



Commonwealth
of Australia

Gazette

No. C 03, Tuesday 7 March 2006
Published by the Commonwealth of Australia

CHEMICAL

© Commonwealth of Australia 2006

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
Canberra ACT 2600
email: Commonwealth.Copyright@ag.gov.au <<mailto:Commonwealth.Copyright@ag.gov.au>>
web: <<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	OPPORTUNITIES FOR CO-NOTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT UNDER THE OECD MAN PARALLEL PROCESS FOR NEW CHEMICALS	5
2	VOLUNTARY CALL FOR INFORMATION ON BERYLLIUM AND BERYLLIUM COMPOUNDS	8
3	DECLARATION OF CERTAIN PHTHALATE CHEMICALS USED IN TOYS, CHILDCARE ARTICLES AND COSMETICS AS PRIORITY EXISTING CHEMICALS	9
4	RISK ASSESSMENT OF CHEMICALS - ASSESSMENT OF EXPOSURE FROM ALL SOURCES	14
5	CALL FOR INFORMATION ON PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONATE (PFOS), PERFLUROALKYL SULFONATE (PFAS), PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) AND THEIR RELATED SUBSTANCES AND PRODUCTS/MIXTURES CONTAINING THESE SUBSTANCES	16

NEW CHEMICALS

SUMMARY REPORTS

6	STD/1180	POLYMEFLOR	26
7	LTD/1218	2-NAPHTHALENESULFONIC ACID, 7-AMINO-4-HYDROXY, COUPLED WITH DIAZOTIZED 2-[(4-AMINOPHENYL) SULFONYL] ETHYL HYDROGEN SULFATE AND DIAZOTIZED 2-AMINO-5-[[2-(SULFOOXY) ETHYL] SULFONYL] BENZENESULFONIC ACID, POTASSIUM SODIUM SALTS	28
8	LTD/1219	POLYMER IN ZD-318	31
9	LTD/1228	ULTRABATCH 559	33
10	LTD/1232	POLYMER IN DISPARLON KS-873N	35

11	PLC/524	POLYMER IN RP-3654	37
12	PLC/608	Z-65	39
13	PLC/609	ACRONAL S 318 S	41
14	PLC/614	POLYMER IN NEOREZ U-7105	43
15	SAPLC/24	POLYMER IN UROTUF PUR 2847-31	45
16	SAPLC/33	POLYMER IN JONCRYL HPD 96 MEA	48
17	ACCESS TO FULL PUBLIC REPORT		50

PERMITS ISSUED

18	LOW VOLUME CHEMICAL PERMITS		51
19	COMMERCIAL EVALUATION CATEGORY PERMITS		52
20	EARLY INTRODUCTION PERMITS		53

AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES

21	NOTICE OF CHEMICALS ELIGIBLE FOR LISTING ON THE AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUING OF ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES		54
22	NOTICE OF CHEMICALS ELIGIBLE FOR IMMEDIATE LISTING ON THE AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY OF CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES AFTER ISSUING OF ASSESSMENT CERTIFICATES		56

1 OPPORTUNITIES FOR CO-NOTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT UNDER THE OECD MAN PARALLEL PROCESS FOR NEW CHEMICALS

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), through its New Chemicals Task Force, has encouraged efforts to maximise work sharing arrangements in the notification and assessment of new chemicals, with a goal of Mutual Acceptance of Notifications (MAN). Accordingly, the Parallel Process has been developed by the Task Force to facilitate the co-notification and assessment of new industrial chemicals. The OECD Joint Meeting has endorsed this work sharing process and a Pilot Phase for implementation, with workshops held in Tokyo and Sydney in 2006 to implement and monitor the pilot trial.

The Parallel Process will reduce the time associated with notification to multiple jurisdictions. In addition, this work sharing process is intended to improve decision-making by 1) sharing knowledge and expertise in the area of new chemical assessments, and 2) increasing work efficiencies among OECD member countries, building upon the efforts of all countries involved. Procedures are in place to preserve confidentiality.

NICNAS invites companies to participate in the pilot trial. Normal timelines, fees and rebates apply.

Five chemicals are currently being assessed in the pilot phase of the Parallel Process, with Australian companies involved in all five assessments. Each of the assessments is making good progress.

The Parallel Process

In the Parallel Process a company notifies a new chemical to multiple jurisdictions (of their choice), providing an agreed set of data to all participating countries, namely, a lead country and secondary countries. In principle, the lead country conducts the hazard assessment, secondary countries provide input into this process, and then, once the hazard assessment is accepted by the notifier, each participating country conducts its own risk assessment. The lead country may wish to conduct the full risk assessment for agreement if they wish; this process is known as the Equivalence Framework and is suitable in circumstances where use and exposure is similar in the various jurisdictions.

Boundary Conditions

- 1.) No Confidential Business Information (CBI) of the Notifier for the notified substance will be disclosed to the public without the consent of the Notifier for the notified substance except in conformity with the laws of the reviewing countries. The Notifier shall make his or her claim for confidentiality when the notification dossier is submitted to these countries. Any information exchanged between participating countries during this work sharing process cannot be disclosed to the public except in accordance with the laws of those countries, due consideration being given to the Notifier's claim for confidentiality, if any.
- 2.) Countries not participating in the Parallel Process may be invited as observers during the work sharing process. These countries are bound to the same confidentiality provisions specified under a signed agreement, as per the participating countries.
- 3.) At any stage during the work sharing process, the notifier or any participating country may withdraw from the process, however, confidentiality provisions remain in effect.

Phases of the Parallel Process

The Parallel Process consists of three phases, namely, the Pre-notification Phase, the Notification Phase and the Assessment Phase. These are described below.

(a) Pre-notification Phase

The notifier identifies and contacts the potential lead authority and requests their agreement to participate and to be the lead authority. The company contacts the other selected authorities and requests their agreement to participate as secondary countries. If any authority declines to participate, the company revises its plans accordingly. The company may identify countries where it would be beneficial to engage as observers. Observer status allows the country to receive information and monitor how assessments are conducted and provide informal input on the hazard assessment, without affecting the timing or content of the process.

