookware, white goods (including refrigerators, freezers, washing and drying machines, dishwashers, and air conditioning units), DVDs, video projectors, and polyethylene foam acoustic panels. It is not expected

that all importers of such articles containing PBFRs responded to the call for information, and it is not known how much PBFR chemicals entered Australia as an ingredient of such articles, however it is possible that the amount could be substantial. Quantities that were reported as imported in articles have been incorporated into the table above. The importer of high definition set top boxes indicated that the use of PBFRs in these products is being phased out.

### ***Uses:***

The data supplied by industry in response to the call for information indicates that PBFR chemicals are used in Australia as flame retardants in:

- 1) the manufacture of polymers used in engineering applications requiring high flame retardancy such as: switch gears and armature; wire insulation including high voltage electrical cabling; housing for electrical equipment; electrical strip connectors; single/double connectors to join electrical wiring; other electrical and engineering appliances.
- 2) the manufacture of polyurethane and polystyrene foams, used variously in: molded furniture; bedding; whitegoods; motor vehicles; packaging; baby car seats; insulation.
- 3) the manufacture of coatings and adhesives, including hot melt adhesives for carpet backing; epoxy resin formulations for the aerospace market.
- 4) the manufacture of textile and paper products, including canvas products, curtains, awnings, and fabrics for motor vehicles, aircraft, and public transport.
- 5) the manufacture in Australia of computer printers.

### ***Alternatives***

Information from industry suggests that a number of alternatives are being substituted, or may be substituted, for flame retardancy formerly supplied from the use of pentabromodiphenyl ether or octabromodiphenyl ether. These include: a newer and less hazardous brominated flame retardant; decabromodiphenyl ether in some cases; chlorinated flame retardants in polyurethane foam manufacture. Alumina dihydrate is reported by one manufacturer to be used in latex formulations for flame resistant carpets. There are also non-brominated technologies for non-flammability that are being offered as alternatives to replace brominated flame retardants.

### **Further Regulatory Activities**

The responses to the NICNAS call for information into the use of PBFRs indicate that Australian industry has acted on the NICNAS recommendation to move away from the use of pentabromodiphenyl ether and octabromodiphenyl ether to flame retardants known to be less hazardous.

NICNAS plans to review the three commonly used PBFRs (decabromodiphenyl ether, hexabromocyclododecane and tetrabromobisphenol A) given the significant increase in use in Australia to ascertain their risk to human health and the environment.

## 2 OCTABROMOBIPHENYL AND DECABROMOBIPHENYL AS PRIORITY EXISTING CHEMICALS (PEC)

Octabromobiphenyl (CAS No. 27858-07-7) and decabromobiphenyl (CAS No. 13654-09-6) were declared priority existing chemicals (PECs) for full assessment on 6 July 2004. The declaration notice can be accessed at:

[http://www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/gazette/pdf/2004jul\\_whole.pdf#page=66](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/gazette/pdf/2004jul_whole.pdf#page=66)

In accordance with section 55 of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (the Act) all those who wish to manufacture or import octabromobiphenyl or decabromobiphenyl during the period that these chemicals are PECs **must apply** in writing using the PEC application form. To date, the Director (NICNAS) has not received any application for the assessment of these chemicals.

**If no applications are received for these PECs, as per section 63 of the Act,** where:

- (a) a chemical has been a priority existing chemical for at least 12 months; and
  - (b) an application for the assessment of the chemical has not been received; and
  - (c) the Director has not caused the chemical to be assessed under subsection 57(2);
- the Director must remove the particulars of the chemical from the Inventory.

If octabromobiphenyl and decabromobiphenyl are removed from the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) future import or manufacture of these chemicals will require notification and assessment as new chemicals.

For further information contact Dr Janith Wickramaratna (ph (02) 8577 8846 or fax (02) 8577 8888 or email: [janith.wickramaratna@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:janith.wickramaratna@nicnas.gov.au)).

### 3 LOW REGULATORY CONCERN CHEMICALS (LRCC) CONTROLLED USE PERMITS - CHEMICALS FOR EXPORT ONLY

#### *Final Report and Recommendations*

#### **PURPOSE**

1. The *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (the Act) was amended to provide a framework for, among other things, the issue of permits for the introduction of new industrial chemicals under conditions of controlled use. This final report details the strategy for implementing the Controlled Use Permit for new chemicals intended for export only through the development of regulations, criteria, guidance documents and other administration requirements.

