

Hazmat & Environment Notes April - June 2010

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• Key Issues in this Edition

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• HazMat 2010 Conference Report

I have prepared a 12 page detailed report of the HazMat 2010 Conference in the same approach for these Notes. I have included some parts into this newsletter. A copy of the full report costs \$33. Please email for a Tax Invoice to be sent to complete at: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

Copies of the HazMat 2010 Conference CD of the presentations (and some missing presentations by email) are available for \$66 from the FPAA at: www.fpaa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat.

Note: The next HazMat 2011 will be in Sydney on the 11th and 12th May 2011 at the old Sydney Showgrounds.

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

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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

• European Aerosol Directive: Extra Hazard Tests

The individual design of non-traditional aerosols may create safety hazards that are not addressed by the safety provisions of the Directive, which are adapted to the known design of traditional aerosols. Therefore, a hazard analysis is necessary to be performed by the manufacturer in order to cover all safety aspects adequately.

Member States shall apply the provisions of the **Directive 2008/47/EC of 8 April 2008** as from 29 April 2010.

This hazard analysis includes assessment (where appropriate) of the risk of spray droplet inhalation & this requires knowledge of the aerosol droplet size distribution, along with the physical and toxicological properties of the formulation.

I have extracted parts of the Directive that caught my attention:

(2) Where appropriate the hazard analysis must address the risk resulting from the inhalation of the spray ejected by the aerosol dispenser under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, taking into account droplet size and size distribution in conjunction with physical and chemical properties of the contents, as the inhalation of small aerosol droplets may give rise to adverse health effects for the user under such conditions of use,

(4) The current definition of flammable contents is not sufficient to guarantee a high level of safety in all cases. In particular, although some contents dispersed by aerosol dispensers are not defined as 'flammable' according to the criteria listed in Annex VI to Council Directive 67/548/EEC , they may lead to ignition under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use of the aerosol dispenser. Furthermore, the current criteria for flammability only address chemical substances and preparations and do not take properly into account special physical conditions of an aerosol spray or specific conditions of use.

(5) In order to achieve the optimal level of safety and considering the specificities of aerosol dispensers, the new criteria for the classification of the flammability of aerosol dispensers should also address the hazards relating to the dispersion of the contents of aerosol dispensers and the specific conditions of use of the aerosol dispensers rather than only the physical and chemical properties of the contents themselves.

(8) Safety concerns have been raised following the burst and leak of metal aerosol dispensers heated to high temperatures, as is the case in cars exposed to solar radiation. It is therefore necessary to limit the maximum filling level to the same value for all types of aerosol dispensers.

From: <http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/sectors/pressure-and-gas/documents/add/> and <http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=CELEX:32008L0047:en:NOT>

• Opinion On Use of Boric Acid & Borate Compounds by consumers in photographic applications.

Boric Acid and Borates are reprotoxic substances that can produce effects on both development and fertility.

ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) concluded that the use of these substances does not pose a risk to consumers when no other Boron sources are considered. When amateur photographers use these substances in the usual way, such as in fixers & liquid film developer

concentrates, the risk is adequately controlled, even when Boron exposure via food & drinking water is taken into account.

Situations may arise when film developer solutions are prepared from powder formulations and used for tank or tray processing on the same day, when the risks posed to consumers may not be properly controlled.

http://echa.europa.eu/about/organisation/committees/rac/opinions_echa_ed_rac_en.asp

Background Document: http://echa.europa.eu/doc/about/organisation/rac/opinion/rac_opinion_borates_annex_1.pdf (55 page pdf)

http://echa.europa.eu/doc/about/organisation/rac/opinion/rac_opinion_borates_20100429.pdf (9 page pdf)

• Decorative Stacked Stone Wall Tiles: Asbestos Alert

Workcover NSW issued a safety alert following the recent importation (believed to have commenced in Sept 2009) from China of decorative stacked stone wall tiles that were **confirmed to contain asbestos in the form of fibrous Tremolite**, which is a prohibited hazardous substance. In early February, Australian Customs implemented processes to prevent further importation.

Tremolite-containing stacked stone wall tiles. The stone is bright white and the surface has plates of elongated crystals. Grooves can be felt on the surface of the plates.

Tremolite is a mineral consisting of elongated, needle-like fibres which can exist as an 'asbestiform' and a 'non-asbestiform' mineral. Asbestiform Tremolite can cause asbestos-related diseases, including asbestosis, lung cancer and mesothelioma. There is debate in the scientific community about whether non-asbestiform Tremolite has the same health risks.

Current Australian legislation on asbestos does not differentiate between the two forms of tremolite. [Tremolite decorative stacked stone wall tiles: Safety alert](#) (3 page pdf)

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/tremolite_decorative_stacked_stone_wal_l_tile_2390.pdf. Also from: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsinternet/worksafe/home/forms+and+publications/alerts/tremolite+decorative+stack-stone+wall+tiles

Chemical Management

• GHS based MSDSs & Labelling Allowed in Vic

Worksafe Victoria has amended the Victorian OH&S Regulations to allow the GHS Classification, Criteria, Statements and Labelling, since 13 April 2010.

Additional Definitions to include the reference to the GHS in Regulation 1.1.5 of the OH&S Regulations 2007 in (b) GHS, (c) Hazardous Substance, (d) Hazard Statements, and (e) Precautionary Statements.

Amendment to Victorian OH&S regulation 4.1.4 Determination of Hazardous Substances: In Note 2 at the foot of regulation 4.1.4(1) of the Principal Regulations, **substitute** “, the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances **or the GHS**”

Amendment to Victorian OH&S regulation 4.1.6 What must an MSDS contain? For regulation 4.1.6(1)(f) of the Principal Regulations **substitute** - "(f) the hazard

classification of the substance determined in accordance with (i) the HSI; or (ii) the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances; or (iii) the GHS; and".

Amendment to Victorian OH&S regulation 4.1.10

Recognition of Other Labelling Systems: (1) After regulation 4.1.10(1)(a) of the Principal Regulations **insert** - "(ab) the container is labelled in English in accordance with the GHS and contains the name, address and telephone number of - (i) the manufacturer of the substance in Australia; or (ii) the importing supplier of the substance in Australia; or"

From: Victorian Occupational Health and Safety Amendment (Hazardous Substances Classification) Regulations 2010 S.R. No. 18/2010.

