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• Sustainability Leadership Discussion Paper for the Plastics & Chemicals Industry

PACIA released a very important Discussion Paper in September 2007 about creating a Sustainability Leadership Framework for Industry. They need feedback from you on the sustainability issues that will shape the future of plastics and chemicals industries in Australia by 30 Nov 2007.

This is a great opportunity to share what you are already doing, what you want, and how industry, authorities and the community can change to meet the challenge of becoming sustainable. The paper outlines a wide scope of the general ways forward, including active engagement with the community, as a way to get you to answer questions about your short term reductions, your medium term solutions and your longer-term transformations needed.

Download a copy of the discussion paper from: www.pacia.org.au select "Sustainability" then "SL Framework"

The final free Industry Sustainability Workshop is in Sydney, 8 Nov 07, email: Sustainability@pacia.org.au or phone: 03-9429-0670. For NGO/Community Workshops contact PACIA.

From the PACIA Discussion Paper, Media Release and Jeff Simpson's review of these.

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.

ISSN: 1441-5534

Hazardous Substances

• Deca-BDE & Potential Alternatives for Polymers

"Review on Production Processes of Decabromodiphenyl Ether (Deca-BDE) Used in Polymeric Applications in Electrical and Electronic Equipment, and Assessment of the Availability of Potential Alternatives to Deca-BDE" Jan 2007.

In July 2006 the EU Directorate General Environment requested report on the substitutes used or that could be used for Deca-BDE as a flame retardant in electrical applications and availability of risk information.

This Report concludes that substitutes do exist on the market for Deca-BDE for the proposed applications and that many large electronic manufacturers claim to have moved to Bromine-free alternatives. In addition literature data suggest that potential adverse environmental and human health effects of at least some substitutes may be minimal. However key data and information gaps in comprehensive risk assessments and hazard classification still exist, as well as uncertainties related to the potential impacts of degradation products of both Deca-BDE and its substitutes.

From the European Chemicals Bureau 68 page pdf: http://ecb.jrc.it/documents/Existing-Chemicals/Review_on_production_process_of_decaBDE.pdf

• Essential Chemical Controls for Australian Printers

Essential Chemical Controls for Australian Printers has been developed by members of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC), in conjunction with the Printing Industries Association of Australia (PIAA).

The UK's *COSHH Essentials for Printers* package was modified and built on for Australian use. It uses a 4 step process from the Introductory Advice, to Risk Assessment, to Controls, to a Checklist.

The package was developed specifically for printing companies and their employees, but should also be useful for occupational hygienists, inspectors, chemical suppliers and other people who work in the printing industry.

COSHH Essentials for Printers was developed by a working group of the Printing Industry Advisory Committee, in consultation with the UK's Health & Safety Executive (HSE). The HSE has given the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) permission to use and adapt the material.

In the UK they have a General COSHH Essentials plus 20 Specific COSHH Essentials specialised packages. These may be introduced, once the Printers package has been used.

From: www.ascc.gov.au/ascc/HealthSafety/OHSstandards/essentialchemicalcontrols/

• Possible Cyclic Siloxane Environmental Concern

Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane is a possible new environmental poison causing concern Norway and the EU.

Recent reports indicate that cyclic Siloxanes are found in surprisingly high concentrations in cod from the inner Oslofjord and in glaucous gulls from Bear Island (Norway).

The Norway environmental protection authorities have placed one Siloxane, "Decamethylcyclopentasiloxane" on the list of substances whose emissions should be reduced or halted in Norway. The EU will use the Norwegian results in its risk assessment of two Siloxanes.

From the Norwegian Pollution Authority website: www.sft.no/artikkel_41483.aspx

• Possible Persistent Organic Pollutants

Some industrial chemicals are currently being considered under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants and are at various stages of consideration.

Risk profiles:

Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins (SCCP);
Octabromo Diphenyl Ether

Risk management evaluation:

PFOS; Hexabromobiphenyl; and
Pentabromo Diphenyl Ether

NICNAS encourages industry to move away from the use of PFOS because of concerns over PFOS and Perfluorinated chemicals; and that PFOS- and related PFAS-based chemicals be restricted to only essential uses.

A brief description of the process within the Stockholm Convention is provided in the Sept 2007 NICNAS Chemical Gazette. For more details go to www.pops.int/.

From: Chemical Gazette, 4 Sept 07, www.nicnas.gov.au

• Lead in Toys from China

"Mattel Australia has recalled over 400,000 Chinese-made toys sold in Australia due to safety concerns relating to unacceptably high levels of lead, and small magnets contained in toys which may come loose."

"A further 14,100 Mattel toys have been recalled in Australia due to excessive levels of lead found on surface paint." "Globally, over 800,000 units of toys were taken off the shelves in the latest recall. The affected toys in Australia were sold between November 2006 and August 2007."

"Given the recent waves of recall, a tighter regulatory system should be required in this area,"

From: www.choice.com.au/viewArticle.aspx?id=105900&catId=100570&tid=100011 Aug 2007 and www.choice.com.au/viewArticle.aspx?id=105951&catId=100570&tid=100011 Sept 2007

Chemical Management

• URGENT Input Needed on Chem Reg Study (Chemicals & Plastics Regulations in Australia)

Have a look at the submissions posted at: www.pc.gov.au/study/chemicalsandplastics/docs/submissions.

As a minimum, everyone should send a late email to the Commission asking:

1/ that we have a set of model regulations in each of our chemical regulations (across Health, Safety and Environment) and that each jurisdiction then 100% mirrors these so we only have one set of regulations to work to across Australia, but a local Authority we can get access to deal with our needs.

2/ When an Authority / Industry, Professional or Community Body wants a variation, this must be then agreed across all jurisdictions.

3/ When a individual State, Territory or Federal Authority decides to start a new area of regulation, this has to be discussed across Australia, before it is first implemented, with

an in principle agreement that when introduced into another jurisdiction that they will follow the initially set up approach, and if changes are needed, then the original will need to be changed rather than having a variation (as in 1/ and 2/).

4/ Where regulations overlap (e.g. Schedule Poisons and Hazardous Substances) or where one control scheme allows a chemical but another doesn't but should (e.g. there are some allowed food chemicals (e.g. some emulsifiers) that aren't allowed as industrial chemicals because they are not on the AICS).

