

Transitioning to AICIS introductions

Information for those introducing under
NICNAS exemptions

1

Target audience and purpose

- Persons introducing industrial chemicals under certain NICNAS exemption provisions
 - non-cosmetic use (≤ 100 kg; no unreasonable risk)
 - cosmetic use (≤ 100 kg; no unreasonable risk)
 - cosmetic use ($\leq 1\%$; non-hazardous chemical)
- Transitional arrangements – introductions authorised until 31 August 2022
- Purpose – make the categorisation process as simple as possible
- Chemicals are not listed on our Inventory
- Introductions in accordance with R&D NICNAS exemptions also authorised – AICIS categorisation see our website
<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/extra-resources-help-you-categorise-your-introduction/categorisation-chemicals-introduced-research-and-development>

2

Agenda

- Introduction to AICIS
- Assessed introductions
- The 6-step categorisation process
- Information you need to categorise
- Examples

Examples

1. Chemical - ≤ 100 kg/year
 - Work through the 6-step process
 - Obligations following categorisation
 - Submitting pre-introduction report
 - Records kept
2. Same chemical - $\leq 1\%$
3. Same chemical - ≤ 25 kg
4. Chemical - ≤ 10 kg
 - Work through the 6-step process
 - Obligations following categorisation
 - Submitting post-introduction declaration
 - Records kept



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3



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Introduction to AICIS

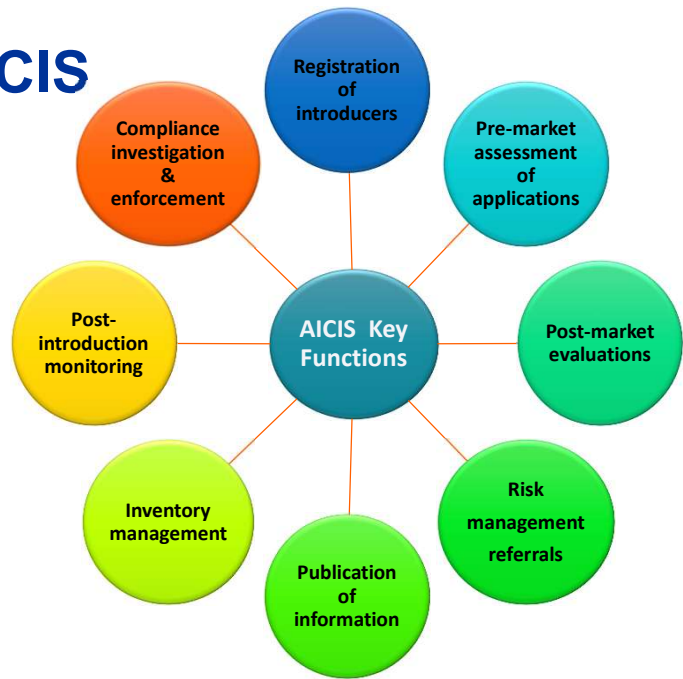
01

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4

Introduction to AICIS

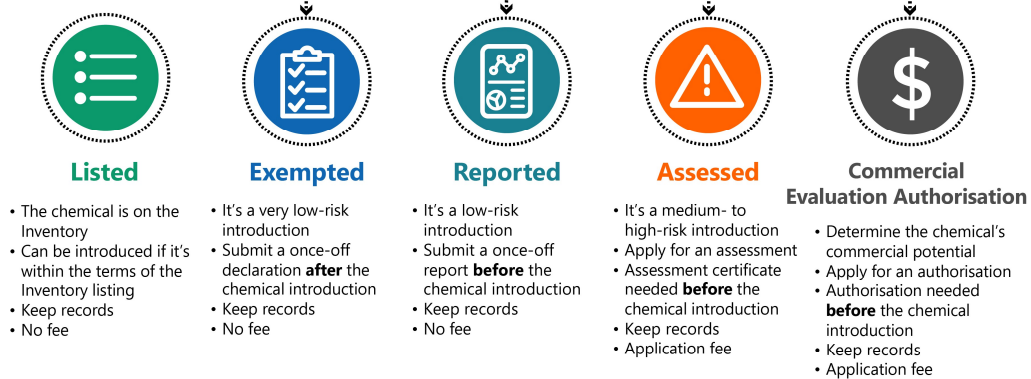
- Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS)
- Replaced NICNAS in July 2020
- Regulate chemicals at the point of introduction into Australia



5

Risk-Based Introduction Categories

If the chemical introduction is not listed on the Inventory



6

Legislation/information to categorise

Key documents

- *Industrial Chemicals Act 2019*
- *Industrial Chemicals (General) Rules 2019*
- *Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines*
<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/about-us/industrial-chemicals-law-australia>



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Information on our website

- Categorisation Guide
<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>
- Extra resources, e.g. categorisation of:
 - chemicals in cosmetics
 - polymers
 - chemicals in fragrance blends
 - polyhalogenated organic chemicals
 - etc.

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/extra-resources-help-you-categorise-your-introduction>

7



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Assessed introductions

02

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8

Assessed introductions

Some introductions will likely be categorised as assessed

- Chemicals with a sequence of 4 to 20 fully fluorinated carbon atoms
- Persistent polyhalogenated organic chemicals >100 kg/year
- Certain chemicals at the nanoscale
- Persistent gases >100 kg/year
- Organotin chemicals >10 kg/year
- Chemicals with hazard characteristics in human health hazard band C*
- Chemicals with hazard characteristics in environment hazard band D
- Chemicals with certain end uses: tattoo inks, personal vaporisers, offshore, firefighting, intentional release (e.g. town water treatment, soil conditioner)**

Applications for assessment

- An application for an assessment certificate must be submitted for introductions of chemicals categorised as assessed
 - Introduction of the chemical must be in accordance with the terms of the issued certificate
 - Timeframe: generally 70 working days
 - Fee applies
- <https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/apply-assessment-certificate#timeframes-and-assessment-process>
- Applications can also be submitted for introductions otherwise categorised as exempted/reported (e.g. to have the chemical added to our Inventory)



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The 6-step categorisation process

03

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11

Work out your introduction category

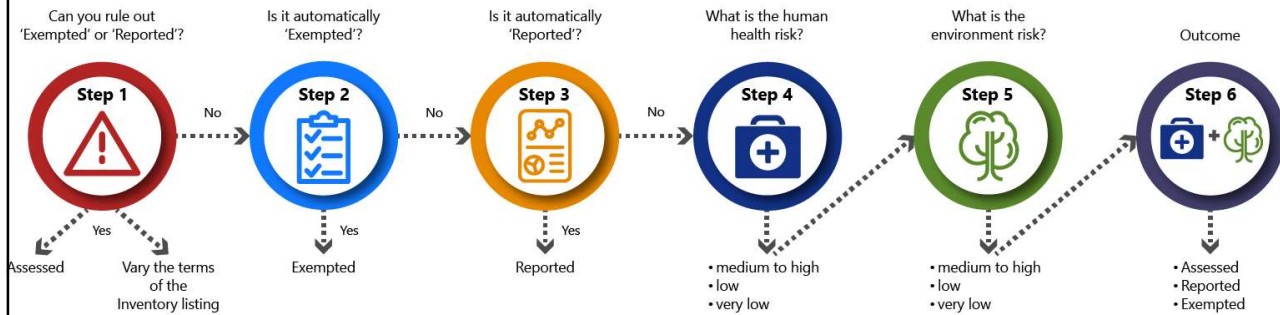
- Categorisation for exempted and reported is a 6-step process – you may not need all 6 steps
- The category for the majority of introductions meeting the NICNAS exemption criteria will be determined using all 6 steps
- We have video guides available on our website to step you through it:
<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/video-guides-learn-about-aicis-and-your-obligations/video-series-categorising-your-introduction>

Important:

- If a chemical was introduced under the NICNAS exemptions, it does NOT mean that it is an exempted introduction under AICIS - the criteria are NOT the same.

12

Work out your introduction category



Outcome = your introduction category

- Exempted OR
- Reported OR
- Assessed

13

Work out the indicative risk

Steps 4 and 5

		Human health exposure band			
		1	2	3	4
Human health hazard band	C	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, or C	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

		Environment exposure band			
		1	2	3	4
Environment hazard band	D	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	C	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, C or D	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

14

Work out your introduction category

Step 6 – use the results from steps 4 and 5

		Indicative human health risk		
		Very low	Low	Medium to high
Indicative environment risk	Very low			
	Low			
	Medium to high			

15

Tips for faster categorisation

Are you aiming for an exempted or reported introduction?