At: [www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/Pu bStatbook.nsf/93eb987ebadd283dca256e92000e4069/CCF ED7ACA6FE63D6CA25770400180E2B/\\$FILE/10-018sr.pdf](http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/Pu bStatbook.nsf/93eb987ebadd283dca256e92000e4069/CCF ED7ACA6FE63D6CA25770400180E2B/$FILE/10-018sr.pdf)

The Victorian OH&S Regulations 2007 are at:

[www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/PubSta book.nsf/93eb987ebadd283dca256e92000e4069/48DF26A1 81AFC2A5CA2572FF00259BD2/\\$FILE/07-054sr.pdf](http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/PubSta book.nsf/93eb987ebadd283dca256e92000e4069/48DF26A1 81AFC2A5CA2572FF00259BD2/$FILE/07-054sr.pdf)

Editor's Comment: Based on the free trade agreement between States and Territories this means that products from Victoria labelled in this manner are acceptable.

• NZ Alternative Labelling Provisions Amended

The NZ Environmental Risk Management Authority has decided to amend the alternative labelling provisions for substances regulated under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act Group Standards.

The amendment removes the expiry date for the provision which allows the labelling requirements of countries such as Australia, the United States, Canada and the European Union to continue to be used as alternatives to those required under the HSNO group standards.

From: www.ermanz.govt.nz/news-events/archives/media-releases/2010/mr-20100426.html. Media Release 26 Apr 2010

• GHS Hazard Classification Lists

Several other countries, such as: People's Republic of China (PRC) ; Japan; Republic of Korea (KR); Russian Federation; Singapore and South Africa now have GHS related standards.

There are currently GHS classification lists maintained by New Zealand, the European Union and Japan; plus a joint project underway between Japan, KR and PRC for a common list. The question was raised at Hazmat: Do we need a jointly agreed worldwide classification list?

The GHS criteria yields more conservative classifications than the previous EU hazardous substances criteria (as still used by Australia), due several reasons (e.g. lower cut-off concentrations & the use of the acute toxicity estimate (ATE)).

From Rosa Garcia's 1st presentation: HazMat 2010, May 2010

• GHS Hazard Classification Issues

One issue for discussion in Australia is to decide whether we want to introduce a GHS based Combustible Liquids range of 60-93C and then how do we manage the remaining 93-150C C1 Combustible Liquids range?

Current Transport of Dangerous Goods issues and the GHS are: Gas under pressure hazard category applicability to 1/ gas pressure receptacles, and 2/ aerosols (and which pictograms should be used); the Translation of

conservative GHS Corrosivity criteria into the TDG Corrosivity criteria; and an Emerging issue on the Translation of GHS toxicity criteria into TDG (as the GHS has reduced testing and the use of the acute toxicity estimate (ATE)). Both the GHS corrosivity and toxicity criteria will classify more products as DGs.

To follow up on these issues please contact Caroline.Read@SafeWorkAustralia.gov.au.

From Caroline Reid's presentation: HazMat 2010, May 2010

• Amending the GHS

Ongoing work of the UN GHS Committee was covered at HazMat 2010, e.g. Chemically unstable gases and gas mixtures; Explosives and related matters (Review of test series 7 and classification of desensitised explosives); Corrosion to metals (pitting corrosion and suitability of test C.1 for solids); Water activated toxicity; Practical classification issues; Implementation issues; Labelling of small packagings; Dust explosion hazards; and Further alignment of Corrosivity criteria in the UN Model Regulations with GHS (TDG Sub-Committee).

Already the Cut-Off values for Category 4 gas acute toxicity has been adjusted from 5000 ppm to 20000 ppm from the 2003 to the 2007 edition. Currently the USA has proposed dust explosion hazards (first discussed in June 2009). There has been no consensus, as the dust explosion hazard depends on the form of the chemicals, which moves it to a risk assessment issue.

You can submit your industry proposal through your national competent authority or through a Non Govt Organisation represented at the Sub-Committee. Provisional agendas for each session available at: <http://www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c4age.html>. The outcome of the discussions and the decisions taken in the Reports after each GHS session at: <http://www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c4rep.html>. Adopted amendments are consolidated into a new revised edition of the GHS. She advised to be very careful how you use working documents.

From Rosa Garcia's 2nd presentation: HazMat 2010, May 2010

• Developing an Understanding of Nanotoxicology

The APVMA hosted a Science Fellows Symposium on 19 April 2010. There was a very interesting 31 slide [presentation](#) and a 4 page [summary](#) on Nanotoxicology by Prof. Philip C Burcham Pharmacology & Anaesthesiology Unit, School of Medicine & Pharmacology, University of WA, that are worth downloading.

His Key Issues in Nanotoxicology are:

- 1) **Physicochemical Characterisation**
"the forms nanomaterials adopt in vitro/in vivo"
- 3) **Toxicokinetics**
"what the body does to nanomaterials"
- 2) **Dose-Selection**
"human relevance of toxicological models"
- 4) **Toxicodynamics**
"what nanomaterials do to the body"
- 5) **Toxicity Prediction in the "Omics Era"**
"bringing scientific rigour to nanomaterial assessment"

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/events/science.php

• Risk Assessment in a Virtual Laboratory before Entering a Real One

The 18-25 age group of University undergraduate population make them particularly vulnerable to not recognising risks in a new situation, such as a laboratory which has a range of high hazard scenarios. Following an incident at Monash Uni, the Chemical Laboratory Safety Net (Snet) software was developed over several years.

The Snet software was shown in use via the Engineered Nanomaterials laboratory example, where it covered: Hazards associated with use of Gas Cylinders; Housekeeping with Fumehoods; Autoclaved reaction vessel; Rotary Evaporator; and Disposable Nitrile Gloves left on a Bench.

Snet allows induction of inexperienced persons into an area with high hazards by allowing them to see and understand the sort of hazards they will be confronted with. This approach has received positive feedback from students and staff. It is now being used in School of Medical Sciences for OHS induction (Haematology). Snet (for university labs) is a commercially available product from University bookshops such as RMIT, Monash and Melbourne Universities. Minor changes are possible to the written information for tailoring. A new team has been set up to develop the scenarios further with the latest IT technology.

This product generated a lot of questions about how it could be used in many other industries and how easy would it be to develop further scenarios for these industries.

From Dr Neale Jackson's presentation: HazMat 2010, May 2010

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Diethyl Hexyl Phthalate: PEC 32 Summary Report

This report focuses on assessment of the risks associated with use of DEHP (CAS 117-81-7) in two consumer applications, children's toys and childcare articles and use in cosmetics, as industrial applications with potential for high and repeated exposure to DEHP.

The PEC 32 is available from ph: 1800-638-528 or from: www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/CAR/PEC.asp.

The overview and recommendations for DEHP are available on the NICNAS website at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/Other/DEHP_Overview_And_Recommendation_PDF.pdf

• Diethyl Hexyl Phthalate: Variation Decisions

Examples of some of the issues raised are:

1/ The possibility for reproductive toxicity of DEHP in primates, marmoset or human, can not be excluded in light of the robust and consistent evidence for DEHP reproductive and developmental toxicity in rodents and the plausible mode of action through alteration of steroidogenesis and expression of genes crucial for development of males in mammals. NICNAS acknowledges the apparent low sensitivity of marmosets to DEHP toxicity in the Risk Characterisation section.