Comment: I am tired of wasting time over subtle but costly differences (e.g. Dangerous Goods, Hazardous Substances & Schedule Poisons), and over significant difference (such as in our Environmental regulations on chemicals). Or overlapping regulations (such as Schedule Poisons labelling industrial chemicals (for domestic use) or chemicals under one control scheme which should be automatically allowed under another; UNLESS there is a clearly justified reason.

If we can't harmonise inside Australia how can we expect to harmonise with the rest of the world. These simple changes will make significant cost savings without any reduction in protection.

If we all send an email with this, it will send a clear message what the minimum change needed is.

URGENTLY send your submission to:
chemicalsandplastics@pc.gov.au

You can download a coversheet to put you contact details into and what degree of confidentiality you need.

If you only submit an email please advise them whether it:

- contains NO confidential material
- contains SOME confidential material (provided under separate cover and clearly marked)
- is provided totally 'IN CONFIDENCE'

Obtain the Issues Paper and Cover Sheet from:
www.pc.gov.au/study/chemicalsandplastics

• Updated Drug Precursor Code – Oct 2008

Originally developed in 1994, this latest October 2007 version reflects current trends as the production, supply and use of amphetamine type substances continues to increase as a problem within our society. (*Editor*: An extra range of chemicals have been provisionally added to the categories of control. E.g. Formaldehyde).

The National Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture has been developed for members of the Plastics And Chemicals Industries Association (PACIA) and Science Industry Australia (SIA). It is voluntary with the expectation of self-regulatory arrangements between industry membership, law enforcement agencies and the community. *From the foreword to the Code.*

ISBN: 1 876320 08 7, 16 pages, 93 Kb pdf, free

Editor: This Code now looks likely to be formalised through legislation or regulation in 2008 so that all suppliers take part.

Available from: www.pacia.org.au under "Chemicals" or from: www.scienceindustry.com.au/pages/regulatory.asp

• Australian National Nanotechnology Strategy

The specific initiatives under the NNS aim to:

- encourage the uptake and use of nanotechnology based materials, products, and services and to achieve increased

competitiveness based on understanding of the potentials and risks in nanotechnology;

- review regulatory frameworks to effectively manage the impacts of nanotechnology on public health, safety and the environment;
- establish a world-class nano metrology capability that supports regulation & industry use of nanotechnology; &
- build public confidence in nanotechnology products and services based on balanced and factual information about nanotechnology.

The 9th Oct 2007 Implementation of the National Nanotechnology Strategy document discusses "Why a National Nanotechnology Strategy", "Objectives", "Australian Office of Nanotechnology", "Health, Safety and Environment", "Public Awareness and Engagement", and "Nanometrology".

There are seminars in Darwin and Brisbane in late Nov 2007, and then other cities from late Feb 2008. For details ph: 02-6213-7373.

From: www.industry.gov.au/content/itrinternet/cmscontent.cfm?objectID=E2FE4F8A-4E44-4785-A6A01BE137E0E524

And the strategy: www.industry.gov.au/assets/documents/itrinternet/NNS20071008164641.pdf

* Some of the NT-001 committee documents can be accessed at <https://committees.standards.org.au/COMMITTEES/nt-001/>

• Precaution and the Precautionary Principle - Two Australian Case Studies: Staff Working Paper

There is widespread confusion about the meaning and influence of the many versions of the Precautionary Principle.

- The most widely adopted versions, based on the United Nations' 'Rio definition', seek to ensure that uncertainty about potentially serious hazards does not justify ignoring them.
- More prescriptive versions can mandate precautionary action without recourse to an assessment of the costs and benefits.
- Importantly, precautionary measures can be adopted without reference to the Precautionary Principle where, for instance, legislative objectives relating to ecological sustainability and human health apply.

The versions of the Principle adopted in Australia, which reflect the 'Rio definition', permit precautionary measures but do not specify the nature or the extent of precaution to be applied. Decision makers therefore apply precaution through risk management frameworks that take account of uncertainty.

Two case studies — fisheries management and licensing of releases of genetically modified organisms — illustrate how precaution has been applied in Australia. 100 page pdf.

From: www.pc.gov.au/research/staffworkingpaper/precautionaryprinciple/key_points.

• Draft Positions on Reasonably Practicable & Risk

There are two draft WorkSafe Positions available for public comment:

[How WorkSafe applies the law in relation to Reasonably Practicable](#) which sets out what "reasonably practicable" means in the context of duty-holders meeting their obligations under the Act.

[How WorkSafe applies the law in relation to identifying and understanding hazards and risks](#) which confirms it is

WorkSafe's opinion that duty-holders have an obligation to take all reasonable steps to identify and understand the hazards and risks, within the available state of knowledge, which relate to the duty.

Submissions should be sent as a Microsoft Word document or a Rich Text Format document to: worksafepositions@worksafe.vic.gov.au.

From: www.workcover.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/SiteTools/About+WorkSafe/Public+Comment/D_Public+Comment

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS Compliance & Imported Chemicals

NICNAS receives assistance through periodic provision of data from the Australian Customs Service, and can now more easily monitor the entry and exit of industrial chemicals into Australia, as it is happening.

e.g. After a large-scale registration audit in 2006, using data to identify unregistered importers of industrial chemicals has resulted in approx. 1200 new NICNAS registrants.

e.g. A number of compliance cases have identified the importation of products likely to contain new industrial chemicals needing to be notified for assessment.

NICNAS Compliance officers now have the opportunity to use the NICNAS regulatory powers to intercept, search and seize goods if necessary to enforce NICNAS requirements.

From: NICNAS Matters, Aug 2007 at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Existing Industrial Chemicals Program Review

This NICNAS Review now has in-principle Ministerial agreement to the recommendations and is starting the implementation strategy. The Final Report & Recommendations from Dec 2006 is still available at the website below.

NICNAS is consulting with its Community Engagement Forum, the Industry-Government Consultative Committee and States & Territories contacts to finalise an implementation strategy for the recommendations.

The ease of implementation of the recommendations will vary from the relatively simple, through a consultative process, to some needing referral to the Council of Australian Govt's Ministerial Taskforce on Chemicals & Plastics Regulation Reform.

For details contact: Dr Matthew Gredley, NICNAS, ph:02-8577-8873, email: Matthew.Gredley@nicnas.gov.au.

