Hazmat & Environment Notes June-August 2010

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Hazardous Materials Consultant

Editor & Publisher

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

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

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Hazardous Substances

- **EU: 8 Substances Proposed for Authorisation**

Public consultation (1 July 2010) on the ECHA draft recommendation of eight substances to be included in the Authorisation List.

Diisobutyl Phthalate (DIBP) Diarsenic Trioxide
Diarsenic Pentaoxide Lead Chromate
Lead Sulfochromate Yellow (C.I. Pigment Yellow 34)
Lead Chromate Molybdate Sulfate Red (C.I. Pigment Red 104)
Tris (2-ChloroEthyl) Phosphate (TCEP)
2,4 – Dinitrotoluene

A background document on each substance is at:
http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/authorisation/draft_recommendations/recommendations_en.asp

Interested parties can submit comments until 30 September 2010. Current consultations are available at:
http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/authorisation/draft_recommendations_en.asp

Candidate List for Authorisation is at:
http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/candidate_list_en.asp

From: http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/pr_10_15_public_commenting_II_recommendation_20100701.pdf

- **First Two Proposals for Restriction under REACH**

ECHA has called for information on Lead & Dimethyl Fumarate which are proposed for restriction under REACH.

France has proposed that the use of Lead and its compounds in jewellery (in order to protect children from exposure to lead by sucking or swallowing); and the use of Dimethylfumarate used as an anti-mouding agent in consumer articles (which can cause severe skin problems (dermatitis), should be restricted. ECHA invites interested parties to comment on the restriction reports prepared, by France, preferably by 21 Sept 2010. http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/pr_10_13_restrictions_20100621.pdf

From: http://echa.europa.eu/news/press_en.asp

- **ECHA Registered Substances: Data**

The number of ECHA registered substances will dramatically increase in the next half year and then at each further deadline. Have a look at a few substances to gain a feel for what sort of data is available on each such as: their hazardous properties, their GHS Hazardous Statement and R phrase classifications, & how to use the substances safely.

Currently there are about 100 substances with varying levels of data. I suggest trying Aluminium Oxide CAS 1344-28-1; or Caffeine CAS 58-08-2 to gain a sense of it.

REACH has three deadlines for registering substances. 30 November 2010, 31 May 2013 and 31 May 2018. The deadline depends on the tonnage band and the hazardous properties of the substance. About 30,000 substances are expected to be available in the database after expiry of the last registration deadline in 2018.

ECHA's IT systems verify that the information is complete, meaning that all the information fields required for a registration in a particular tonnage band are filled in the dossier. However, the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) does not verify the information before its publication on the internet. ECHA can therefore not guarantee the correctness or adequacy of the information or that the dossiers are compliant with REACH.

Before you can look at it you must confirm that you understand that data may not be correct and you may need permissions to use the data.

Questions and Answers: http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/registered_substances_faq_en.asp

From:http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx
http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/na_10_28_rac_opinion_20100527.pdf

- **Nanomaterial Research Reports**

The Nanotechnology Work Health and Safety Program, managed by Safe Work Australia publishes Research Reports on the website below.

Nanomaterial Research Reports are:

An Evaluation of MSDS and Labels associated with the use of Engineered Nanomaterials 15 June 10. The 52 page review reports an evaluation of 50 MSDS & 15 Labels for products containing Engineered Nanomaterials (ENMs). Overall 18% (9/50) MSDS were assessed as providing reliable information to appropriately inform an occupational risk assessment. The Labels did not contain additional cautionary notes regarding the suspected hazards of ENMs.

Developing Workplace Detection and Measurement Techniques for Carbon Nanotubes 15 June 10

Work health and safety assessment tool for handling engineered nanomaterials 2 Aug 10

Engineered Nanomaterials: Feasibility of establishing exposure standards and using control banding in Australia

Engineered Nanomaterials: Investigating substitution and modification options to reduce potential hazards 2 Aug 10

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/AboutUs/Publications/ResearchReports2009to2010.htm

- **Book: Slow Death by Rubber Duck**

How the Toxic Chemistry of Everyday Life affects our Health.

Rick Smith & Bruce Lourie, 2009, ISBN: 9780702237645. University of Queensland Press. RRP $34.95.

"Studies have shown that significant levels of toxic substances can leach out of commonplace items in our homes and workplaces. How do these toxins make their way inside us and what impact do they have on our health? And more importantly, what can we do about them? Rick Smith and Bruce Lourie, two of Canada's leading environmental activists, tackle these questions head on by experimenting upon themselves. Over a four-day period, our intrepid (and perhaps foolhardy) authors ingest and inhale a host of things that surround us all every day, all of which are suspected of being toxic and posing long term health risks to humans. By revealing the pollution load in their bodies before and after the experiment - and the results in most cases are downright frightening - they tell the inside story of seven common substances."

From: www.slowdeathbyrubberduck.com
Available from most retail booksellers in Australia.

Editor: I have now read most of this book from my perspective as a person who classifies hazardous effects for chemicals, prepares MSDSs, and who is concerned about how chemicals in products may affect us.

I found it has really made me think about the trace effects in our bodies of chemicals that mimic our natural body chemistry and possibly affect it (e.g. hormone chemical mimics). These new types of hazardous effects are different and may occur at a much much lower concentrations compared to the traditional acute toxic effects we are used to considering. The book reads well and has many useful references to studies and websites.

Based on their results the authors are expressing real concern that industry does not take the "precautionary approach" as the default when they don't have all the tox data and there is a reasonable possibility of such hazardous effects.

I recommend that everyone who classify and inform about chemicals hazardous effects, or make policy for how to minimize chemical hazardous effects, obtain a copy and read it. It is our responsibility to be aware of such worldwide community concerns and to take part in the process to reduce or eliminate impacts of chemicals with hazardous effects.