NICNAS supports the view that future long term and multigenerational studies of DEHP toxicity in the marmoset model could significantly reduce the uncertainties.

2/ That DEHP is, or can potentially be, used in cosmetic products is further supported by the Australian data

collected by NICNAS where importation of perfumery and cosmetic products containing DEHP with a typical concentration of approximately 0.05% was reported although the type of products was not specified.

3/ How the problem of imported products arriving into Australia from countries with no restrictions on DEHP will be regulated. The ACCC has declared certain toys and childcare articles containing more than 1% of DEHP to be unsafe goods at www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/916813. The ACCC enforces bans on unsafe goods. The ban applies to manufacturers, importers, distributors, retailers and hire companies.

4/ NTN also considers that a bio-monitoring program would provide useful data to ensure the Recommendations result in reduced exposures to DEHP. NICNAS will modify the report overview to emphasize the importance of bio-monitoring information for assessing exposure.

5/ The NZ Ministry of Consumer Affairs (MCA) favours a risk based approach which takes into account the severity of the hazard and the likelihood of that hazard occurring. MCA feels that to focus on the regulation of chemicals such as DEHP on a precautionary basis sets a precedent for the future.

NICNAS: The approach taken by NICNAS has been conservative rather than precautionary. A conservative approach is justified in view of the potential adverse consequences of developmental and reproductive effect from exposure of infants. The conservatism of the assessment arises mainly from it examining the exposure of individuals for whom an exposure route is relevant (on an individual basis) rather than a population level mean or median exposure.

From: <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/> in [Latest News](#).

And: www.nicnas.gov.au/Media/Latest_News/DEHP%20Variation%20decisions%206%20April.pdf

• NICNAS Workshop for Notifiers (July-August)

NICNAS is proposing to hold a one-day training workshop in Sydney, in July-August, 2010.

The workshop will focus on the practical aspects of effectively completing a new industrial chemicals notification. Emphasis will be placed on both certificate and permit categories (including low regulatory concern chemicals) and discussion of the scheduled data requirements for these categories.

If interested, or you want a workshop in Adelaide or Perth, ph: 02-8577-8870 or email: industry.training@nicnas.gov.au.

From: [Chemical Gazette May 2010](#) at: www.nicnas.gov.au

• Proposed Amendments to the NICNAS Act

(a) Cosmetic Ingredients Amendments

There are a number of the specific data requirements for UV filters already listed in Part C (health and environmental effects requirements) of the NICNAS Schedule to the Act, however, to accommodate those not listed in Part C, it is proposed that the additional data requirements listed by the TGA be incorporated into a new Part E of the Schedule to the Act to apply to UV filters used in cosmetics and personal care products only.

1. The photostability of the chemical.
2. Information about the phototoxicity of the chemical.
3. Information about the photosensitisation of the chemical.
4. Information about the toxicokinetics of the chemical.

5. The toxic effects of the chemical on administration for a period of 3 to 6 months, by the oral and dermal routes.
6. Information about the photomutagenicity of the chemical.
7. The toxic effects of the chemical to reproduction, including toxicity to male fertility
8. The carcinogenic potential of the chemical, including photocarcinogenicity.
9. The interaction potential of the chemical.

(b) Persistence and Bioaccumulation Amendments

The objective of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPS) is to protect human health & the environment from the effects of POPS, which are toxic, persistent in the environment & accumulate in the food chain.

Article 3 of the Stockholm Convention requires parties to the Convention to take into account POPS characteristics when conducting assessments on new and existing chemicals. Screening by NICNAS of new industrial chemicals will be undertaken to identify potential POPS chemicals and additional data requirements for chemicals which were potentially persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT).

The proposed modifications to the Schedule Part B of the NICNAS Act i to reflect these obligations are:

14. the potential of the chemical to bioaccumulate in both aquatic and land environments. [*transferred from Part C in accordance with Australia's responsibilities under the Stockholm Convention for Persistent Organic Pollutants*]
15. a description of how the chemical compares with the criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation & toxicity (PBT).

(c) Minor Amendments

An enhanced requirement on information to be provided on ways in which the public at large may be exposed to the chemical. The addition to Part B is:

- 8 (a) data about public exposure factors, that is to say:
 - (i) the human populations who may be exposed to the chemical; and
 - (ii) the activities of the human populations and the duration and frequency of exposure to the chemical; and
 - (iii) the relevant route(s) of exposure; and
- (b) information about ways in which the public may be indirectly exposed to the chemical via the environment.

Clarification in Part B of requirements for some physical and chemical properties, including flammability;

Part C

7. the toxic effects of the chemical on administration for a period of 28 days [*amend 10-14 days to 28 days*];
10. any production by the chemical of genotoxic damage in a suitable in vivo test; [*amended*]

Part D

4. The maximum weight percentage of low molecular weight species of the polymer below 500 daltons and below 1000 daltons [*add 500*]
7. Information about the reaction scheme used to manufacture the polymer. [*new data requirement*]

The full Schedule Parts A to E —Matters to be dealt with in notification statement about chemical is included in the April 2010 Chemical Gazette.

From: [Chemical Gazette April 2010](http://www.nicnas.gov.au) at: www.nicnas.gov.au

• NICNAS Cost Recovery Impact Statement & Accelerated Assessment of Existing Industrial Chemicals

NICNAS will develop a cost recovery arrangement to undertake a program of work agreed by COAG: the accelerated assessment of existing industrial chemicals, Recommendation 4.6 of the Productivity Commission (PC) Report into Chemicals and Plastics Regulation, 2008.

Recommendation 4.6 of the PC report recommended, and was subsequently agreed by government, that existing chemicals in use be prioritised for assessment. Of the approximately 39,000 chemicals currently on AICS, the majority were nominated by industry ("grandfathered" as existing chemicals) in 1990 and have not been assessed for their effects on human health and the environment, either by NICNAS or internationally. Relatively few of these existing chemicals (approximately 150 of 38000) have been subsequently assessed by NICNAS, including as Priority Existing Chemicals (PECs), under the current Existing Chemicals Program. The PC identified this slow assessment of existing chemicals as undermining the effectiveness of a national chemical assessment regime.

The NICNAS objectives of this cost recovery review include (but are not limited to):

- Complying with the Government's policy and guidelines for CR for activities undertaken by NICNAS;
- Identify all costs and ensure an appropriate mechanism to recover these costs is established;
- Develop a cost recovery policy reference document; and
- Develop a cost recovery arrangement to implement recommendation 4.6 from the Productivity Commission Chemicals and Plastics Regulation, Research Report 2008.