Go to: www.nicnas.gov.au/About_NICNAS/Reforms/Review_of_The_Existing_Chemicals_Program.asp

From: NICNAS Matters, Aug 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au.

• NICNAS Training Sessions 7th to 22nd Nov 2007

"Introduction to NICNAS" in the mornings (except Sydney).

"Cosmetics – New Requirements" in the afternoons.

Perth	Wed	7 Nov 07	Belmont
Adelaide	Fri	9 Nov 07	North Adelaide
Melbourne	Wed	14 Nov 07	Tullamarine
Brisbane	Thu	15 Nov 07	Boondall
Sydney	Thu	22 Nov 07	Marrickville

Online registration at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Compliance/Training_Registration.asp.

Or Email to: training@nicnas.gov.au

The "Introduction to NICNAS" Training Presentation is also available on line as a 1.85Mb pdf (but used 3.5Mb in the download) at:

http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Compliance/Compliance_Presentation_June2007_PDF.pdf.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Compliance/Training_Sessions.asp

• Current Priority Existing Chemicals List

The corrected full list in the Oct 2007 Chemical Gazette, now also contains details of 9 phthalate chemicals declared as priority existing chemicals.

Full Risk Assessments	
Bis(2-Methoxyethyl) Phthalate#	117-82-8
Butylbenzyl Phthalate#	85-68-7
Dibutyl Phthalate#	84-74-2
Diethyl Phthalate#	84-66-2
Diethylhexyl Phthalate#	117-81-7
Diisodecyl Phthalate#	26761-40-0, 68515-49-1
Diisononyl Phthalate#	28553-12-0, 68515-48-0
Dimethyl Phthalate#	131-11-3
Di-N-Octyl Phthalate#	117-84-0
Decabromodiphenyl Ether	1163-19-5
Hexabromocyclododecane	25637-99-4; 3194-55-6
Lead Compounds Used in Surface Coatings And Inks#	Various
Pentabromodiphenyl Ether	32534-81-9
Sodium Cyanide*	143-33-9
Tetrabromobisphenol A	79-94-7
Triclosan	3380-34-5

Assessment restricted to health risk

* Assessment restricted to environmental risk.

From: Chemical Gazette, 2 Oct 07, www.nicnas.gov.au

• New NICNAS Cosmetic Regulations

The new Cosmetics Standard 2007 (included in the Chemical Gazette 2 Oct 2007 and at www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Cosmetics/Cosmetic_Standard_PDF.pdf) specifies conditions that must be met for certain cosmetic product categories. Product categories that may come under Standard are: 1/ Face & Nail; 2/ Skin Care; 3/ Oral Hygiene & 4/ Hair Care.

Cosmetic Interim Permit arrangements that were established to assist industry have now ceased and the permits issued to date are revoked.

New cosmetic ingredients (not on AICS) are subject to notification and assessment unless they qualify for an exemption.

NICNAS has produced new [NICNAS Cosmetics Guidelines](#) about the legislative changes and the requirements that apply to all cosmetics.

There are awareness Sessions about the new Cosmetics Standard 2007 and the new Cosmetics Guidelines in major cities in November 2007 (see Note above).

Information: ph: 1800 638 528 email: training@nicnas.gov.au.

From: *Chemical Gazette*, 2 Oct 07, www.nicnas.gov.au

• Lead Cpds in Industrial Surface Coatings & Inks

PEC No. 29 covering: Lead Monoxide; Lead Chromate; Lead Sulfate; Lead Molybdate; Lead Sulfo-Chromate; Lead Chromate Molybdate Sulfate Red; Lead Chromate Oxide; Lead Octanoate; Lead 2-Ethylhexanoate; Lead Oxide; Lead Nitrate; Lead Naphthenate; Lead Peroxide; Lead Carbonate (White Lead); Lead Chrome 1244.

Import is either as powdered compound, in concentrated pigment bases or pastes, or in finished industrial surface coating products (paints or powder coats) or finished inks.

The continued use of lead compounds in industrial surface coatings and inks cannot be supported on health and safety grounds. The report makes recommendations to restrict the use of lead compounds in these applications.

1. Consideration by the Director of NICNAS to restrict the introduction of lead compounds for use in industrial surface coatings and inks and the introduction of pre-formulated surface coatings and inks, containing leads compounds.

2. Consideration by the Australian Safety and Compensation Council to prohibit the use of lead compounds in industrial surface coatings and inks in the workplace, through amendments to the *National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances*.

3. Consideration by the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee to prohibit the supply, sale and use of lead compounds in inks and to review existing requirements for paint containing lead.

There are 2 proposed deadlines: 1st April 2008 initial restrictions (exceptions vehicle & aviation) and 1st January 2009 (no exceptions).

The complete PEC Report PEC 29 (152 pages) and an Information Sheet (2 pages) is available from the website below.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/PEC/PEC29.asp

• The Case for Self-Reporting Unlisted Ingredients

In NICNAS Matters, Aug 2007 there is an article about what you should do when you find an ingredient not on AICS and not able to be in the <100kg NICNAS categories (e.g. your overseas supplier lets you know that a confidential ingredient previously thought to be on AICS, actually isn't). Or you forgot to do your annual reporting on exemptions, or your in a higher cost registration tier.

The key action is to contact NICNAS, fully disclose the problem and be committed to rectifying the problem.

For most self-reported compliance cases, NICNAS is able to work with you to resolve the issues in a mutually agreed way that satisfies both the practicalities of continuing business and the regulatory obligations of the Act.

This is a very different approach compared to breaches that NICNAS discovers through one of our compliance monitoring programs or via a third party allegation.

Formal enforcement action can include:

- compulsory requests for information
- searches of premises
- seizure of goods
- a court injunction to enforce action
- prosecution of an offence

You can obtain NICNAS's Enforcement Policy from: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Compliance/Compliance_Enforcement_Policy_PDF.pdf.

From: *NICNAS Matters*, Aug 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au.

• Recognition of Canada as a Foreign Scheme

The New Substances Notification Regulations (Chemicals and Polymers) of the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999)

In Feb 2007 the Minister has approved this scheme for all new chemicals and polymers notified and assessed in Canada under CEPA 1999 and compiled by Environment Canada and Health Canada under CEPA 1999.