In preparation for a Pre-Notification Consultation (PNC), the company gathers a draft Predetermined Set of Information (PSI) for the substance, which is structured around the OECD Minimum Pre-marketing Dataset, similar to the standard NICNAS notification package. Contents of the PSI should address, as appropriate, physical and chemical properties, environmental fate parameters (including biodegradation and bioaccumulation), ecotoxicity and health effects information relevant to the notified substance, and any additional information in the company's possession. The PSI may be revised accordingly as a consequence of the PNC discussions.

The company provides the draft PSI package to the lead authority and to the other participating authorities prior to the PNC in order to enable a preliminary review of the notification package. The lead country chairs the PNC meeting(s), or teleconference(s), the intent being to discuss the PSI with all parties and seek agreement on its content. The decision on the acceptability of any proposed testing, including approaches used to address the PSI and how these approaches satisfy the needs of participating jurisdictions, may require more than one meeting before final acceptance by all participants. The participants are expected to work promptly to complete this process, within a timeframe agreed at the start of the PNC process.

(b) Notification Phase

The company submits the notification package to the lead country, including any specific notification form as required and payment of any required fees. The lead country assesses the notified substance as per its legally required assessment time clock, following their national regulatory assessment procedures.

(c) Assessment Phase

The lead country prepares a draft hazard assessment report and sends it to the participating countries for comment. The lead authority will develop the final collective draft hazard assessment considering comments received from the secondary countries. This will be issued to the notifier for comments, and subsequently, finalised by the lead country.

After receipt of the final hazard assessment, the notifier supplies national notification forms and the completed collective hazard assessment to the other participating countries, with any fees as required by those countries (although commonly notification forms and secondary country specific information such as environmental release and occupational exposure data are submitted to the secondary countries at an earlier stage).

Fees

Normal fees apply if Australia is the lead country. A rebate of 40% applies if Australia is the secondary country. No fee applies if Australia is an observer only.

Further Information

Further information on the Parallel Process can be obtained at NICNAS from Bob Graf on tel 02 8577 8850 or e-mail bob.graf@nicnas.gov.au, Louise Stedman on tel 02 8577 8830, e-mail louise.stedman@nicnas.gov.au or Hana Hamdan on tel 02 8577 8855, e-mail hana.hamdan@nicnas.gov.au.

2 VOLUNTARY CALL FOR INFORMATION ON BERYLLIUM AND BERYLLIUM COMPOUNDS

NICNAS is seeking use and exposure information on beryllium and beryllium compounds to assist in the review of the occupational exposure standard of beryllium and its compounds. This review is being undertaken by NICNAS for the Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (OASCC).

Relevant chemicals include:

- **Beryllium** (CAS Number 7440-41-7 for elemental beryllium);
- **Beryllium compounds**, including beryllium fluoride [CAS No: 7787-49-7]; beryllium hydroxide [CAS No: 13327-32-7]; beryllium oxide [CAS No: 1304-56-9]; and
- **Beryllium-containing alloys**, including beryllium-copper and beryllium-aluminium alloys.

Specifically, information is being sought on:

- approximate annual quantities imported into and/or manufactured in Australia;
- use/s of beryllium and beryllium compounds, and the products containing beryllium;
- exposure information on beryllium and beryllium compounds, and the products containing beryllium.

NICNAS encourages all persons who have relevant information to provide this to NICNAS by **13 April 2006**.

Information should be sent to: Lorma Gutierrez
Rapid Risk Assessment
NICNAS
GPO Box 58
Sydney NSW 2001

If you would like further information or wish to discuss any aspect of this activity please contact Ms Lorma Gutierrez by phone: (02) 8577 8863, fax: (02) 8577 8888 or email: lorma.gutierrez@nicnas.gov.au.

3 DECLARATION OF CERTAIN PHTHALATE CHEMICALS USED IN TOYS, CHILDCARE ARTICLES AND COSMETICS AS PRIORITY EXISTING CHEMICALS

In accordance with section 51 of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989, (the Act) as amended, notice is given that the Minister for Health and Ageing has declared the following 9 phthalate chemicals as Priority Existing Chemicals (PECs) for full risk assessment.

The declared phthalates are DEHP, DIDP, DMP, DINP, DBP, BBP, DnOP, DEP and bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate (see Table 1 below) **for the following specific consumer applications only:**

- In children's toys;
- In childcare articles; and
- Cosmetics.

These applications are defined in this notice.

Table 1. Phthalates Declared as Priority Existing Chemicals

Common Abbreviation	Common Name	Chemical Name	CAS #
DEHP	Diethylhexyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl) ester	117-81-7
DIDP	Diisodecyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diisodecyl ester	26761-40-0, 68515-49-1
DMP	Dimethyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	131-11-3
DINP	Diisononyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diisononyl ester	28553-12-0, 68515-48-0
DBP	Dibutyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	84-74-2
BBP	Butylbenzyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, butyl phenylmethyl ester	85-68-7
DnOP	Di-n-octyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dioctyl ester	117-84-0
DEP	Diethyl phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	84-66-2
Bis(2-methoxyethyl)	Bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, bis(2-methoxyethyl) ester	117-82-8

This notice details the scope and purpose of the assessment of phthalate chemicals in these particular consumer products and what is required of importers and manufacturers of these chemicals or products containing these chemicals.

REASONS FOR DECLARATION

Phthalates are the most common group of chemicals used as plasticisers (plastic softeners) worldwide. They are employed in a diverse range of industrial and domestic applications. They can be present in soft plastics at concentrations up to 35-45%.

Consumer products such as soft plastic articles and cosmetics are potentially significant sources of repeated and long term exposure to phthalates through migration and leaching.

There are concerns regarding potential adverse health effects due to exposure to phthalates, particularly reproductive and developmental health effects.

Phthalates are of concern internationally and several jurisdictions such as the European Community (EC), USA and Canada have taken regulatory action for a number of specific phthalates. For example, in the EC, three common phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP) are now subject to a near total ban in all toys and childcare articles with another three phthalates (DINP, DIDP and DNOP) subject to a near total ban from use in toys and childcare articles intended for children under 3 years of age and which can be placed into the mouth by them. Also in the EC, chemicals with known carcinogenic, mutagenic or reproductive toxicity potential (such as DEHP, DBP and BBP) are banned from use in cosmetics.