#### **BACKGROUND**

2. The *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Amendment (Low Regulatory Concern Chemicals) Act 2004* (LRCC Amendment Act) received Royal Assent on 13 July 2004 and Proclamation on 9 August 2004 with the passage of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Regulations* (the LRCC Regs). The LRCC Amendment Act and the LRCC Regs provide the legislative framework to implement the majority of LRCC reforms.

3. A special edition of the Chemical Gazette was issued on 16 August 2004 to identify the elements of the LRCC Amendment Act that were effective immediately. The LRCC Amendment Act puts the legislative framework in place to ensure that the majority of LRCC recommendations can be implemented. A number of recommendations require the further development of criteria and guidelines, such as for low hazard and/or low risk. These changes will require development with industry and the community and, once finalised, will require amendment to regulations.

4. Among the LRCC reform initiatives provided for in the LRCC Amendment Act, and requiring further development, is the Controlled Use Permit system, where introducers of new industrial chemicals for use in a highly controlled manner may be granted a permit. Introduction must be of low risk to workers, the public and the environment and safeguards are built into the permit system. Provision for the Controlled Use Permit system is in Division 1C of the Act, sections 22A to 22O.

5. During the LRCC consultation period prior to the drafting of LRCC regulatory amendments, industrial chemicals introduced for export only were identified as suitable for the Controlled Use Permit system, due to their limited potential for exposure in Australia. Consequently, a discussion paper based on consultation with stakeholders and information about Export Only provisions in other national assessment schemes was published for public comment in issue no. C12 of the *Chemical Gazette* on 7 December 2004.

6. To ensure NICNAS efficiently and effectively engaged industry and the community during implementation of the Export Only Permit, the discussion paper was sent to representatives from the community, industry and government.

7. Following public comment, the final report, with recommendations, has been compiled and published.

## **PROPOSAL**

### **Objectives**

8. The specific objectives of the proposal are to:
- Give effect to the amendments to the Act with respect to new chemicals for export only;
  - Identify low risk scenarios that may be applicable to introduction of the chemical under an Export Only Permit;
  - Develop permit conditions which cover most anticipated scenarios; and
  - Develop the regulatory and administrative measures required to implement the Export Only Permit, e.g. new regulations, guidance documents.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Export Only Scenarios**

9. Industrial chemicals introduced under the following scenarios will be eligible for Export Only Permits:
- importation of a new chemical into Australia for export of entire quantity;
  - importation of a new chemical into Australia for use in formulation of products for export of entire quantity;
  - manufacture of a new chemical in Australia for export of entire quantity; and
  - manufacture of a new chemical in Australia for use in formulation of products for export of entire quantity.
10. The Export Only Permit will be available for chemicals where low risk can be demonstrated. In particular, sufficient control measures must be in place to satisfy the criterion of 'highly controlled' (section 22A of the Act). Guidance will be provided in the NICNAS Handbook for Notifiers.
11. The duration of the Export Only Permit will be a maximum of three years (section 22G of the Act). Renewal of the permit may be allowed provided there is no significant change in circumstances (section 22B of the Act).
12. Chemicals prohibited or severely restricted under Australia's international obligations will not be eligible for an Export Only Permit. For example, new chemicals with persistent organic pollutant (POPS) characteristics, which include persistence and bioaccumulation, will not be eligible.

### **Information Required in Application**

13. The information required by NICNAS with an application for a Controlled Use Permit is listed in subsection 22C(2) of the Act, namely:

- uses of the chemical;
- a summary of the chemical's effects on occupational health and safety, public health and the environment;
- the volume to be introduced over a 3-year period.

14. The summary of health and environmental effects requires consideration of the chemical's health and environmental hazards and an estimate of the impact of the chemical on workers, the public and the environment. A legislative condition of the permit is that there be low risk to occupational health and safety, public health and the environment.

15. Paragraph 22C(2)(e) allows for further data requirements in the regulations and, for an application for the Export Only Permit, the following items will be required:

- information on chemical identity, as in Part B.1 of the Schedule to the Act (for polymers, typical molecular weight data would be required);
- summary of how the chemical meets the definition of hazardous chemical in the Act;
- details of any notification of the chemical in another country;
- concentration of the chemical in products, if the chemical is an ingredient in products;
- detailed information on how the chemical is controlled, for example, methods of control to prevent release into the workplace, community and the environment (the Controlled Use Permit is only for chemicals which are 'highly controlled', so this must be demonstrated by the applicant);
- precautions taken for safe storage and transport;
- information on emergency procedures, as in Part B.13 of the Schedule;
- country, or countries, to which the chemical is to be exported; and
- label and MSDS for the chemical and products containing the chemical.