The full Terms of Reference (as at 13 May 2010) are at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/CRIS/CRIS_0910_Terms_of_Reference.pdf.

The initial discussion paper is now to be released in mid June and the public consultation meetings will now be held in from late June.

Contact: Kate Liddell p: 02-8577-8894, e: CRIS@nicnas.gov.au to register interest in the meetings and to receive updates.

From NICNAS website at: www.nicnas.gov.au

Additional Information:

RECOMMENDATION 4.6 from the PC Research Report at:

www.pc.gov.au/projects/study/chemicalsandplastics/docs/finalreport.

NICNAS should implement a program to greatly accelerate the assessment of existing chemicals that:

- screens all existing chemicals to develop a list of high-priority chemicals for assessment
- makes greater use of simulation techniques based on the hazards of chemical analogues
- reviews the scope for recognising the existing chemical assessment schemes of a range of other countries as 'approved foreign schemes'. Priorities should be the schemes operated by Canada, the European Union and the United States.

The Australian Government should meet the cost of screening all existing chemicals from budget funding. NICNAS should continue to recover the costs of subsequent assessment of chemicals of concern. Cont.

Extract on Recommendation 4.6 in COAG 29 Nov 2008:
www.coag.gov.au/coag_meeting_outcomes/2008-11-29/docs/Business_Regulation_and_Competition_Working_Group-Attachment_B.pdf

The Productivity Commission's recommendation envisages a resource intensive, Government-funded approach to assessment of existing chemicals. The extent and speed of implementation of this recommendation would be dependent on available funding. The recommendation for budget funding of this activity is not consistent with current cost-recovery policy as implemented in the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme. Resource implications require consideration in the development of an implementation plan. END

Editor's Comment: It is very important that as many persons as possible take part in the discussion about the scope of what Recommendation 4.6 actually should cover and where and when the money is recovered to achieve the accelerated assessment of existing industrial chemicals.

The cost of the EU REACH scheme to look at all existing chemical substances manufactured or imported at >1 tonne / year in the next 8 years is a massive cost and massive resource undertaking (they are unlikely to get through this task within the allowed timeframe).

It is important ensure that the Australian approach piggy backs its efforts as much as possible on the back of such efforts, and does not carry out any aspect before equivalent data is generated out of REACH or other schemes. We must also ensure the time allowed for this process to take place will be appropriate length periods for each hazard level and resource availability. This may mean an additional decade or two to get the results in an affordable manner for Australia.

Chemical Hazard, Regulatory & Toxicology Specialists

In Australia we have only a very limited number of the chemical hazard and regulatory specialists needed (who are already committed) & no tertiary education in place in Australia for gaining more chemical hazard and regulatory specialists.

We also have only a very limited number of toxicologists and again limited tertiary education in place to gain more.

NICNAS may or may not be funded by the Australian Government (as in 4.6), with a possible additional levy on industry BUT even to provide the sort of information that I expect NICNAS will ask for, this will have significant human resource costs for the majority of NICNAS registered companies (whose turnover is <\$5m and are small in size). It is NOT a simple process for most companies to be able to extract the sort of details NICNAS is likely to ask for.

Scheduled Poisons

• New Scheduling Arrangements from 1 July 2010

From 1 July 2010, the NDPSC will be replaced by the Advisory Committee on Medicines Scheduling and the Advisory Committee on Chemicals Scheduling. These Advisory Committees will make recommendations to the Secretary of the Department of Health and Ageing on the scheduling of medicines and chemicals.

The finer details of the revised scheduling process are currently being developed. Under these revised scheduling arrangements, the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP)* will be replaced by the

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). The SUSMP should be read in conjunction with the Scheduling Policy Framework which will be available at www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc.

A working draft of the SUSMP 1 highlighting all proposed changes from the SUSDP 24 is available at:
www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/cons-susmp1.htm

An archive of the consultation and change process is at:
www.tga.gov.au/consult/archive-scheduling.htm

From NDPSC June 2010 Pre-Meeting Gazette Notice at:
www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/ndpscqan.htm

• Draft SUSMP 1 & Chemical Labelling Legislation

The Introductory text in the *Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP)*, has been refined to provide more comprehensive context for the new scheduling standard, to aggregate material under common headings and to improve public understanding of Scheduling and its implications.

It has now easier to understand how labelling is to be covered which is now in the SUSMP 1 *Introduction*.

For therapeutic goods; agricultural and veterinary chemicals; and poisons which are packed and sold solely for industrial, manufacturing, laboratory or dispensary use.

The requirements for labelling and containers in the *SUSMP* are intended to integrate with existing legislative instruments for labelling and containers.

Advertising, labelling and packaging of therapeutic goods and agricultural and veterinary chemicals are also dealt with through the respective product registration schemes provided for in Commonwealth legislation.

Poisons which are packed and sold solely for industrial, manufacturing, laboratory or dispensary use are exempt from all labelling requirements included in the *SUSMP* as they are covered by the Safe Work Australia *National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances*¹ (the

SWA Code). Note, however that this exemption does not extend to controls on supply of these poisons.

From the working draft SUSMP 1 available from:

www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/cons-susmp1.htm

Order your hardcopy SUSMP 1 (\$85.50) using the form on:

www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/susdp.htm (near bottom of page).

A free downloadable pdf will be available in Mid July 2010.

Food Chemical Issues

• Food Allergen Labelling: Survey 2008-2009

The Follow-on survey in 2008-2009 primarily looked at the revised allergen labelling requirements relating to the mandatory declaration on a food label of certain substances in food, namely wheat, eggs, fish, shellfish, peanuts, soy, milk, tree nuts, sesame seeds and added sulphites.

The aim of the survey was to look at the perspectives and behaviours of allergic consumers (and their carers) with regards to food allergen labelling. For these consumers, some foods, food ingredients or components of an ingredient can cause severe allergic reactions, known as anaphylaxis, and in some cases cause fatalities.

The follow-on survey was to evaluate the effectiveness of allergen labelling in protecting public health and safety.

Consumer Study on Food Allergen Labelling: Follow-on Survey 2008-09, Research Report Oct 2009 (216 page pdf).
www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/FSANZ%20allergens%20study%20full%20report%20FINAL.pdf

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/publications/evaluationreportseries/consumerstudyonfooda4610.cfm

Editor's Comment: Very interesting to compare how sensitive populations are considered for foods compared to chemicals.

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Disinfectants for Veterinary Use: Label Claims

The APVMA is reviewing its advice on efficacy data requirements for registration of disinfectants for veterinary use that make generic label claims. This APVMA action has been prompted by findings of poor levels of efficacy in several products of this type.