1. Working out exposure bands (step 4.3 and 5.3)

- need human health categorisation volume (HHCv) and environment categorisation volume (ECv)

- quick option: don't apply exposure and release reduction factors

- HHCv and ECv = introduction volume

Example: introduction volume ≤ 100 kg – regardless of use - HHCv ≤ 100 kg

		Human health exposure band			
		1	2	3 ≤ 100 kg	4
Human health hazard band	C	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, or C				

16

Tips for faster categorisation

Are you aiming for an exempted or reported introduction?

2. Working out hazard characteristics (step 4.4 and 5.4)
- higher exposure bands = more hazard characteristics to consider and need more information to be a very low risk introduction

Example: human health exposure band 3

- low risk – absence of characteristics in hazard band C
- very low risk – absence of characteristics in hazard bands C, B and A
- quick option: aim for low risk



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		Human health exposure band			
		1	2	3 <small>≤100 kg</small>	4
Human health hazard band	C	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, or C	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

17



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Information you need to categorise

04

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18

Chemical identity

An introduction cannot be categorised without it

Option 1

Your supplier gives you the chemical identity (e.g. CAS number/name)

Option 2

Your supplier gives you enough information to allow you to categorise¹

Option 3

Your supplier gives you the introduction category^{1,2}



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- ¹written undertaking required
- ²not recommended for exempted/reported introductions

19

Written undertakings

The supplier holds certain information

- If you rely on information held by someone else (e.g. the overseas supplier or manufacturer) to categorise your introduction, you must keep a written undertaking from that person
- Information in the undertaking varies and depends on
 - the introduction category
 - the information held by that person
- More than 1 undertaking may need to be held for the same introduction
- Undertakings must confirm that the information can be provided if we ask for it



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20

You don't know the chemical identity

Option 2 - Supplier gives you enough information to categorise

- You need the categorisation elements that require the identity, e.g. whether the chemical:
 - is listed on our Inventory
 - is listed in the Rotterdam or Stockholm convention
 - meets the polymer of low concern (PLC) criteria
 - is polyhalogenated
 - contains certain elements (e.g. tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury)
 - has any known hazard characteristics
 - is on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
 - is a specified class of introduction



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21

Other information you'll likely need

- Maximum introduction volume
- End use
- Introduction and end use concentration ($\leq 1\%$)^{*}
- 'certain chemicals at the nanoscale'?
- Specified class of introduction?

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/glossary/specified-class-introduction>

Hazard information:

- Known hazard characteristics of the chemical
- Information that is available to demonstrate the absence of human health and environment hazard characteristics

22

Other information

Demonstrating the absence of hazard characteristics

- Information needed to demonstrate the absence of hazard characteristics is set out in our Categorisation Guidelines
- HH EB3 - extensive hazard information to demonstrate low risk is not required
- Chemical must not be:
 - Known to have certain hazard characteristics
 - On 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'

		Human health exposure band			
		1	2	3 ≤ 100 kg $\leq 1\%$	4
Human health hazard band	C	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, or C	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk



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23

Summary

- Introductions under the NICNAS exemption provisions must be categorised under AICIS for introduction to be authorised beyond 31 August 2022
- Introductions may be categorised as exempted, reported or assessed
- There is a 6-step process to work out if your introduction can be exempted or reported
- You need to know certain information about the chemical you are introducing to be able to categorise the introduction



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24



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Examples

05

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25

Example 1: scenario

- Chemical is currently being introduced into Australia in accordance with the NICNAS exemption criteria
- cosmetic use (≤ 100 kg; no unreasonable risk)
- Introducer needs to categorise the introduction under AICIS

They know:

- chemical identity
- ≤ 90 kg per year
- imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash
- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life
- they don't have any tox/ecotox study reports

26

Example 1

Work out the introduction category

They know...

- chemical identity
- ≤90 kg per year
- imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash
- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life
- they don't have any tox/ecotox study reports

Chemical isn't...

- Inventory listed
- Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
- a UVCB or high MW polymer
- halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
- a 'specified class of introduction'

Steps 2-4...

Steps 5-6...



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<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

27

The screenshot displays the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme website. The top navigation bar includes the Australian Government logo, the Department of Health, and the scheme's name. A search bar and links for 'Search chemicals', 'About us', 'News', 'Contact us', and 'Login' are present. The main content area is titled 'Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted'. Below this, a list of links for 'On this page' includes: 'Chemicals that are imported and subsequently exported', 'Chemicals that are only used for research and development', 'Polymers of low concern (PLC)', 'Low-concern biological polymers', 'Polymers that are comparable to listed polymers', 'Chemicals that are comparable to listed chemicals', and 'Chemicals resulting from non-functionalised surface treatment of listed chemicals'. A secondary navigation bar shows 'Home', 'Chemical information', 'Business', 'Cosmetics and soap', 'Consumers and community', and 'Help and guides'. The 'Consumers and community' section is active, showing 'Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported'. A final navigation bar at the bottom includes 'Before you start categorising your introduction', 'Step 0: Introductions that are in the listed category', and 'Step 1: Introductions that cannot be exempted or reported'.

28

KJ1

Example 1

Work out the introduction category

They know...

- chemical identity
- ≤90 kg per year
- imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash
- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life
- they don't have any tox/ecotox study reports

Chemical isn't...

- Inventory listed
- Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
- a UVCB or high MW polymer
- halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
- a 'specified class of introduction'

Steps 2-4...

- Steps 2-3: not automatically exempted or reported

Step 4

Human health:

Steps 5-6...



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<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

29

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[Home](#)
[Chemical information](#)
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[Cosmetics and soap](#)
[Consumers and community](#)
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Home > [Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture](#) > [Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health](#) > [Step 4.1: Introductions that are always medium to high risk for human health](#)

Step 4.1 Introductions that are always medium to high risk for human health

Some introductions are always medium to high risk to human health. This means they will be in the assessed introduction category and you need to apply for an assessment certificate.

You are here because you have already gone through **Steps 0, 1, 2 and 3** of the categorisation process.

Before you start categorising your introduction

Step 0: Introductions that are in the listed category

Step 1: Introductions that cannot be exempted or reported

Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted

Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported

Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health

Step 4.1 Introductions that are always medium

Instructions

Go through A, B and C to work out if you are, or are not, introducing any of these types of chemicals. You must keep records of study reports and other information that you used to answer each question.

A. Does your chemical contain a sequence of 4 to 20 fully fluorinated carbon atoms (including per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances known as PFAS)?

B. Is your chemical a certain polyhalogenated organic chemical?

C. Is your chemical a certain chemical at the nanoscale?

Key information:

- Chemical isn't halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- Chemical is imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

30

Example 1

Step 4 continued

- Introduction doesn't meet criteria for internationally assessed for human health
- Human health categorisation volume = 90 kg
- Human health exposure band = 3

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Key information:

- Chemical is imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash
- ≤90 kg per year




Your human health exposure band

Exposure band 1	Exposure band 2	Exposure band 3	Exposure band 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concentration of your chemical at introduction is less than 0.1 % and The concentration is less than 0.1 % across all your introduction's end uses and The introduction is not for any consumer end use 	Scenario 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated human health categorisation volume for your chemical does not exceed 25kg Scenario 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concentration of your chemical at introduction is less than 0.1 % and The concentration is less than 0.1 % across all your introduction's end uses and The introduction has at least 1 consumer end use 	Scenario 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated human health categorisation volume for your chemical does not exceed 100kg Scenario 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concentration of your chemical at introduction is less than or equal to 1% and The concentration is less than or equal to 1% across all your introduction's end uses 	Scenario 1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated human health categorisation volume for your chemical is greater than 100kg Scenario 2 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your introduction has an end use in tattoo inks or personal vaporisers

31

Example 1

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[Search chemicals](#) [About us](#) [News](#) [Contact us](#) [Login](#)


Search webpages

Home Chemical information Business Cosmetics and soap Consumers and community Help and guides

Home > Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture > Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health > Step 4.4 Work out your human health hazard characteristics > Human health hazard band C hazard characteristics

Human health hazard band C hazard characteristics

This page accompanies step 4.4 Work out your human health hazard characteristics.

 Do not start this page unless you have read [Step 4.4 Work out your human health hazard characteristics](#)

Before you start categorising your introduction

Step 0: Introductions that are in the listed category

Step 1: Introductions that cannot be exempted or reported

Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted

Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported


Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health

Step 4.1: Introduction that are skin and eye irritants

Human health hazard characteristics are split into hazard bands. Hazard characteristics of most concern are in hazard band C, while those of lower concern are in hazard band A.