16. For volumes exceeding 10 tonnes per year, all available toxicological and ecotoxicological data must be provided with the notification. Toxicological and ecotoxicological information may be requested in other cases.

17. In summary, the information requirements are similar to those required for other types of permit applications. They are also similar to the requirements for Export Only Permits in Canada, which has the notification and assessment scheme (for industrial chemicals) most similar to NICNAS.

### **Form of Application**

18. An electronic template will be available on the website for applications. It must be submitted to NICNAS with the prescribed fee and the required information for assessment.

19. Joint applications may be made by manufacturers and importers of a new industrial chemical for Export Only.

20. An application may be accompanied by an application that some of the information provided be treated as exempt information under section 75 of the Act.

### **Fees**

21. The fee for applications for a Controlled Use Permit for chemicals intended for Export Only will be prescribed in the regulations.

### **Safeguards**

22. Under section 22F of the Act, the Director may reject an application for an Export Only Permit if not satisfied that (a) sufficient data have been provided for assessment and (b) use of the chemical satisfies the criterion of ‘no unreasonable risk to occupational health and safety, public health and the environment’. Upgraded guidance for ‘no unreasonable risk’ is currently included in the NICNAS Handbook for Notifiers.

23. Under the permit system in NICNAS, conditions may be applied to the permit to ensure that use of the chemical will not result in any unreasonable risk to workers, the public or the environment. The conditions may refer to any aspect of the chemical’s manufacture, handling, storage, use or disposal. The conditions may also specify special packaging and labelling requirements and procedures relating to potential release of the chemical or its waste products into the environment. Standard conditions currently applied to permits acknowledge the role of States and Territory legislation in enforcing workplace and environmental controls.

24. Under the permit system, the conditions on the permit are binding, not only on the applicant, but any user of the chemical. The conditions on the permit can also be varied by the Director at any time. If any condition on a permit is breached, the permit may be withdrawn by the Director and/or a penalty imposed.

25. As with other permits issued by NICNAS, Export Only permits will be subject to audit by the NICNAS compliance team. Penalties apply for failure to meet conditions on the permit, for example, exceeding the maximum volume of introduction specified on the permit.

26. Under the new annual reporting requirements in the Act (Division 3B), holders of Export Only Permits will be required to keep records of any application for 5 years after issue of the permit. Holders of the permit must also submit an annual report to NICNAS including details of the chemical’s name and volume and any information about adverse effects of the chemical on occupational health and safety, public health and the environment.

### **Further Information**

The Final Report and Recommendations will be posted on the NICNAS website [www.nicnas.gov.au](http://www.nicnas.gov.au). For information regarding the notice or matters regarding chemicals for export only, please contact Bill Diver on 02 8577 8862 (e-mail [bill.diver@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:bill.diver@nicnas.gov.au)) or Bob Graf on 02 8577 8850 (e-mail [bob.graf@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:bob.graf@nicnas.gov.au)).

#### **4 CHANGES TO THE NICNAS HANDBOOK FOR NOTIFIERS**

The *Handbook for Notifiers* has been updated on the NICNAS website to reflect the new changes following the introduction of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Amendment (Low Regulatory Concern Chemicals ) Act 2004 (LRCC Amendment Act).

The Handbook is a guide to importers, manufacturers and exporters of industrial chemicals in Australia. It outlines their obligations under the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*, as well as the assessment and notification procedures and other information relevant to industrial chemicals regulation.