Your input is sought into the provisions of the draft [Guideline for Data to Support Efficacy of Disinfectants for Veterinary Use](#) (34 page pdf)

The guideline will apply to veterinary disinfectant products that are used on hard, non-porous, inanimate objects or surfaces to destroy a range of microorganisms. The guideline does NOT cover products that are used on surfaces that come into contact with food, or used on animals.

Your input is ALSO sought on the consideration that veterinary disinfectant products:

- must be manufactured in a facility that complies with [Good Manufacturing Practice](#)
- must be date-controlled; that is, the label must contain an expiry date that is supported by [stability data](#).

Alternatively, these products could be registered with a condition that they must continue to comply with the formulation specified in the application for registration.

Make submissions until 25 June 2010
 email: Charu.Joshi@apvma.gov.au, ph: 02-6210-4867.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/vet_disinfectant.php

From www.apvma.gov.au Regulatory Update #99 7May10

• Spray Drift: New Requirements & Label Changes

The APVMA has initiated systematic spray drift reviews of 44 priority chemicals. An overview of how the new instructions will be incorporated into labels can be found in the [APVMA's Operational Notice dated 1 March 2010](#).

The List of these 44 Chemicals for is available at: www.apvma.gov.au/use_safely/spray_drift/priority_list.php

From: www.apvma.gov.au/use_safely/spray_drift/

• Community Questions to the APVMA

4 May 2010:

[Does the APVMA have a list of banned chemicals?](#)

[What needs to happen before the APVMA can take a chemical product off the Australian market?](#)

26 March 2010:

[Why are Endosulfan & Carbendazim still registered in Australia?](#)

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/community/index.php

• Pesticides and Attention Deficit Disorder

The APVMA is analysing the [findings of a USA study](#) (Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Urinary Metabolites of Organophosphate Pesticides) that reported a possible link between children's attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and exposure to pesticides used on fruits and vegetables.

USA STUDY CONCLUSIONS These findings support the hypothesis that organophosphate exposure, at levels common among US children, may contribute to **ADHD** prevalence. Prospective studies are needed to establish whether this association is causal.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/our_view/2010/2010-05-19_pesticides_adhd.php and

From www.apvma.gov.au Regulatory Update #100 21May10

• Quintozene Fungicide found with Dioxin Impurities

18 May 2010: Quintozene was suspended by the APVMA in April 2010 following detection of Dioxin impurities in some batches of Quintozene products. It cannot be supplied in Australia until further notice.

Quintozene is a fungicide previously used as a seed dressing, as a seedling drench, a pre-plant soil-applied fungicide for vegetables, cotton and ornamentals, and as a pre-emergent fungicide for cotton. It is also used to control fungal diseases on bowling greens and golf greens and for a small number of post-emergent uses on lettuce, peanuts, apples and ornamentals.

This decision was made after undeclared Dioxin impurities were found in Quintozene products at levels that may present health risks to workers who frequently apply them. Dioxins are chemical compounds that have been linked with a number of cancer and non-cancer health effects including reproductive effects and suppression of the immune system.

Members of the general public are not likely to be at risk from these Dioxin contaminants. The APVMA's concern is focussed on workers who directly handle Quintozene products.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/2010/mr2010-10.php and

From www.apvma.gov.au Regulatory Update #100 21May10

• Report Unregistered Insect Baits in variety stores

18 May 2010: The APVMA has asked for [public assistance with the reporting of unregistered insect baits](#) following the discovery of two products - 'Miraculous Insecticide Chalk' and 'Wanhoulou Cockroach Bait' - for sale in Sydney variety stores and Asian grocers.

The public can assist by reporting any instances where these products (or other unregistered insect bait products) are offered for sale, by ringing the APVMA Compliance Hotline of 1300 700 315 during business hours.

Supplying unregistered agricultural and veterinary chemical products is an offence, punishable by significant fines - \$165,000 for a company and individuals \$33,000 and the APVMA has wide powers to recall, prevent supply, seize or dispose of unregistered chemicals.

From www.apvma.gov.au Regulatory Update #100 21May10

Dangerous Goods

• HB 76-2010: Initial Emergency Response Guide

The Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide has been updated to include the 16th edition 'Orange book' UN Numbers. This Guide has been prepared for SAI Global by Standards New Zealand and covers both Australia and New Zealand emergency response requirements.

Editor's Comment: Standards New Zealand, which works under the old model for standards creation and maintenance, has rescued Standards Australia with this latest edition of HB76 (arranged via our Hazmat network).

It is expected to be available by mid July. Prices are not set as yet, but in Australia I would expect about \$75 pdf, and \$85 hardcopy. For a copy in mid July go to: www.saiglobal.com/shop OR to www.standards.co.nz/.

• NFPA 400: Hazardous Materials Code

The NFPA 400 Hazardous Materials Code (195 pages) is now available. It consolidates all the fire and life safety requirements applicable to handling, storage, and use of hazardous materials into one single comprehensive resource.

- Includes requirements on oxidizers, organic peroxides, pesticides, and ammonium nitrate based upon requirements from existing documents -- NFPA 430, NFPA 432, NFPA 434, and NFPA 490 respectively.
- Contains additional material categories, such as unstable / reactive substances, toxic and highly toxic, & flammable solids.
- Establishes threshold quantities of each material that can be stored, handled or used before additional fire and life safety measures become necessary based upon type of occupancy, whether storage is inside or outside, and type of container.

This new NFPA 400 Code will be of use to operators of facilities storing, handling or using hazardous materials by providing safeguards applicable to facilities working with these types of materials. In Australia our regulations allow companies to use any Codes equivalent to or better than the equivalent Australian Standards.

Item 40010: Cost 1 PC pdf USA\$47.50 or book add USA\$8.95

From NFPA Catalogue at: www.nfpa.org/catalog/product.asp?pid=40010&order_src=B484

Note: You may also purchase the book through the FPAA at ph: 61-3-9890-1544, email: Pat.ODriscoll@fpaa.com.au. For FPAA members there is a member rate for this publication.

Editor's Comment: This Guide covers some of the Class 4 Dangerous Goods. In Australia we are still waiting on an Australian Standard to cover the missing Class 4 DGs. Also: For other Dangerous Goods Classes we no longer have an Australian Standards Manager with the technical background for use to readily update our existing Dangerous Goods Storage & Handling Standards.