Hazard band C has 5 hazard characteristics you need to consider:

- carcinogenicity
- reproductive toxicity
- developmental toxicity
- adverse effects mediated by an endocrine mode of action
- genetic toxicity

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Key information:

- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life
- they don't have any tox/ecotox study reports
- chemical isn't on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'

Human health exposure band				
	1	2	3	4
Human health hazard band	C	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, or C	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

32

Example 1

Work out the introduction category

They know...

- chemical identity
- ≤90 kg per year
- imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash
- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life
- they don't have any tox/ecotox study reports

Chemical isn't...

- Inventory listed
- Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
- a UVCB or high MW polymer
- halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
- a 'specified class of introduction'

Steps 2-4...

- Steps 2-3: not automatically exempted or reported
 - Step 4
- Human health:
- exposure band 3
 - chemical doesn't have characteristics in hazard band C
 - indicative human health risk is low

Steps 5-6...

- Step 5
- Environment:



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<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

33

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Home > Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture > Step 5: Work out your introduction's risk to the environment > Step 5.1: Introductions that are always medium to high risk to the environment

Step 5.1: Introductions that are always medium to high risk to the environment

Some introductions are always medium to high risk to the environment. This means they will be in the assessed introduction category and you need to apply for an assessment certificate.

You are at Step 5.1 because you've ruled out Steps 0, 1, 2 and 3 and have completed step 4 of the categorisation process.

Instructions

Go through A, B, C, D and E to work out if you are, or are not, introducing any of these types of chemicals. You must keep records of study reports and other information that you used to answer each question.

A. Is your chemical a certain gas?

B. Is your chemical a certain organotin chemical?

*C. Does your chemical contain a sequence of 4 to 20 fully fluorinated carbon atoms (including per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances, known as PFAS)?

*D. Is your chemical a certain polyhalogenated organic chemical?

*E. Is your chemical a certain chemical at the nanoscale?

Before you start categorising your introduction

Step 0: Introductions that are in the listed category

Step 1: Introductions that cannot be exempted or reported

Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted

Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported

Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health

Step 5: Work out your introduction's risk to the environment

Step 5.1: Introductions that are always medium to high risk to the environment

Example 1

Key information:

- Chemical isn't halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- Chemical is imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

34

Step 5 continued

- Introduction doesn't meet criteria for internationally assessed for environment
- Environment categorisation volume = 90 kg
- Environment exposure band = 2



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Key information:

- Chemical is imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash
- ≤90 kg per year

Example 1



Your environment exposure band

Exposure band 1	Exposure band 2	Exposure band 3	Exposure band 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated environment categorisation volume for your chemical does not exceed 25kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated environment categorisation volume for your chemical is greater than 25kg, but no more than 1,000kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated environment categorisation volume for your chemical is greater than 1,000kg, but no more than 10,000kg 	<p>Scenario 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated environment categorisation volume of your introduction is greater than 10,000kg <p>Scenario 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You're introducing a chemical that will have a 'designated kind of release into the environment'

35

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Search webpages

Home Chemical information Business Cosmetics and soap Consumers and community Help and guides

Home > Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture > Step 5: Work out your introduction's risk to the environment > Step 5.4 Work out your environment hazard characteristics > Environment hazard band D hazard characteristics

Environment hazard band D hazard characteristics

This page accompanies [step 5.4 Work out environment hazard characteristics](#).

Do not start this page unless you have read [Step 5.4: Work out your environment hazard characteristics](#)

Environment hazard characteristics are split into hazard bands. Hazard characteristics of most concern are in hazard band D, while those of lower concern are in hazard band A.

Hazard band D has 5 hazard characteristics you need to consider:

- Contains arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury
- Ozone depleting chemical
- Synthetic greenhouse gas
- Adverse effects mediated by an endocrine mode of action
- Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

Before you start categorising your introduction

Step 0: Introductions that are in the listed category

Step 1: Introductions that cannot be exempted or reported

Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted

Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported

Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health

Environment hazard band

D

C

B

A

Not A, B, C or D

Key information:

- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life
- they don't have any tox/ecotox study reports
- chemical isn't halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- chemical isn't on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'

Example 1

Environment exposure band			
1	2	3	4
Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
Not A, B, C or D			

36

KJ1

Example 1

Work out the introduction category

They know...

- chemical identity
- ≤90 kg per year
- imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash
- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life
- they don't have any tox/ecotox study reports

Chemical isn't...

- Inventory listed
- Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
- a UVCB or high MW polymer
- halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
- a 'specified class of introduction'

Steps 2-4...

- Steps 2-3: not automatically exempted or reported
 - Step 4
- Human health:
- exposure band 3
 - chemical doesn't have characteristics in hazard band C
 - indicative human health risk is low

Steps 5-6...

- Step 5
- Environment:
- exposure band 2
 - chemical doesn't have characteristics in hazard band D
 - indicative environment risk is low
 - Step 6
- Reported introduction



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<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

37

Work out your introduction category

Step 6 – use the results from steps 4 and 5

		Indicative human health risk		
		Very low	Low	Medium to high
Indicative environment risk	Very low	Exempted	Reported	Assessed
	Low	Reported	Reported	Assessed
	Medium to high	Assessed	Assessed	Assessed



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38

Example 1: Following categorisation...

Before they introduce:

- Submit a pre-introduction report (PIR)

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/pre-introduction-reports-reported-category>

- Make sure they can meet their record keeping obligations

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/record-keeping-obligations-reported-introductions>

After they introduce:

- Introduce chemical in accordance with the PIR terms
- If the introduction circumstances change, vary the PIR*
- Keep records about the introduction
- Indicate that they are introducing chemicals in the reported category in their annual declaration

39

Pre-introduction report (PIR)

- The Australian introducer (or an agent) must submit a pre-introduction report (PIR) for reported introductions
- Submission is via our business portal
- The contents of the PIR differs depending on the type of introduction
- Main type: 'highest indicative risk is low risk and the other types do not apply'
 - Chemical identity information is required
 - This can be provided securely by overseas suppliers - they need to be enrolled in and then login to our portal
- Step-by-step guide to complete/submit the report:

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/pre-introduction-reports-reported-category/pre-introduction-report-highest-indicative-risk-low-risk>

40

PIR slides - Example 1

Key information:

- they know chemical identity

Note: if they hadn't known the chemical identity, they would be prompted to enter details of the person that knew it

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AICIS Business Services

Portal User

Business details Users Registration Payments Annual declaration Chemical inventory services Certificate application PIR CBI applications Other applications PID Evaluations

Report type

Portfolio ID: NIC100826-236
Business name: Industrial Chemicals Regulator
Report contact: Portal User

What is the type of your pre-introduction report?*

Highest indicative risk is low risk and the other types do not apply

What is the name of the industrial chemical to be introduced into Australia? (For example, marketing name, trade name or name that you use to refer to the chemical.)*

Chemical name known to me

Do you know the proper name of the industrial chemical? (This includes the CAS name or the IUPAC name)*

☒ Yes ☐ No, but my supplier, manufacturer or someone else knows

Save Cancel

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41

PIR slides - Example 1

Key information:

- they know chemical identity
- chemical isn't a UVCB or high MW polymer

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Portal User

Business details Users Registration Payments Annual declaration Chemical inventory services Certificate application PIR CBI applications Other applications PID Evaluations

Report type Chemical identity Related to introduction Hazard and exposure Declaration

What is the proper name of the industrial chemical? (This includes the CAS name or the IUPAC name)*

CAS name of chemical

Is a Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) registry number assigned for the industrial chemical?*

☒ Yes ☐ No

What is the CAS registry number?*

CAS number of chemical

What is the name (or synonym) you use to refer to the industrial chemical?

What is the name (or synonym) you use to refer to the industrial chemical?

What is the name (or synonym) you use to refer to the industrial chemical?

What is the name (or synonym) you use to refer to the industrial chemical?

What is the name (or synonym) you use to refer to the industrial chemical?