From 1 Nov 2007, notifications can be made under this arrangement for new chemicals and polymers that would otherwise be subject to a Standard or Limited Notification. It is proposed to extend these provisions to Polymers of Low Concern (PLC) in 2008. Current arrangements for free Early Introduction Permits for PLC assessed in Canada will remain unchanged.

Criteria for applications under Section 44 of the Act; information to be provided with application; Fees; Guidance for notifiers are detailed in the Sept 2007 Chemical Gazette.

Information: Team Leader, Ms Hana Hamdan, NICNAS ph: 02-8577-8855, email: Hana.Hamdan@nicnas.gov.au.

From: *Chemical Gazette*, 4 Sept 07, www.nicnas.gov.au

• NICNAS Matters – August 2007

Other issues covered in NICNAS Matters from those already mentioned.

1/ March 1007: OECD Taskforce on New Chemicals – Dealing with Polymers of Low Concern, Tokyo, Japan. Australia will be leading the group responsible for collating information concerning functional groups. (page 3)

2/ International Program on Chemical Safety Update (IPCS) Update – Development and use of harmonized methods of risk assessment.

Current Harmonization Projects: Cancer; Exposure Uncertainty; Aggregate/cumulative risk assessment ; Skin sensitization / immunotoxicity; Physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modeling; & Mutagenicity (www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/en/). (page 3)

Bob Graf, NICNAS, 02-8577-8850, Bob.Graf@nicnas.gov.au

3/ REACH Commences in Europe 1st June 2007 and from 1st June 2008 companies will have to register where they import more than 1 tonne of a chemical in a given year. (page 4).

4/ Community Engagement Forum Bulletin: A new quarterly publication covering chemical issues from the CEF perspective. June 07 covers: Existing Chemical Review Program; Nanomaterials; Formaldehyde; and Multiple Chemical Sensitivity.

To subscribe go to: www.nicnas.gov.au/Community.asp
 Current Bulletin at: <http://cef.e-newsletter.com.au/>

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_Aug07_PDF.pdf

Scheduled Poisons

- **NDPSC June 2007 Post Meeting Gazette Notice & Record of Reasons – Items of Interest**

Schedule 5 – New entry

PYRASULFOTOLE.

Schedule 5 – Amendment

HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID – entry amended to include:

- (i) in other preparations when packed in containers with a capacity of 2 mL or less.

Schedule 6 – New entry

PYRIPROLE

Principles of Scheduling (has an extra paragraph added to apply from 1 Jan 2008):

“Where a schedule entry for a poison requires a specific statement to be included on a label as a condition for a product to qualify for an exemption (‘reverse scheduling’), then in cases where it is impracticable for a supplier to use the exact wording of such a statement, its wording may be varied provided that the full intent and meaning of the statement is not changed.”

From NDPSC June 2007 Post Meeting Gazette Notice: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/gazette/g0706pos.pdf

Cadmium Sulphide

The Members generally agreed that Cadmium Sulphide for human therapeutic use should be removed from Schedule 5. Noting the toxicity of Cadmium compounds the Committee discussed whether to include a parent entry in Schedule 4 for human therapeutic use (with an exemption to allow excipient use of Cadmium Sulphide below 0.1% which appeared to present little risk).

The Committee generally agreed that there were strong concerns about allowing any Cadmium compound for therapeutic use, especially given its propensity to bioaccumulate. A Member proposed that there should therefore be no exemption and that the following Schedule 4 entry be considered: CADMIUM for human therapeutic use.

The Committee deferred consideration of the scheduling of Cadmium (including Cadmium Sulphide) when for human therapeutic use to the October 2007 NDPSC Meeting.

From the NDPSC Record of Reasons, June 2007 at: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/record/rr200706.pdf

- **Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons Draft**

Draft Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons and Draft Scheduling Policy Framework

From: www.anztpa.org/consult/dr-scheduling.htm

Food Chemical Issues

- **Effects of Artificial Colours on Children's Behaviour**

New research into the possible effects of artificial food colours on children's behaviour was published on 6 September, 2007 in the medical journal *The Lancet*.

Adverse reactions to foods and food additives occur in a small proportion of the population. These reactions are not the same as allergies but may include rashes and swelling of the skin, irritable bowel symptoms, behavioural changes in children and headaches.

Additives, including artificial colours, may not be included in foods unless they are approved and included in the Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code. Artificial colours which are in a food or drink to perform a function must be identified on the label with either its name or its specific code number.

Parents can use this information to identify when the additives included in this study are in their child's diet, but it should not be assumed that simply taking these additives out of a child's diet will eliminate these symptoms.

Lists of food additives are available free from FSANZ's website at: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/publications/choosingtherightstuff/index.cfm.

From FSANZ, Fact Sheet, 6th Sept 2007: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheet_s2007/effectsofartificialc3658.cfm

- **Aspartame Safety - FSANZ Fact Sheet**

Aspartame is an intense sweetener used to replace sugar in foods and drinks. It is a natural product that consists of two amino acids (Aspartic Acid and Phenylalanine), which are basic building blocks of proteins in the human body, joined together by a special chemical link.

It is approved Aspartame for general use in a range of foods including tabletop sweeteners, carbonated soft drinks, yoghurt and confectionary.

Studies, in particular on the ability of Aspartame in the diet to produce structural changes or genetic mutations in the deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) of cells (genotoxicity) and/or cancer causing abilities in animals has been studied in rats and mice. Genotoxicity tests and long-term cancer causing studies have showed no evidence of a genotoxic or cancer causing potential when administered at very high doses in the diets of rats and mice. A number of studies in human volunteers, including individuals with diabetes, have demonstrated that Aspartame is a safe food additive.

From FSANZ, Fact Sheet, Sept 2007: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheet_s2007/aspartameseptember203703.cfm

- **Streamlined Chemical MRLs for Food Standards**

New arrangements took effect on 1 Oct 2007, where FSANZ will consider changes to Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) in food notified by the APVMA every month, RATHER than every three months. There will still be a time period between when a new chemical is registered and its relevant MRLs are included in the Food Standards Code to allow time for full public consultation on, and for the Ministerial Council to review, the MRLs.

The FSANZ Act stipulates how FSANZ develops Food Standards and the Agvet Code Act sets the requirements by which the APVMA registers and/or approves chemical products.