• FP Guide to Hazardous Materials, 2010 Edition

Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials, 2010 Edition references the full texts of six NFPA documents:

- Hazardous chemicals data -- NFPA 49
- Fire hazard properties of flammable liquids, gases, and volatile solids -- NFPA 325

- Hazardous locations for liquids, gases and vapors including NEC® groups -- NFPA 497 and NFPA 432
- Hazardous chemical reactions -- NFPA 491
- Hazards of materials for emergency response, including a new worksheet with completed examples of how to develop ratings -- NFPA 704

There is additional information from other NFPA documents:

- New annexes C-F covering flashpoint, vapor pressure, and conductivity -- part of NFPA 77
- Explosibility of Tantalum, Titanium, Magnesium, and Zirconium, & electrically conducted floors -- from NFPA 484
- Parameters to determine degree and extent of hazardous locations for dusts -- from NFPA 499
- Table to determine maximum allowable quantities of hazmats per industrial control area, plus annexes with facts on chemical data and oxidizers -- from NFPA 400

Item HAZ10: Cost book USA\$135.25 + USA\$8.95 Handling

From NFPA Catalogue at:

www.nfpa.org/catalog/product.asp?pid=HAZ10&query=haz-10&target_pid=HAZ10&link_type=search

Note: You may also purchase the book through the FPAA at ph: 61-3-9890-1544, email: Pat.ODriscoll@fpaa.com.au. For FPAA members there is a member rate for this publication.

Editor's Comment: Over the years I have found the earlier editions of this Guide to be a very useful compilation of information for writing MSDSs, particularly for flashpoint and reactivity data.

• Environmentally Hazardous Substances Transported as Dangerous Goods

Ken was concerned that it has taken too long to get to the current ADG Code 7th Edition, which has leapt forward 5 editions of the UN DG Model Regulations, with many changes! The changes have meant that many of our ores are now classified as Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods (but that the pH at which we test causes problems as Fresh Water has a different pH to Sea Water).

He showed us several video examples of how most bulk ores are transported contrary to the ADG Code 7th Edition as it is not easy to modify the parts of the currently used systems to comply. He showed how Kibbles with tarpaulins are effective at containing and handling bulk ores and that BK2 containers with a rigid roof are not as effective and may be inappropriate. The most affected bulk ores are Copper, Zinc, Lead and Nickel concentrates as Sulfides.

From Ken Price's presentation: HazMat 2010, May 2010

• Labs which Test for Class 4 Dangerous Goods

All the tests (below) to classify Class 4 Dangerous Goods can be done by HRL Technology, Mulgrave, Victoria 3170, www.hrlt.com.au/. HRL also consult with walk-through workplace audits related to dust explosibility and self heating risks.

Division 4.1 Flammable Solids, 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible (Self Heating Solids) & 4.3 Dangerous When Wet (Substances in contact with water emit flammable gases).

Contact either Dr. Janine Hulston, ph: 03-9565-9831, email: jhulston@hrl.com.au, or Steve Marland, ph: 03-5132-1519, email: smarland@hrl.com.au.

Another Lab set up for Class 4.1 Flammable Solids test

Sharp & Howells Pty Ltd, 41 Greenaway St, BULLEEN
Victoria 3105 Australia, ph: +61-3-9850-9722; email: "John
Francescini" john@sharppandhowells.com.au, website:
www.sharppandhowells.com.au.

*If you are aware of other laboratories that are set up to do
DG tests please let me know by emailing me at
Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.*

The Division 4.1 Flammable Solids Test

ADG Code 7th Edition: Division 4.1 Flammable Solids per
2.4.2.2.2 Powdered, granular or pasty substances are
classified as readily combustible solids of Division 4.1 when
the time of burning of one or more of the test runs, performed
in accordance with the test method described in the *Manual
of Tests and Criteria*, Part III, subsection 33.2.1, is less than
45 s or the rate of burning is more than 2.2 mm/s. Powders
of metals or metal alloys are classified in Division 4.1 when
they can be ignited and the reaction spreads over the whole
length of the sample in 10 minutes or less.

Editor's Comment: I have included the above reference
as the Division 4.1 classification can be achieved when a
very fine, dry organic powder is present (due to its very
large surface area that allows it to burn readily). Also in
your process equipment you may achieve a Division 4.1
classification and all you then need is an ignition source
such as a static discharge to initiate it to burn.

**I suggest that it is a good idea to do the preliminary
screening burn test of your finest and driest material.**

Form your material into an unbroken strip or powder train
about 250mm long by 20mm wide by 10mm high on a cool,
impervious, low heat-conducting base plate. A 5mm diameter
hot gas flame (min'm 1000°C) is applied until the powder
ignites or maximum of 2 minutes for 5 minute for powders of
metals or metal-alloys). If the substance propagates burning
of a 200mm length in less than 2 minutes or less than 20
minutes for metal powders THEN the full Burning Rate Test
should be carried out. *Note:* Only do this check in very well
ventilated area with appropriate precautions.

The actual test apparatus is a 250mm long 90° V channel
with a 20mm width across the top of the V. The V is then
loosely filled.

• Land Use Planning Near a Major Hazard Facility

This Guidance Note from Worksafe Victoria is to assist
planning and relevant authorities ensure exposure to risks
from potential low frequency-high consequence incidents at
existing major hazard facilities is not increased by new
developments or changes in land use surrounding them.

WorkSafe Victoria is developing a series of maps (to be rolled
out over the next year) to provide better information to councils
& planners about developments near Victoria's Major Hazards
Facilities. There are currently 39 licensed MHFs in Victoria.

2 page Guidance Note: [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm
/connect/59b01c80420a12e0a649e7e1b1d8315b/More+Inf
o_landuse_vs4.pdf?MOD=AJPERES](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/59b01c80420a12e0a649e7e1b1d8315b/More+Info+landuse_vs4.pdf?MOD=AJPERES)

From: [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsintern
et/worksafe/home/forms+and+publications/guidance+notes/
land+use+planning+near+a+major+hazard+facility+and](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsintern
et/worksafe/home/forms+and+publications/guidance+notes/
land+use+planning+near+a+major+hazard+facility+and)

From: [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsinternet/
worksafe/sitertools/news/worksafe+help+for+council+planners](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsinternet/
worksafe/sitertools/news/worksafe+help+for+council+planners)

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Emerging POPS, Product Stewardship & More

The majority of the 'newly listed' Persistent Organic
Pollutants (POPs) have been used extensively in common
products as flame retardants, and stain & water repellants.
The new POPs are: Penta BDE, Octa BDE, and PFOS
which are dangerous due to their toxicity, persistence,
potential for bioaccumulation in the food chain and their
long range transport.

The Stockholm Convention has determined that despite the
toxicity - the sheer scale of use of the new POPs makes
them uneconomical to ban entirely and that recycling will be
allowed until 2030, with the decision to be regularly re-
assessed.

E-waste plastics are likely to contain high concentrations of
Brominated Flame Retardants (BFRs). Disposal via landfill
leads to BFRs in leachate, and incineration is likely to
generate Brominated Dioxins being released to
atmosphere. PFOS in old products may also be recycled.