Is the industrial chemical a UVCB substance (a substance of Unknown or Variable composition, Complex reaction products or Biological materials)?*

☐ Yes ☒ No

Is the industrial chemical a high molecular weight polymer?*

☐ Yes ☒ No

Save Cancel

42

PIR slides - Example 1

Key information:

- ≤90 kg per year
- imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash

Notes:

1. volume selected should align with the human health and environment exposure band criteria
2. cosmetic use is "Personal care products not covered by other end uses", unless only used in limited environmental release products (e.g. nail polish)



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Business details Users Registration Payments Annual declaration Chemical inventory services Certificate application PIR CBI applications Other applications PID Evaluations

Report type Chemical identity Related to introduction Hazard and exposure Declaration

Will the chemical be imported into Australia or manufactured in Australia? *

☒ Import
☐ Manufacture
☐ Both import and manufacture

What is the maximum total volume of the chemical that you intend to introduce into Australia during a registration year?*

Your maximum total volume should fall into one of the volume ranges below:

☐ ≤ 25 kg
☒ > 25 kg to ≤ 100 kg
☐ > 100 kg to ≤ 1,000 kg
☐ > 1,000 kg to ≤ 10,000 kg
☐ > 10,000 kg

What is the end use of the chemical?*

More than 1 answer can be selected. To do this, press and hold the CTRL key.

Adhesive and sealant products
Apparel and footwear care products
Arts, crafts and hobby products
Explosive products
Fuel, oil, fuel oil additives and related products
Lubricant and grease products
Personal care products - limited environmental release
Tattoo ink products
Paint and coating products
Plastic and polymer products
Construction products not covered by other end uses
Fabric, textile and leather products not covered by other end uses
Electronic products
Ink, toner and colourant products
Air care products
Anti-freeze and de-icing products
Automotive care products
Cleaning and furniture care products
Laundry and dishwashing products
Other end uses not covered above

Paper products
Personal care products not covered by other end uses
Photographic products
Water treatment products
Personal vapouriser products
Any other end use not covered above

Specify the end use of the chemical*

Shampoo, hand soap and body wash.

43

PIR slides - Example 1

Key information:

- imported in shampoo, hand soap, body wash
- not a 'specified class of introduction'

Notes:

1. cosmetic use is not a 'designated kind of release into the environment'
2. If reported introduction, animal test data was not used if it's human health exposure band 2 or 3



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Paper products
Personal care products not covered by other end uses
Photographic products
Water treatment products
Personal vapouriser products
Any other end use not covered above

Specify the end use of the chemical*

Shampoo, hand soap and body wash.

Does the introduction belong to a specified class?*

Examples of specified classes of introductions: gas and persistent, highly branched organic chemical; end use as a biocidal active; involves a designated kind of release to the environment; biochemical, genetically modified product, solid or is in a dispersion and consists of particles in an unbound state or as an aggregate or agglomerate at least 50% (by number size distribution) of which have at least one external dimension in the nanoscale; polyhalogenated organic chemical; contains a sequence of greater than or equal to 4 but no more than 20 fully fluorinated carbon atoms; UV filter; article with food contact; personal vapouriser; tattoo ink; children's toy or children's care product.

☐ Yes
☒ No

Does the introduction involve 'a designated kind of release into the environment'? *

See our guidance for further information.

☐ Yes
☒ No

Will the industrial chemical have an end use in cosmetics? *

☒ Yes
☐ No

The following options refer to the use of animal test data. Select the option that applies to your chemical introduction.*

☒ I did NOT use animal test data from tests conducted on or after 1 July 2020 to determine the highest indicative risk for the introduction.
☐ I will introduce the chemical for an end use solely in cosmetics AND I used animal test data from tests conducted on or after 1 July 2020 to determine the highest indicative risk for the chemical in the circumstances mentioned in the General Rules Section 34.
☐ I will introduce the chemical for multiple end uses (including an end use in cosmetics) AND I used animal test data from tests conducted on or after 1 July 2020 to determine the highest indicative risk for the chemical. This animal test data is of a kind mentioned in the General Rules Section 31.

Save Cancel

44

PIR slides - Example 1

Key information:

- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life



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Business details Users Registration Payments Annual declaration Chemical inventory services Certificate application PIR CBI applications Other applications PSD Evaluations

Report type Chemical identity Related to introduction Hazard and exposure Declaration

Does your chemical have a human health hazard characteristic?¹
The human health hazard characteristics could be separate from the human health hazard classification.

☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ I don't know

What is the human health hazard characteristic?²
More than 1 answer can be selected. To do this, press and hold the CTRL key.

Acute toxicity (harmful)
Skin irritation
Eye irritation
Specific target organ toxicity after a single exposure (harmful or transient effects)
Aspiration hazard
High molecular weight polymer that has lung overloading potential
Specific target organ toxicity after repeated exposure
Acute toxicity (fatal or toxic)
Skin sensitisation
Skin corrosion
Specific target organ toxicity after a single exposure (significant toxicity)
Corrosive to the respiratory tract
Respiratory sensitisation
High molecular weight polymer that is water absorbing
Genetic toxicity
Adverse effects mediated by an endocrine mode of action
Reproductive toxicity
Developmental toxicity
Carcinogenicity

Does your chemical have an environment hazard characteristic?³
The environment hazard characteristic could be separate from the environment hazard classification.

☒ Yes
☐ No
☐ I don't know

45

PIR slides - Example 1

Key information:

- chemical is a skin and eye irritant, harmful to aquatic life
- Human health exposure band 3
- Environment exposure band 2

Note: item numbers for the exposure band criteria are also in our step-by-step guide:
<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/pre-introduction-report-highest-indicative-risk-low-risk/highest-indicative-risk-low-risk-hazard-and-exposure>



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What is the environment hazard characteristic?¹
More than 1 answer can be selected. To do this, press and hold the CTRL key.

Harmful to any aquatic life
Industrial chemical (other than a polymer) that does not meet the criteria for ready biodegradability
Bioaccumulation potential
Polymer that is not stable
Polymer that does not have a low cationic density
Contains aluminium, chromium, copper, nickel, selenium, silver or zinc
Toxic to any aquatic life
Persistent and bioaccumulative
Very toxic to any aquatic life
Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic
Adverse effects mediated by an endocrine mode of action
Synthetic greenhouse gas
Ozone depleting chemical
Contains arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury

What is the human health exposure band for the chemical?²

☐ 1
☐ 2
☒ 3
☐ 4

What criteria did you use to determine the human health exposure band?³
Tell us the table item number (i.e. select the number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 or 7) from the table in Schedule 1, Part 1, Clause 1(1) of the Industrial Chemicals (General) Rules 2019 that has the criteria you used to determine the human health exposure band.

☐ 1
☐ 2
☐ 3
☒ 4
☐ 5
☐ 6
☐ 7

What is the environment exposure band for the chemical?⁴

☐ 1
☒ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4

What criteria did you use to determine the environment exposure band?⁵
Tell us the table item number (i.e. select the number 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5) from the table in Schedule 1, Part 2, Clause 3(1) of the Industrial Chemicals (General) Rules 2019 that has the criteria you used to determine the environment exposure band.

☐ 1
☒ 2
☐ 3
☐ 4
☐ 5

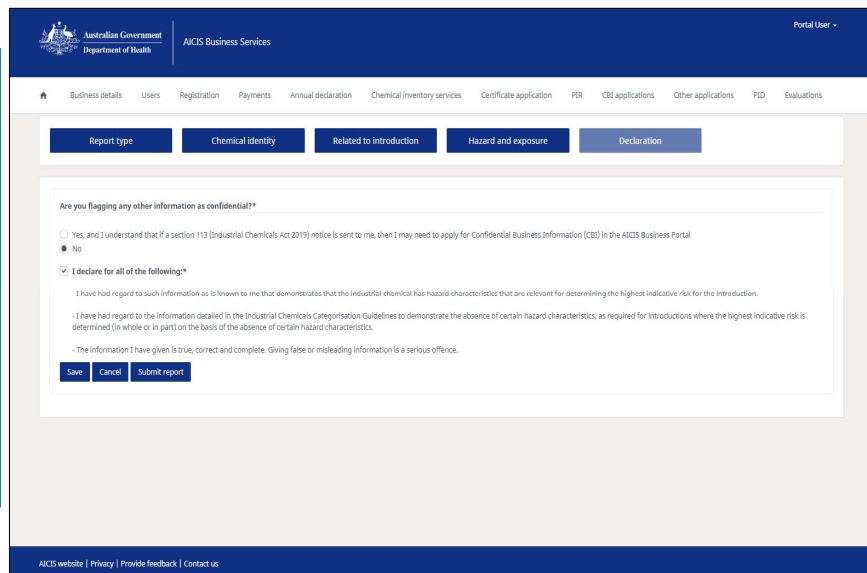
Save Cancel

46

PIR slides - Example 1

Notes:

