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• **Dangerous, Hazardous & Harmful Cargoes Handbook**

AMSA have produced an AMSA Dangerous, Hazardous and Harmful Cargoes Handbook covering the 2008 edition of the IMDG code.

It is designed to be used as a effective training text (reflecting the requirements of Chapter 1.3 of the IMDG code) but it is not mandatory to use it for this purpose (Annex 1 outlines training requirements and relevant hand book sections and other references). It is also designed as an information resource for those involved in the transport of dangerous goods intended to be shipped by sea.

The 300 pages and full colour Handbook can be purchased from AMSA for \$25 (GST and postage are extra), ph: 02-6279-5020, email: dangerousgoods@amsa.gov.au. AMSA DG group prefer you to send an invoice so that you pay AMSA accounts group after you have received it.

From a publicly distributed AMSA email sent 12th Oct 2009. This will be added to their websites; www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/.

See also **Do You Ship Dangerous Goods by Sea?** p7

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Materials Consultant
Editor & Publisher

My approach is to provide a short, succinct note on each hazardous material issue, sufficient to allow you to make a decision of whether it is relevant to you. If you need more information contact details / website / etc are provided.

I encourage all readers to make comment on draft regulations, codes and standards.

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Hazardous Substances

• EU 1st Hazardous Classifications Labelling Update The 1st ATP to the EU CLP Regulation

The first ATP to the Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP) has been published in the OJ of 5 September 2009 as Regulation (EC) No. 790/2009. This brings into effect the 30th & 31st ATPs to the Dangerous Substance Directive 67/548/EEC.

Note that although the ATP comes into effect on 25 Sept 2009, the classifications do not become legally binding until 1 Dec 2010, but may be applied before that date.

From: <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2009:23:5:0001:0439:EN:PDF>

• UK Chemical Exposure Case Studies

- [Solderer develops asthma at large manufacturers in Gloucester](#)
- [Safety Representative spots baker's asthma](#)
- [School cook can hardly walk](#)
- [Isocyanates sensitise two workers](#)
- [Company reduces fumes in a Birmingham Welders](#)
- [Company fined after employees suffer from dermatitis](#)

Editor's Comment: Make sure you don't have such situations occurring in your workplace.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/casestudies/index.htm

Alerted to by *Journal Chemicals Management* 8/2009.

• Respiratory Protective Equipment at Work: HSE

UK HSE HSG53 (2005): This practical guide "provides essential guidance for the correct selection and use of respiratory protective equipment in the workplace in order to comply with the law. It explains when you can use RPE, using a simple step-by-step approach, enabling you to decide the right level of protection for a given hazardous substance and how to select the right RPE for the particular wearer and the work environment." 59 pages.

Now Free from: <http://books.hse.gov.uk/hse/public/saleproduct.jsf?catalogueCode=9780717629046>

Editor's Comment: As the UK HSE has now made previously priced documents to download free, it is worth checking for relevant documents on their website at: <http://books.hse.gov.uk/hse/public/home.jsf>.

• USA EPA Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program

Endocrine disruptor screening is currently proceeding on three fronts: 1) Performing scientific and technical testing needed to [validate the endocrine disruptor screens and tests](#); 2) [Chemical selection](#) for screening and testing; and 3) Implementing the [policies and procedures](#) the Agency will use to require testing.

EPA is posting two prepublication Federal Register Notices that are expected to publish in the Federal Register on 21 Oct 2009:

- EPA announces the EDSP Tier 1 battery of assays and availability of test guidelines (protocols) for conducting the assays included in the battery in a [Federal Register Notice](#). [More information about the Tier 1 screening battery](#).

- EPA announces the issuance of the initial EDSP screening orders and the schedule of issuance in a [Federal Register Notice](#).

From: www.epa.gov/oscpmont/oscpendo/index.htm

• Asbestos in the Home - What you need to know

- [Which homes are at risk?](#)
- [How can I tell if it's asbestos?](#)
- [Do new building materials contain asbestos?](#)
- [Types of asbestos products](#)
- [Where in the home?](#)
- [Trade names applied to asbestos cement products](#)

From: www.adsvic.org.au/cms/templates/tmp_announcements.aspx?articleid=32&zoneid=5

• NSW Safety Alert: Purging Gas Installations

Flammable gases from the supply line ignited when released into a plant room of the residential tower block, which contained multiple ignition sources.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/OHS/SafetyAlerts/Pages/purginggasinstallations.aspx

Chemical Management

• Draft Chemical Hazard Classification Criteria

<http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/HealthSafety/HazardousSubstances/Proposed+Revisions.htm>

The Classification Criteria document is complex and highly technical. It is designed to be used by expert classifiers and writers of safety data sheets with scientific training in toxicology or determination of physical hazards of chemicals. It is not designed for workplace use by non-experts.

The Classification Criteria has retained the hazard Class C1 Combustible Liquid hazard category.

Twelve additional non-GHS supplemental hazard statements that are included in the Approved Criteria have been retained for continuity purposes and to maintain the current overall level of protection of human health and the environment in Australia.

It is anticipated that, over time, the Classification Criteria will be fully aligned with the international criteria to reflect changes and technical progress in the GHS.

Note: Section 1.5 (p15) discusses the Classification of Engineered Nanomaterials, which is not specifically mentioned in Chapter 1 of the GHS 3rd Revised Edition.

In this Draft, for everyone to gain a summary perspective of what the Classification Criteria covers and does not cover, this can be done by reading the Appendices:

Appendix 2: Summary Tables for Hazard Classes & Hazard Categories p 230-277.

Appendix 3: Codification of Hazard & Precautionary Statements (which includes the Non-GHS hazard statements H001 to H099 on p278).

Appendix 4: Classification on the Basis of Environmental Effects p296-326. However To facilitate classification, reference to the GHS, *Annex 9 – Guidance on the hazards to the aquatic environment*, is informed to be necessary.

Appendix 6: Potential Overseas Classification and Communication Requirements p344-354

Note: Appendix 6 is useful to find out the GHS and EU CLP requirements that are not required for compliance with

workplace safety regulations in Australia, but may either be required for overseas competent authorities or be required to comply with other environmental legislations within Australia.

Please make your comment using the STAKEHOLDER COMMENT RESPONSE FORM available at:

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/HealthSafety/HazardousSubstances/Proposed+Revisions.htm. This helps the comment collation process. Send by Friday 18 Dec 2009.