For a more detailed Australian concerned community perspective, there is a 4 page review of this book by Jo Immig, Co-ordinator of the National Toxics Network (http://ntn.org.au/), in the Sept/Oct 2010 edition of the ABC Organic Gardener magazine (available at newsagents).

Chemical Management

- **COAG Standing Committee on Chemicals**

The Standing Committee on Chemicals (SCoC) is part of the new governance framework. The Committee is responsible to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) and will usually report through the Business Regulation and Competition Working Group (BRCWG).

SCoC is based on a COAG Memorandum of Understanding, from 7 Dec 2009, on chemicals and plastics, which established a new national governance framework to help achieve a streamlined and harmonised national regulatory system and ultimately reduce the regulatory burden on business.

The Committee's role is to:

- Co-ordinate the implementation of the new governance framework for the regulation of chemicals and plastics
- Monitor the timeliness, effectiveness and consistency of reforms of chemicals and plastics regulation
- Provide advice and make recommendations as appropriate to BRCWG, COAG and relevant ministerial councils on how chemicals and plastics policy initiatives that have cross-portfolio or cross-jurisdictional implications might be best progressed
- Provide an ongoing forum for assessing the consistency of chemicals-specific policy settings across the relevant policy areas, including: public health; workplace health and safety; transport safety; environment protection; and national security
- Oversee a coordinated national approach to regulatory reform of chemicals and plastics and the consistent application of chemical hazard and risk-assessment methodologies and international standards such as the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- Support the coordinated development of regulatory proposals that have cross-portfolio implications, including the conduct of regulatory impact assessments.

Secretariat to the Committee: scocsecretariat@innovation.gov.au

The Committee members are listed on the website below, which will also be used to provide information and access to key documents and SCoC meeting outcomes.

From: www.innovation.gov.au/Industry/ChemicalsandPlastics/Pages/StandingCommitteeonChemicals.aspx

- **Draft Victorian Regulations: Precursor Supply**

The Victorian Dept of Justice has had the draft regulations and a Regulatory Impact Statement for the Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Supply) Regulations 2010 out for comment by early July. The RIS is still accessible.

Four states (South Australian, Western Australian, Queensland and New South Wales) in Australia have mandated sales and storage regimes for precursor chemicals and equipment over the last 15 years by implementing elements of the voluntary industry Code issued by the Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association (PACIA) and Science Industry Australia (SIA), with variations specific to each regime.

Victoria currently has no regulatory requirements governing the sale and storage of precursor chemicals and equipment other than the voluntary PAICA/SIA Code.

The preferred Victorian Option 1 is:

- Introduce regulations mandating sales and storage procedures for prescribed categories of precursor chemicals and equipment, which are contained within the regulations and are based on elements of the PACIA/SIA Code. The prescribed categories of precursor chemicals and equipment will be determined by the Department of Justice and relevant Ministers and it will be at the discretion of the Department and the Ministers, taking into account any advice from the Australian Government assessments, to include or remove any precursor chemicals or equipment.

- A risk assessment framework would be in place under the proposed approach to determine the list and categories of precursor chemicals and equipment that would be regulated.

- The proposed regulations bring Victoria into line with other jurisdictions in that they take a regulatory approach. Victoria's scheme is modelled most closely on NSW's & is similar in approach to the other jurisdictions, which are all modelled to varying degrees on elements of the PACIA/SIA Code.

From: www.vcec.vic.gov.au/CA256EAF001C7B21/WebObj/Drugs,PoisonsandControlledSubstances(PrecursorSupply)Regulations2010RegulatoryImpactStatement/$File/Drugs,%20Poisons%20and%20Controlled%20Substances%20(Precursor%20Supply)%20Regulations%202010%20Regulatory%20Impact%20Statement.pdf

- **ECHA Practical Guide on Avoiding Animal Testing**

This European Chemicals Agency guide to help industry to consider all possible alternative methods for data generation on hazards to make sure that testing on vertebrate animals shall only be undertaken a last resort.

Companies need to make sure that the formal preconditions for the use of alternative methods are fulfilled including that they are obtained with validated methods and that the results are adequate for classification and labelling and risk assessment.

http://echa.europa.eu/doc/publications/practical_guides/pg_10_avoid_animal_testing_en.pdf for the 19 page Guide.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/pr_10_11_practical_guide_avoid_animal_testing.pdf

Editor's Comment: This is also a relevant document for those preparing MSDSs to help them understand how we may be able to classify when tox & ecotox data are missing.

- **Responsible Care New Zealand**

Responsible Care New Zealand (RCNZ) is the new name for New Zealand Chemical Industry Council (NZCIC). RCNZ have created a new website where you can obtain HSNO Approved Code of Practices, Publications, Services, NZ Standards, and their Chemsafe HSNO compliance tool. They also have Courses and alerts to relevant Events, and offer the ChemCall Emergency Response Service.

For details contact Bill Birch, Technical Manager, Responsible Care NZ, email: Bill@responsiblecarenz.com, ph: 0011-64-4-499-4311, web: www.responsiblecarenz.com.

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **Comment on the NICNAS CRIS Discussion Paper**

The discussion paper on the NICNAS Cost Recovery Impact Statement also covered the Accelerated Assessment of Existing Industrial Chemicals

COAG advised in Nov 2008 that the extent and speed of implementation of the Productivity Commission's resource intensive recommendation **"Accelerated Assessment of Existing Industrial Chemicals"** would be dependent on available funding and required NICNAS to develop an implementation plan.

I highlighted in the May-June Hazmat & Environment Notes newsletter that I regard that we need to be very careful to ensure Australia piggy backs its efforts as much as possible on the back of international 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 take decades.

Australia is seriously short of the sort of Chemical Hazard, Regulatory & Toxicology Specialists needed to take part in such a process.

I have extracted parts out of my comment I made to NICNAS. Copies of all submissions will become available on the NICNAS website at: www.nicnas.gov.au.