Concerns have been raised regarding phthalates in Australia. Several phthalates have been nominated for consideration for assessment due to the potential for adverse effects and their widespread use in consumer products.

PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF THE ASSESSMENT

The purpose of this PEC assessment is to determine the risks to adults and children from phthalates in consumer applications with the potential for repeated or prolonged exposure. This assessment will conduct health risk assessments for selected phthalates available to children in consumer toys and childcare articles and to adults from cosmetics.

From regulatory reviews, literature searches and the NICNAS call for information in 2004, 9 phthalates were identified in use in toys, cosmetics or both (Table 1). These include the 6 phthalates (above) that have been subject to prohibitions in the EC for these applications.

Public health risk assessments will be conducted for these 9 phthalates for use in toys, childcare articles and cosmetics. Because of the potential for mouthing of objects, the assessment of toys will include those that can be placed into the mouths of infants (\leq 3 years of age).

These consumer applications are as defined below:

- Toys – products or materials designed or clearly intended for use in play by children of less than 14 years of age;
- Childcare articles – articles designed to facilitate sleep, relaxation, hygiene, the feeding of children, the teething process or sucking on the part of children eg. dummies, teething rings, teats, feeding bottles;
- Cosmetics – substances or preparations intended for placement in contact with any external part of the human body including the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and the teeth, with a view to altering the odours of the body, or changing its appearance, or cleansing it, or maintaining it in good condition or perfuming it, or protecting it eg. soaps, shampoos, face creams and masks, mascara, nail polish.

MATTERS TO BE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT IN THE ASSESSMENT

The matters that will be taken into account in preparing the assessment reports on phthalates are:

- a) the properties of the phthalates;
- b) the specific uses and functions of these phthalates in the applications of toys, childcare articles and cosmetics;
- c) any adverse health effects associated with these phthalates;
- d) the extent of exposure of children and adults to these phthalates from these applications;
- e) the risks to humans resulting from exposure to phthalates arising from their use in the specified applications;
- f) the extent to which any risk is capable of being reduced.

REQUIREMENT TO APPLY FOR ASSESSMENT

These 9 phthalates will remain PECs from 7 March 2006 until an assessment report is published in the *Chemical Gazette*.

In accordance with the Act (section 55), all those who wish to import or manufacture any of these phthalates **as raw materials** for use in toys, childcare products or cosmetics, or import **cosmetic products** containing phthalates during the period that they are PECs **must apply** in writing using the PEC application form. There are no application fees. However, there is a penalty for importing or manufacturing a PEC without first applying for assessment of the chemical.

Applications are required by **4 April 2006**. Two or more persons may make joint applications. Persons other than importers or manufacturers **may apply** for assessment.

Potential applicants are requested to contact the Contact Officer (details below) to obtain a PEC information package, which contains the necessary forms and explanatory material.

REQUIREMENT TO PROVIDE INFORMATION

Importers, manufacturers, formulators and users of these phthalates play an important role in the assessment process by providing information. The Act (sections 51 and 58)

enables collection of this information. The information being requested is detailed below.

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

Confidentiality may be claimed for certain items of information. Details on what items may be granted confidentiality and how to make a formal application for confidentiality are included in the information package. Note that a formal application and a fee of \$609 are required for claims of confidentiality.

SUBMISSION OF INFORMATION

The closing date for provision of information is **18 April 2006**.

All persons who import or manufacture any of these 9 phthalates as raw materials for use in children's toys, childcare articles or cosmetics or import cosmetic products containing these phthalates during the period beginning 7 March 2005 and until the final assessment report is published are required to provide the following information:

- a) identity and annual quantities of each phthalate which has been imported (as "raw" phthalate) for use in toys, childcare products or cosmetics (as defined above) in 2005 and the quantities imported or proposed to be imported during 2006;
- b) identity and annual quantities of each phthalate imported in cosmetics in 2005 and the quantities imported or proposed to be imported during 2006, along with the type of cosmetic and the concentration of phthalate in each cosmetic product;
- c) identity and annual quantities of each phthalate which has been manufactured (as "raw" phthalate) for use in toys, childcare products or cosmetics in 2005 and the quantities manufactured or proposed to be manufactured during 2006;
- d) any unpublished studies relevant to human toxicity associated with these phthalates;
- e) any unpublished studies relevant to human exposure to these phthalates, especially regarding migration or leaching of phthalates from toys, childcare products or cosmetics;
- f) contact details of the persons to whom the applicant has supplied or intends to supply these "raw" phthalates for use in toys, childcare products and cosmetics. This is important information as it enables NICNAS to contact downstream users.

Any other persons who have relevant information as referred to above are also encouraged to provide such information to assist NICNAS in its assessment of these 9 phthalates for use in children's toys, childcare articles and cosmetics.

Contact Officer: Dr Graham Harvey, tel. (02) 8577 8851 fax. (02) 8577 8888 or email: graham.harvey@nicnas.gov.au.

Information collected by NICNAS may be provided to State, Territory or Commonwealth regulatory agencies for the purposes of monitoring compliance under relevant legislation. All information collected is treated in accordance with strict confidentiality guidelines and in compliance with the *Privacy Act 1988*.

Please send two copies of the information requested above to:

Ms Virginia Parish
Review and Treaties
NICNAS
GPO Box 58
Sydney NSW 2001

4 RISK ASSESSMENT OF CHEMICALS - ASSESSMENT OF EXPOSURE FROM ALL SOURCES

This Guidance Note provides information on the concepts behind risk assessment and risk management processes within our national chemicals regulatory program.

A key objective of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (the Act) (Section 3) is to provide a national system of notification and assessment of industrial chemicals for the purposes of aiding in the protection of the Australian people and the environment by finding out **the risks** to occupational health and safety, to public health and to the environment that could be associated with the importation, manufacture or use of the chemicals.

Thus, NICNAS is a risk based regulatory system.

NICNAS assesses the risks to occupational health and safety, public health and the environment using well established, internationally accepted methodology (International Programme on Chemical Safety, 1999; European Commission, 2003). Risk assessment, when applied to chemicals generally, is the overall process of decision making, taking into account:

- Hazard assessment (including hazard classification and establishment of dose-response relationships);
- Exposure assessment;
- Risk characterisation; and
- Risk management.