The Handbook can be found at [www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/handbook](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/handbook)

For further enquiries about the *Handbook for Notifiers* contact Hana Hamdan (Team Leader, Notification and Assessment) on 02 8577 8855 or email to [info@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:info@nicnas.gov.au)

**5 DECLARATION OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE SAFE REMOVAL OF ASBESTOS 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION [NOHSC:2002(2005)];**  
**DECLARATION OF THE CODE OF PRACTICE FOR THE MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL OF ASBESTOS IN WORKPLACES [NOHSC:2018(2005)];**  
**AND**  
**PUBLICATION OF THE GUIDANCE NOTE ON THE MEMBRANE FILTER METHOD FOR ESTIMATING AIRBORNE ASBESTOS FIBRES 2<sup>ND</sup> EDITION [NOHSC:3003(2005)]**

Under section 38 of the *National Occupational Health and Safety Commission Act 1985* (Cwlth), this notice advises of the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (NOHSC):

- declaration of the *Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* [NOHSC:2002(2005)];
- declaration of the new *Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces* [NOHSC:2018(2005)]; and
- publication of the *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* [NOHSC:3003(2005)].

**TITLE**

These documents may be cited as the

- *Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* [NOHSC:2002(2005)];
- *Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces* [NOHSC:2018(2005)]; and
- *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* [NOHSC:3003(2005)].

**OBJECTIVES**

The national asbestos codes aim to prevent workplace exposure to airborne asbestos fibres and reduce the incidence of asbestos-related disease through safe management, control and removal of asbestos and increase consistency of state and territory regulatory frameworks for asbestos. The ultimate goal of the new codes of practice is for all workplaces to become free of asbestos.

The *Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos* provides guidance on the safe removal of asbestos and asbestos-containing material from buildings and structures, plant and equipment, and vehicles.

The *Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces* sets out the steps to be taken to safely manage asbestos-containing materials currently installed in workplaces. These steps include identifying asbestos-containing materials, performing risk assessments and implementing control measures.

NOHSC has also published a revised *Guidance Note on the Membrane Filter Method for Estimating Airborne Asbestos Fibres 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition* [NOHSC: 3003(2005)]. The guidance note has been amended to complement the revised national exposure standard for chrysotile asbestos (0.1 fibres/ml of air) that was declared in 2003.

The Membrane Filter Method is used to assist in monitoring the effectiveness of control measures for preventing exposure to airborne asbestos fibres, and in determining worker exposure to airborne asbestos fibres.

#### **HOW COPIES MAY BE OBTAINED**

Copies of the Codes of Practice and Guidance Note may be obtained from the National Occupational Health and Safety Commission's web site at

<http://www.nohsc.gov.au/OHSInformation/NOHSCPublications/>

Tom Fisher  
Acting Chief Executive Officer  
National Occupational Health and Safety Commission  
GPO Box 1577  
Canberra ACT 2601

## 6 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

---

### ADK STAB NA-20 Summary Report Reference No: STD/1147

---

Marubeni Australia Limited (ABN 53 000 329 699) of Level 18, 367 Collins Street, Belbourne VIC 3000, has submitted a standard notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for ADK STAB NA-20. The notified chemical is intended to be used as a clarifying agent in manufacture of polypropylene plastics. Up to 15 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

Based on the available data the notified chemical is not classified as hazardous 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 Negligible Concern to public health when used as a clarifying agent in polypropylene plastics.

##### Environmental Effects

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

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

##### *Control Measures*

##### Occupational Health and Safety

- 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 reformulators and plastic manufactures to minimise environmental exposure during use of the notified chemical:
  - Ensure all process areas are bunded with all drains going to collection pits or on-site treatment plants.

## Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of by recycling, landfill or incineration.

## Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified chemical should be contained, collected and stored in a sealable labelled container ready 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 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.

## 7 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

---

### CRODAMER E1698 Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1170

---

PPG Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 82 055 500 939) of McNaughton Road Clayton VIC 3168 and T R (Chemicals Australia) Pty Ltd (ABN 57 001 268 006) of 23 Koornang Road Carnegie, VIC 3163 have submitted a limited notification statement in support of their joint application for an assessment certificate for CRODAMER E1698. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a component of adhesives, inks and clear coatings. Initially, it will be used in an auto finish paint formulation. Up to 10 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

Based on the available data the notified polymer is likely to be classified as hazardous substance under the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, with the following risk phrases:

- R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin)
- R43 (May cause sensitisation by skin contact).

#### 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 when used as a component of auto refinish paint products.

#### Environmental Effects

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

### RECOMMENDATIONS

#### *Regulatory Controls*

#### Hazard Classification and Labelling

- The following risk phrases for the notified polymer are recommended:
  - R36/38 (Irritating to eyes and skin)
  - R43 (May cause sensitisation by skin contact).

## Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following isolation and engineering controls to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer:
  - Use of engineering controls in spray painting to minimise exposure of workers.
- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified polymer;
  - Spray application of paint containing the notified polymer should be in accordance with the NOHSC *National Guidance Material for Spray Painting*.
  - Workers using spray products containing the notified polymer should be instructed in their proper handling and use, including information about the additional risks posed by spray application.
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer:
  - Protective gloves
  - Safety glasses or goggles
  - Industrial clothing
  - Respiratory protection during spray painting, or if aerosols are formed
  - Full body protection during spray painting

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

### Disposal

- Unserviceable imported aerosol containers should be emptied and sent to landfill for disposal in accordance with local regulations and MSDS instructions.
- Serviceable cans should be recycled in accordance with MSDS instructions where specific aerosol can recycling facilities are available, or otherwise sent to landfill for disposal. Damaged cans should be placed in a container outdoors, away from sources of ignition, until the pressure has dissipated and then sent to landfill for disposal.
- Spilled materials containing the notified polymer should be allowed to dry and sent to landfill or incinerator for disposal.

### Emergency procedures

- Contain spill with approved absorbent materials (soil, sand, vermiculite or other inert material).

- Place spilled material in suitable labelled container and dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
- Do not allow spill to enter drains, sewers or other waterways. Contact environment agency in the event of release to sewer or waterways.
- Limit water use for clean up.

### **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

- introduced as the notified polymer, or
- manufactured in Australia.

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.

Secondary notification conditions including the provision of aquatic toxicity data will apply if the use pattern of the notified polymer is proposed to be changed resulting in significant release of the notified polymer to sewer or the aquatic compartment. If the notified polymer is introduced and secondary notification resulted, toxicity data including skin and eye irritation and skin sensitisation would need to be submitted.

## 8 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

---

### Polymer in Aquaflex XL-30 Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1185

---

ISP (Australasia) Pty Ltd (ABN: 27 000 011 923) of 73-75 Derby Street, Silverwater NSW 2141 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in Aquaflex XL-30. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a hair fixative resin, which will be used in hair styling products such as gels, hair styling lotions, cremes, and mousses. Three and a half 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

Based on the available data the notified polymer is not classified as hazardous 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 Negligible Concern to public health when used as described in the notification statement.

#### Environmental Effects

On the basis of the  $PEC_{\text{River}}/PNEC$  ratio, 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 safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified polymer as introduced:
  - Avoid drips and spills
  - Avoid contact with the eyes
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer as introduced:
  - Safety glasses, coveralls and 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.

#### Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of by thermal decomposition in a high temperature incinerator or to secure landfill.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by physical containment and subsequent disposal by thermal decomposition in a high temperature incinerator or to secure 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.

## 9 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

---

### Polymer in DP6001 Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1186

---

DuPont (Australia) Ltd (ABN: 59 000 716 469) of 49-59 Newton Road, Wetherill Park NSW 2164 and Brother International Pty Ltd (ACN: 001 393 835) of 7 Khartoum Road, North Ryde NSW 2113 have jointly submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in DP6001. The notified polymer is intended to be used as an ink resin in non-refillable cartridges for inkjet printers. Up to 10 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

Based on the available data the notified chemical is not classified as hazardous 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 Negligible Concern to public health when used as a component of inks for use in ink jet printers.

#### 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*

##### 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.

#### Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of by landfill, incineration or recycling.

#### Emergency procedures

- No specific precautions necessary.

#### **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.

**10 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT**

---

**Polymer in KZ-540  
Summary Report  
Reference No: LTD/1187**

---

PPG Industries Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 82 055 500 939) of McNaughton Road, Clayton, Victoria, 3168 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in KZ-540. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a component of an automotive spraypaint. Although initially the notified polymer will only be imported into Australia, there is the potential for manufacture to occur in the future. Up to 30 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported/manufactured per annum for each of the first five years.

**ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS****Hazard Assessment**

No toxicological data have been provided for the notified polymer and therefore the substance cannot be classified in accordance with the NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances. The notified polymer is of a high molecular weight (>1000 daltons), and contains only a small percentage of low molecular weight species (<500). Therefore, the notified polymer is expected to have a low order of toxicity if exposure is limited to the dermal route.

**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 in the proposed manner.

**Environmental Effects**

The chemical 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 in formulated paint products:
  - Spray application should be conducted in a down draft spray booth.

- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified polymer as introduced and in formulated paint products:
  - Avoid skin and eye contact
  - Use of spray paints containing the notified polymer should be in accordance with the NOHSC National Guidance Material for Spray Painting (NOHSC, 1999)
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer as introduced and in formulated paint products:
  - Impermeable gloves;
  - Overalls;
  - Chemical goggles/face shields for industrial spray painters;
  - Vapour respirators if required.

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 waste notified chemical should be disposed of to landfill or incinerated.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified chemical should be soaked up with inert absorbent material and disposed of in accordance with State regulations. Do not allow spills to enter drains.

#### 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.

## 11 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

---

### Polymer in Vinnapas RE 523 Z Summary Report Reference No: PLC/501

---

Wacker Chemicals Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 42 005 712 489) of 18/20 Duerdin Street, Clayton North VIC 3168 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in Vinnapas RE 523 Z. The notified polymer is intended to be used in construction adhesives, mortars and flooring compounds. Up to 0.5 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

The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard. This conclusion is supported by the toxicological data provided.

##### 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 a component of construction adhesives, screeds and mortars in the industrial building construction industry.

##### Environmental Effects

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

- Prevent uncontrolled release to the environment.

#### Disposal

- **Product:** Excess product containing the notified chemical should be collected and allowed to harden prior to disposal to landfill.
- **Packaging:** Packaging which cannot be reused or recycled should be disposed of to landfill or in accordance with local regulations.

#### Storage

- While in the moderately soluble form of the product Vinnapas RE 523Z, the product should be stored away from sources of moisture.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by physical containment of the product. Any dissolved product should be collected and allowed to harden before disposal to sealed landfill.

#### Transport and Packaging

- Due to the solubility of the notified polymer and the formulated product Vinnapas RE 523Z, control measures should be put in place to ensure that the product does not enter the environment in aqueous solution through exposure to moisture.

#### 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.

## 12 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

---

### DRY-FLO AF Summary Report Reference No: PLC/523

---

National Starch & Chemical Pty Ltd (ABN: 37 000 351 806) of 7 Stanton Road Seven Hills NSW 2147 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for DRY-FLO® AF. The notified polymer is intended to be used as an additive in personal care products. The notified polymer will be imported into Australia as a white powder at <90% concentration. The notified polymer will be transported direct from the dockyard to the notifier's warehouse prior to distribution to personal care product manufacturers. The products will contain <10% notified polymer. Less than 10 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

Based on the information from an analogue polymer, the notified polymer can be considered to be of very low oral toxicity. It is a slight skin and eye irritant. It is not a skin sensitiser. The 21-Day Cumulative Irritation Study in humans showed the notified polymer to be a mild irritant in normal use. The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard. The notified polymer is not classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with 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 Low Concern to public health when used in the proposed manner.

#### Environmental Effects

There is No Significant Concern to public health when 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 as introduced in a powdered form:
  - Enclosed and automated mixing of the notified polymer
  - Exhaust ventilation during weighing and transfer of the notified polymer

- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer as introduced in a powdered form:
  - Personal protective clothing;
  - Gloves;
  - Eye protection; and
  - Dust mask or respirator when insufficient ventilation is available

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

- Atmospheric monitoring should be conducted to measure workplace concentrations of nuisance dust during formulation of the notified polymer into personal care products.
- 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 to landfill or via incineration.

#### Emergency procedures

Spills or release of the notified polymer should be handled by containment, collection via vacuum or sweeping, then placing material in sealed labelled containers. The spill area should be cleaned with a minimal amount of water, which is collected via an absorbent material, which will then be disposed of with spilt notified polymer.

#### 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.

## 13 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

---

### Polymer B in Palene 710A Summary Report Reference No: PLC/525

---

Henkel Australia Pty Limited (ABN: 82 001 302 996) of 135-141 Canterbury Road, Kilsyth, VIC 3137. has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an self-assessed assessment certificate for Polymer B in Palene 710A. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a surface coating agent. Less than one tonne 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

The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard. This is supported by the low acute oral toxicity in rats.

##### Occupational Health and Safety

There is No 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 in the proposed manner.

##### Environmental Effects

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.