Start Extracted Comment from Jeff Simpson's Submission:

12/ Level of Reform Activity Factors: the reform activity Australia needs is to introduce innovative chemicals that improve the sustainability of Australia (in any way).

To have companies actively looking to do this, the future NICNAS reforms need to help them. The products of these companies need to be cross-subsidised by someone. This could be done by following the current process, then NICNAS would need to assess the chemical against agreed "Green Chemistry" standards and decide on a sustainability rating.

E.g. Gold rating - 100% of NICNAS costs to be returned PLUS a Dept of Innovation or R&D grant (of say $10K) towards development and marketing costs.

Comment: This would then mean NICNAS would need to create and maintain the knowledge base to be able to do this. This would activate many companies who have previously decided not to bring in an innovative chemical to have a go. There may be disputes over such assessments so the program would need strong links into the "Green Chemistry" etc research worldwide.

20/ Outreach Activities: I regard that for Tier 1 Introducers it is the responsibility of NICNAS to alert the Tier 1 introducers to the scope of Federal and State chemical management regulations they may need to comply with (this then captures potentially ignorant introducers into the TOTAL chemical regulatory system).

If NICNAS limits the Outreach Activities to just control schemes like NICNAS, this does not ensure introducers are alerted to the scope of chemical management regulations they need to be competent in.

22/ Downstream Users of Industrial Chemicals are proposed to be included into the NICNAS Scheme.

"Use" is in the Objects of the Act "*aiding in the protection of the Australian people and the environment by finding out the risks to occupational health and safety, to public health and to the environment that could be associated with the importation, manufacture or use of the chemicals".*

The scope of the Act & COAG clarification clearly covers the industrial use of chemicals. Currently many introducers of chemicals do not have good understanding of the final industrial uses of chemicals they have introduced, which will add significant costs to them if they are not the final formulator for each use.

On this understanding it does seem relevant to consider that the industrial chemical formulators in Australia take some required part in the NICNAS process. So as not to pick up minor formulators or minor downstream users (where it will be bureaucratically difficult to administer), only major industrial chemical formulators should be considered for inclusion.

25/ Fee for Service Activities: I support the fee for service arrangement (provided it is fairly collected).

"Technical services relevant to industrial chemicals" would enable chemical companies having difficulty with understanding the properties and effects of their chemical product to ask for advice from NICNAS.

E.g. There are no Authorities in Australia except NICNAS that are maintaining the ability to help companies classify "difficult to classify" chemicals. In the past industry had 2 Dangerous Goods classification specialists (one in Worksafe Vic and one in Workcover NSW), but they both retired and were not replaced. I understand that the ability to provide this sort of service would need to be added into the Act or the Regulation or both.

There will also be scope for where the service is for the general community benefit that such a service be funded from general government revenue (i.e. not collected via the industry Tier 1, 2, 3 fees).

27/ Cost Recovery for Accelerated Assessment of Existing Industrial Chemicals (AAEIC)

27a/ View on the Benefits of Addressing Prioritisation and Assessment within a Reasonable Period of Time: We already have a set of 817 High Production Volume Chemicals (>20t per year) which can be addressed with prioritization and assessment. I do not regard that the small Australian chemical industry (compared to the EU and the USA) has the resources to provide additional information across every industrial chemical and use in Australia in a cost effective way.

However it is important that an Australian Chemical Authority tracks and then manages (in a timely manner) the chemicals of concern as they are found, in the accelerated review, evaluation and authorization of chemicals currently occurring in Europe (REACH). NICNAS could then have a call for information on whether and how these chemicals are used in Australia. As other major recognized world authorities (such as the USA EPA) also alert to chemicals of concern NICNAS should follow the same approach.

NICNAS needs to accept the outcomes and summary information of these REACH and USAEPA, etc reviews, as there is neither time nor money in Australia to independently reassess each of them.

27b/ To keep within the funding potential of industry and the government for AAEIC we must use the limited resources in Australia to do this type of work with great care.

NICNAS has asked for $3M per year for 6 years, just to do JUST the prioritization work. Assuming a much higher level of "Use" detail (compared to the High Production Volume Chemical limited range uses) this will generate a very difficult situation and thus high cost problem for existing importers and manufacturers (many of who have limited access to use details; and many ingredients where the chemical is on the inventory BUT the CAS No. is not known to an importer).

Even if NICNAS keeps to the existing scope of the 817 HPVCs and doesn't require new use information to be collected, as they prioritise they will still need to call for information on the chemicals of concern. These additional calls for information on the 200-300 of "sufficient concern" (as indicated by NICNAS at the 16th Jul 2010 meeting) will require significant time and resource costs for industry.

27&28 There is an URGENT need for a Regulatory Impact Statement to be prepared by NICNAS for several scenarios of how the **Accelerated Assessment of Existing Industrial Chemicals** might be implemented in Australia, so that the Government, Industry and Community have the opportunity to understand the likely costs and benefits against each scenario, and decide which makes the most sense for Australia.

Finish Extracted Comment from Jeff Simpson's Submission.

[*Editor:* Maybe NICNAS needs to pay a range of companies for their time to take part in each scenario, otherwise there will be very few medium to small size companies able to help.]

- **Existing Chemicals Review by NICNAS: Setup**

NICNAS aims to create a system for assessing existing chemicals in a more targeted manner, so that un-assessed chemicals on the AICS of the greatest hazard & exposure can be screened by applying a risk-based approach which uses rigorous and transparent screening criteria.

NICNAS has established two Expert Working Groups (EWGs) – one with an environmental focus and one for human health. They have helped develop scientific criteria for hazard indication. These criteria will be used to weight hazards, and a manageable set of chemicals that can receive further consideration will be developed.

NICNAS has developed a range of options for prioritisation of chemicals on AICS, integrating hazard and exposure elements and the collection of exposure information, taking into account the findings of a workshop held in October 2009 and advice from stakeholder representatives.