Send comments to: chemicals@safeworkaustralia.gov.au

Note: In Melbourne on the 19th Nov 2009 I have arranged a Chemical Hazard Classification Network meeting for those of us who will have read over the draft to discuss and issues that need to be addressed.

See the Conferences & Seminars Section for details.

• UK HSE Approved Classification & Labelling Guide

For Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (CHIP 4). [Sixth edition]

Now free from: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/l131.pdf

• Comment on Labelling & Safety Data Sheets Drafts

View the 27 public submissions to SafeWork Australia at:

<http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/HealthSafety/HazardousSubstances/Proposed+Revisions/PublicSubmissions/DraftNationalCodesofPracticefortheLabellingofWorkplaceHazardousChemicalsandPreparat.htm>

There were also 11 non-public submissions.

Editor's Comment: The submissions make interesting reading to see the different perspectives about industrial chemical products, versus pesticide industry products and consumer products, by Australian industry, by a European manufacturer, by State OH&S authorities, by a Federal authority, by Unions, by consultants, by industry associations and by a professional association. Submissions range up to 28 pages in length

There was a clear split over what the different groups regard is required where a product is covered currently under the APVMA or is a consumer product, versus industrial chemical products. This split is around the issue of whether the risk assessment done by the APVMA or NDPSC means that the hazard labelling approach is not needed, and whether this approach adequately informs the users of the serious health hazards that may be present if the concentrated product (as supplied) is mishandled.

There is a meeting in central Melbourne in late November about Labelling of Hazardous Chemicals.

See the Conferences & Seminars Section for details.

• OH&S Model Legislation - Public Comment

This legislation become the legislation under which the Hazardous Chemicals Regulations will operate.

A problem notice from my quick look is the Act definition of:

“substance means any natural or artificial substance, whether in the form of a solid, liquid, gas or vapour.”

This definition is the existing (old) definition that covers all chemical products whether they are pure or mixtures and is **not the same as** being used in the SafeWork Australia drafts for Labelling, Safety Data Sheets and the Classification Criteria for Substance and Mixture.

Comment closes on the Exposure Draft of the model Act and key administrative Regulations – Monday 9 Nov 2009.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/ModelLegislation/Public+Comment.htm

• APEC Chemical Dialogue Website

I thought it worthwhile to include this website as APEC * has a significant influence on the chemical regulation process in Australia.

There are three documents, two from May 2008, and one from July 2009, on this webpage to read. I assume more will come as the GHS process continues.

[Developing Clarity and Consistency in the Implementation of the Globally Harmonized System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals](#) (see Status Report below for updated information) and

APEC [Best Practices for Chemical Regulation](#) to the SAICM.

In July 2009, APEC Ministers Responsible for Trade endorsed a [status report](#) produced by the Chemical Dialogue on the implementation of GHS in APEC economies (p21-46). This includes a detailed GHS status of each OPEC country.

From: www.apec.org/apec/apec_groups/committee_on_trade/chemical_dialogue.html

* The Asia-Pacific Economic Forum (APEC) primary goal is to support sustainable economic growth and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region. It is the only international intergovernmental grouping in the world committed to reducing barriers to trade and investment without requiring its members to enter into legally binding obligations.

From: www.apec.org/apec/about_apec.html

• EU: Towards 2020 – Making Chemicals Safer

[The EU's contribution to the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management.](#)

A growing global awareness of the potential harm to human health and the environment caused by exposure to chemicals, led the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD), held in Johannesburg in 2002, to make a global political commitment to sound chemicals management by 2020. International efforts to realise the goal resulted in the adoption of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), by the United Nations Environment Programme in February 2006.

After a long and broad consultative process, the EU adopted a new chemicals law, known as REACH, to close this information gap. REACH sets new standards in chemicals legislation and places the burden of proof on industry to ensure that chemicals are safe.

This 40 page brochure gives an overview of current EU legislation on different aspects of chemicals management and shows how SAICM principles are applied. It also showcases projects co-funded by the European Commission, EU Member States, NGOs and industry to promote them.

From: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/pdf/SAICM_09%20_en.pdf

• EU Classification, Labelling and Packaging

Basic guidance to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on Classification, Labelling & Packaging of substances & mixtures.

117 pages: 25 Aug 2009.

From: http://guidance.echa.europa.eu/docs/guidance_document/clp_introductory_en.pdf

• GHS Hazard Communication USA Proposed Rule

30 Sept 2009. 29 CFR Parts 1910, 1915, and 1926. Submit comments in response to this USA Dept of Labor ANPR by 29 Dec 2009.

The USA OSHA is proposing to modify its existing Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) to conform with the United Nations' (UN) Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Editor's Comment: I have extracted some points that caught my attention.

Part of the Summary: The proposed modifications to the standard include revised criteria for classification of chemical hazards; revised labelling provisions that include requirements for use of standardized signal words, pictograms, hazard statements, and precautionary statements; a specified format for safety data sheets; and related revisions to definitions of terms used in the standard, requirements for employee training on labels and safety data sheets.

USA OSHA is also proposing to modify provisions of a number of other standards, including standards for flammable and combustible liquids, process safety management, and most substance-specific health standards, to ensure consistency with the modified HCS requirements.

6. (part) USA OSHA is proposing to adopt all of the physical and health hazard classes in the GHS. Among the physical and health hazard classes, OSHA is proposing to include all hazard categories in the GHS **except** Acute Toxicity Category 5 for oral, dermal, or inhalation exposures; Skin Corrosion / Irritation Category 3; and Aspiration Hazard Category 2.

Editor's Comment: USA OSHA does not have the regulatory authority to address environmental concerns, thus USA OSHA does not adopt the GHS criteria for aquatic toxicity.

7.(part) USA OSHA has proposed a definition for unclassified hazards be added to the HCS to ensure that all hazards currently covered by the HCS--or new hazards that are identified in the future--are included in the scope of the revised standard until such time as specific criteria for the effect are added to the GHS and subsequently adopted by OSHA. Will this approach provide sufficient interim coverage for hazards such as combustible dust? Are there other hazards for which criteria should be developed and added to the GHS?

8. (part) USA OSHA believes it may be more appropriate to add specific coverage for simple asphyxiants to the standard in the final rule to ensure everyone properly addresses their coverage rather than addressing them under the unclassified hazard definition.

14.(part) The precautionary statements are not yet considered to be part of the harmonized text like hazard statements are; rather they are included in the GHS as an suggested language.