Chemical Risk Assessment: Our Approach

1. Hazard Assessment

Hazard assessment establishes the toxicity of a chemical and identifies the set of inherent properties that makes it capable of causing adverse effects. Thus, the hazard assessment step identifies the type of hazard that might occur given the appropriate circumstances.

2. Exposure Assessment

The other major variable in the risk characterisation equation is the estimate of exposure. The purpose of exposure evaluation is to identify the magnitude of exposure to a particular chemical and to determine the frequency and duration of that exposure and all the routes by which exposure occurs over the chemical life cycle.

For the majority of chemicals, exposure assessment is probably the most variable aspect of the risk assessment paradigm. This reflects a variety of contributing factors such as differing and/or unique exposure and use patterns of chemicals across a range of industrial uses, the unique nature of ecosystems, fauna and flora, together with differing methodologies for exposure assessment as well as differences in dose-response extrapolation methodology.

The exposure assessment is a critical element of the risk assessment and can comprise both direct exposure (ie. workers carrying out manufacture; consumer use of household products etc.) as well as indirect exposure via the environment.

The assessment of both direct and indirect exposures via the environment are important considerations for the risk assessment, particularly for the public health and environmental assessments where exposure to a chemical may arise from several sources such as contact with the raw chemical itself, a preparation or mixture, finished goods containing the chemical (eg. treated fabrics and carpet) or via contamination of the environment (eg. lead and other chemicals in household dust and ambient air).

Where exposure of the population to a chemical is likely or suspected (ie. through biomonitoring data or known chemical properties such as leaching) the risk assessment consideration is extended to include all the sources of the exposure. The release of chemicals into the environment, for example, from articles via leaching, exudation and/or surface abrasion, may occur at any time in the life cycle of the article, including during use, handling, disposal or storage. Hence, NICNAS's risk assessment, whilst focussing on regulating chemical use, may also need to consider the use of a chemical in the production of and release from a finished article. Therefore, information about the possible release of a chemical from an article may be required as part of the exposure information to facilitate the risk assessment of an industrial chemical.

3. Risk Characterisation

The risk characterisation process involves integrating hazard identification, hazard characterisation and exposure assessment outcomes.

The process of interpreting and integrating the information on hazard and exposure to provide a practical estimate of risk is complex and may involve determining what is an acceptable risk and how risk should be managed.

4. Risk Management

Risk characterisation is only part of the risk analysis process. The second major aspect of risk analysis is risk management. Risk management involves risk evaluation, which addresses the fundamental socio-economic problem of determining the optimal level of risk in society based on a trade off between risk, cost and benefit.

The economic and social benefits of any risk reduction action(s) must be balanced with the economic, political and social costs of implementing the risk reduction strategy(ies). Risk management also involves monitoring, evaluating and reviewing the strategies implemented.

References

European Commission (2003) Technical Guidance Document on Risk Assessment. Part 1. Institute for Health and Consumer Protection, European Chemicals Bureau. EUR 20418 EN/1.

Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989. Australian Government, Canberra.

International Programme on Chemical Safety (1999) Environmental Health Criteria 210. Principles for the Assessment of Risks to Human Health from Exposure to Chemicals. World Health Organization, Geneva.

5 CALL FOR INFORMATION ON PERFLUOROOCTANE SULFONATE (PFOS), PERFLUOROALKYL SULFONATE (PFAS), PERFLUOROOCTANOIC ACID (PFOA) AND THEIR RELATED SUBSTANCES, AND PRODUCTS/MIXTURES CONTAINING THESE SUBSTANCES

The Director of the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) is seeking information under section 48 of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (the Act) on the following chemicals:

- Perflourooctane sulfonate (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1
- PFOS related and/or PFOS based substances
- Perfluoroalkyl sulfonate (PFAS) group of chemicals
- PFAS related substances
- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1
- PFOA related and/or based substances, and
- Products/mixtures containing the above substances.

These industrial chemicals are of interest because they may be hazardous to human health and the environment. The information provided will update data on use and volume received following a call for information in 2002 and will contribute to the OECD survey on these chemicals to be conducted in 2006. The information will also assist NICNAS to make recommendations, if needed, on appropriate regulatory activities.

The information sought on these chemicals is:

- Chemical name and CAS number;
- Quantities imported and/or manufactured in Australia in the calendar years 2004 and 2005; and
- Uses of the chemical.

The information sought on products/mixtures containing the chemicals include:

- Product/mixture name;
- Chemical name and CAS number of the contained chemical;
- Quantities of the product/mixture imported and/or manufactured in Australia in the calendar years 2004 and 2005;
- Concentration of chemical in the product/mixture; and
- Uses of the product/mixture containing the chemical.

The notice is directed to all persons who have manufactured or imported one or more of the chemicals or products in the calendar years 2004 and 2005. Any other persons with information on these chemicals including users, past importers or manufacturers are also encouraged to provide information on the chemicals.

In accordance with section 50 of the Act, the information may be accompanied by an application that some or all of the information provided be treated as exempt information. The form for *Application for Exempt Information* is available on the NICNAS website at www.nicnas.gov.au/Forms/Existing_Chemicals/Form3_PDF.pdf

PFOS and its salts are fully fluorinated (eight- carbon chain length) organic compounds. PFOS-related/PFOS based substances are simple salts of PFOS, e.g., potassium, lithium, ammonium, diethanolamine, potassium, or polymers that contain PFOS as only a portion of the entire polymer. The majority of PFOS-related substances are high molecular weight polymers in which PFOS represents a fraction of the total polymer weight.

PFAS is a generic term used to describe any fully fluorinated carbon chain length sulfonate, and includes higher and lower homologues as well as PFOS. PFAS-related substances may be simple salts or polymers that contain the PFAS as only a portion of the entire polymer.

PFOS and PFAS chemicals have unique surfactant properties and many specialty applications. These applications include heat, chemical and abrasion resistance, and as dispersion, wetting and surface treatment. PFOS and PFAS chemicals may be contained in such products as fire-fighting foams, commercial and consumer floor polishes, window cleaners, alkaline cleaners, electroplating and etching bath surfactants/mist suppressants, mining and oil surfactant products and in hydraulic and dielectric fluids.