NICNAS has continued to increase its capability in the use of predictive models (i.e. Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationship – QSAR – modeling software) through training of staff and testing of subsets of representative chemicals. QSAR will be used to predict hazards for those chemicals where safety data are not available publicly or through overseas programs

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_JUN_JUL10_PDF.pdf

- **NICNAS Call for Information on Gases & Acids**

Voluntary call for information on Gases and Acids (14) which are of potential security concern.

NICNAS is collating the information on behalf of the Australian Government Attorney General's Department, to primarily be considered to prepare informed risk assessments on these chemicals of potential security concern.

Ammonia (Anhydrous)	7664-41-7
Arsine	7784-42-1
Bromine	7726-95-6
Carbon Monoxide	630-08-0
Chlorine	7782-50-5
Fluorine	7782-41-4
Hydrochloric Acid	7647-01-0
Hydrogen Chloride (Anhydrous)	7647-01-0
Hydrogen Cyanide (Hydrocyanic Acid)	74-90-8
Hydrogen Sulfide	7783-06-4
Nitric Oxide	10102-43-9
Phosgene	75-44-5
Phosphine	7803-51-2
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9

Send survey template to: Lorelie.Flood@nicnas.gov.au, Existing Chemicals.

Information: Phillip.Sharp@nicnas.gov.au ph: 02-8577-8820.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Media/Latest_News/Acids_Gases.asp

- **Chemicals in Cosmetic Products: Progress**

183 chemicals (previously regulated by the TGA) were nominated by 15 companies for being considered as eligible chemicals to be added to the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

The next stage is for NICNAS to check the chemical identity and verifying that the chemicals meet the eligibility criteria for listing on AICS (underway).

Work is also underway relating to the legislative amendments needed to allow eligible chemicals to be added to the AICS, and to implement changes to the schedule of data requirements for new UV filters.

NICNAS is also currently scoping the work needed to align the regulatory requirements for existing UV filters with those of the TGA, for sun-screening products affected by the reforms, and is in the process of obtaining legal advice on the mechanism.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_JUN_JUL10_PDF.pdf

- **Triclosan PEC Report accepted at SIAM 30**

The 30th **S**creening Information Data Set (SIDS) **I**nitial **A**ssessment **M**eeting held 20-22 April 2010 accepted the NICNAS report on Triclosan with minor amendments as an

OECD SIAR (SIDS Initial Assessment Report). The minor amendments arising from discussions will be incorporated as an addendum to the national PEC report. From NICNAS Matters June/July 2010

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_JUN_JUL10_PDF.pdf

- **NICNAS Handbook for Notifiers (available Oct)**

Re-working the Handbook for Notifiers is expected to make a far more accessible up-to-date document. Through re-structuring, key information has been relocated to the fore, and consistent language and style features introduced to make it a more readable document. Current plans are for publication by the end of September 2010.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_JUN_JUL10_PDF.pdf

Scheduled Poisons

- **SUSMP Delayed: Available after 1st Sept 2010**

The next version of Poisons Standard now renamed the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP), will be available from 1 Sept 2010.

The next electronic version of Poisons Standard, will also become available from 1 Sept 2010, and will be accessible from the website below.

The setup of the two new Advisory Committees on Scheduling Medicines or Chemicals have also been delayed by the Federal Election. [Editor: I assume they will meet again in November]

From: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/index.htm

- **NDPSC Record of Reasons, June 2010**

I found several chemicals of general interest in the Record of Reasons (RR), with relevant & interesting discussions:

4.1 Carbendazim

4.2 Laureth Carboxylic Acids

4.3 Sodium Lauryl Sulfate

7.1 Triclosan

From: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/record/rr201006.pdf

Food Chemical Issues

- **Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate as a Food Additive**

Application A1015 was gazetted on the 8th April 2010.

Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate (ELA) is a new synthetic chemical preservative that is currently not permitted as a food additive in Standard 1.3.1 or Standard 1.2.4. Its active component, Ethyl- N^{α}-Lauroyl-L-Arginate HCl, is a cationic surfactant, which is able to disrupt the integrity of cell membranes of a broad spectrum of bacteria, yeast and moulds. The active ingredient is typically present at a concentration between 85% and 95% (Editor: in the raw material). ELA is intended to be used to protect food against microbial growth and thus spoilage and it is proposed to be used in a wide range of food groups.

The grounds for the review were that the draft Standard –

- did not protect public health and safety
- placed an unreasonable cost burden on industry or consumers
- was difficult to enforce or comply with in both practical or resource terms.

The review addressed: Chemical safety issues; Side effects of Arginine in humans; Consumption data based on 1995 National Nutrition Survey; The relationship between the levels proposed in the Code and the general permitted levels in the USA; Use of unpublished scientific data for pre-market approval of ELA; Limited cost-benefit analysis; Absence of suitable ELA analysis method.

FSANZ has considered the grounds raised and re-affirmed the approval of the draft variations to Standard 1.3.1 and Standard 1.2.4 as notified to the Ministerial Council.

www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/A1015%20Ethyl%20lauroyl%20arginate%20FRR.pdf (19 pages)

www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/applications/applicationa1015ethy4049.cfm

- **Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Aust Foods**

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) are naturally occurring compounds found in the environment. They result from natural occurrences such as volcanic activity and bush fires, and are also produced by industrial processes. PAH contamination has been identified in the air, water and food sources, PAH are also produced by some cooking processes, particularly through barbequing, smoking, roasting and frying. PAH contamination in the environment and food has been of world-wide focus due to the potential hazards high levels of these compounds can produce.

Based on the available data, & taking into account the inherent uncertainties and limitations, this study shows that the health risk to the Australian public arising from dietary exposure to PAH is unlikely to be of public health & safety concern.