From: www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=FEDERAL_REGISTER&p_id=21110

Or: <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/E9-22483.htm>

Or: OSHA-H022K-2006-0062-0233, 11.4 Mb pdf, 271 pages. www.regulations.gov/search/Regs/home.html#documentDetail?R=0900006480a32e8a

Support Info: www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/index.html and: www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/global.html

• Framework for USA Chemical Management Reform

29 Sept 2009: U.S. EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson announced the Obama Administration's "Essential Principles for Reform of Chemicals Management Legislation" which are:

- Chemicals should be reviewed against risk-based safety standards based on sound science and protective of human health and the environment
- Manufacturers should provide USA EPA with the necessary information to conclude that new and existing chemicals are safe and do not endanger public health or the environment
- USA EPA should have clear authority to take risk management actions when chemicals do not meet the safety standard, with flexibility to take into account sensitive subpopulations, costs, social benefits, equity and other relevant considerations.
- Manufacturers and USA EPA should assess and act on priority chemicals, both existing and new, in a timely manner
- Green Chemistry should be encouraged and provisions assuring Transparency and Public Access to Information should be strengthened.
- USA EPA should be given a sustained source of funding for implementation

Details: www.epa.gov/oppt/existingchemicals/pubs/principles.html

The enhanced USA EPA plan includes the development of chemical action plans which will outline the agency's risk management efforts on those chemicals of greatest concern. EPA has identified an initial list of chemicals for possible risk management action and anticipates completing and posting an initial set of four action plans in December 2009.

From: <http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/eef922a687433c85257359003f5340/d07993fdcf801c2285257640005d27a6!OpenDocument>

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS Risk Based Prioritisation Of Chemicals

NICNAS held a Workshop in Sydney in late October 2009 about facilitating the collection of data for risk based prioritisation of chemicals (for all chemicals on the AICS).

The priority for each chemical will be based on risk to humans and the environment, rather than hazard alone. This means that information on the use of each chemical and the amount in use in Australia ("Exposure Data") will be important for determining the priority.

Topics discussed at the workshop are the types of chemical inventory management systems in use within industry, and approaches to the collection of the information (e.g. volume of chemicals imported) with minimum impact on industry. The [discussion paper](#) gives more background to the Workshop and includes a number of questions which were the basis of the discussions.

"Risk Indicators" includes both the hazard and the likelihood that the public, workers or the environment would be affected by the chemical ("exposure").

A major aim is to identify chemicals that may not be in use in Australia, or used only in small quantities, so that resources can be focussed on the chemicals with a higher level and/or breadth of exposure.

Three exposure information items which will need to be obtained from industry by NICNAS:

- a The identity of chemicals manufactured and/or imported by the company in Australia;
- b The quantity of each chemical which is introduced, including in products and mixtures; and
- c The uses of the chemical and any products it is contained in.

Some of the questions are:

- Q Are you able to supply some or all of the information items a, b & c with your existing inventory management system?
- Q What issues make it difficult to supply some or all of this information?

Discussion Paper: www.nicnas.gov.au/Media/Latest_News/Workshop_discussion_paper_PDF.pdf (4 pages)

An additional workshop may be held in Melbourne, depending on the level of response.

NICNAS has set up two separate expert working groups:

- 1/ The Environmental Expert Working Group will consist of members with expertise in the areas of bioaccumulation, ecotoxicology, environmental risk assessment and predictive modelling such as Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSAR) modelling.
- 2/ The Human Health Expert Working Group will consist of members with expertise in the areas of toxicology, risk assessment and predictive modelling.

The Environmental Expert Working Group is expected to meet late in 2009 to develop the environmental criteria and the Human Health Expert Working Group will undertake its work in the first half of 2010.

Editor's Comment: Now that I have read this document it is essential that more workshops are held as this information will not be easy to collect and raises issues of confidentiality.

Further information on the workshop contact email: Doctor Kerry.Nugent@nicnas.gov.au, ph: 02-8577-8861.

For interest in being involved in further consultations, email Maureen.Hardy@nicnas.gov.au.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Chemical_Gazette/pdf/2009oct_whole.pdf

And from: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/Nicnas_Matters_SEP09_PDF.pdf p5.

• NICNAS Information Sessions – 2009

<p>Introduction to NICNAS: Perth 18 Nov 2009 Adelaide 20 Nov 2009 Brisbane 10 Dec 2009 (all 9:30 – 11.30 am)</p>	<p>Introduction to NICNAS for Cosmetic Introducers: Brisbane 11 Dec 2009 (9:30 – 11.30 am)</p>
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These sessions are targeted at organisations who are new to NICNAS or people who are new to a role which requires them to understand NICNAS requirements.

Those interested email: industry.training@nicnas.gov.au.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Chemical_Gazette/pdf/2009oct_whole.pdf

• Hard Surface Disinfectants: Impact Data

NICNAS and the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) are undertaking a second round of consultation in November 2009, on the impact of proposed changes to the regulatory framework for hard surface disinfectants.

TGA and NICNAS have refined the consultant's four options for change based on data collected so far and they are now seeking views through a consultation paper which will include a second survey, the purpose of which is to obtain further data from industry.

If you would like further information or a copy of the consultation document & survey, contact: Stephen Zaluzny, email: Stephen.Zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au, ph: 02-8577-8883.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Chemical_Gazette/pdf/2009oct_whole.pdf

Background from NICNAS Matters September 2009:

The current position: Hard surface disinfectants are considered to be "other therapeutic goods". Under the TGA scheme, all therapeutic goods and devices, unless exempt, must be entered on the *Australian Register of Therapeutic Goods* (ARTG) before they can be supplied.

What is being proposed? The consultant's preferred approach is to change the regulatory responsibility for hard surface disinfectants and sanitisers for use in low risk applications, such as household and commercial use. If the stakeholder consultation supports the consultant's proposal, regulatory responsibility for these products would be transferred from the TGA to NICNAS.

NICNAS would consider occupational health and safety and environmental risk – currently not part of TGA evaluation. Current health and safety standards would be maintained.

NICNAS and the TGA aim to have developed an appropriate framework by the end of 2009.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/Nicnas_Matters_SEP09_PDF.pdf p6.

• Nanomaterials and the NICNAS Program

NICNAS Nanomaterial activities are to ensure the industrial chemical framework remains an appropriate mechanism for the effective assessment & management of nanomaterials.

This work is occurring in two parallel streams:

1/ Regulatory Reform:

- developing a draft NICNAS regulatory strategy, in conjunction with the Nanotechnology Advisory Group, that takes into consideration the appropriateness of the current regulatory framework for managing risks posed by nanomaterials
- ensuring any proposed changes in NICNAS processes arising from the strategy will involve further stakeholder input including public consultation, and
- regulatory impact analysis on this strategy is likely to be conducted in 2009-10.