1. once a PIR is submitted, it will be indicated via your PIR dashboard. You will also receive an email from us.
2. before you submit a PIR, you should be confident that it meets the criteria to be a reported introduction
3. it is not an application, so cannot be approved or rejected
4. we monitor reported introductions and may request information from you to demonstrate categorisation of the introduction



The screenshot shows the AICIS Business Services portal. The top navigation bar includes links for Business details, Users, Registration, Payments, Annual declaration, Chemical inventory services, Certificate application, PIR, CBI applications, Other applications, PID, and Evaluations. The main content area is titled 'Declaration' and contains a form with the following sections:

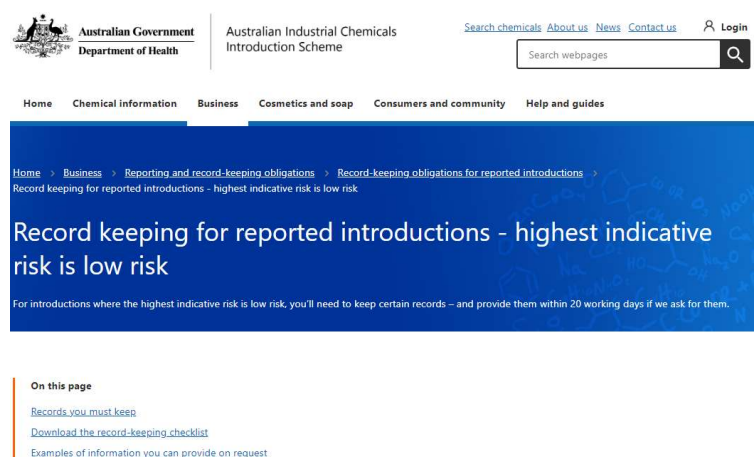
- Are you flagging any other information as confidential?***
 - ☐ Yes, and I understand that if a section 113 [Industrial Chemicals Act 2019] notice is sent to me, then I may need to apply for Confidential Business Information (CBI) in the AICIS Business Portal
 - ☒ No
- I declare for all of the following:***
 - I have had regard to such information as is known to me that demonstrates that the industrial chemical has hazard characteristics that are relevant for determining the highest indicative risk for the introduction.
 - I have had regard to the information detailed in the Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines to demonstrate the absence of certain hazard characteristics, as required for introductions where the highest indicative risk is determined (in whole or in part) on the basis of the absence of certain hazard characteristics.
 - The information I have given is true, correct and complete. Giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

At the bottom of the form are buttons for 'Save', 'Cancel', and 'Submit report'.

47

Keeping records

- Introducers must keep records about their introductions
- These must be held for 5 years (including for chemicals no longer introduced)
- The types of records differ depending on the type of introduction
- Our guidance provides details, checklists and examples



The screenshot shows the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme website. The top navigation bar includes links for Search chemicals, About us, News, Contact us, and Login. The main content area is titled 'Record keeping for reported introductions - highest indicative risk is low risk' and contains the following text:

Record keeping for reported introductions - highest indicative risk is low risk

For introductions where the highest indicative risk is low risk, you'll need to keep certain records – and provide them within 20 working days if we ask for them.

On this page

- [Records you must keep](#)
- [Download the record-keeping checklist](#)
- [Examples of information you can provide on request](#)

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/record-keeping-obligations-reported-introductions/record-keeping-reported-introductions-highest-indicative-risk-low-risk>

48

We may request information

Keep

- Introducers must keep records about their introductions

Ask

- We may ask you for information related to the introduction of your chemicals

Ask

- If you hold a written undertaking from a supplier - ask them to provide the information that they hold to us

Submit

- Information given to us (by you and your supplier, if applicable)

Review

- We will review the information to confirm that the introduction is authorised



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49

Example 1 - records kept

A document

- Signed and dated at the time of categorisation, indicating the CAS number/name of the chemical and that it isn't:
 - Inventory listed
 - Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
 - a UVCB or high MW polymer
 - halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
 - on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
 - a specified class of introduction



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Other items

- Product information sheets containing information on end use (and supporting that it's imported in liquid form)
- Shipping documents and concentration of chemical to support the introduction volume (and names of products imported)
- Information from the supplier, indicating the chemical is a skin and eye irritant and harmful to aquatic life

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/record-keeping-obligations-reported-introductions/record-keeping-reported-introductions-highest-indicative-risk-low-risk>

50

Example 2: cosmetic use ($\leq 1\%$)

Comparison with example 1 (cosmetic; ≤ 100 kg)

	Same	Different or possibly different
Categorisation	Process (steps 1-6 of Categorisation guide) – step 4.3 – both in human health exposure band 3	Step 5.3 – environment exposure band – environment categorisation volume may be >100 kg
Pre-introduction report*	Report type: 'highest indicative risk is low risk and the other types do not apply' – same type of information	Specific information provided, e.g. select human health exposure band criteria (item 5 not 4, as shown for example 1)
Record keeping*	Same type of information	Additional requirement – a record of the maximum concentration of the chemical at introduction and end use

*assuming introduction categorised as reported

51

Example 3: introducing ≤ 25 kg

- Introduction may be able to be reported or exempted

		Human health exposure band			
		1	2	3	4
			≤ 25 kg	≤ 100 kg	
Human health hazard band	C	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, or C	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

		Environment exposure band			
		1	2	3	4
		≤ 25 kg	≤ 1000 kg		
Environment hazard band	D	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	C	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, C or D	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

52

Example 3

Introducing ≤ 25 kg – which category?

- If criteria to be exempted met - consider whether reported/exempted category best suits your business/introduction circumstances

Reported (PIR) ≤ 100 kg

1. PIR then introduce
2. No fee to submit PIR
3. Less volume monitoring
4. Keep records (↓)
5. Chem ID – required PIR¹

Exempted (PID) ≤ 25 kg

1. Introduce then PID
2. No fee to submit PID
3. Monitor volume
4. Keep records (↑)
5. Chem ID – required PID¹

Exempted (PID) ≤ 10 kg

1. Introduce then PID
2. No fee to submit PID
3. Monitor volume
4. Keep records (↑)
5. Chem ID – required PID^{1,2}



¹If identity not known – written undertaking needed for records

²If identity not known – chem ID not required in PID

53

Example 4: scenario

- Chemical is currently being introduced into Australia in accordance with the NICNAS exemption criteria
- non-cosmetic use (≤ 100 kg; no unreasonable risk)
- Introducer needs to categorise the introduction under AICIS

They know:

- chemical is “Adhesive additive Y”
- their supplier, Super Adhesives Inc., knows the chemical identity
- ≤ 10 kg per year
- imported as an additive in specialist adhesive
- concentration 0.1%-1%
- chemical is a skin sensitiser
- Super Adhesives Inc. will provide a written undertaking

54

KJ1

Example 4

Work out the introduction category

They know...

- chemical is "Adhesive additive Y"
- their supplier, Super Adhesives Inc., knows the chemical identity
- ≤10 kg per year
- imported as an additive in specialist adhesive
- concentration 0.1%-1%
- chemical is a skin sensitiser

Chemical isn't...

- Inventory listed
- Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
- a UVCB or high MW polymer
- halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
- a 'specified class of introduction'

Steps 2-4...

Steps 5-6...

*They hold a written undertaking from Super Adhesives Inc.



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<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

55

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Home > Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture > Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted

Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted

Certain chemical introductions are considered to be 'very low risk' to human health and the environment and are therefore automatically categorised as exempted introductions. Compliance obligations apply, including reporting and record-keeping.

On this page

- [Chemicals that are imported and subsequently exported](#)
- [Chemicals that are only used for research and development](#)
- [Polymers of low concern \(PLC\)](#)
- [Low-concern biological polymers](#)
- [Polymers that are comparable to listed polymers](#)
- [Chemicals that are comparable to listed chemicals](#)
- [Chemicals resulting from non-functionalised surface treatment of listed chemicals](#)

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Home > Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture > Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported

Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported

Certain chemical introductions are considered to be 'low risk' to human health and the environment and are therefore automatically categorised as reported introductions. Compliance obligations apply including reporting and record-keeping.

On this page

- [Low-risk flavour or fragrance blend introductions](#)
- [Chemicals that are only used for research and development](#)

Before you start categorising your introduction

- Step 0: Introductions that are in the listed category
- Step 1: Introductions that cannot be exempted or

56

Example 4

Work out the introduction category

They know...