The full report of 'Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons in Australian foods' is available on the FSANZ website at: www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/PAH%20Survey%20for%20website.pdf

From Food Serveillance News Winter 2010 www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/FSN%20Winter%20edition%20FINAL.pdf

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **AgVet Reform Chemical Regulation Enacted**

The *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Amendment Act 2010* contains five amendments to the Schedule to the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994*. The measures are now in effect, and cover:

- labels
- approved persons
- minor product variations
- trade issues
- permits
- Appendix I: Relevant label particulars (agricultural chemical products)
- Appendix II: Relevant label particulars (veterinary chemical products)

Labels: The amendment expands on the APVMA's Early Harvest Reform currently under consideration. Registrants and applicants will no longer be required to provide a final printed label in order to obtain product registration. They

will also be able to make certain changes to labels without prior approval from the APVMA.

The APVMA will publish new requirements & guidance documents when DAFF is able to finalise the regulations. In the interim period until new requirements and guidance documents can be compiled and published the existing Labelling Codes will continue to apply in regards to acceptable label instructions, label content, the placement and formatting of text, as well as font sizing requirements.

The effect of the changes is that the APVMA is no longer required to assess elements of an AgVet product label such as colour, presentation, logos, marketing information, warranty and other company information. The legislation limits the APVMA's consideration to only those matters prescribed in the legislation and regulations (the 'relevant particulars'). These essentially relate to the assessment of whether labels have adequate instructions for the safe and effective handling and use of a product.

The new legislation establishes that the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Regulations 1995* (the regulations) may impose statutory conditions on label approval with which registrants must comply. Parameters for label size, type and format will be governed by conditions of label approval. Further information is provided on the APVMA website.

For the other measures go to the APVMA website below.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/about/legislation/amendments_2010.php
And: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/news/2010/2010-06-25_legislative_amendments.php

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2010/11/gazette_2010-06-08.pdf

- **Tributyltin Compounds: Now Export Prohibited**

Following the 4th conference of the parties to the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade, an amendment is being prepared to the export controls imposed on certain chemicals. This alteration is proposed to come into force on the day after the amendment to the Regulations is registered on the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments.

Under the Rotterdam Convention, export of these chemicals to countries that are Parties to the Convention, for use as a pesticide, may be prohibited absolutely, or only authorised if certain specified conditions given by the importing Party are met.

This amendment covers "Tributylstannane" or "Tributylstannyl" compounds. The structure of each chemical includes the Tributyltin group, which on its own has a formula written as $C_{12}H_{27}Sn$ or $(C_4H_9)_3Sn$.

In order to meet export notification requirements under the Rotterdam Convention, chemical companies seeking to export a controlled chemical must apply to DAFF and must:

(vii) include the Harmonised System Customs Code for the chemical (where assigned) on shipping documentation; and

(viii) ensure adequate labelling of the chemical: include information regarding risks and/or hazards to human health or the environment; comply with relevant international standards applicable to labels; and

(ix) provide to the importer (if the chemical is to be used for occupational purposes) a safety data sheet that follows an

internationally recognised format, with the most up to date information available, in one of the official languages of the importing Party if practicable; and

(x) comply with any specified conditions stipulated by the importing country and promulgated by the Secretariat to the Rotterdam Convention as advised by the authorised officer.

Contact: Gary Fan, Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry, ph: 02-6272-3864, email: Gary.Fan@daff.gov.au.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2010/16/gazette_2010-08-17.pdf

- **Atrazine Mode-of-Action APVMA Update Report**

This report *Atrazine Toxicity: Analysis of Potential Modes of Action (PDF, 633kb)* (49 pages), considers research published prior to March 2009 that has suggested potential new modes-of-action (MOA) for Atrazine, from a regulatory perspective.

The report concludes that adequate information to establish a plausible link between Atrazine exposure and an identified endpoint was found for only one MOA but the MOA was considered not to be relevant to human health risk assessment. In relation to the other proposed MOAs, further studies are needed to explore whether these MOAs can be established as plausible, and then their relevance to human health risk assessment.

The results of this analysis, do not suggest that a further scientific review of Atrazine toxicity is warranted, nor provide a basis to re-evaluate the existing health values.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/news/2010/2010-06-30_atrazine_moa.php

- **Reconsideration of Thiophanate-Methyl**

Thiophanate-Methyl is a systemic fungicide used in Australia to control soil borne diseases in ornamental plants.

Thiophanate breaks down in plants and the environment to form Carbendazim and the use of Thiophanate-Methyl can lead to residues of Carbendazim in treated commodities.

The APVMA began a review of Thiophanate-Methyl in 2007.

The key preliminary Findings of the APVMA review of Thiophanate-Methyl were as follows:

- unlike Benomyl and Carbendazim, Thiophanate-methyl did not induce similar birth defects in animal studies following force-feeding of large doses. While Thiophanate-Methyl breaks down in the environment to form Carbendazim, in mammals Thiophanate-Methyl appears to undergo only very limited metabolic conversion to Carbendazim;

- the use of products containing Thiophanate-Methyl in accordance with amended label instructions would not be likely to have a harmful effect on human health;

- the existing safety directions, poison scheduling and personal protective equipment (PPE) for Thiophanate-Methyl products remain appropriate, apart from a minor label change. In addition, the re-entry interval and first aid instructions require minor changes to the product label;

- the restraint "NOT FOR HOME GARDEN USE" should be added to all product labels to clarify that Thiophanate-Methyl products are for professional use only.

Comment to APVMA by 31 Aug 2010. Ph: 02-6210-4700, email: chemrev@apvma.gov.au

Report: www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/docs/thiophanate-methyl_prf.pdf (36 pages)

From: www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/prf_thiophanate-methyl.php

- **APVMA re: USA EPA Decision on Endosulfan**

The APVMA has noted the decision taken in June 2010 by the United States Environmental Protection Agency to seek a voluntary phase out all uses of the insecticide Endosulfan in the USA. Go to: www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/endosulfan/endosulfan-cancl-fs.html. [Editor: The USA EPA has concluded that Endosulfan poses unacceptable risks to agricultural workers and wildlife, and can persist in the environment.]