2/ Building technical capacity:

- developing risk assessment and modeling capabilities within NICNAS
- commissioning a Literature Review of new toxicological data, to fill gaps in knowledge between existing reviews for the nanomaterials of particular interest
- reviewing data requirements for NICNAS assessments & benchmarking risk assessment methodology for nanomaterials

- leveraging built up linkages between national and international agencies that are doing work in the same area to maximise efficiency of research

- continuing to lead the OECD *Working Party on Manufactured Nanomaterials* project on a database of environment, health and safety (EHS) research into manufactured nanomaterials

Editor: See more on the WPMN project at: www.oecd.org/department/0,3355,en_2649_37015404_1_1_1_1_1,00.html

- continuing to facilitate the work of an Australian consortium, led by the CSIRO, that is participating in the safety testing of Zinc Oxide, Cerium Oxide, & Silver nanoparticles

- continuing participation in ISO *Technical Committee for Nanotechnologies* TC229, through the Standards Australia Nanotechnology Committee (NT-001) to develop standards

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/Nicnas_Matters_SEP09_PDF.pdf p11 & 12.

Food Chemical Issues

• Acrylamide: USA FDA Request for Additional Data

The USA FDA has not issued guidance for manufacturers on reducing Acrylamide in food. However, it is anticipated that new information will soon be available about the toxicology of Acrylamide, which may confirm Acrylamide's carcinogenicity in laboratory animals.

The USA FDA is considering issuing guidance for industry on reduction of Acrylamide levels in food products.

This document summarizes information available to FDA about Acrylamide formation, exposure, toxicology, levels in food, and techniques to mitigate Acrylamide.

Acrylamide formation occurs primarily in plant-based foods, notably potato products such as French fries and potato chips; coffee; and cereal-grain based foods such as cookies, crackers, breakfast cereals, and toasted bread.

Effective mitigation measures have been identified for reducing Acrylamide levels in some potato and cereal products; however, no proven mitigation measures have been devised for coffee. *Editor: The document has details some measures.*

The USA FDA is seeking additional scientific data and information on (1) methods for reducing Acrylamide levels in food and (2) reductions that manufacturers have been able to achieve in Acrylamide levels. FDA-2009-N-0393-0001.

Submit electronic comments & scientific data & information to: www.regulations.gov/search/Regs/home.html#documentDetail?R=0900006480a12f06 by 24 Nov 09.

From: <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/pdf/E9-20495.pdf>

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• NSW Pesticides Regulation 2009: 21 Aug 09

Some of the provisions this regulation has altered are:

- (b) the persons qualified to use pesticides,
- (c) the records required to be kept with respect to the use of pesticides,
- (d) the obligation of public authorities to prepare pesticide use notification plans,

- (e) the obligation of persons who engage pesticide management technicians to use pesticides in common areas of residential complexes to give prior notification to residents,

- (f) the obligation of pesticide management technicians to notify persons when using a pesticide in a common area of a residential complex or near a sensitive place,

- (g) the control of prohibited residues in agricultural produce.

From: www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/sessionalview/sessional/sr/2009-417.pdf, 30 pages.

Dangerous Goods

• AIDGC Seminar: Mixed Class Dangerous Goods 26 Nov 2009 in Melbourne

See the Conferences & Seminars Section for details.

• Classification of Hazardous Areas Superseded!

Do you refer to the AS/NZS 2430.3 series of Standards on Classification of Hazardous Areas. These have all been superseded without any technical discussion with Australian Dangerous Goods (Storage & Handling) specialists!

AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009 Explosive Atmospheres - Classification of Areas - Explosive Gas Atmospheres (IEC 60079-10-1, Ed.1.0(2008) MOD)

Supersedes all of the following:

AS/NZS 60079.10:2004	AS/NZS 2430.3.1:2004
AS/NZS 2430.3.2:2004	AS/NZS 2430.3.3:2004
AS/NZS 2430.3.4:2004	AS/NZS 2430.3.5:2004
AS/NZS 2430.3.6:2004	AS/NZS 2430.3.7:2004
AS/NZS 2430.3.8:2004	AS/NZS 2430.3.9:2004

I am informed that the Australian examples are retained.

See also the Standards Section of this newsletter.

Alerted to me by a John Borg a Dangerous Goods Specialist.

• Warehousing Chemicals Safely HSG71 Update

4th Edition 2009. ISBN 978 0 7176 6237 1. UK HSE. 65p.

Chemical Warehousing: The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances.

This updated fourth edition guide sets out control measures aimed at eliminating or reducing the risks to people at work or otherwise, from the storage of packaged dangerous goods.

The guidance has been updated in light of changes to UK legislation and new sections have been added, to reflect changes to industry practice and what chemicals warehouses store, covering: aerosols; intermediate bulk containers (IBCs); storage of hazardous wastes; information, instruction and training; audit and review; and process safety performance indicators.

It reflects good practice for the design of new storage facilities (and where reasonably practicable, to existing sites) and applies to transit or distribution warehouses, open-air storage compounds and facilities associated with a chemical production site or end user.

The guide is aimed at anyone with responsibility for the storage of dangerous substances, regardless of size of facility.

Editor's Comment: These control measures are also applicable in Australia. From my quick scan the Guide looked quite useful. It had a lot of other publication references.

Order this publication or free download from HSE Books at: <http://books.hse.gov.uk/hse/public/saleproduct.jsf>

Free download: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/priced/hsg71.pdf.

From: <http://books.hse.gov.uk/hse/public/saleproduct.jsf>

- **Storing Collected Hazardous Domestic Waste at Household Waste Recycling Centres**

Operators of Household Waste Recycling Centres (HWRCs) accepting household hazardous wastes need to understand the requirements to classify hazardous waste and its carriage on the road.

The environment can be better protected if hazardous wastes are removed from the waste stream and treated separately by re-use, recycling, recovery or disposal.

This UK HSE guidance addresses the storage of hazardous waste at HWRCs. Waste received at HWRCs is usually domestic, varied and in small quantities.

Operators of HWRCs accepting household hazardous wastes need to understand the requirements to classify hazardous waste and its carriage on the road. Operators need to have access to competent advice such as a dangerous goods safety advisor, internal company environmental law specialists and/or the local Environment Protection Authority.

Editor's Comment: In Australia the collection of domestic chemicals is generally managed by regular chemical collection programs in each State (as chemicals are not normally collected at HWRCs).