How do we protect workers, the community and the
environment? We need to made aware (maybe via
labelling) that some recycled products will contain these
new POPs, so that market forces properly apply.

The community expects: 1/ Planning for a National POPs
destruction facility involving non-diffusion technology; 2/ New
environmental standards for air quality, water and soil quality
relevant to new POPs; and 3/ New OH&S laws and Regs
that clarify workers safety rights and protection standards.

From Lee Bell's presentation: HazMat 2010, May 2010

• Green Chemistry & Selecting Alternative Chemicals

The Key Drivers of Green Chemistry are: Practice, Design and
Synthetic Robustness; Process Intensification, Precedence &
Metrics; Policy & Legislation; and Pricing and Market Pressure.
You then align these Key Drivers with the 12 Green Chemistry
Principles (find these in the 2008 Annual Report).

The key attributes of Green Chemistry: 1/ Benign by design; 2/
Risk reduction; 3/ Waste minimisation & 4/ Energy efficiency.

The approach of the Centre for Green Chemistry is to
create an internationally relevant demonstration site in
areas focussed on design, synthesis and application of new
molecules, materials, processes and monitoring
technologies, based on natural manufacturing capabilities
that reduce risk, enhance productivity and function, and
minimise waste. The wide range of Green Chemistry
research can be found in the various Centre for Green
Chemistry [Annual Reports](http://www.chem.monash.edu.au/green-chem/about/reports.html)
from their website at:
www.chem.monash.edu.au/green-chem/about/reports.html.

The Monash Centre for Green Chemistry has just become
the world hub of 6 cooperating universities under their
agreement to establish a Global Institute of Green
Chemistry. The Centre for Green Chemistry can help
companies large and small by: a/ Technology translation; b/
collaborative research projects; c/ professional
development workshops; d/ information sharing and e/
postgraduate training.

Professor Milton Hearn may a very clear welcome to all of
industry to come and have a chat over a cup of coffee, to
discuss their issues and how the Centre might help them.

From Prof. Milton Hearn's presentation: HazMat 2010, May 2010

• Choosing Laundry Detergents Brochure

City West Water recently partnered with the Water Services Association of Australia and CHOICE to conduct an independent study into laundry detergents.

As people conserve water, less wastewater is being discharged and we are experiencing higher concentrations of detergent ingredients in wastewater. This limits the potential use of recycled water and greywater, as higher levels of detergent can be detrimental to plant growth and soil structure.

The study's aim was to uncovering the brands with the lowest chemical load and that were best for:

- recycling water from our treatment plants;
- minimising impacts on inland ecosystems;
- washing performance; - price; and
- using greywater on your garden.

City West Water will be distributing test results in a brochure to households in their region. Others may obtain a pdf copy from www.citywestwater.com.au/documents/Results_table_for_web.pdf. Choice subscribers may read the full report on page 45 of their Nov 2009 Edition.

From: www.citywestwater.com.au/our_news_2458.aspx

• Nanowaste: Research & Manufacturing Facilities

Jeremy Allan at HazMat 2010 proposed that nanowaste definition covers: 1/ Waste materials and by-products generated during the synthesis or manufacturing of nano-objects and nanoproducs; 2/ Nano-objects released from nanoproducs throughout the product lifecycle; and 3/ Nanoproducs which have reached end-of-product lifecycle.

Nanowaste Classification (*BSI 2007a, PD 6699-2:2007*) covers: Pure nanomaterials (e.g. carbon nanotubes); Items contaminated with nanomaterials (e.g. wipes, PPE); Liquid suspensions containing nanomaterials; Solid matrixes with nanomaterials that are friable or have a nanostructure loosely attached to the surface.

There are at least four nano-object disposal exposure pathways from nano products: 1) nano-objects released at end-of-product lifecycle; 2) uncontrolled release of nano-objects from normal consumer use; 3) uncontrolled release of nano-objects from unintended consumer use; and 4) uncontrolled release of nano-objects from intentional consumer misuse.

Some properties of nanoparticles enhance the transfer off nanowaste pollutants. There are also issues about products which constantly abrade during use, creating dust or other mobile forms of release into the environment, even for products which are manufactured to be essentially fixed but may wear away in use.

Some nanowaste treatment options (but their effectiveness is unknown) are:

- a/ Treat (and label) as Hazardous Waste;
- b/ Base treatment on known physicochemical properties (at each phase of the nanoproducs lifecycle);
- c/ Containment, e.g. Double bagging, Solid matrixes;
- d/ Recycle (reclamation of valuable substances); [Solubilise]; [Incinerate] (e.g. Carbon Nanotubes need a very high temperature).

It was finally recommended that carbon nanofibres are stored until appropriate disposal methods are developed.

From Jeremy Allan's presentation: *HazMat 2010, May 2010*

• BP Global: Gulf of Mexico Incident Response

Covers a day by day update of the situation resulting from the Deepwater Horizon Incident from BP Global. It also has links to the latest BP Global technical briefings.

From: www.bp.com/extendedsectiongenericarticle.do?categoryId=40&contentId=7061813

• Deepwater Horizon Incident in the Gulf of Mexico

On April 20, 2010, while working on an exploratory well approximately 50 miles southeast of Venice, Louisiana, the semi-submersible drilling rig Deepwater Horizon experienced an explosion and fire. The damaged platform capsized and sank on April 22, 2010. The rig is owned by Transocean and under contract to British Petroleum (BP). The cause of the incident is under investigation.

The Deepwater Horizon rig contained an estimated 700,000 gallons of fuel before it sank. In addition, oil has been leaking into the Gulf of Mexico from damaged sections of piping on the sea floor. The government and the commercial parties involved are continuing their efforts to contain and disperse the spill.

This FAQ USA Govt website then goes on to cover:

Efforts to Contain the Oil Spill; Statements and Declarations Issued in Response to the Oil Spill; and Additional Resources (such as the link to the White House's webpage).

From FAQ USA Govt website: http://answers.usa.gov/cgi-bin/gsa_ict.cfg.php/enduser/std_adp.php?p_faqid=8738&p_sid=KiRMQe1k&p_lva=7961

• USA EPA Response to BP Oil Spill: Dispersants

On the 26 May 2010 the USA EPA issued a Directive to reduce and minimise dispersant use to BP.

Preliminary testing results indicate that subsurface use of the dispersant is effective at reducing the amount of oil from reaching the surface – and can do so with the use of less dispersant than is needed when the oil does reach the surface.

Dispersants are generally less toxic than the oils they breakdown. The surface use of dispersants decreases the environmental risks to shorelines and organisms at the surface and when used this way, dispersants breakdown over several days. The long term effects on aquatic life are unknown, which is why EPA and the Coast Guard are requiring BP to implement a robust sampling and monitoring plan. The federal response is intended to ensure that these operations are constantly monitored for any short or long term adverse effects that may outweigh the benefit of using dispersants.