From Oct 2007 Food Standard News:
www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/foodstandardsnews/

- **Yeast Mannoproteins as a Food Additive for Wine Application A605**

FSANZ recommends the use of Yeast Mannoproteins as a food additive for wine stability treatment which achieves this by inhibiting the formation of Potassium Bitartrate crystals in bottled wine.

The presence of Potassium Bitartrate crystals in wine is not an issue related to safety or wine taste, but rather one of aesthetics and consumer acceptability.

Yeast Mannoproteins also occur naturally in wine and many other foods. The approval of Yeast Mannoproteins would also provide permission for protein stabilisation (that is, limit the formation of protein derived haze).

Submissions by 14th Nov 2007: FSANZ ph: 02-6271- 2222, email: www.foodstandards.gov.au.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/applications/applicationa605yeast3571.cfm

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **Review of High Risk AgVet Chemicals**

The APVMA has invited comment on a draft report into achieving greater alignment between substances listed in **Appendix J of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons** and products declared as Restricted Chemical Products (RCP).

The Part 1 Report does not comprehensively consider all public health interest factors for and against the declaration of a product as a Restricted Chemical Product. However, it does identify some public interest factors against restriction, e.g. alternative controls already in place to control the risk.

Inclusion in Appendix J of the SUSDP (many of the records concerning the origins of the entries in Appendix J are no longer available) and declaration as a RCP provide separate mechanisms for restricting the supply of highly toxic products.

Declaration as a RCP enables control over access and conditions associated with use of the product as determined by and enforced under State/Territory control-of-use legislation.

Substances listed in Appendix J and present in registered products are listed in the report.

General Recommendation 1/ is: Because of the absence of uniformity in the applicability of Appendix J within the jurisdictions, it is suggested that more appropriate and practical control mechanisms should be considered (*Editor's comment: with the key difficulties to do this raised*).

In Appendix 2 the chemicals are re-evaluated as to the applicable Appendix J Conditions.

From the [consultation draft](http://www.apvma.gov.au/publications/downloads/prs_appendixj.pdf) at: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/downloads/prs_appendixj.pdf (287Kb). Email to: Phil.Reeves@apvma.gov.au, APVMA. Submit by 31 Oct 07.

- **New Agricultural Active Constituents (1)**

Dr Paul Sethi, Chemistry Manager, Chemistry and Residues Program, APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4821, fax: 02-6210-4840, email: paul.sethi@apvma.gov.au. From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0709.shtml

1/ **Sulfuryl Fluoride**

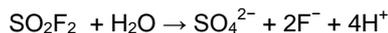
To be supplied as a new product Profume Gas Fumigant (liquefied gas) for use in a range of non-food situations and on cereal grains, dried fruit and nuts. Mode of Action: Glycolysis and Citric Acid cycle disruptor.

The Profume label has: "For the control of insects in buildings (commercial and residential), timber, construction materials, furnishings, shipping containers and vehicles (excluding aircraft) and for the control of stored product pests in storage facilities such as silos or warehouses, in fumigation chambers, food handling and commodity processing facilities"

Chemical Name: Sulfuryl Fluoride; CAS Number: 2699-79-8; Formula: F₂O₂S; MW: 102.1; BP -54°C.

Schedule Poison: SUSDP S6 (based on its moderate acute toxicity, and low to moderate inhalation toxicity).

The residues that are of concern as a result of fumigation are Sulfuryl Fluoride itself and inorganic Fluoride, which forms after fumigation.



Export of treated produce containing detectable residues of Sulfuryl Fluoride may pose a risk to Australian trade. Industry comment was requested on the discrepancy between the proposed Australian MRL for tree nuts and peanuts and the Codex MRL for tree nuts and lack of a Codex MRL for peanuts.

www.apvma.gov.au/publications/downloads/prs_profume.pdf

- **Community Consultative Committee Newsletter**

22 June 2007 Newsletter Topics include:

Atrazine Forum: discussing the risk assessment and findings of new research linking low-level Atrazine exposure to hermaphroditism (chemical castration) in frogs.

Rating Tool for AgVet Domestic Chemicals: The CCC is developing a web-based rating tool to help consumers to choose the least hazardous chemical product for domestic use based on label information. Part of the project involves developing a consumer friendly label key.

Chromium VI: The CCC has ongoing concerns with worker exposure issues, particularly for Chromium VI. NICNAS indicated that Chromium-VI was on their Priority Candidate List for assessment but any Australian assessment would need to await publication of the results of toxicity studies on Chromium-VI currently being conducted by the USA National Toxicology Program (NTP).

The AWU has taken steps to alert workers to the dangers and has insisted on systems such as dust extractors, full face breathing apparatus for workers while sawing, sanding or routing where use of treated timber is considered necessary.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/community/ccc_ebulletinhome.shtml

Cont.

• Permitted AgVet Label Changes

On 27 July the APVMA reissued a new version of Permit 6868 (<http://permits.apvma.gov.au/PER6868.PDF>). Permit 6868 allows registrants to make specified changes to the approved label of a registered agricultural or veterinary product, without making an application to the APVMA. The changes are as follows:

Paragraph 3 - now allows the addition or deletion of warranty, liability or conditions of sale statements

Paragraph 7 - allows an additional statement re disposal of containers which will not be recycled

Paragraphs 10 and 11 (new) - allow the label approval number to be re-positioned

Paragraph 17 (new) - allows a company to change the colours and graphics of all their products, if the changes have been approved in one of their products

Paragraph 18 (new) - allows changes to pesticide mode of action group letters or numerals.

From the APVMA Regulatory Update 10th Aug 2007: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/reg_update.shtml

Dangerous Goods

• Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7th Edition (ADG7) Published

ADG7 became available as a 2 volume hardcopy and a pdf copy on CD in mid October 2007. Hardcopy cost \$139.95, CD cost \$119.95. But no reduced combined price if you want both. The Model Subordinate Law is now expected to be available at the earliest in January 2008 and at the latest by March 2008 (as free downloadable pdf file from the NTC website).

The printing has created a number of formatting problems the final presentation is with blackened top of page and the page information has been reduced in size. This has caused some footers have moved to the next page. In some tables there are black bars that have obliterated some information. I expect these formatting errors will be published by the NTC as they are found.

For more information go to: www.ntc.gov.au/ViewPage.aspx?page=A022113024004706250 and www.ntc.gov.au/NewsDetail.aspx?page=A024003055000002000247

Order from: CanPrint Communications, ph: 1300 889 873, E: sales@infoservices.com.au, W: www.canprint.com.au

• Exemption: Sub-Risk Labels Allowed Class No.