12 page Guide: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/waste12.pdf

From: <http://news.hse.gov.uk/lau/2009/08/10/new-hse-guidance-on-storing-hazardous-waste-at-household-waste-recycling-centres/>

- **Safe Chemical Reaction Processes: HSG143 Designing & Operating**

UK HSE HSG143 (2000). This 78 page guidance is aimed at those directly responsible for the development, design and operation of chemical plant and processes, particularly process chemists and process engineers. It provides information on the assessment of chemical reaction hazards for batch and semi-batch processes, including selecting and specifying a basis of safety. It sets out practical measures for the design, operation and modification of chemical reaction processes.

Now Free at: <http://books.hse.gov.uk/hse/public/saleproduct.jsf?catalogueCode=9780717610518>

Editor's Comment: As the UK HSE has now made previously priced documents to download free, it is worth checking for relevant documents on their website at: <http://books.hse.gov.uk/hse/public/home.jsf>

- **Do You Ship Dangerous Goods by Sea? IMDG: Mandatory Shore-Side Training is Required**

Do you now have documented training in place for each person in your company or consulting to your company for their part in your Dangerous Goods shipped by sea?

If not, AMSA have 2 Information Sheets regards Mandatory Shore-Side Training: 1/ General Information and 2/ Advice for Training Providers.

www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/. Then see under Dangerous Goods – Information Sheets.

www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/Carriage_of_DG_by_Sea%28Intro%29.pdf

www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/Carriage_of_DG_by_Sea%28Trainers%29.pdf

“AMSA are a little concerned that a level of misunderstanding and/or lack of awareness of these requirements exists resulting in limited uptake and some errors in application.”

The mandatory IMDG training that needs to have been done by 30th Dec 2009 and covers shore-side roles in many companies whose goods are shipped by sea. *Editor's Note:* Shipping on trucks by ferry to Tasmania comes under the IMDG Code.

From: www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/ and the 2 Information Sheets.

- **Dangerous, Hazardous & Harmful Cargoes Handbook**
Now available from AMSA. See the Note on the front page.

- **Combustible Dust: USA DOL Proposed Rule**

USA Dept of Labor OSHA is addressing the need for combustible dust standard with the release on 21 October 2009 of 29 CFR Part 1910.

USA OSHA has been conducting a Combustible Dust National Emphasis Program (NEP) since October 2007; a status report is available on USA OSHA's Combustible Dust Safety and Health Topics page. www.osha.gov/dep/combustible_dust/combustible_dust_nep_rpt_102009.html.

The NEP has resulted in an unusually high number of general duty clause violations, indicating a strong need for a combustible dust standard.

Combustible dusts are solids ground into fine particles, fibers, chips, chunks or flakes that can cause a fire or explosion when suspended in air under certain conditions. Types of dust likely to combust include metal (aluminum and magnesium), wood, plastic or rubber, coal, flour, sugar and paper.

Submit comments in response to this USA Dept of Labor ANPR by 19 Jan 2010.

Electronically through the USA Federal Rulemaking Portal at: www.regulations.gov/search/Regs/home.html#documentDetail?R=0900006480a472bc

From: www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=NEWS_RELEASES&p_id=16623

From: www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=FEDERAL_REGISTER&p_id=21152

Or: <http://edocket.access.gpo.gov/2009/E9-25075.htm>

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **Life Cycle Analysis of Chemical Industry Solutions Report: “Innovations for Greenhouse Gas Reductions”**

The chemical industry's goals in regard its responsibility to contribute to efforts to mitigate global warming, are to reduce its own emissions by improving its processes and to encourage the use of chemical products that create a net emission reduction along the value chain.

The **International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)** “commissioned this work as one step towards achieving these goals, and as another tool to provide transparency on the chemical industry’s role in reducing GHG Emissions. The report’s objective is to provide reliable, independently verified facts and analyses upon which the industry and regulators can base decisions that improve chemicals’ emissions impact. It analyses the chemical industry’s global GHG emission impact “from cradle to grave”, i.e., through the entire life cycle of the chemical products and the applications in which they are used.”

In this study McKinsey examined the global chemical industry’s impact on greenhouse gas emissions through the life cycle of chemical products and the difference they make in the applications they enable.

This review is an approach to specify as far as possible the contribution of important products groups produced by the chemical industry for CO₂ emissions avoidance potential.

“Products of the chemical industry enabled greenhouse gas savings 2-3 times greater than their emissions, depending on the scope and assumptions used. The most significant emissions savings by volume came from insulating foams in buildings, agrochemicals, lighting, plastic packaging, marine antifouling coatings, synthetic textiles, automotive plastics, low-temperature detergents, engine efficiency, and plastics used in piping.”

Obtain the 114 page Report from: http://www.icca-chem.org/ICCADocs/ICCA_A4_LR.pdf.

7 page summary of the Report as 14 Questions & Answers: http://www.icca-chem.org/ICCADocs/QA_v6.pdf

Executive Summary section of the Report: <http://www.icca-chem.org/ICCADocs/LCA-executive-summary-english1.pdf>

• Stockholm Convention: Persistent Organic Pollutants

The fourth Conference of the Parties (COP) to the Convention met in Geneva from 4–8 May 2009 and agreed to add new nine chemicals to the Annexes of the Convention.

Editor’s Comment These were listed into the Convention on the 26th August 200. As applicable, the amendments shall enter into force on **26 August 2010**. See <http://chm.pops.int/>.

Chlordecone¹ Lindane¹

Alpha & Beta Hexachlorocyclohexane (alpha HCH & beta HCH)*

Perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS)²

Hexabromobiphenyl (HBB)²

Tetrabromodiphenyl Ether & Pentabromodiphenyl Ether present in commercial Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (c-Penta BDE)²

Hexabromodiphenyl Ether & Heptabromodiphenyl Ether present in commercial Octabromodiphenyl Ether (c-Octa BDE)²

Pentachlorobenzene^{1,2}

1 Pesticide chemical 2 Industrial chemical

* By-product in the production of Lindane (gamma HCH). The three isomers of HCH have been used as technical HCH, an insecticide used in the sugar cane industry prior to 1987.

Eight of the nine chemicals were listed in Annex A (elimination), while PFOS was listed in Annex B (restriction) as it has many uses where satisfactory alternatives have not yet been identified. Pentachlorobenzene was listed in Annex A (elimination) and Annex C (unintentional production).