- chemical is "Adhesive additive Y"
- their supplier, Super Adhesives Inc., knows the chemical identity
- ≤10 kg per year
- imported as an additive in specialist adhesive
- concentration 0.1%-1%
- chemical is a skin sensitiser

Chemical isn't...

- Inventory listed
- Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
- a UVCB or high MW polymer
- halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
- a 'specified class of introduction'

Steps 2-4...

- Steps 2-3: not automatically exempted or reported

Step 4

Human health:

Steps 5-6...

*They hold a written undertaking from Super Adhesives Inc.



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<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

57

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[Home](#) [Chemical information](#) [Business](#) [Cosmetics and soap](#) [Consumers and community](#) [Help and guides](#)

Home > [Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture](#) > [Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health](#) > [Step 4.1 Introductions that are always medium to high risk for human health](#)

Step 4.1 Introductions that are always medium to high risk for human health

Some introductions are always medium to high risk to human health. This means they will be in the assessed introduction category and you need to apply for an assessment certificate.

You are here because you have already gone through Steps 0, 1, 2 and 3 of the categorisation process.

Instructions

Go through A, B and C to work out if you are, or are not, introducing any of these types of chemicals. You must keep records of study reports and other information that you used to answer each question.

A. Does your chemical contain a sequence of 4 to 20 fully fluorinated carbon atoms (including per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances known as PFAS)?

B. Is your chemical a certain polyhalogenated organic chemical?

C. Is your chemical a certain chemical at the nanoscale?

Before you start categorising your introduction

Step 0: Introductions that are in the listed category

Step 1: Introductions that cannot be exempted or reported

Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted

Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported

Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health

Step 4.1 Introductions that are always medium

Key information:

- chemical isn't halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- chemical is imported as an additive in specialist adhesive

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

58

Example 4

Step 4 continued

- Introduction doesn't meet criteria for internationally assessed for human health
- Human health categorisation volume = 10 kg*
- Human health exposure band = 2

*no exposure reduction factor applied

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Key information:

- chemical is imported as an additive in specialist adhesive
- ≤10 kg per year



Your human health exposure band

Exposure band 1	Exposure band 2	Exposure band 3	Exposure band 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concentration of your chemical at introduction is less than 0.1 % and The concentration is less than 0.1 % across all your introduction's end uses and The introduction is not for any consumer end use 	<p>Scenario 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated human health categorisation volume for your chemical does not exceed 25kg <p>Scenario 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concentration of your chemical at introduction is less than 0.1 % and The concentration is less than 0.1 % across all your introduction's end uses and The introduction has at least 1 consumer end use 	<p>Scenario 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated human health categorisation volume for your chemical does not exceed 100kg <p>Scenario 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concentration of your chemical at introduction is less than or equal to 1% and The concentration is less than or equal to 1% across all your introduction's end uses 	<p>Scenario 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated human health categorisation volume for your chemical is greater than 100kg <p>Scenario 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your introduction has an end use in tattoo inks or personal vaporisers

59

Example 4

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Home > Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture > Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health > Step 4.4 Work out your human health hazard characteristics > Human health hazard band C hazard characteristics

Human health hazard band C hazard characteristics

This page accompanies step 4.4 Work out your human health hazard characteristics.

Do not start this page unless you have read [Step 4.4 Work out your human health hazard characteristics](#)

Human health hazard characteristics are split into hazard bands. Hazard characteristics of most concern are in hazard band C, while those of lower concern are in hazard band A.

Hazard band C has 5 hazard characteristics you need to consider:

- carcinogenicity
- reproductive toxicity
- developmental toxicity
- adverse effects mediated by an endocrine mode of action
- genetic toxicity

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Key information:

- chemical is a skin sensitiser
- chemical isn't on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'

Human health exposure band				
	1	2	3	4
Human health hazard band	C	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, or C	Very low risk	Very low risk	Very low risk

60

Example 4

Work out the introduction category

They know...

- chemical is "Adhesive additive Y"
- their supplier, Super Adhesives Inc., knows the chemical identity
- ≤10 kg per year
- imported as an additive in specialist adhesive
- concentration 0.1%-1%
- chemical is a skin sensitiser

Chemical isn't...

- Inventory listed
- Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
- a UVCB or high MW polymer
- halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
- a 'specified class of introduction'

Steps 2-4...

- Steps 2-3: not automatically exempted or reported
 - Step 4
- Human health:
- exposure band 2
 - chemical doesn't have characteristics in hazard band C
 - indicative human health risk is very low

Steps 5-6...

- Step 5
- Environment:

*They hold a written undertaking from Super Adhesives Inc.



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<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

61

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Home > Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture > Step 5: Work out your introduction's risk to the environment > Step 5.1: Introductions that are always medium to high risk to the environment

Step 5.1: Introductions that are always medium to high risk to the environment

Some introductions are always medium to high risk to the environment. This means they will be in the assessed introduction category and you need to apply for an assessment certificate.

You are at Step 5.1 because you've ruled out Steps 0, 1, 2 and 3 and have completed step 4 of the categorisation process.

Instructions

Go through A, B, C, D and E to work out if you are, or are not, introducing any of these types of chemicals. You must keep records of study reports and other information that you used to answer each question.

A. Is your chemical a certain gas?

B. Is your chemical a certain organotin chemical?

*C. Does your chemical contain a sequence of 4 to 20 fully fluorinated carbon atoms (including per- and poly-fluorinated alkyl substances known as PFAS)?

*D. Is your chemical a certain polyhalogenated organic chemical?

*E. Is your chemical a certain chemical at the nanoscale?

Before you start categorising your introduction

Step 0: Introductions that are in the listed category

Step 1: Introductions that cannot be exempted or reported

Step 2: Introductions that are automatically categorised as exempted

Step 3: Introductions that are automatically categorised as reported

Step 4: Work out your introduction's risk to human health

Step 5: Work out your introduction's risk to the environment

Step 5.1: Introductions that are always medium to high risk to the environment

Example 4

Key information:

- chemical isn't halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- chemical is imported as an additive in specialist adhesive

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

62

Step 5 continued

- Introduction doesn't meet criteria for internationally assessed for environment
 - Environment categorisation volume = 10 kg*
 - Environment exposure band = 1
- *no release reduction factor applied

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Key information:

- chemical is imported as an additive in specialist adhesive
- ≤10 kg per year


Example 4



Your environment exposure band

Exposure band 1	Exposure band 2	Exposure band 3	Exposure band 4
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated environment categorisation volume for your chemical does not exceed 25kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated environment categorisation volume for your chemical is greater than 25kg, but no more than 1,000kg 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated environment categorisation volume for your chemical is greater than 1,000kg, but no more than 10,000kg 	<p>Scenario 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The calculated environment categorisation volume of your introduction is greater than 10,000kg <p>Scenario 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You're introducing a chemical that will have a 'designated kind of release into the environment'

63

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Home Chemical information Business Cosmetics and soap Consumers and community Help and guides

Home > Guide to categorising your chemical importation and manufacture > Step 5: Work out your introduction's risk to the environment > Step 5.4 Work out your environment hazard characteristics > Environment hazard band D hazard characteristics

Environment hazard band D hazard characteristics


This page accompanies [step 5.4 Work out environment hazard characteristics](#).

 Do not start this page unless you have read [Step 5.4: Work out your environment hazard characteristics](#)

Environment hazard characteristics are split into hazard bands. Hazard characteristics of most concern are in hazard band D, while those of lower concern are in hazard band A.

Hazard band D has 5 hazard characteristics you need to consider:

- Contains arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury
- Ozone depleting chemical
- Synthetic greenhouse gas
- Adverse effects mediated by an endocrine mode of action
- Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

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Key information:

- chemical is a skin sensitiser
- chemical isn't halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- chemical isn't on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'

Example 4

		Environment exposure band			
		1	2	3	4
Environment hazard band	D	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	C	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, C or D				

64

Key information:

- chemical is a skin sensitiser
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- chemical isn't on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'

Example 4

		Environment exposure band			
		1	2	3	4
Environment hazard band	D	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	C	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk	Medium to high risk
	B	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk	Medium to high risk
	A	Very low risk	Very low risk	Low risk	Low risk
	Not A, B, C or D				

65

Work out the introduction category

They know...