The Competent Authorities Panel (CAP) has issued an exemption for the Class (Subsidiary Risk) No. to be allowed to be on the Sub-Risk label, EXEM 2007/04, July 2007.

The Subsidiary Risk No. is already allowed on Sub-Risk labels by the UN Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations.

Once the new ADG Code 7th Edition is fully in place as of Jan 2009 you will be **required** to have the Subsidiary Risk No. on Sub-Risk labels. So use up your old Sub-Risk Labels.

From speaking with DECC NSW and Workcover NSW.

• NSW Safety Alert: Regulator on Bulk LP Gas

“Failure of First Stage Regulator on Bulk LP Gas Installation” covers emergency plan and procedures, OHS requirements for bulk LP Gas installations. 5 page pdf.

The first stage regulator of a Bulk LP Gas installation failed causing excess pressure in the down stream pipework up to the second stage regulator. The second stage piping and components had not been designed to adequately contain an excess of pressure due to a failure of the first stage regulator.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/OHS/SafetyAlerts/Failure_first_stage_regulator_bulk_LP_Gas_installation_safety_alert.htm

• Correct Dangerous Goods (S&H) Placarding

WorkSafe Vic have developed a useful online calculator called the ‘Dangerous Goods Ready Reckoner’, which advises you how to correctly placard your premises for storage & Handling of dangerous goods.

Important: Before you attempt to use the DGRR for the first time it is important that you read the instructions.

Editor’s Comment: Other States following the NOHSC Model Dangerous Goods (S&H) Regs & Code can also use this reckoner.

From: <http://www1.worksafe.vic.gov.au/dgrr/dgrr.htm> and

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Safety+and+Prevention/Health+And+Safety+Topic/Dangerous+Goods/Your+legal+duties/Occupiers/Dangerous+goods+calculator/D_Dangerous+goods+calculator

• MHF Risk Acceptance Criteria Discussion in WA

In June 2007 DOCEP WA circulated a Discussion Paper on “Risk Acceptance Criteria for Major Hazard Facilities in Western Australia” to stakeholders. This was to generate discussion with stakeholders and to consider preparing a Guidance Note on this topic to assist stakeholders.

DOCEP WA do not intend having public discussion on this topic at this time. DoCEP WA does not have ownership of any risk acceptance criteria in the June Discussion Paper.

For other details on MHFs in WA go to: www.docep.wa.gov.au/resourcessafety/Sections/Dangerous_Goods/Major_Hazard_Facilit/overview.html

• Decontamination for Haz. Materials Emergencies

Timothy Henry, Delmar Publishers, 1998, ISBN 0766806936

An interesting 84 page paperback. Clearly useful to hazardous materials responders, but also useful for those who write MSDSs to better understand decontamination issues.

Available at: www.fpaa.com.au, ph: 03-9890-1544, cost \$30.70.

• UN Dangerous Goods Model Regs 15th Edition

15th Edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations, July 2007, is now available to **download for free**.

www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev15/15files_e.html

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NZ Disposal of Hazardous Substances Draft

The Draft NZ HSNO Approved Code of Practice for Disposal of Hazardous Substances, is available on the **NZ Chemical Industry Council** website for comments by 30 NOVEMBER 2007.

Disposal is a key activity in the life cycle of a hazardous substance for which the NZ HSNO control regime provides specific requirements. Other life cycle aspects for which regulatory control is provided by NZ HSNO include identification, labelling, packaging, emergency management and tracking of hazardous substances.

The disposal requirements and options for managing chemical waste and redundant hazardous substances are described in this Code. It is important to note that this Code does not comprehensively deal with 'hazardous waste' but rather, focuses only on waste hazardous substances.

Go to: www.nzcic.org.nz/docs/Invitation_to_Comment.doc & www.nzcic.org.nz/docs/NZCI_HSNOCoPforDisposalAug07.doc for the Draft Code.

• Proposed NSW Waste Regulation Changes

NSW Protection of the Environment Operations Amendment (Scheduled Activities and Waste) Regulation 2007

The POEO Amendment Regulation proposes amendments to Schedule 1 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997*, the *Protection of the Environment Operations (Waste) Regulation 2005* and Schedule 1 of the *Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 1998*. These changes aim to simplify and clarify current regulatory requirements in order to achieve the best environmental outcomes. The POEO Amendment Regulation includes [changes to the waste regulatory framework](#). The proposed amendments include:

- changes to waste facility licensing and classification
- changes to facilitate genuine resource recovery
- changes to Clinical Waste Management
- changes to Asbestos Waste Management.

The POEO Amendment Regulation also proposes [non-waste related amendments](#) to the POEO Act that aim to better align licensed activities with environmental risks.

From: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/waste/consult.htm & www.nationalparks.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/dec_consultation_070917_poeo_amendments

• Draft Environment & Resource Efficiency Plans

The Victorian Environment and Resource Efficiency Plans (EREP) program is a new regulatory scheme that will apply to Victoria's largest industrial and commercial users of energy and water. Sites will be required to assess their environmental resource use and waste generation, develop an action plan and report on implementation of the plan.

The Vic EREP program is similar in approach to the Government's existing [Industry Greenhouse Program](#), which is administered by EPA.

[The Draft Environment Protection \(Environment and Resource Efficiency Plans\) Regulations 2007](#) (PDF File 181KB). *The Regulations outline the prescriptive and*

mandatory elements of the program and provide details based on the provisions of Part III Division 4A of the Environment Protection Act 1970.

[The Environment and Resource Efficiency Plans Regulatory Impact Statement](#) (PDF File 4018KB) *The Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) considers the problem the Regulations address, the options to address it and assesses the economic and social costs and benefits of each option; and*

[The Draft Environment and Resource Efficiency Plans Guidelines](#) (PDF File 816KB); *The Guidelines provide advice on the practical understanding and implementation of the Regulations.*

EPA Victoria has worked with industry, stakeholders and other States to design the EREP program in detail and to develop the regulations that will put EREP into practical effect. Comment closed on the 16 Oct 2007.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/bus/erep/EREP_public_submissions.asp and www.epa.vic.gov.au/bus/EREP/default.asp.