Two of the chemicals (commercial – PentaBDE – and commercial OctaBDE) are not currently used in Australia.

Note: Both c-PentaBDE & c-OctaBDE are likely to be present as flame retardants in various articles still in use. A special limited time exemption was agreed by the Stockholm COP allowing the recycling of plastic from articles that might contain these BDEs because of the difficulty in identifying the listed BDEs in the waste stream.

Article 6 of the Stockholm Convention has certain requirements regarding waste disposal that may have implications for the BDEs.

Article 6 - Measures to Reduce or Eliminate Releases from Stockpiles and Wastes; can be found in the Convention Text at: http://chm.pops.int/Portals/0/Repository/convention_text/UNEP-POPS-COP-CONVTEXT-FULL.English.PDF

Lindane is presently used under an APVMA permit to control pests in pineapple production in Australia but this use is being phased out.

PFOS does not have proven alternatives for all uses as yet but the listing provides for its continued use for specified acceptable purposes (not time limited) and specific exemptions (time limited). *These include:*

Acceptable purposes (only those that may be relevant to Australia listed):

- photo-imaging
- photo-resist & anti-reflective coatings for semi-conductors
- aviation hydraulic fluids
- hard metal plating in closed loop systems
- fire fighting foam

For these acceptable purposes, PFOS can continue to be used unless a future Conference of the Parties decides that suitable alternatives are available.

Specific exemptions (only those that may be relevant to Australia listed). Specific exemptions last for five years only.

- photo masks in semi-conductors
- hard metal plating other than closed loop systems
- metal plating (decorative plating)

Note: The addition of the nine chemicals to the convention will only apply in Australia if and when the treaty amendment progresses through the domestic treaty-making process and is ratified by the Australian Government and regulations proclaimed.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/Nicnas_Matters_SEP09_PDF.pdf p8 & 9

• Stockholm Convention: 3 Chemicals Proposed

Three chemicals were proposed for listing in Annex A, B, and / or C of the Convention at the Persistent Organic Pollutants Review Committee fifth meeting in Switzerland, October 2009.

Short Chained Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP): The committee reviewed the revised risk profile and decided to postpone a decision to its next meeting. In the meantime it will gather additional information on its environmental and health effects and trends in the levels in the environment.

Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD): The Committee reviewed the information provided and concluded that HBCD met the criteria for adverse effects, persistence, and bioaccumulation and long-range transport in Annex D of the Convention and agreed to prepare a risk profile that will be reviewed and considered at its next meeting.

Endosulfan: The Committee reviewed and adopted a revised draft risk profile on Endosulfan by which it agrees that the POP characteristics of the chemical warrant global

action. The Committee will develop for Endosulfan a risk management evaluation document. Endosulfan is a pesticide that is still widely used on many crops such soy, cotton, rice, and tea. It is highly toxic to humans and many other animals and has been found in the environment, including the Arctic.

Any new recommendation of the POPR Committee to list one or more of the substance under review will be conveyed to the fifth meeting of the Conference of the Parties of the Stockholm Convention to be held in May 2011.

From: <http://chm.pops.int/Convention/Media/Pressreleases/POPRC5Geneva16October2009/tabid/640/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

• Rotterdam Convention: All TributylTin Compounds

The text of the Rotterdam Convention was further amended at the Fourth Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (Rome, 27 – 31 Oct 2008) with the addition of all TributylTin Compounds (TBT) to Annex III.

www.pic.int/en/ConventionText/RC%20text_2008_E.pdf

Download the 28 page TBT Decision Guidance Document at:

www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=29&sid=30

The objectives of the Rotterdam Convention are:

- to promote shared responsibility and cooperative efforts among Parties in the international trade of certain hazardous chemicals in order to protect human health and the environment from potential harm;

- to contribute to the environmentally sound use of those hazardous chemicals, by facilitating information exchange about their characteristics, by providing for a national decision-making process on their import and export and by disseminating these decisions to Parties.

From: www.pic.int/home.php?type=t&id=49

“Reviews concluding that Tributyltin compounds affect human health (immune system toxicity) and that they are highly toxic to aquatic organisms contributed to the recommendation.” [NICNAS Matters Sept 2009]

Alerted by: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/Nicnas_Matters_SEP09_PDF.pdf p4

• UNEP Global Mercury Partnership

The June 2009 pdf document is the UN Environment Program ongoing work for an overarching framework for strengthening the Global Mercury Program.

Overarching Framework UNEP Global Mercury Partnership: www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/Sector-Specific-Information/Docs/Overarching%20Framework.pdf, 20 pages.

From: www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/partnerships/new_partnership.htm

Also from: <http://www.chem.unep.ch/>

“In February 2009 UNEP decided to commence negotiations on a global legally binding instrument (LBI) on mercury, beginning in 2010 with the goal of completing negotiations by February 2013. [NICNAS Matters Sept 2009]

Alerted by: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/Nicnas_Matters_SEP09_PDF.pdf p4

• VOCs from Surface Coatings: Report

Assessment of the Categorisation, VOC Content and Sales Volumes of Coating Products Sold in Australia.

VOCs: *Volatile Organic Compounds*.

“The main study objective was to provide high quality information about coating products, as is required to inform government policy about the feasibility and environmental benefits of undertaking policy actions to reduce VOC emissions from coating products. Given the aim of reducing VOC emissions primarily to limit the potential for adverse environmental and human health effects associated with tropospheric ozone, the ozone creation potential of VOCs released by different product types is also of specific interest.”

This 266 page report has a 16 page Executive Summary.

From: www.ephc.gov.au/sites/default/files/AAQ_Rpt_VOCs_from_Surface_Coatings_Final_20090930.pdf

• NEPM Review: Movement of Controlled Waste

The terms of reference for the review (para 2.5) are:

1. The effectiveness of the NEPM in achieving the national environment protection goal
 - NEPM implementation
 - Licensing and mutual recognition
 - Prior notification and Consignment Authorisations
 - Waste tracking
 - Obligations
 - Maintenance of records
 - Furnishing of information to Council
2. The resources available for implementing the NEPM.
 - Current resource availability (government and industry)
 - Anticipated resource requirements (government and industry)
3. The need, if any, for amending the NEPM.
 - whether any changes should be made to the Schedules; &
 - whether any changes should be made to improve the effectiveness of the NEPM

The Proposals that caught my attention are:

Issue 1 Proposal: To reword the definition to read “Producer” means a person who produces *or consigns* controlled waste or a person, authorised by an agency in the jurisdiction where the controlled waste is produced, to act on behalf of the producer.