- chemical is "Adhesive additive Y"
- their supplier, Super Adhesives Inc., knows the chemical identity
- ≤10 kg per year
- imported as an additive in specialist adhesive
- concentration 0.1%-1%
- chemical is a skin sensitiser

Chemical isn't*...

- Inventory listed
- Rotterdam or Stockholm Convention listed
- a UVCB or high MW polymer
- halogen, tin, arsenic, cadmium, lead or mercury containing
- on 'The list of chemicals with high hazards for categorisation'
- a 'specified class of introduction'

Steps 2-4...

- Steps 2-3: not automatically exempted or reported
- Step 4

Human health:

- exposure band 2
- chemical doesn't have characteristics in hazard band C
- indicative human health risk is very low

Steps 5-6...

- Step 5

Environment:

- exposure band 1
- chemical doesn't have characteristics in hazard band D or C
- indicative environment risk is very low
- Step 6

Exempted introduction

Example 4

*They hold a written undertaking from Super Adhesives Inc.

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/help-and-guides/guide-categorising-your-chemical-importation-and-manufacture>

66

Example 4: Following categorisation...

Before they introduce:

- Make sure they can meet their record keeping obligations

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/record-keeping-obligations-exempted-introductions>

After they introduce:

- Keep records about the introduction
- Submit a once-off post-introduction declaration (PID) at the end of the registration year (by 30 November)

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/exempted-introduction-declarations>

- Indicate that they are introducing chemicals in the exempted category in their annual declaration

67

Example 4 - records kept

Written undertaking

- A written undertaking from Super Adhesives Inc.
 - Information to categorise their introduction
 - Confirmation that they will provide information (including CAS number/name) to us, if requested

<https://www.industrialchemicals.gov.au/business/reporting-and-record-keeping-obligations/record-keeping-obligations-exempted-introductions/record-keeping-exempted-introductions-highest-indicative-risk-very-low>

Other items

- Document containing categorisation steps/outcomes (including exposure band criteria)
- Product information sheets containing information on end use (and supporting that it's imported in liquid form)
- Shipping documents to support the introduction volume (and names of products imported)
- The SDS for the chemical, which indicates that it's a skin sensitiser



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68

Post-introduction declaration (PID)

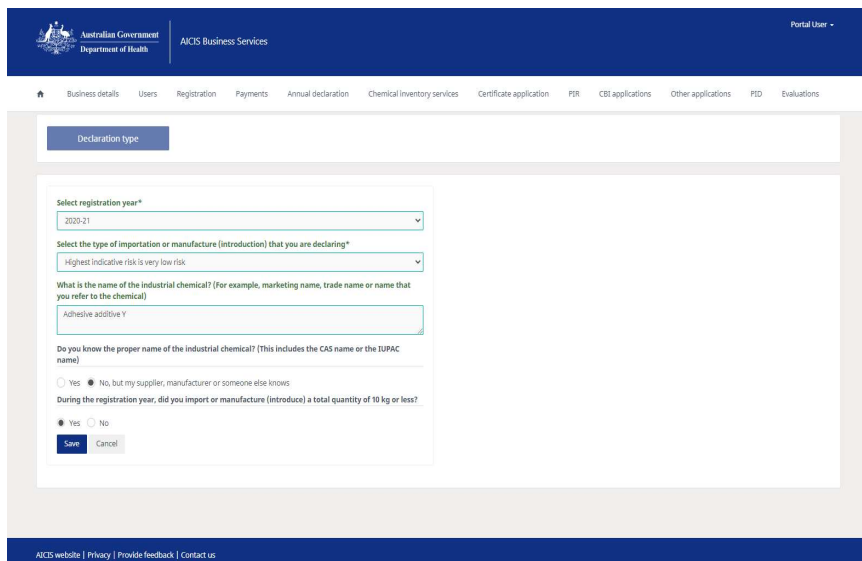
- The introducer (or an agent) must submit a post-introduction declaration (PID) for exempted introductions
- Submission is via our business portal
- The contents of the PID differs depending on the type of introduction
- Main type: 'highest indicative risk is very low risk'
 - Chemical identity information is required
 - Introduction volume ≤ 10 kg – details of chemical identity holder

69

PID slides - Example 4

Key information:

- chemical is "Adhesive additive Y"
- their supplier, Super Adhesives Inc., knows the chemical identity
- ≤ 10 kg per year



The screenshot shows the AICIS Business Services portal. The top navigation bar includes links for Business details, Users, Registration, Payments, Annual declaration, Chemical inventory services, Certificate application, FIR, CBI applications, Other applications, PID, and Evaluations. The main form is titled 'Declaration type' and contains the following fields and options:

- Select registration year***: A dropdown menu showing '2020-21'.
- Select the type of importation or manufacture (introduction) that you are declaring***: A dropdown menu showing 'Highest indicative risk is very low risk'.
- What is the name of the industrial chemical? (For example, marketing name, trade name or name that you refer to the chemical)**: A text input field containing 'Adhesive additive Y'.
- Do you know the proper name of the industrial chemical? (This includes the CAS name or the IUPAC name)**: Radio button options for 'Yes' and 'No, but my supplier, manufacturer or someone else knows'. The 'No' option is selected.
- During the registration year, did you import or manufacture (introduce) a total quantity of 10 kg or less?**: Radio button options for 'Yes' and 'No'. The 'Yes' option is selected.
- Buttons**: 'Save' and 'Cancel' buttons.

The footer of the portal includes links for AICIS website, Privacy, Provide feedback, and Contact us.

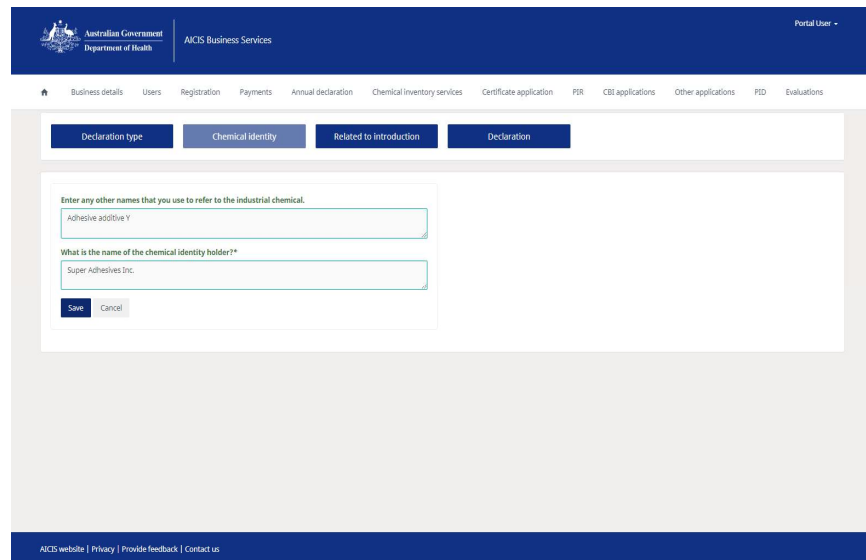
70

PID slides - Example 4

Key information:

- chemical is "Adhesive additive Y"
- their supplier, Super Adhesives Inc., knows the chemical identity

Note: if the introduction volume was >10 kg, the chemical identity holder would need to provide the identity as part of the PID



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Portal User

Business details Users Registration Payments Annual declaration Chemical inventory services Certificate application FIR CBI applications Other applications PID Evaluations

Declaration type Chemical identity Related to introduction Declaration

Enter any other names that you use to refer to the industrial chemical.
Adhesive additive Y

What is the name of the chemical identity holder?*

Super Adhesives Inc.