While based on legislative provisions and use patterns in the United States, the USA EPA decision is an important one given current international discussions about the use of Endosulfan. The APVMA is liaising with the USA EPA to obtain more detailed information about its decision.

The USA EPA based its decision on risks to farm workers applying the agricultural chemical and to aquatic and terrestrial wildlife.

The APVMA is not aware of any current evidence suggesting a similar occupational health and safety risk to Australian farm workers. Tight controls placed on Endosulfan in Australia in 2005 addressed this risk. Recent advice from the Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing has confirmed that these controls adequately protect human health. Some continuing environmental risks outside Australia, however, are acknowledged.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/our_view/2010/2010-06-10_epa_endosulfan.php

- **Ag Pesticides & Vet Chemicals Consultants**

In publishing this list of consultants on its website the APVMA makes no representation as to the quality of services that may be offered or provided, the availability of consultants to provide such services, the costs, fees or any other contractual arrangements as may arise in the engagement of such consultants by you.

The list is updated in July each year. There are 40 listed. www.apvma.gov.au/registration/docs/registration_consultants_02082010.pdf

From: www.apvma.gov.au/registration/rego_consultants.php

- **New Ag MORAG Part 7 Environment Data**

The new Part 7 Environment Data requirements for Agricultural Products only, which have been included into the Ag Manual of Requirements and Guidelines (MORAG), come into effect immediately (with possible dispensation for applications submitted prior to 4 Oct 2010.

It includes:

1. Presentation of data in OECD Format
2. Combination Toxicity and deliberate tank mixes – includes the requirement for additional tests which reflects changes in the international regulatory environment. It reflects registrations in Europe and is to ensure that new products are adequately assessed for environmental risks.
3. Quality of Studies – It aims to streamline the technical aspects of the assessment process.
4. Marine antifoulants – requirements are specified in MORAG data requirements rather than during the evaluation process.
5. Disposal of unused spray mix or spent dipping solutions, to ensure that disposal is consistent with existing regulations in the States and Territories.
6. Pre-submission consultation – to clarify at the outset of the registration process on the precise data required to meet existing standards and policies for evaluation.
7. Reference to RAM – making it easier to understand the data requirements for the risk assessment process.

www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/closed/2009/morag_changes/morag_part7.php

MORAG Part 7 Environment: www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/docs/morag_part7_environment_draft_v5.0.4.pdf (38 pages)

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2010/14/gazette_2010-07-20_page_16.pdf

- **APVMA Risk Based Labelling and the GHS**

A presentation was given (to the Community Consultative Committee (CCC)) by APVMA staff and industry representatives explaining how risk based labelling (the approach currently used) is different to GHS. GHS is hazard based approach whereas the current system is risk based. Using pictograms and the use of signal words such as danger and warning is a feature of this approach.

CCC members were given several examples where the use of pictograms could cause confusion by a consumer / end user. The risk based approach has specified use and has the risk assessment already defined whereas GHS has unspecified use with the user determining use.

At present no policy decision has been made regarding the use of GHS for AgVet chemicals.

From CCC June 2010 ebulletin: http://melonmail.melon.com.au/em/message/email/view.php?id=693850&u=2919.

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.

It is now available as a pdf file or a spiral bound hardcopy from Standards New Zealand, & from SAI Global in Australia (but their spiral bound hardcopy is from 3 Sept).

Cost: NZ pdf $72.90 (ex GST), hardcopy: NZ$81.00 ex GST + NZ delivery NZ$10 ex GST or Australian delivery NZ$40 ex GST, at www.standards.co.nz/.

Aust: pdf $67.57 hardcopy $75.08 + $16.89 Aust delivery. Discounts for 50+ of 15%, at www.saiglobal.com/shop.

- **Environmentally Haz Substance DGs & SP AU01**

At our August 2010 meeting of the Dangerous Goods Advisory Group in Melbourne the interpretation was put that goods coming into Australia marked as UN 3077 and UN 3082 Environmentally Hazardous Substances Dangerous Goods should, (like other marked Dangerous Goods with exemptions) be able to treated as "not subject to this Code when transported by road and rail".

This is similar to when UN 3166 ENGINE, INTERNAL COMBUSTION come by Air marked as Dangerous Goods Class 9 but SP106 allows them to be transported as "not subject to this Code", even though still marked as DGs.

The Model Regulations under 2.1.1 (2) has "However, goods that satisfy the criteria set out, or referred to, in Part 2 of the ADG Code are not dangerous goods if the goods are:" "(b) described as not subject to the ADG Code in a special provision in Chapter 3.3 of the ADG Code that is applied to the goods by column 6 of the Dangerous Goods List."

From: www.frli.gov.au/ComLaw/legislation/LegislativeInstrument1.nsf/0/2E875925FCF7696CCA25736000179F37?OpenDocument via www.ntc.gov.au (safety & compliance).

Until now I had understood that if a product arrives by sea or air, marked as Dangerous Goods UN 3077 or UN 3082 then we needed to continue to transport and store them as Dangerous Goods.

This issue needs urgent clarification by our Dangerous Goods Authorities due to the significant add-on costs that transporting and storing as Dangerous Goods incurs.

- **Diesel in Tanks: UN 3077 Class 9 Dangerous Goods**

In Europe and New Zealand Diesel Fuel has now been tested and classified as UN 3082 Class 9 Dangerous Goods. As they meet the ADG Code 7th Edition criteria Diesel in Tanks must now be transported as Dangerous Goods. Since they are C1 Combustible Liquids they are already covered by the Storage and Handling Regulations BUT additional requirements for Environmentally Substances may need to be met.

Note: In NZ since they transport by sea around NZ they do NOT have the equivalent of out SP AU01 so some of the requirements in their Info Sheet are not applicable to Australia.