PFOA is a fully fluorinated eight-carbon chain carboxylic acid. PFOA-related substances may be simple salts of PFOA, e.g., sodium, potassium, silver, or ammonium, or polymers that contain PFOA as only a portion of the entire polymer. PFOA-related substances may also be construed to include certain fluorinated telomers, which may produce PFOA as a metabolite or degradation product.

PFOA is used as an essential processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers. Fluoropolymers are used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial applications. PFOA may also be a degradation product of small polymers called telomers, which are used in a range of commercial products including fire fighting foams, as soil, stain and grease resistant coatings on carpets, textiles, paper, and leather.

There is growing international concern regarding PFOS, PFAS, PFOA and related substances. Australia is working cooperatively with the OECD and other regulatory agencies in investigating the health and environmental effects of these substances and will take regulatory action as appropriate.

The notice does NOT seek information on chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs), hydrofluoroethers (HFEs), and polymers with fluorinated backbone structures.

NICNAS holds comprehensive lists on PFOS, PFAS, PFOA and substances that degrade to these chemicals. If any person is unsure on whether chemicals imported or used by them fall into these groups please contact Dr Nian Chen on 02 8577 8864 or email nian.chen@nicnas.gov.au for assistance. Importers and manufacturers who believe they have relevant information should also contact Dr Nian Chen.

Response forms to assist industry in providing the relevant information are attached.

Please complete the appropriate forms by 15 April 2006 and forward to:

Dr Nian Chen
Review and Treaties
NICNAS
G P O Box 58
Sydney
NSW 2001

Attachment: Survey forms

Table 1: Importation / manufacture of PFOS and PFOS-related/PFOS based substances:¹

- Do you manufacture PFOS or PFOS-related/PFOS based substances? **YES/NO**
- Do you import PFOS or PFOS-related/PFOS based substances? **YES/NO**
- Please fill in the table below for each chemical you import or manufacture.

PFOS or PFOS- related/ PFOS based Substance Name / CAS No.	Import / Manufact. Volume Range of Substance (kg)		Known Uses of the Substance	Specify if Industrial and/or Consumer Use
	2004	2005		

¹ PFOS-related/PFOS based substances may be simple salts of PFOS, e.g., potassium, lithium, ammonium, diethanolamine, or polymers that contain PFOS as only a portion of the entire polymer.

Table 2: Importation / manufacture of products/mixtures containing PFOS or PFOS-related/PFOS based substances²

- Do you manufacture products/mixtures containing PFOS or PFOS-related/PFOS based substances? **YES/NO**
- Do you import products/mixtures containing PFOS or PFOS-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Please fill in the table below for each product/mixture you import or manufacture.

Product/mixture Name	PFOS or PFOS-related Substance Name / CAS No.	Import/Manufact. Volume Range of Product/mixture (kg)		Conc. of Substance in Product/mixture	Known Uses of the Product/mixture	Specify if Industrial and/or Consumer Use, if possible
		2004	2005			

² PFOS-related substances may be simple salts of PFOS, e.g., potassium, lithium, ammonium, diethanolamine, potassium, or polymers that contain PFOS as only a portion of the entire polymer

Survey on Production and Use of Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate (PFAS), PFAS-related Substances and Products/Mixtures containing these Substances

Table 3: Importation / manufacture of PFAS and PFAS-related substances:³

- Do you manufacture PFAS or PFAS-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Do you import PFAS or PFAS-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Please fill in the table below for each chemical you import or manufacture.

PFAS or PFAS-related Substance Name / CAS No.	Import / Manufact. Volume Range of Substance (kg)		Known Uses of the Substance	Specify if Industrial and/or Consumer Use
	2004	2005		

³ PFAS-related substances may be simple salts or polymers that contain the PFAS as only a portion of the entire polymer. For the purpose of this table, this group includes PFAS and PFAS related substances other than PFOS and PFOS related substances.

Table 4: Importation / manufacture of products/mixtures containing PFAS or PFAS-related substances⁴

- Do you manufacture products/mixtures containing PFAS or PFAS-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Do you import products/mixtures containing PFAS or PFAS-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Please fill in the table below for each product/mixture you import or manufacture.

Product/mixture Name	PFAS or PFAS-related Substance Name / CAS No.	Import/Manufact. Volume Range of Product/mixture (kg)		Conc. of Substance in Product/mixture	Known Uses of the Product/mixture	Specify if Industrial and/or Consumer Use, if possible
		2004	2005			

⁴ PFAS-related substances may be simple salts or polymers that contain the PFAS as only a portion of the entire polymer. For the purpose of this table, this group includes PFAS and PFAS related substances other than PFOS and PFOS related substances.

Survey on Production and Use of Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), PFOA-related Substances and Products/Mixtures containing these Substances

Table 5: Importation / manufacture of PFOA and PFOA-related substances:⁵

- Do you manufacture PFOA or PFOA-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Do you import PFOA or PFOA-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Please fill in the table below for each chemical you import or manufacture.

PFOA or PFPA-related Substance Name / CAS No.	Import / Manufact. Volume Range of Substance (kg)		Known Uses of the Substance	Specify if Industrial and/or Consumer Use
	2004	2005		

⁵ PFOA-related substances may be simple salts of PFOA, e.g., sodium, potassium, silver or ammonium, or polymers that contain PFOA as only a portion of the entire polymer.

Table 6: Importation / manufacture of products/mixtures containing PFOA or PFOA-related substances⁶

- Do you manufacture products/mixtures containing PFOA or PFOA-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Do you import products/mixtures containing PFOA or PFOA-related substances? **YES/NO**
- Please fill in the table below for each product/mixture you import or manufacture.

Product/mixture Name	PFOA or PFOA related Substance Name / CAS No.	Import/Manufact. Volume Range of Product/mixture (kg)		Conc. of Substance in Product/mixture	Known Uses of the Product/Mixture	Specify if Industrial and/or Consumer Use, if possible
		2004	2005			

⁶ PFOA-related substances may be simple salts of PFOA, e.g., sodium, potassium, silver, or ammonium, or polymers that contain PFOA as only a portion of the entire polymer

6 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Polymeflor Summary Report Reference No: STD/1180

Takasago International (Singapore) Pte Ltd (ABN 29 099 666 832) of Level 5, 815 Pacific Highway, Chatswood, NSW, 2067 has submitted a standard notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymeflor. The notified chemical is intended to be used as a component (maximum 1%) in fragrance mixtures. The fragrance mixtures containing the notified chemical will be used in consumer products such as cosmetics, perfumery, personal cleaning products and household and laundry products. The concentration of the notified chemical in the end use products will be < 0.01%. Up to five 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*. The notified chemical is harmful to aquatic organisms, with *Daphnia* being the most sensitive (48 h EC50 = 16 mg/L).