Save Cancel

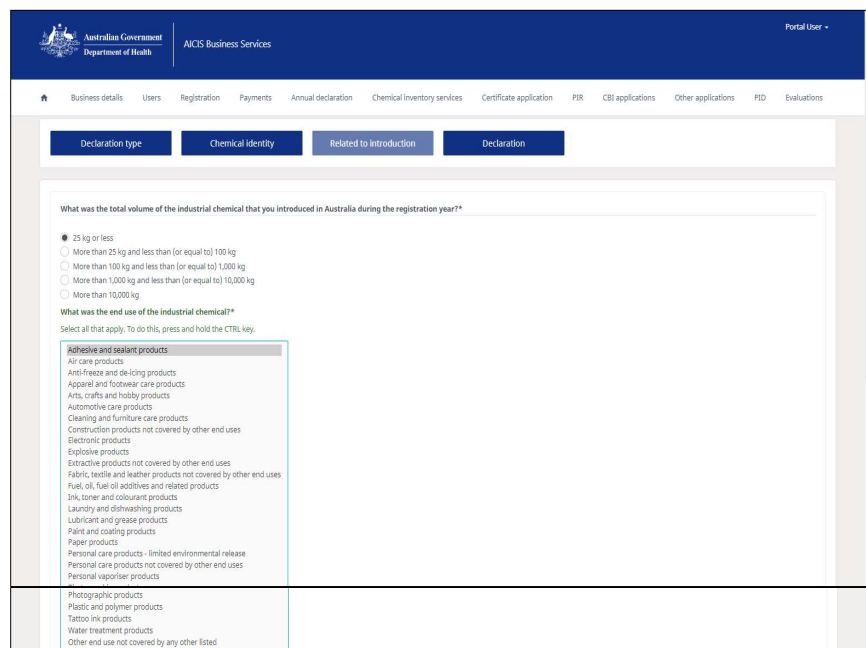
AICIS website | Privacy | Provide feedback | Contact us

71

PID slides - Example 4

Key information:

- ≤10 kg per year
- imported as an additive in specialist adhesive



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Portal User

Business details Users Registration Payments Annual declaration Chemical inventory services Certificate application FIR CBI applications Other applications PID Evaluations

Declaration type Chemical identity Related to introduction Declaration

What was the total volume of the industrial chemical that you introduced in Australia during the registration year?*

☒ 25 kg or less
☐ More than 25 kg and less than (or equal to) 100 kg
☐ More than 100 kg and less than (or equal to) 1,000 kg
☐ More than 1,000 kg and less than (or equal to) 10,000 kg
☐ More than 10,000 kg

What was the end use of the industrial chemical?*

Select all that apply. To do this, press and hold the CTRL key.

Adhesive and sealant products
 Air care products
 Anti-freeze and de-icing products
 Apparel and footwear care products
 Arts, crafts and hobby products
 Automotive care products
 Cleaning and furniture care products
 Construction products not covered by other end uses
 Electronic products
 Explosive products
 Extractive products not covered by other end uses
 Fabric, textile and leather products not covered by other end uses
 Fuel, oil, fuel oil additives and related products
 Ink, toner and colourant products
 Laundry and dishwashing products
 Lubricant and grease products
 Paint and coating products
 Paper products
 Personal care products - limited environmental release
 Personal care products not covered by other end uses
 Personal vapouriser products

Photographic products
 Plastic and polymer products
 Tattoo ink products
 Water treatment products
 Other end use not covered by any other listed

72

PID slides - Example 4

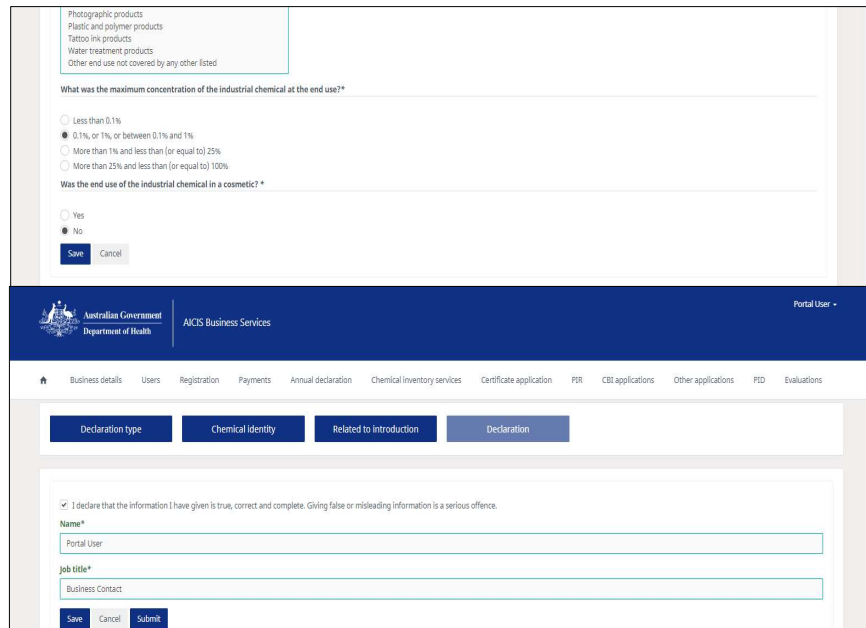
Key information:

- concentration 0.1%-1%
- imported as an additive in specialist adhesive

Notes:

- once a PID is submitted, it will be indicated via your PID dashboard. You will also receive an email from us.
- it is not an application, so cannot be approved or rejected
- we monitor exempted introductions and may request information from you to demonstrate categorisation of the introduction

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Photographic products
Plastic and polymer products
Tattoo ink products
Water treatment products
Other end use not covered by any other listed

What was the maximum concentration of the industrial chemical at the end use? *

☐ Less than 0.1%
☒ 0.1% or 1% or between 0.1% and 1%
☐ More than 1% and less than (or equal to) 25%
☐ More than 25% and less than (or equal to) 100%

Was the end use of the industrial chemical in a cosmetic? *

☐ Yes
☒ No

Save **Cancel**

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Portal User

Business details Users Registration Payments Annual declaration Chemical inventory services Certificate application FIR CBI applications Other applications PID Evaluations

Declaration type **Chemical identity** **Related to introduction** **Declaration**

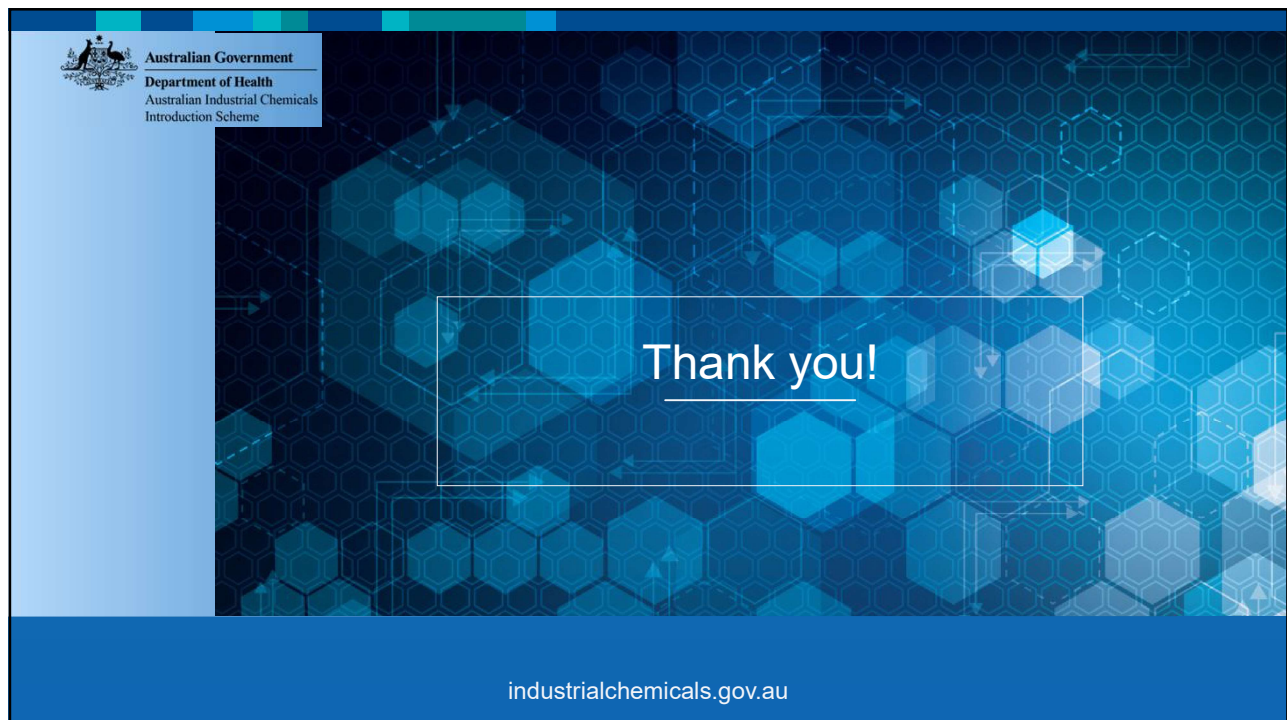
☒ I declare that the information I have given is true, correct and complete. Giving false or misleading information is a serious offence.

Name*
Portal User

Job title*
Business Contact

Save **Cancel** **Submit**

73



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Thank you!

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74