- In the interest of occupational health and safety, the following guidelines and precautions should be observed for use of the notified polymer as introduced as Polymer B in Palene 710A:
  - Exhaust ventilation

- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified polymer in solution as introduced as Polymer B in Palene 710A during coating applications:
  - Protective eyewear, impermeable gloves and chemical resistant industrial clothing and footwear.
- 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* (NOHSC,1999b), 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 accordance with State/Territory waste disposal regulations through licensed waste contractors. Spill cleanup materials, container residues (solid), dried or baked polymer should be sent to landfill for disposal or be incinerated.

### Emergency procedures

Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by containing the spilled material by dikes and adsorbing the spill using inert adsorbents. Liquid should be prevented from entering watercourse and drains. Wastes collected during spill/leak clean up should be placed in sealable labeled 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(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.

## 14 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

---

### Polymer in WB-016 Summary Report Reference No: PLC/526

---

PPG Industries Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 82 055 500 939) of McNaughton Road, Clayton, Victoria, 3168 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in WB-016. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a component of an automotive spraypaint. Paint formulation and application will occur in Australia. Up to eight 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

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 in the proposed manner.

##### Environmental Effects

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 by paint formulator to minimise environmental exposure during use of the notified polymer:
  - All process equipment and storage areas should be bunded with process drains going to an on-site effluent treatment plant or collection tank.

## Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of to landfill or by incineration, where available.

## Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by containment and collection by absorbent material, then storage of absorbent material in sealable labelled container ready for disposal to 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(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.

**15 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT**

---

**Tuftone KPR-3010  
Summary Report  
Reference No: PLC/549**

---

Kao (Australia) Marketing Pty Ltd (ABN 59 054 708 299) of 1-5 Commercial Road, Kingsgrove, NSW 2208 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an self-assessed assessment certificate for Tuftone KPR-3010. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a resin binder. It will be imported as a component of toners manufactured overseas. The toners, which are in a form of cartridges or bottles, are used within laser beam printers (LBP) or plain paper copiers (PPC). A maximum of 1 tonne 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**

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 No Significant Concern to public health when used in the proposed manner.

**Environmental Effects**

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.

- In the interest of occupational health and safety, the following guidelines and precautions should be observed for use of the notified polymer as introduced as a component of toners:

- Typically, it is recommended that service personnel wear cotton or disposable gloves and ensure adequate ventilation is present when replenishing spent ink cartridges and during routine maintenance and repairs of printers and photocopiers.
- 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

#### Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

#### Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by collecting the cartridge intact and landfilled. Contain the spill and absorb it with sawdust, sand or earth. Place used absorbent in suitable containers and follow local, state and federal regulations for the disposal of wastes.

#### **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.

## 16 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.

## 17 LOW VOLUME CATEGORY PERMITS

The permits listed in Table 1 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
678	International Flavours and Fragrances (Australia) Pty Ltd	3175	3-7-Nonadien-2-ol, 4,8-dimethyl-	ND	Cosmetic	13/4/05
679	Givaudan Australia Pty Ltd	2128	12-methyl-9-tetradeca-14-olide (cis and trans)	ND	Cosmetic	29/3/05
680	Givaudan Australia Pty Ltd	2128	Methyl 4,7-octadienoate (E)	ND	Cosmetic	29/3/05
681	Givaudan Australia Pty Ltd	2128	3,7,11-trimethyl-6,10-dodecadial	ND	Cosmetic	29/3/05
682	Givaudan Australia Pty Ltd	2128	6,7-epoxy-1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8-octahydro-1,1,2,4,4,7-hexamethylnaphthalene	ND	Cosmetics	29/3/05

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

The following permit has been transferred. The current details are listed below:

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	POSTCODE	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	USE	PERIOD APPROVED
621	Henkel Australia Pty Limited	2086	Benzoic acid, 2-[(dioctadecylamino)carbonyl]	No	100 kg	Hair care products	36 months

## 18 EARLY INTRODUCTION PERMITS FOR NON-HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

The permits listed in Table 2 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 2**

### Early Introduction Permits

<b>PERMIT NUMBER</b>	<b>COMPANY NAME</b>	<b>CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME</b>	<b>USE</b>
374	GE Advanced Materials Plastics Pty Ltd	7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptane-3-carboxylic acid, 7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]hept-3-ylmethyl ester with ethenylbenzene and 2-propenenitrile	Plastics
375	Plastral Pty Ltd	VPS 8815	Surface coating