• Waste Classifications issued by EPA

In Victoria from 1 July 2007, all solid prescribed industrial wastes destined for landfill must first be classified into a hazard category (Category B or C). In most cases, the waste generator will classify their waste into a hazard category using EPA Publication 996, [Guidelines for Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Wastes](#) (Adobe PDF Format, 198KB).

List of general classifications:

[Classification by Hazard for Animal Effluent and Residues](#)

[Classification by Hazard for Ceramic-Based Fibres](#)

[Classification by Hazard for Absorbent Materials](#)

This Classification applies to absorbent materials contaminated with solvent and oil (C6-C36 petroleum hydrocarbons, synthetic and natural oils), inks, dyes, pigments, paints, lacquers and varnish, that do not have reuse, recycling or energy recovery options and are destined for landfill.

[Classification by Hazard for Packaging Waste](#)

This Classification by Hazard for Packaging Waste only applies to packaging wastes (such as small containers, bulk bags, internal liners) with solid PIW residues that do not have reuse, recycling or energy recovery options and are destined for landfill. The Vic EPA has banned large steel or plastic containers contaminated with prescribed industrial waste from landfill and mandated that these wastes must be reused or recycled.

[Classification by Hazard for Barium & Barium Compounds](#)

The classification of Barium and Barium compounds applies to solid PIW generated from the Victorian manufacturing industry (such as paint, plastic and chemical manufacturers) that do not have reuse, recycling or energy recovery options and are destined for landfill.

EPA conducted a preliminary analysis of barium in common waste streams generated from several manufacturers. The main form identified, Barium sulphate, is an insoluble chemical which lead to the review the current Barium concentration thresholds. EPA will undertake further scientific review of barium in the waste streams generated across the Victorian manufacturing industry.

Cont.

There is also a **list of specific classifications** for particular facilities that provide an example how you could proceed.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/classification/classifications_by_EPA.asp

- **OECD Environment Directorate: Climate Change**
Global climate change is one of the key concerns of the 21st century, with serious implications for economies, societies and the environment. A central challenge is the integration of climate policy objectives into other sectoral policy areas.

Two recent OECD documents available here are:

[Overview of Recent and Ongoing OECD Work on Climate Change](#), 3 Sept 2007, 11 pages.

This document highlights the major OECD work that is conducted to address climate change.

[Climate Change Policies \(Policy Brief\)](#), 9 Aug 2007, 8 pages

Climate change is already being observed through rising temperatures, melting glaciers, shifting rain patterns, increased storm intensity and rising sea levels. Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from human activities – mainly fossil fuel use, deforestation and agriculture – cause climate change. If GHG emissions are not reduced to significantly below current levels within the next few decades, there will be further warming and sea-level rise for centuries to come. This will result in adverse impacts on human health, natural ecosystems, and the economy.

From: www.oecd.org/env/cc

Publications

- **Australian Master OHS and Environment Guide 2nd Ed**

This Guide is a good initial reference tool for OH&S and environmental best practice and strategy. It is intended for busy OH&S, HR and Business managers, to get a good overview of the areas that require their attention to achieve compliance. It has concise information on the topics with examples and checklists.

The Topics Parts are: Introduction – 3 Steps to Take Control; OHS Law; OHS Essentials; Work Environment (including Contractors, Plant Safety and Chemicals); Workers Compensation; Environment and Sustainability (including Risk Management, Climate Change, the Built Environment, Contaminated Land, Renewable Energy, & Water Management); Hot Topics and Emerging Developments (including Industrial Manslaughter).

Cost \$140, ISBN: 9781921223655, CCH Code: 34128A.

Contact ph: 1300-300-224, email: support@cch.com.au.

From: www.cch.com.au/fe_ps_details.asp?product_id=5047&bhcp=1

Editor's Comment: I reviewed several chapters of this book and received a complimentary copy & a contributor reference.

Standards & Codes

- **Standards – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

Or for committee work go to: www.standards.org.au

AS ISO 16101-2007: Transport Packaging for Dangerous Goods - Plastics Compatibility Testing. ISBN: 0-7337-8367-8, **Published:** 12 Sep 2007, **Pages:** 67, **Cost:** \$128.70 pdf, \$143.00 hardcopy.

AS ISO 16103-2007: Transport Packaging for Dangerous goods - Recycled plastics material. ISBN: 0-7337-8366-X, **Published:** 12 Sep 2007, **Pages:** 8, **Cost:** \$58.50 pdf, \$65.00 hardcopy.

AS ISO 16104-2007: Transport Packaging for Dangerous Goods - Test methods ISBN: 0-7337-8368-6, **Published:** 12 Sep 2007, **Pages:** 48, **Cost:** \$113.40 pdf, \$126.00 hardcopy.

AS ISO 16467-2007: Transport Packages for Dangerous Goods - Test methods for IBCs ISBN: 0-7337-8370-8, **Published:** 12 Sept 2007, **Pages:** 31, **Cost:** \$94.50 pdf, \$105.00 hardcopy.

BS ISO 11625:2007: Gas Cylinders. Safe Handling ISBN: 0-580-55545-9, **Published:** 31 Oct 2007, **Pages:** 22, **Cost:** \$179.92 hardcopy.

BS ISO 13344:2004: Estimation of the Lethal Toxic Potency of fire effluents. ISBN: 0-580-53980-0, **Published:** 31 Aug 2007, **Pages:** 24, **Cost:** \$254.88 hardcopy.

ISO 21930:2007: Sustainability in Building Construction - Environmental Declaration of Building Products. **Published:** 1 Oct 2007, **Pages:** 26, **Cost:** \$111.84 pdf, \$124.27 hardcopy

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

DR07335: Safety in Laboratories - Part 3: Microbiological Aspects and Containment Facilities. Specifies requirements and gives recommended practices relating to safety in laboratories in which microorganisms are handled. Includes descriptions of risk group categories for microorganisms and requirements for facilities of corresponding containment levels.

Published: 22 August 2007; **Pages:** 137; **Cost:** Free pdf, \$37.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 26th Oct 2007.

DR 07403 CP: The Design, Installation and Operation of Underground Petroleum Storage Systems. Provides requirements for the operation, maintenance, testing, repair and re-use of new and existing underground petroleum storage systems.

Published: 18 Oct 2007; **Pages:** 52; **Cost:** Free pdf, \$28.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 29th Nov 2007.