The 2 Nalco Company dispersants MSDSs for [Corexit EC9500](#) & [Corexit EC9527A](#) are available from this website.

From: www.epa.gov/bpspill/dispersants.html

• BP Oil Spill, USA, Louisiana: Some Video Links

From Dangerous Goods-HazMat Group (organised by Don Johnston) at Yahoo Groups. Become a member of this 1100+ Group, which Don started in 1999 at: <http://tech.groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods/>.

As part of this Group, Don puts out a weekly or biweekly 15 page newsletter called "NewsyBits", where he attempts to cover all relevant incidents, regulations & resources worldwide!

CBS (60 Minutes) 16 May 2010 Video Links

 Watch the Video from CBS (60 Minutes) (14 min): [Deepwater Horizon's Blowout, Part 1](http://www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=6490348n&tag=mg:mostopvideo) or www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=6490348n&tag=mg:mostopvideo

Scott Pelley speaks to one of the survivors of the deadly Deepwater Horizon oil rig blast who was in a position to know what caused the disaster.

 Watch the Video from CBS (60 Minutes) (12 min): [Deepwater Horizon's Blowout, Part 2](http://www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=6490378n) or <http://www.cbsnews.com/video/watch/?id=6490378n>
Scott Pelley investigates the Deepwater Horizon oil rig explosion that killed 11, causing the ongoing oil leak in the waters off of Louisiana. One survivor talks about his harrowing escape and what happened after he got off the burning rig.

Standards & Codes

- Standards – www.saiglobal.com/shop

BS EN 1076-2009: Workplace Exposure. Procedures for measuring gases and vapours using pumped samplers. Requirements and test methods. Published 31 Mar 2010, 46 pages, \$286.17 hardcopy.

BSI-PAS 2060-2010: Specification for the demonstration of Carbon Neutrality. Pub: 15 Apr 2010, \$167.82 hardcopy.

BS EN 1276-2009: Chemical disinfectants & antiseptics. Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas. Test method and requirements (phase 2, step 1). Published 31 May 2010, 48 pages, \$266.17 hardcopy.

ISO 10298-2010: Determination of toxicity of a gas or gas mixture. Published 30 April 2010, 13 pages, \$85.25 pdf copy, \$94.70 hardcopy.

- Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop

Note: The method for submission of comment on draft documents is to register & fill in an online form via Standards Hub Website. Instructions and examples of comment submission are available on the website. Use the link

<https://www.hubstandards.org.au/hub/public/listOpenCommentingPublication.action>

Note: Comment must be via Hub, any emails or forms sent to us by fax or mail will not be considered by the Committee when it reviews the Public Comment received.

10/30198657 DC BS EN 60695-7-1. Fire hazard testing. Part 7-1. **Toxicity of fire effluent.** General guidance. Draft Published 30 Mar 2010, 26 pages, \$35.33 hardcopy.

ISO/DIS 14006. Environmental management systems - **Guidelines for incorporating ecodesign.** Draft Published 22 April 2010, 27 pages, \$70.31 pdf, \$78.13 hardcopy.

DR AS 4564 Specification for general purpose natural gas, serves as a specification for general purpose natural gas, with an emphasis on the safety of the gas for use in natural gas appliances and equipment, and for use as fuel in natural gas vehicles. Draft Published 13 May 2010, 14 pages, Free pdf, \$15.98 hardcopy.

10/30218548 DC BS ISO 817. Refrigerants. Designation and safety classification. Draft Published 29 Mar 2010, 80 pages, \$31.80 hardcopy.

Seminars, Conferences

- **New Regulations of Chemicals Seminars, June** Impact of REACH & GHS on Australian labs & suppliers. Members – free; Non-Members \$25. Register on the links.

[Sydney - Thurs June 17](#) [Brisbane - Wed June 23](#)

From: <http://scienceindustry.com.au/events/>

- **Chemistry for a Sustainable World, 4-8 July 2010 Melbourne**

RACI National Convention in conjunction with the IUPAC International Congress of Pesticide Chemistry.

"As the demand for energy, food, materials, resources and technologies grow and environmental stresses become increasingly apparent, there is an urgent need for new approaches to provide a sustainable future."

There are 6 RACI streams and 5 IUPAC streams, with many leading edge topics.

Registration by 4 July: \$900 member, \$1170 non-member.

Registration & Program details are at: www.raci2010.org/

- **Enviro 2010, 21-23 July 2010, Melbourne**

Conference & Exhibition: Solutions for a Sustainable Future. There are 6 streams.

Early bird registration: 14 May 2010 - Cost \$1460 member, \$1570 non-member. To 13 July - Cost \$1570 member, \$1685 non-member. Organised by WMAA and AWA.

From: www.enviro2010.com.au/2010/program.html

- **Chemeca 2010, 26-29th Sept 2010, Adelaide**

Hosted by the [Institution of Chemical Engineers in Australia \(IChemE\)](#), [Engineers Australia \(EA\)](#), the [Royal Australian Chemical Institute \(RACI\)](#) and the [Society of Chemical Engineers New Zealand \(SCENZ\)](#). Cost \$1185 after 1 Aug.

Relevant Sub-themes: Process Design, Control & Safety; Environment & Sustainability; Micro & Nano Technology.

From: www.chemeca2010.com/

- **ChemCon – The Americas 2010: 8-12th Nov, USA**

A key chemical regulations and trade conference. Cost €1900, 10% discount before 18 July 2010. A draft program covering GHS, REACH, TSCA, etc is now available at:

www.chemcon.net/americas/chemcon2010us_program.html

Papers on CD from previous ChemCon conferences such as Prague 2010 €300, & Kuala Lumpur 2009 €275, (plus €25 for shipment), are available at: www.chemcon.net/cd_rom.html.

From: www.chemcon.net/

- **Laboratory Managers Conference, 22–24 Nov 2010**

Brisbane Convention Centre. The conference is relevant to those involved in laboratory, scientific, technical and facilities management. Cost - Non Member \$1300 (estimate).

From: www.scienceindustry.com.au/

- **AIOH: Green But Clean, 4-8th Dec 2010, Tasmania**

AIOH Annual Conference, Exhibition, Education Sessions, Site Visits. To be held in Hobart Tasmania.

What is behind our clean green future? It will focus on green processes, projects & technologies and evaluate their emerging OH&S issues. Themes: 1/ sustainability, 2/ risk communication, 3/ ethics. Download a brochure at: www.aioh.org.au/downloads/events/2010AIOHC_Presentation.pdf

From: www.aioh.org.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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