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

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 chemical itself at the concentrations introduced, 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 chemical are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of by incineration or to landfill

Emergency procedures

- Spills and accidental release of the notified chemical should be handled by physical containment, collection and subsequent safe 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(1) of the Act; if

- the concentration of the chemical as introduced or in the final consumer products has increased, or is likely to increase significantly;

or

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.

7 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-amino-4-hydroxy-, coupled with diazotized 2-[(4-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]ethyl hydrogen sulfate and diazotized 2-amino-5-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]benzenesulfonic acid, potassium sodium salts

Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1218

Ciba Specialty Chemicals Pty Ltd (ABN 97 005 061 469) of 235 Settlement Rd, Thomastown, VIC 3074 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, 7-amino-4-hydroxy-, coupled with diazotized 2-[(4-aminophenyl)sulfonyl]ethyl hydrogen sulfate and diazotized 2-amino-5-[[2-(sulfooxy)ethyl]sulfonyl]benzenesulfonic acid, potassium sodium salts. The notified chemical is intended to be used as a component of textile dye used in the cold pad-batch method at dyehouses in Victoria and NSW. Less than 1 tonne of the notified chemical will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

Based on the available data the notified chemical is classified as hazardous under the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*. The classification and labelling details are:

- R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

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 textile dye for commercial use only.

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

Regulatory Controls

Hazard Classification and Labelling

- The NOHSC Chemicals Standards Sub-committee should consider the following health hazard classification for the notified chemical:
 - R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

- Use the following risk phrases for products/mixtures containing the notified chemical:
 - $\geq 5 < 10\%$: Xi: R36 Irritating to eyes.
 - $\geq 10 < 20\%$: Xi: R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
 - $\geq 20\%$: Xi: R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Control Measures

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following engineering controls to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical as introduced:
 - Local exhaust ventilation where there is potential exposure to solid product.
 - Isolation controls where feasible.
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical:
 - As introduced:*
 - Dusk masks or respirators capable of removing all product particles
 - Gloves, overalls and goggles.
 - In dye solutions:*
 - Gloves, overalls and goggles

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

- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified chemical:
 - Avoid exposure to eyes and skin.
 - Clean spills immediately, taking care to avoid dust formation.
 - Avoid inhalation of dust.
- 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 waste and contaminated packaging should be disposed of as chemical waste to an approved waste disposal facility in accordance with official regulations. Incineration is recommended.

Emergency procedures

- Spills should be handled by dampening powder and scooping into marked containers for disposal as chemical waste in accordance with official 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 Section 64(1) of the Act; if

- the importation volume exceeds one tonne per annum notified chemical; or
- health and/or environmental data becomes available on potential degradation products;
or
- any further information regarding genotoxic potential becomes available.

or

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.

8 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Polymer in ZD-318 Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1219

PPG Industries Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 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 ZD-318. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a component of an automotive spray paint. Products containing the notified polymer will either be reformulated in Australia into finished automotive spray paints (at the PPG Paint manufacturing plant in Clayton, Victoria), or used as imported. The paints containing this polymer will be used at Toyota Australia where they will be spray applied by robots and operators onto car bodies and then baked to form part of the paint finish of the car. Less than 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

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.

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.

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 any 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 as specified by the notifier:

Drums that contained products that contain the notified polymer should be sent to a drum recycler where the waste residues will be consumed in a high temperature incinerator.

Residues of notified polymer generated from cleaning of the mixing and filling equipment used in the manufacture of paint are collected and processed to solidify the polymer residues. These will be disposed of in landfill or used to power cement kilns.

Residues from over spray generated in the painting operation at Toyota Altona are collected, treated and solidified. These solid residues are disposed of in landfill.

Emergency procedures

- If skin or eye contact with products containing the notified polymer occurs, the contact area (the eye(s) or skin, respectively) should be thoroughly flushed with water. If any irritation persists, medical attention should be sought.
- Small spills of products containing the notified polymer should be wiped with a cloth. To remove residues, small spill areas should be mopped with solvent. The residues from cleaning such small spills can be disposed of to the waste solvent treatment system.
- Larger spills of products containing the notified polymer will be cleaned up promptly using absorbent materials (such as sand). These materials should be placed into containers for disposal by a licensed waste disposal company. The notified polymer should be disposed of by high temperature incineration or in secure landfill. To remove residues, the spill area should be hosed with water, and the watery residues prevented from entering 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 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

Ultrabatch 559 Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1228

BASF Australia Ltd (ABN 62 008 437 867) of 500 Princes Hwy Noble Park VIC 3174 has submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Ultrabatch 559. The notified polymer is intended to be used as component of a plastic for moulding. The notified polymer will be imported as a component in plastic pellets to be used in the production of moulded articles. 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

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 described.

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.

Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of to landfill.

Emergency procedures

- Spills or accidental release of the notified chemical should be handled by physical containment, collection and subsequent recycling or 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 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 Disparlon KS-873N Summary Report Reference No: LTD/1232

Chemiplas Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 29 003 056 808), of 3/112 Wellington Parade, East Melbourne Victoria, BASF Coatings Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 91 092 127 501), of 51 McIntyre Road, Sunshine Victoria and Akzo Nobel Pty Ltd (ABN 000 017 354), of 51 McIntyre Road, Sunshine Victoria have submitted a limited notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in Disparlon KS-873N. The notified polymer is intended to be used as an ingredient in paint formulations for the automotive industry. Up to 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

Due to the lack of toxicological and ecotoxicity information, this polymer is not able to be classified.

Occupational Health and Safety

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

Public Health

There is Negligible Concern to public health when used as an ingredient in paint formulations for the automotive industry.