The Exerpt below is from the NZ Diesel Information Sheet:

"Diesel with a flash point over 60°C is classified as an environmentally hazardous substance for transport due to its toxicity to the aquatic environment. This is high flash point diesel. Its correct identification for transport … is: UN 3082, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (Diesel), Class 9, Packing Group III. In the past, Diesel in this category has not been classified as Dangerous Goods for transport on land in New Zealand, but new international criteria for environmental hazards now apply to high flash point Diesel."

From: www.nzta.govt.nz/resources/rules/docs/diesel-information-sheet-2010.pdf (9 pages).

NZ information with thanks to Bill Birch, Technical Manager, Responsible Care NZ (formerly NZCIC), www.responsiblecarenz.com., ph: 0011-64-4-499-4311, who can help with NZ DG & GHS Codes/Books.

Editor: As placard loads they can no longer go thru tunnels!!

- **When do we Start drafting ADG Code 8th Edition? How do we Activate the Next Process?**

Next year Australia will be AGAIN out of date with BOTH the IMDG Code and the ICAO/IATA DG Regs!!

The IMDG Code is published biannually, ICAO/IATA publishes DG Regs annually. Australia needs a regular process to align at least biannually with the IMDG Code.

The 12 years between ADG6 and ADG8 is too long. Please email your Competent Authority in your State or Territory, (at: www.ntc.gov.au/ViewPage.aspx?DocumentId=00919) and the National Transport Commission (at: www.ntc.gov.au under "Safety & Compliance") to alert them to URGENTLY set up an effective process this time.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **NChEM: Chemicals Action Plan – 2nd Progress Report**

The National Framework for Chemicals Environmental Management – NChEM has released its Chemicals Action Plan for the Environment, 2nd Progress Report, for the period 1 July 2008 – 30 June 2010.

A key feature of the NChEM Working Group's activities during this reporting period has been to give effect to decisions by the EPHC and the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) in response to the 2008 Productivity Commission investigation into chemicals and plastics regulation.

A revised NChEM Chemicals Action Plan for the Environment has been prepared to guide the next phase of the NChEM work program. [Editor: This is not publically available]

New governance arrangements will be established in the next Phase, including the proposed Environmental Chemicals Bureau and strengthening relationships with coordinating structures such as the recently formed COAG Standing Committee on Chemicals (SCOC).

There will be further development of control manuals, assessment of chemical labelling options, and consideration of the need for a performance measurement framework for monitoring the impact of chemicals in the environment in addition to periodic reporting.

11 Key Achievements over 2 years are listed in the report.

Enquiries: Susan Whitehead, NEPC, ph: 08-8419-1206.

Report: www.ephc.gov.au/sites/default/files/CMgt_NChEM_Second_Progress_Report_Jul10.pdf (4 pages)

From: The Report & www.ephc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/75

- **Environmental Labelling – NChEM Stage One Report**

In November 2008, COAG directed the EPHC, under the National Framework for Chemicals Environmental Management (NChEM), to examine costs and benefits of mandatory environmental labelling of chemicals to determine whether this would result in a net benefit to the community. Under current arrangements, labels for industrial chemicals, used in both the workplace and in domestic situations, do not require information on environmental hazards.

Stage One of this project, which involved the identification of possible voluntary and mandatory options for addressing any identified gaps in environmental labelling, has now been completed.

Options are in the Executive Summary and in 5.3 pages 51-55. The preferred option (pages ix, x, & 55-57) for environmental labelling is:

• Regulatory intervention is recommended to achieve environmental labelling. The preferred model is for co-operative standard-setting with jurisdictional implementation (the fourth option). Establishment of a national code for environmental labelling, supported by legislation in the States and Territories for its implementation has the potential to deliver the certainty of a nationally consistent delivery of environmental labelling of chemicals.

• A key factor for success will be the achievement of uniform adoption of the national code into State and Territory legislation. There are a number of proven legislative models, ranging from Commonwealth Regulations acting as a host for

reference legislation designed to be enacted by jurisdictions, adoption of codes enacted as a law for a territory government, to the making of National Environment Protection Measures. The preferred mechanism should be decided on the basis of the ease of uniform adoption, preferably automatically so that changes are immediately reflected in all jurisdictions, and the ease of maintenance of the national code.

• A staged process to implement this is recommended. Chemicals with a defined use (for example AgVet chemicals) should be excluded initially, but amenable to risk based labelling BUT the benefits of requiring environmental hazard labelling in addition to the risk based instructions for defined uses would need to be considered carefully before it was mandated. (from page x).

Report: www.ephc.gov.au/sites/default/files/CMgt_NChEM_Stage1_NChEM_Plan_for_COAG_Decision_to_Investigate_Options_for_Environmental_Labelling_Productivity_Commission_Recommendation_9-1__20100707.pdf (84 pages)

From: The Report & www.ephc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/75

- **EPHC National Waste Report 2010**

It is the first step towards establishing baseline data and developing a comprehensive account of waste issues which can be used by industry, government and the community to make informed and timely decisions.

The report covers: • municipal solid waste - that is, household, and council waste; • commercial and industrial waste - that is, waste from business, educational institutions and government; • construction and demolition waste - that is, waste from residential, civil and commercial construction and demolition activity, and • hazardous waste.

It presents national, state and territory waste data and it discusses: the costs and impacts of landfill; recycling; hazardous waste; organic waste and litter; and describes how we managed waste in the past, our current arrangements and emerging issues and trends. It examines the quality of our data on waste and recycling.

An extract that caught my attention on p151 is:
"Hazardous Materials in Landfills: Landfill continues to be a repository for various types of potentially hazardous waste, including consumer goods, electronic waste, some household chemical waste, household clinical waste and hazardous waste, disposed of in the Commercial & Industrial and Construction & Demolition waste streams. Many consumer goods and electronic waste contain potentially hazardous components such as plastics that incorporate Brominated flame retardants, cathode ray tubes which contain lead, and circuit boards and power supply units containing Copper, Mercury, Cadmium and Phthalates. The effects of their presence in leachate and migration into the surrounding environment are not well understood.