Issue 6 Proposal: It is proposed that jurisdictions only report discrepancies where the waste does not arrive at its destination, it arrives without a valid consignment authorisation, or it is transported without the use of a waste tracking system.

Issue 7 Proposal: It is proposed that “oxidising agents”, “reactive chemicals” and “reducing agents” be added to clarify the list for industry and that similarly minor amendments occur to list entries for cyanides (organic), encapsulated waste and filter cake.

This 36 page document is for public comment until 6 Nov 2009.

From: www.ephc.gov.au/sites/default/files/MCW_DiscPpr_Review_of_Movement_of_Controlled_Waste_NEPM_Final_20090930.pdf

• USA EPA Case Studies: Nanoscale Titanium Dioxide in Water Treatment and Topical Sunscreen

This 222 page draft document presents two case studies of nanoscale titanium dioxide (nano-TiO₂) used (1) to remove arsenic from drinking water and (2) as an active ingredient in topical sunscreen. The draft case studies are organized around a comprehensive environmental assessment approach that combines a product life cycle framework with the risk assessment paradigm. The document does not draw conclusions about potential risks. Rather, the case studies are intended to help identify what needs to be known in order to conduct a comprehensive environmental

assessment of the potential risks related to nano-TiO₂. This draft document is part of a process that will inform the development of EPA's research strategy to support nanomaterial risk assessments. *Public comment has closed.*

From:

<http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/cfm/recordisplay.cfm?deid=210206>

Editor's Comment: The draft asks interesting questions about nanoscale Titanium Dioxide. Toxicity data is also reviewed.

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/households/CleanoutGuide.htm

• Update on Gas Leak at Brookland Greens Estate Cranbourne, Victoria

The Victorian Ombudsman released his report in October 2009, into the gas leak from the closed Stevensons Road landfill into the Brookland Greens Estate. All recommendations are to be in place by June 2010.

City of Casey's works at the closed landfill are required to stop the movement of gas from the landfill to the adjoining Estate.

The Vic EPA is pleased that some of the City of Casey Council works are complete, in particular the construction of the deep trench wall extending more than halfway around the landfill.

[Stevensons Road Landfill \(closed\), Cranbourne - Gas Migration Questions and Answers](#)

[Diagrams explaining the landfill gas migration problem](#)

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/stevensonsRoad-Cranbourne-Landfill-gas-migration.asp

Standards & Codes

• Standards, Committees – Changes

The recent **Draft DR AS/NZS 5026** The Storage and Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods I am informed MAY be progressed in 2010 if a committee can be formed. Please contact Philip.Wood@standards.org.au if you can take part and everyone needs to support this to happen to create this missing standard for Storage & Handling of Dangerous Goods.

• Standards – www.saiglobal.com/shop

AS 2865-2009 Confined Spaces. ISBN 0-7337-9236-7. Published 4 Sept 2009, 51 pages, \$125.55 pdf \$139.50 hardcopy.

AS/NZS 60079.10.1:2009 Explosive Atmospheres - Classification of Areas - Explosive Gas Atmospheres (IEC 60079-10-1, Ed.1.0(2008) MOD). ISBN 0-7337-9241-3. Published 18 Sept 2009, 144 pages, \$208.98 pdf \$232.20 hardcopy.

Note: This Standard supercedes ALL the Classification of Hazardous Areas Standards. **See further Discussion** under the Dangerous Goods Section of this newsletter.

• Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop

ISO/FDIS 24095 Workplace Air - Guidance for The Measurement of Respirable Crystalline Silica. Published 18 September 2009, 35 pages, \$147.76 pdf, \$164.18 hardcopy.

ISO/FDIS 16000-23 Indoor air - Part 23: Performance Test for Evaluating the Reduction of Formaldehyde Concentrations by Sorptive Building Materials. Published 21 Sept 2009, 29 pages, \$134.12 pdf, \$147.02 hardcopy.

ISO/FDIS 16000-24 Indoor air - Part 24: Performance Test for Evaluating the Reduction of Volatile Organic Compound

(except Formaldehyde) Concentrations by Sorptive Building Materials. Published 21 Sept 2009, 20 pages, \$111.39 pdf, \$123.76 hardcopy.

ISO/DIS 27065 Protective Clothing - Performance Requirements for Protective Clothing Worn by Operators Applying Pesticides. Published 9 Sept 2009, 17 pages, \$75.02 pdf, \$83.35 hardcopy.

ISO/DIS 14005.2 Environmental Management Systems - Guidelines for the Phased Implementation of an Environmental Management System, Including the Use of Environmental Performance Evaluation. Published 8 Oct 2009, 55 pages, \$75.02 pdf, \$83.35 hardcopy.

Seminars, Conferences

• Dangerous Goods Training: Nov 2009 on

- Applying Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7 (ADG7)
- Dangerous Goods Awareness
- Dangerous Goods Management
- Warehousing Dangerous Goods
- Working with Chemicals

These courses have been endorsed by PACIA, and are managed by John Borig, Principal Consultant – Dangerous Goods, ph: 03-9890-8811, John.Borig@noel-arnold.com.au.

Details: [www.noel-](http://www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=dangerous-goods-training-program-2009---2010)

[arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=dangerous-goods-training-program-2009---2010](http://www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=dangerous-goods-training-program-2009---2010)

and

www.pacia.org.au/Content/TrainingDangerousGoods.aspx

• Residue Chemists Conference, 9-12 Nov 2009

To be held in Sydney for residue chemists, researchers and government regulators. Topics cover:

- residues in foods from use of pesticides & other chemicals
- laboratory accreditation, quality control & quality assurance
- proficiency testing schemes and future trends
- developments in methodology and techniques
- recent advances in instrumentation and equipment
- regulatory issues: national and international perspective.

Cost: \$350 by 16 Sept 2009, register on-line; for details ph: +61 2 9810 3666; **email:** info@crcaustralia.com.au.

From: www.crcaustralia.com.au/

• HazWaste Expo 2009, 10 Nov 2009, Melbourne

The Expo aims to bring together representatives across industry dealing with contaminated soils and hazardous manufacturing waste to connect problems with solutions. The ultimate goal is reducing or eliminating hazardous waste disposal, and the associated costs.

Held Melbourne Cricket Ground. Information: Sustainable Solutions Unit ph: 03-9695-2915, RSVP by 29 Oct 09.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/projects/PIW_Reduction/hazwaste_expo.asp

• Laboratory Managers Conference, 10–11 Nov 2009

Melbourne (Sebel Citigate, Albert Park). The conference is relevant to those involved in laboratory, scientific, technical and facilities management. Cost - Non Member \$1295.