Environmental Effects

The chemical is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its use as an ingredient in paint formulations for the automotive industry.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Control Measures

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to formulations containing the notified polymer:
 - Coveralls, impervious gloves and safety glasses, face shield or goggles.
 - Respiratory protection should be also used where spray mists of the polymer are present, and spraying should only be carried out in enclosed booths with separate ventilation systems.

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

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

Disposal

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

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by physical containment, collection and subsequent safe 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.

11 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Polymer in RP-3654 Summary Report Reference No: PLC/524

BASF Akzo Nobel Automotive OEM Coatings Pty Ltd (ABN 092 127 501) of 51 McIntyre Road, Sunshine, Victoria, 3020 and Akzo Nobel Pty Ltd (ABN 000 017 354) of 51 McIntyre Road, Sunshine, Victoria, 3020 have submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in RP-3654. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a component of automotive coatings. The polymer in solution will be imported initially but may be manufactured in Australia in future. The polymer will be incorporated into coating formulations and applied by spraying at automobile manufacturing sites. Up to 100 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

No toxicological data were submitted. 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.

Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of by incineration or landfill.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by collecting spillage, where practicable, using absorbent material and place into labelled containers for disposal.
- Do not allow to enter drains, groundwater, watercourses or soil.

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

Z-65 Summary Report Reference No: PLC/608

Lubrizol International, Inc. (ABN 52 073 495 603) of 28 River Street, Silverwater, NSW, has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Z-65. The notified polymer is intended to be used as cationic conditioner in aqueous personal care products. 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

The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard. The toxicological data for the notified polymer indicated low acute toxicity, slight eye irritation, and no skin irritation or potential for sensitisation.

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

Environmental Effects

The notified polymer is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its reported use pattern and low cationic charge.

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 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

- Waste notified polymer should be disposed of by incineration when in a liquid form in appropriate incineration facilities in accordance with Federal, State and Local government regulations. Liquids cannot be disposed in landfill.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled as specified by MSDS: Soak up spills with an inert adsorbent, such as sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place into labelled, closed container; store in a safe location to await 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.

13 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

Acronal S 318 S Summary Report Reference No: PLC/609

BASF Australia Ltd. (ABN: 62 008 437 867) 500 Princes Highway, Noble Park, Victoria, 3174 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Acronal S 318 S. The notified polymer is intended to be used in textile coatings to make coated disposable cleaning wipe cloths. Up to 100 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 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.

- 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.

Emergency procedures

- Pick up spills with suitable absorbent material (e.g. sand, sawdust, general-purpose binder, kieselguhr). Dispose of absorbent material in accordance with government regulations. Rinse spill area with 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 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 Neorez U-7105 Summary Report Reference No: PLC/614

Henkel Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 82 001 302 996) 135 Canterbury Rd, Kilsyth, VIC, 3137 and Orica Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 004 117 828) 1 Nicholson St, Melbourne, VIC, 3000 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for an assessment certificate for Polymer in Neorez U-7105. The notified polymer is intended to be used as component of automotive PVC coatings. 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

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

- Do not allow the notified chemical to contaminate streams, sewers or natural waterbodies.

Disposal

- The notified polymer should be sealed in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal in landfill or by incineration.

Emergency procedures

Spills/release of the notified polymer should be soaked up using absorbent material (soil, sand or other inert material), and then disposed of to landfill or by incineration.

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

Polymer in Urotuf PUR 2847-31 Summary Report Reference No: SAPLC/24

DIC International (Australia) Pty. Ltd. (ABN 17 003 441 067) of 30-32 Kilkenny Crt Dandenong South VIC 3175 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for a self-assessed assessment certificate for Polymer in Urotuf PUR 2847-31. The notified polymer is intended to be used as component in printing inks. Up to 100 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC, OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

Hazard Assessment

No toxicological data were submitted. 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.
- Personal protective equipment required during formulation of the Urotuf PUR 2847-31 product are:
 - Eye protection (safety glasses or goggles)

- Impermeable gloves
 - Industrial clothing and footwear
 - Respirator with organic vapour cartridge when occupational exposure standards are exceeded.
- 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 the notifier to minimise environmental exposure during formulation of the notified polymer:
 - Bunding

Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of to landfill or incinerated.
- Empty containers should be sent to local recycling or waste disposal facilities.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by absorbing with sand and put into suitable container for disposal. Contaminated containers can be re-used after cleaning.
- The notified polymer should not be allowed to enter drains or waterways.

Storage

- If products and mixtures containing the notified polymer are classified dangerous goods, dangerous goods storage requirements may apply.

Transport and Packaging

If products and mixtures containing the notified polymer are classified dangerous goods, dangerous goods transport requirements may apply.

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 PUBLICATION SUMMARY REPORT

**Polymer in JONCRYL® HPD 96 MEA
Summary Report
Reference No: SAPLC/33**

JohnsonDiversey Australia Pty.Ltd (ABN 9000 065 725) of 29 Chifley Street, Smithfield NSW 2164 has submitted a polymer of low concern (PLC) notification statement in support of their application for a self-assessed assessment certificate for Polymer in JONCRYL® HPD 96 MEA. The notified polymer is intended to be used as a binder between the dyes and the substrate for printing inks used for corrugated boxes. The notified polymer will be imported in solution and transported from the port to the customer sites, where it will be incorporated into the inks. Up to 40 tonnes of the notified polymer will be imported per annum for each of the first five years.

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

No toxicological data were submitted. The notified polymer meets the PLC criteria and can therefore be considered to be of low hazard. In solution, if free amine is present a hazard classification may be appropriate.

Occupational Health and Safety

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

Public Health

There is Negligible Concern to public health under the conditions of use described in this document.

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.

- Service personnel should wear disposable gloves and appropriate protective equipment and ensure adequate ventilation is present when preparing ink containing the notified polymer.
- 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 the printer to minimise environmental exposure during formulation and use of the notified polymer:
 - Exhaust ventilation

Disposal

- The notified polymer should be disposed of to landfill or incineration
- Empty containers should be sent to local recycling or waste disposal facility

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified polymer should be handled by absorption with sand and putting into a suitable container for disposal. Contaminated containers can be re-used after cleaning.

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.