A study of the leaching of heavy metals from e-waste in simulated landfill columns over a two-year period found that lead was the hazardous substance that most readily leached from the e-waste and was absorbed by the solids around it. In another study, Mercury was found to occur in gaseous form at a distance of 100–160 metres from where it was disposed in a landfill in Nevada."

www.ephc.gov.au/sites/default/files/WasteMgt_Nat_Waste_Report_FINAL_20_FullReport_201005_0.pdf (386 pages)

From: http://www.ephc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/89

- **Fate of Manufactured Nanomaterials in the Australian Environment**

This report reviews the available literature on the fate of manufactured nanomaterials in the aquatic and terrestrial environment. Seven classes of nanomaterials were considered: (i) metal oxides; (ii) carbon products (n-C60 fullerenes, carbon nanotubes); (iii) metals; (iv) quantum dots and semiconductors; (v) nanoclays, (vi) dendrimers, and (vii) nanoemulsions.

An assessment with respect to ecosystem health requires an ecological risk assessment that must take into account current knowledge about nanomaterial uses, environmental concentrations, fate, and effects, to determine both predicted environmental concentrations and predicted no-effect concentrations.

www.environment.gov.au/settlements/biotechnology/publications/pubs/manufactured-nanomaterials.pdf (88 pages.)

From: www.environment.gov.au/settlements/biotechnology/publications/manufactured-nanomaterials.html

- **Proposed NSW Clean Air Regs update to 2010**

Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2002 is being remade. Most recently, the Regulation was amended in November 2009 to require vapour recovery at service stations. However this is the first time the whole Regulation has been examined. The proposed changes are advised to be minor. Comment closed on 5 July 2010. The 124 page regulatory impact statement and 119 page proposed regulation are both still available to be downloaded.

http://www.environment.nsw.gov.au/air/ca2010ris.htm

Standards & Codes

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

NFPA 30B:2011: Code For the Manufacture And Storage Of Aerosol Products. Published 21 June 2010, 69 pages, hardcopy only. *Note: NFPA publications are also available from the FPAA shop@fpaa.com.au*

BS ISO 10298:2010: Determination of toxicity of a gas or gas mixture. Published 30 June 2010, 24 pages, $203.45 hardcopy only.

JIS Z 7252:2009: Classification of Chemicals Based on "Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)". Published 1 July 2010, 95 pages, 175.16 pdf, $194.62 hardcopy (both are in English).

- **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.hub.standards.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.

10/30205348 DC BS 10175: Investigation of Potentially contaminated sites. Code of practice. Draft Published 6 July 2010, 120 pages, $59.07 hardcopy only.

ISO/DIS 16000-28: Indoor Air. Part 28. Determination of odour emissions from building products using test chambers. Draft Published 28 June 2010, 40 pages, $66.59 pdf, $73.98 hardcopy.

DR 10029 CP: Planning for emergencies in facilities. It outlines the minimum requirements for the establishment, validation and implementation of an emergency plan for a facility to provide for the safety of occupants of that facility and its visitors leading up to, & during an evacuation. Draft Published 4 Aug 2010, 57 pages, free pdf, $27.75 hardcopy.

Seminars, Conferences

- **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 Sydney Showgrounds.

- **NSW – Working with Chemicals - Introduction**

These introductory workshops are part of the NSW Workcover "Workplace Safety Essentials" series. This workshop provides information and practical advice on the safe use and storage of chemicals, hazardous substances and dangerous goods in the workplace. It takes 2 hours and is held regularly in various locations in NSW.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/forms/Pages/EventsSearch.aspx?EventName=Workplace+Safety+Essentials+-+Working+with+Chemicals

- **Managing Environmental Health Risk & Liabilities Wed 15 Sept 2010 – Adelaide Convention Centre**

Brochure: www.actra.org.au/images/15_09%20Seminar%20Registration.pdf.

Non Member Cost: $275. Contact ACTRA: p/f +61-2-9453-2210, em: secretariat@actra.org.au, web: www.actra.org.au

- **Waste & Recycle 2010, 14-17 Sept 10, Fremantle**

"Our Generation: How does it measure up?" Fremantle, 14-17th. Cost $1210. Hosted by the Department of Environment & Conservation, the Waste Management Association of Australia & the Western Australian Local Government Assoc'n.

From: www.wasteandrecycle.com.au/

- **AIDGC Conference, 17th Sept 2010, Sydney**

Australasian Institute of Dangerous Goods Consultants Annual Conference. The www.aidgc.com.au website has the conference brochure and registration.

The cost is covered as part of the AIDGC membership full fees. Non-Members cost is $495.

- **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/

- **Australasian Chemical Diversion Congress Perth, 30 Nov-3 December 2010**

The ACD Congress brings together experts from national and international law enforcement agencies, forensic services and the legal profession offering an opportunity for these agencies to jointly develop strong global networks to overcome chemical diversion and synthetic drug manufacture and trafficking. Cost $595.

From: www.acdc2010.com.au/

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

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/

- **Life Cycle Assessment, 9-10 Mar 2011, Melbourne 'LCA - Revealing the Secrets of a Green Market'**

Will cover: Application of LCA in business strategies; Supply Chain Management; LCA case studies; Life Cycle Impact Assessment methods; and Carbon Footprinting.

From: http://conference.alcas.asn.au/web/index.php?option=com_frontpage&Itemid=1

- **HazMat 2011, Sydney, 11-12th May 2011**

HazMat 2011 will be held in Sydney (at the Sydney Showgrounds), on 11&12th May 2011. The HazMat 2011 Conference Exhibition Booth & Sponsorship brochure is available at: www.fpaa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat.

The HazMat Program will be available electronically by mid December, and the hardcopy by late January 2011.

Please contact Events Department, FPAA, ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: Events@fpaa.com.au.

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

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

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

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