## 19 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
Thioimidodicarbonic acid, (HO)C(O)NHC(S)(OH), 3-(branched and linear hexyl), 1-ethyl esters	847574-20-3	Unspecified
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, polymer with butyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenamide	202667-47-8	(C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>5</sub> NO) <sub>x</sub>
Isononanoic acid, reaction products with bisphenol A-epichlorohydrin polymer, Bu alc. chlorinated polypropylene and maleic anhydride	845831-51-8	Unspecified
1,4-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 1,2-ethanediol and 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[2-propanol]	144437-81-0	(C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>28</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>x</sub>
1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,3-dihydro-1,3-dioxo-5-isobenzofurancarboxylic acid, 1,2-ethanediol and 1,1'-[(1-methylethylidene)bis(4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis[2-propanol]	119681-36-6	(C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>28</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>5</sub> .C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>x</sub>
Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,3-bis(1-isocyanato-1-methylethyl)benzene, butyl 2-propenoate, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 1,2-ethanediylbis(2-methyl-2-propenoate), 2-hydroxyethyl 2-propenoate, methyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid	845729-39-7	(C <sub>14</sub> H <sub>16</sub> N <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>14</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>12</sub> O <sub>2</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>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>x</sub>
2-Butenedioic acid (2Z)-, mono(1-methylethyl) ester, reaction products with maleic anhydride and polyethylene, ethoxylated propoxylated	75535-30-7	C <sub>7</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>4</sub> .C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O.C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O.C <sub>2</sub> H <sub>4</sub>
Neodecanoic acid, oxiranylmethyl ester, polymer with ethenylbenzene, 2-ethylhexyl 2-propenoate, 2-hydroxyethyl 2-methyl-2-propenoate and 2-propenoic acid	847449-96-1	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>24</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>20</sub> O <sub>2</sub> .C <sub>8</sub> H <sub>8</sub> .C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>3</sub> .C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>x</sub>

1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 2,2-dimethyl-1,3-propanediol, 2-ethyl-2-(hydroxymethyl)-1,3-propanediol, hexanedioic acid and 1,3-isobenzofurandione	847449-84-7	$(C_8H_6O_4.C_8H_6O_4.C_8H_4O_3.C_6H_{14}O_3.C_6H_{10}O_4.C_5H_{12}O_2)_x$
Phenol, 2-(2H-benzotriazol-2-yl)-6-(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)-4-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-	73936-91-1	$C_{29}H_{35}N_3O$
Carbamic acid, 1,3,5-triazine-2,4,6-triyltris-, mixed Bu and Me triesters	187547-46-2	Unspecified
Starch, oxidized, polymers with Bu acrylate, tert-Bu acrylate and styrene	204142-80-3	Unspecified
Carbamothioic acid, 2-propenyl-, O-(2-methylpropyl) ester	86329-09-1	$C_8H_{15}NOS$
Poly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), .alpha.(carboxymethyl)-.omega.-hydroxy-, C6-8-alkyl ethers	845831-49-4	Unspecified
Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-bis(1-methylpropyl) ester, potassium salt	3287-85-2	$C_8H_{19}O_2PS_2.K$

## 20 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).

**Table 4 - Amendment to AICS**

The Chemical Name for the following CAS number has been corrected.

INCORRECT CHEMICAL NAME	AMENDED CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA
2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with 2[butyl[(heptafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 2-methylpropyl 2-propenoate	2-Propenoic acid, butyl ester, polymer with 2[butyl[(heptadecafluorooctyl)sulfonyl]amino]ethyl 2-propenoate and 2-methylpropyl 2-propenoate	594864-11-6	$(C_{17}H_{16}F_{17}NO_4S \cdot C_7H_{12}O_2 \cdot C_7H_{12}O_2)_x$

**21 NOTICE OF CHEMICALS ELIGIBLE FOR IMMEDIATE LISTING ON THE AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AFTER ISSUING OF ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES**

Notice is given in accordance with section 13B of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989*, that the following chemicals have been added to the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

**Table 5**

**Chemicals Eligible for Immediate Listing on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances**

<b>CHEMICAL NAME</b>	<b>CAS NUMBER</b>	<b>MOLECULAR FORMULA</b>
4-piperidinol, 1-hydroxy-2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-, 2-hydroxy-1,2,3-propanetricarboxylate (3:1) (salt)	220410-74-2	C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>19</sub> NO <sub>2</sub> .1/3C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>7</sub>