Register online: <https://www.secureregistrations.com/LMC09/>.

From: www.scienceindustry.com.au/

• **Draft Chem Haz Classification Criteria, 19 Nov 09**

Melbourne (Tullamarine) 1.00-6.00pm core meeting. Meal after.
This CHCN workshop (limited to 30 persons) is to hear and discuss each others issues with the Draft Australian GHS based Criteria for the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals. SafeWork Australia will participate.

Please Note: This technical workshop meeting / discussion is ONLY for those of us who already have spent time before the meeting reviewing the draft Australian Criteria.

If you have **not read** over this document before the meeting, and picked up on issues then please **do not come**.

Please email: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au by Friday 13th Nov 2009 and I will supply the Workshop meeting address.

• **Labelling of Haz Chemicals Meeting, 23 Nov 09, Melb**

Organised by SafeWork Australia at the Melbourne Convention and Exhibition Centre, 9am to 4pm.

Note: This technical discussion meeting is limited to 60 persons.

Morning: Information and views on the proposed national regulatory approach for workplace chemicals in Australia, and a summary of the issues raised by stakeholders on the draft National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals.

Afternoon: An open discussion on aspects of labelling of workplace hazardous chemicals to clarify views on the draft National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Chemicals.

Editor's Comment: The issue of when should Hazard based labelling be used compared to Risk based labelling is likely to be discussed, particularly where there may be accidents handling undiluted products versus handling final in use concentrations.

Please Note: This technical meeting / discussion is ONLY for those of us who already have spent time before the meeting, reviewing the draft Australian National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Chemicals.

If you have **not read** over this document before the meeting, and picked up on issues then please **do not come**.

Email Jessica.White@SafeWorkAustralia.gov.au by 6 Nov 09.

• **Solutions for a Sustainable Planet, 23-24 Nov 09**

An International Conference hosted by the Society for Sustainability and Environmental Engineering, Engineers Australia, at Melbourne, Australia. The key theme is 'Solutions for a Sustainable Planet' - moving beyond talk and ideas to implementing practical solutions. Details from: mail@thefullpretzel.com.au, ph: 03-9389-0303.

<http://www.sustaintheplanet09.com/>

• **AIDGC Seminar: Mixed Class Dangerous Goods 26 Nov 2009 in Melbourne**

AIDGC Member **Frank Mendham** from AECOM will speak on the opportunities and challenges that result from the application of AS/NZS3833:2007. This **Storage and Handling of Mixed Classes of Dangerous Goods** standard is to provide minimum acceptable safety requirements for installations where more than one class of dangerous goods is stored and handled, whether in packages or Intermediate Bulk Containers.

Finger Food from 5.30pm. Seminar commences at 6.30pm.

The one hour presentation will be followed by a discussion on the topic, about the AIDGC then a Dangerous Goods Advisory Group short meeting for any other urgent issues.

Cost: DGAG & AIDGC members, MFB staff – free. Others \$25. Request a Brochure and Registration / Payment Form from robhogan@tpg.com.au, or post: AIDGC, PO Box 624, Gladesville NSW 2111.

• **Environmental Risk: Soil Management on Construction Sites - 27 Nov 09 Melbourne**

In accordance with WorkSafe Victoria & EPA Victoria legislation. Designed for foremen, project managers, site managers and contractors working on construction sites. 9am – 12.30pm 27 Nov 2009. \$308, Box Hill Training Centre.

Details: www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=soil-management

• **The “Rights” of Pharmacology, 29 Nov-2 Dec 09**

[The Right Drug, the Right Target, the Right Dose, the Right Person, and the Right Time]. The Australasian Society of Clinical & Experimental Pharmacologists & Toxicologists (ASCEPT) Annual Scientific Meeting, Sydney

Program: www.ascept.org/site/DefaultSite/filesystem/documents/Program22.10.09.pdf. Cost \$935. ph: 03-9739-7697.

From: www.ascept.org/Events/ASCEPT-Annual-Scientific-Meeting.aspx

• **AIOH Conference: 5-9 Dec 2009, Canberra “New and Emerging Issues”**

Conference Cost: \$1150. Add \$160 after 13 Nov 2009. Continuing Education Sessions \$230 each.

For details: www.aioh.org.au/conference/2009/index.html

• **ICONN 2010: Nanoscience & Nanotech, Feb 2010**

The International Conference on Nanoscience and Nanotechnology (ICONN) will be held 22-26 February 2009 in Sydney. Cost \$1500. Contact ph: 02-8249-4777.

From: www.ausnano.net/iconn2010/

• **Ecoforum Conference & Exhibition, 23-24 Feb 2010**

Remediation – Water - Climate Change - Waste. Australian Technology Park, Sydney NSW.

From: www.ecoforum.net.au/2010/

• **ChemCon Europe 2010, Prague, 1-5 March 2010**

ChemCon provides information on current and emerging chemical regulations covering the reporting and testing of new chemicals, chemical inventories and the evaluation of existing chemicals, classification and labelling, risk management, hazard communication & product registration.

Contacts: ph: +31-24-3284-988, email: office@chemcon.net

From: <http://www.chemcon.net/>

• **Hazmat 2010, Melbourne, 5-6th May 2010**

Hazmat 2010 will be held in Melbourne (at the Darebin Arts Centre), on 5&6th May 2009. A Hazmat 2010 Conference exhibitor's/sponsor brochure will be available in November.

The Program will be available electronically in January, and the hardcopy in early February 2010.

Please contact **Chris Dayson**, Events Manager, FPAA, ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: ChrisDayson@fpaa.com.au.

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. MSDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Control & Safety Regulatory Compliance: checked for NICNAS, TGA, FSANZ, TGA; prepared & reviewed for Dangerous Goods & Combustible Liquids, Workplace Hazardous Substances, Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Scheduled Poisons, and other Chemical and Physical Hazards.

I can come and work in your office, which provides better access to data with improved security, plus good technical contact with relevant personnel. This allows the work to be done more quickly and comprehensively. *I also work from my home office*, in Ashburton, Victoria, where I maintain an extensive reference library, developed over 18+ years whilst preparing these Notes.

Contact: Jeff Simpson, Hazardous Materials & Regulatory Affairs Consultant, Haztech Environmental, 18 Laurel St, Ashburton 3147, Australia, 61-(0)3-9885-1269, 61-(0)403-072-092, Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

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