17 ACCESS TO FULL PUBLIC REPORT

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

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

18 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
705	Afton Chemical Asia Pacific LLC	2060	X-15249	Yes	Lubricant additive	22/02/06
707	L'Oreal Australia Pty Ltd	3191	2-Hydroxy-5-(1-oxooctyl)benzoic acid	Yes	Cosmetic ingredient	10/02/06

Table 2
Low Volume Category Permit Renewals

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	COMPANY POSTCODE	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	USE	DATE
708	Huntsman Advanced Materials	3023	Adduct RGW	Yes	Component of a hardener	17/02/06
709	Huntsman Advanced Materials	3023	Adduct ZKRM 2098	Yes	Component of an adhesive	17/02/06
710	Huntsman Advanced Materials	3023	Component of Uralane 5774A & Uralane 5779A	Yes	Isocyanate component of polyurethane adhesive	17/02/06

19 COMMERCIAL EVALUATION CATEGORY PERMIT

The permits listed in Table 3 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 3
Commercial Evaluation Category Permits

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	COMPANY POSTCODE	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE	QUANTITY	USE	PERIOD APPROVED
645	IGT Intergraphic Technologies Pty Ltd	3043	UVEB 3708	Yes	4000 kg	UV curable adhesive for optical disc	1 year
646	A & I Coatings	2577	Polymer in UCECOAT 7849	Yes	4000 kg	Paint additive	2 years

20 EARLY INTRODUCTION PERMITS FOR NON-HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

The permits listed in Table 4 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 4

Early Introduction Permits

PERMIT NUMBER	COMPANY NAME	CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME	USE
417	Croda Singapore Pte Ltd	Crodamol STS	Cosmetic ingredient
418	Bio-Deg Mouldings Pty Ltd	Bionolle 1000 Series (Natural)	Component of biodegradable plastics plant pots
419	Degussa Australia Pty Ltd	Polymer in Viscoplex [®] 9/6243/Polymer in Viscoplex [®] 9/6234	Processing aid in petroleum industry

21 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 5

Chemicals Eligible for Listing on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA
1,2,4,5,7,8-Hexoxonane, 3,6,9-triethyl-3,6,9-trimethyl-	24748-23-0	C ₁₂ H ₂₄ O ₆
1,3-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, polymer with hexanedioic acid, alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], 1,1'-methylenebis [4-isocyanatobenzene] and 2,2'-oxybis[ethanol]	180027-62-7	(C ₁₅ H ₁₀ N ₂ O ₂ . C ₈ H ₆ O ₄ . C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄ . C ₄ H ₁₀ O ₃ .(C ₃ H ₆ O) _n H ₂ O) _x
1,6-Hexanediol, polymer with 1,3-benzenedicarboxylic acid, 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid, hexanedioic acid, 5-isocyanato-1-(isocyanatomethyl)-1,3,-trimethyl-cyclohexane, dimethyl isopropanolamine and 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-propanoic acid	156559-12-5	(C ₁₂ H ₁₈ N ₂ O ₂ .C ₈ H ₆ O ₄ .C ₈ H ₆ O ₄ .C ₆ H ₁₄ O ₂ .C ₆ H ₁₀ O ₄ .C ₅ H ₁₀ O ₄) _x .x C ₄ H ₁₁ NO
1-Hexadecene, dimers and trimers, hydrogenated	177966-51-7	H-(C ₁₆ H ₃₂) _n -H; n= 2 or 3
2,4,8,10-Tetraoxa-3,9-diphosphaspiro[5.5]undecane, 3,9-bis[2,4-bis(1-methyl-1-phenylethyl)phenoxy]-	154862-43-8	C ₅₃ H ₅₈ O ₆ P ₂
2,6-Naphthalenedicarboxylic acid dimethyl ester, polymer with dimethyl 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate and 1,2-ethanediol	213077-22-6	((C ₃ H ₆ O) _x (C ₃ H ₆ O) _x C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₂ .(C ₂ H ₄ O) _z (C ₂ H ₄ O) _z C ₁₅ H ₁₆ O ₂ .(C ₆ H ₆ O).C ₂ H ₄ O.CH ₂ O) _y .C ₉ H ₄ O ₅ .C ₈ H ₆ O ₄ . C ₄ H ₂ O ₃ .C ₁₀ H ₁₀ O ₄) _n
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl ester/2-propenoic acid/N-(1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl)-2-propenamide	58778-82-8	[C ₅ H ₈ O ₂] _x [C ₃ H ₄ O ₂] _y [C ₁₁ H ₂₁ N O] _z
2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, homopolymer, ester with alpha-methyl-omega-hydroxypoly(oxy-1,2-ethanediyl), sodium salt	214361-59-8	(C ₄ H ₆ O ₂) _x . x(C ₂ H ₄ O) _n CH ₄ O. xNa)

Hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,2-ethanediamine, 1,6-hexanediol, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methylpropanoic acid, 1,3-isobenzofurandione and 1,1'-methylenebis[4-isocyanatocyclohexane], compd. with N,N-diethylethanamine	143960-57-0	[C42H68O13N4] n
Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-6-(1-methylpentadecyl)-	134701-20-5	C24H42O
Phenol, 4,4'-(1-methylethylidene)bis-, polymer with 2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]ethanol, 5-amino-1,3,3-trimethyl cyclohexanemethanamine, (chloromethyl)oxirane, 1,3-diisocyanatomethylbenzene, alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxypoly [oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], and oxybis[propanol]	257284-70-1	(C15H16O2.C10H22N2.C9H6N2O2.C6H14O3.C4H12N2O. (C3H6O)nH2O.C3H5ClO)x
Propane, oxybis[methoxy-	111109-77-4	C8H18O3
Propanoic acid, 3-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymethyl)-2-methyl-, polymer with 1,4-butanediol, alpha-hydro-omega-hydroxy-poly [oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)], 1,6-diisocyanatohexane and 1,3-diisocyanatomethylbenzene, compound with N,N-diethyl ethanamine	244063-39-6	((C3H6O)nH2O). (C5H10O4).(C4H10O2).(C9H6N2O2).(C8H12N2O2) (C6H15N)

22 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 6

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

CHEMICAL NAME	CAS NUMBER	MOLECULAR FORMULA
1H-Imidazolium, 2-[(4-aminophenyl)azo]-1,3-dimethyl-, chloride	97404-02-9	C ₁₁ H ₁₄ N ₅ Cl