DR 07404 CP: Inspection and Integrity Monitoring of Large Steel Vertical Petroleum Storage Tanks. Sets out a system of tank inspection and condition-monitoring which will provide the basis for ensuring the ongoing structural integrity of large petroleum storage tanks of Category 6, as defined in AS 1692.

Published: 18 Oct 2007; **Pages:** 8, **Cost:** Free pdf, \$8.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 29th Nov 2007.

ISO/FDIS 16602: Protective Clothing for Protection Against Chemicals - Classification, Labelling and Performance Requirements. **Published:** 20 Sept 2007; **Pages:** 40; **Cost:** \$136.70 pdf, \$151.89 hardcopy.

Seminars, Conferences

- **NICNAS Training Sessions 7th to 22nd Nov 2007**
(see under NICNAS in these Notes, click link above)

- **Industrial Ammonia Refrigeration Safety Seminar**

Brochure: www.airah.org.au/flyers/NH3safetyMelb07.pdf

Wed 14 Nov, 2007, Carlton, 1.00pm for 1.30-6.00pm.
Finger food with drinks after the seminar at 6.00pm
Cost: AIRAH members: \$100 Non-members \$150
RSVP: Wed 7 Nov, 2007

Fax registration with credit card details to: 03-9614-8949;
or e-mail with credit card details to: heather@airah.org.au;
or post your registration form with a cheque to:
AIRAH, Level 3, 1 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne Vic 3000

- **Sustainable Chlorine, 13-17th Nov 07, Victoria**

2007 Australasian Chlor-Alkali Industry Conference, Mornington Peninsula, Victoria. It aims to address: 1/ production and maintenance challenges; 2/ current and future engineering & technology opportunities; 3/ current and future safety expectations; 4/ chlorine security (federal HCDG legislation); and 5/ future environmental sustainability challenges and opportunities for the industry. Cost \$1000. Registration at: www.orica-chloralkali.com/conference/registration_form.html

- **Clean Industry Expo, 19-20 Nov 07, Melbourne**

To help you find solutions and technologies for your business to profit from good environmental management. Free. Go to: www.cleanindustry.com.au/

- **Laboratory Managers Conference 20-21 Nov 07**

Brisbane. The conference content is for all people who are involved in laboratory management and is relevant to all research, educational and industrial quality control laboratories. Cost \$1180, ph: 03-9872-5111, email: sci@scienceindustry.com.au; or www.scienceindustry.com.au

- **Fundamentals & Advanced Topics in Risk Assessment**

Seminar: 2nd Dec 2007, 9-5pm Melbourne with AIOH Keynote Speaker: Dr Dennis Paustenbach, President, ChemRisk, USA.

The classic aspects including hazard identification, exposure assessment, dose-response assessment and risk characterisation will be discussed in detail. A copy of Dr. Paustenbach's text, "Human and Ecological Risk Assessment: Theory and Practice", John Wiley and Sons, 2002, is included in the registration. Cost \$800 for AIOH members, \$900 for non members. Online register or ph: 61-3-9335-2577.

From: www.aioh.org.au/conference/2007/session1_sem.htm

- **AIOH 2008: Striving for Excellence, 3-5th Dec 2008**

25th Annual Conference of the Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists. Melbourne CBD. Non-member cost \$1160 to 2nd Nov, then \$1292. Online registration or ph: 61-3-9335-2577.

There are Continuing Education Courses & a Professional Development Course available on Sat 1st Dec & Sun 2nd Dec which can be booked into separately, including for example: CEC: "Risk Communication"; "Nanotox", "Dermal Exposure Issues", "Toxicology for Hygienists", "RASHes in the

Workplace", "Ventilation & Indoor Air Quality", "Total Integrated Respiratory & Skin Protection: A Practical Demonstration" AND the PDC "Introduction to Occupational Hygiene".

Brochure with the Program & Registration and Online Register from www.aioh.org.au/conference/2007/default.htm.

- **Hazardous Area Workshop, 4-6 Dec 07, Melbourne**

Sunshine. Applying Hazardous Area Australian Standards; Learn to read Hazardous Area Classification Drawings; Identify equipment markings; Recognise sources of ignition.

Cost \$1089. Presented by: Explosion Protection Technology. Website: www.eptech.com.au, ph: 03-9707-3110.

- **Occ. Hygiene & Epidemiology Interface, 12 Nov 07**

Adelaide, SA. Focussing on the improvement of information transfer between Occ. Hygiene & Epidemiology and the limitations of occupational exposure data. Basic principles used to critically review published papers.

Presented by: Dr Geza Benke and David Goddard, both Dept Epidemiology and Preventative Medicine, Monash University, Victoria.

Cost \$150 (non-members). Organised by the AIOH. Details: www.aioh.org.au, email: Laura@aioh.org.au, ph: 03-9335-2577.

- **ICONN 2008 Nanoscience & Nanotechnology**

25-29th February 2008, Melbourne. For those working in the field of nanoscale science and technology to discuss new advances in the field. One of the 7 areas is: Health and Safety, Environment, Regulation, Ethical and Social Issues, Education, Training and Skills in Nanotechnology. Cost \$!300 to 10 Dec 07 and \$1500 25 Jan 08 on, ph: 03-9320-8600.

From: www.ausnano.net/iconn2008/index.php

- **Safety In Action 2007, 29 April – 1 May 08, Melb**

It will include streams on: Risk Management; & OHS Regulation: Where are we and where are we going?

Details from: Hanna O'Sullivan, Manager - Conference Div'n ph: 03-9654-7773, email: safetyconference@aec.net.au.

From: <http://www.sia.org.au>

- **Hazmat 2008, Melbourne, 15-16th May 2008**

Hazmat 2008 will be held in Melbourne, on 15&16th May 2008. Workcover Victoria is the major sponsor. A Hazmat 2008 A Conference exhibitor's/sponsor brochure is now available.

Please contact Natalie Lowerson, Events Manager, FPAA, ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: "Natalie Lowerson" nlowerson@fpaa.com.au

- **Chemcon 2008, 9-13th June 2008**

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

- **PACIA National Conference 16-18th June 08, Melb**
"Strengthening Industries Future"

Contact Honi Walker ph: 03-9426-3809 hwalker@pacia.org.au

From: www.pacia.org.au/index.cfm?menuaction=mem&mmid=013&mid=013.009

