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• Draft Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Regs & Guidance Notes

The Draft Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Regulations and Guidance Notes as part of the *Model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations and Guidance Notes*, will be released for comment by Safe Work Australia in November.

This new framework will utilise the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) as the basis for hazard classification and hazard communication elements on labels and material safety data sheets (MSDS).

Comment can then be made until late February 2011. The package must then be finalised so it may be signed off at the June 2011 COAG meeting, for implementation in January 2012. [Also see Page 3.](#)

Check the www.SafeWorkAustralia.gov.au website in November for the drafts.

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Materials Consultant

Editor & Publisher

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

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

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Hazardous Substances

• NICNAS PEC No. 32 Diethylhexyl Phthalate

The purpose and scope of this Priority Existing Chemical Assessment was to determine the risks to adults and children from DEHP in consumer applications with particular potential for repeated or prolonged exposure, such as adult cosmetics and children's toys and child care articles.

Recommendation 1 - that the ACCC consider appropriate regulatory measures to limit exposure to DEHP resulting from the use of DEHP in toys and childcare articles where significant mouth contact may occur.

Recommendation 2 - that the NDPSC consider scheduling the cosmetic use of DEHP in Appendix C of the SUSDP to limit potential exposure of the public to DEHP used in cosmetics.

Editor: These were based on its reproductive toxicity risk.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/PEC/PEC32.asp

• National Hazard Exposure Worker Surveillance: Exposure to dust, gases, vapours, smoke & fumes

The report, "Exposure to Dust, Gases, Vapours, Smoke and Fumes and the Provision of Controls for these Airborne Hazards in Australian Workplaces" describes the percentage, demographic and employment factors of workers who are exposed to these hazards.

Serious respiratory diseases include asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, asbestosis and cancers of the respiratory system such as mesothelioma and lung cancer. Due to the long latency of many respiratory diseases it is essential that workers' exposure to dusts, gases, vapours, smoke and fumes are minimised. Undertaking monitoring on a regular basis will facilitate the identification of workers at risk.

Key findings of the report include:

- 39 per cent of Australian workers were exposed to airborne hazards in the workplace.
- Young workers were more likely to be exposed to airborne hazards than older workers and reported longer durations of exposure.
- The industries with the highest likelihood of exposure to airborne hazards included manufacturing, transport and storage, construction and agriculture, forestry and fishing.
- Occupations with the highest likelihood of exposure to airborne hazards included technicians and trades workers, machinery operators and drivers and labourers.
- 23 per cent of workers who reported they were exposed to airborne hazards were not provided with any airborne hazard controls. 22 per cent were provided with one control and 55 per cent were provided with more than one airborne hazard control.

Further research is required to determine whether or not the reported exposures are hazardous for human health and whether or not control provision is adequate.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/5F224621-AB20-427F-985C-76111C96714D/0/NHEWSVibrationexposure_media_release.pdf and the [86 page report](#) is available from

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/AboutUs/Publications/NationalHazardExposureWorkerSurveillance.htm

• ECHA Workshop on the Use of Non-Test Methods

This workshop concentrated on how to deal with scientific uncertainties when non-test methods are used for predicting intrinsic properties (e.g. tox and excotox values) within the context of the regulatory decision making process.

One of the presentations is very usable by everyone to help understand the issues we all need to understand when chemicals are classified using these techniques. The other presentations were too technical for most of us

[How read-across and QSARs could be used in the context of classification of chemicals – Elisabet Berggren \(JRC, EC\) or http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/events/non_test_methods_workshop_20100923/qsarws_berggren.pdf](http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/events/non_test_methods_workshop_20100923/qsarws_berggren.pdf)

From: http://echa.europa.eu/news/events/non_test_methods_workshop_2010_en.asp

• Substance Information Exchange Forum - Lists

You can obtain a list of the substances to have their Classifications submitted by the 30th November 2010 by selecting one of the document formats in the red outlined box. As at the 8 October the list had 2813 entries of which about 2370 entries were due to be submitted in 2010.

The ECHA classification and labeling inventory database will become publically available in 2011. See: http://echa.europa.eu/clp/c_l_inventory_en.asp.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/sief_en.asp

• REACH: Using Information & Non Test Methods

Practical information and tools in relation to help in using of existing information and non-test methods (i.e. predictions) as a first step to meeting REACH information requirements. The "Information Toolkit" brings together documents, practical information and prediction methodologies.

Editor: This is toolkit is relevant to everyone who classify chemical hazards when we write SDSs, as we all need to learn and understand such techniques where we have no specific test data.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/reach/information_toolkit_en.asp#step_3

• Proposed Harmonised Classification & Labelling

Individual EU Member States (competent authorities) and industry may propose harmonisation of the classification and labelling of substances.

Aluminium-Magnesium-Zinc-Carbonate-Hydroxide-(Hydrate) CAS 169314-88-9. Proposed to have R52/53 & H412 removed.

Pitch, Coal Tar, High Temp. CAS 65996-93-2. Proposed to have additional Risks R46-60/61 added to R45.

Comment closes 15th Nov 2010. *From:* http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/harmonised_cl_en.asp

• Managing Risks from Skin Exposure at Work

This UK HSE Guide HSG262 explores the critical issue of skin exposure – the illnesses, recognising and managing this potential hazard, and promotes compliance with the legal duties required to assess the known health risks. There is detailed coverage of how to reduce contact with harmful materials, procedures on choosing the correct protective equipment and skin care products and advice on how to check for early signs of skin disease. ISBN 9780717663095. 30 pages. Free pdf or £8.95 hardcopy.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/pubns/books/hsg262.htm

• **Thermal Processing of Plastics: UK HSE RR797 Investigation of potential exposure to carcinogens and respiratory sensitisers during thermal processing of plastics.**

The report describes the results of sampling for carcinogens and respiratory sensitisers at ten large processing plants. The findings demonstrate that compliance with UK HSE guidance achieves adequate prevention and control of exposure in the common thermoplastic processes considered.

50 page pdf at www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr797.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr797.htm

Chemical Management

• **Draft Model Work Health & Safety Regulations**

In November 2010 the final drafts of the Regulations and supporting documents will be released for public comment until February 2011. Once comment is received, these documents then need to be adjusted for sign off at the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) meeting in June 2011. The States & Territories will then enact them in late 2011, to start them on 1st January 2012.

As part of this set of documents the Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Regulations (which will bring together the current Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods (Storage & Handling Regulations) will include all the supporting documents such as the Criteria, SDS, & Labelling documents.

They will be available at www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au or at: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/Model+Legislation/Public+Comment/

Editor: In order to look at the Hazardous Chemicals parts I will be running Chemical Hazards Communication Network meetings in Port Melbourne on the Thursday 9th December from 6-8.30pm (to start the process) and again in mid February 2011 (to make comment). Please email me if you would like to attend either.

• **Hazardous Substances Information System Update**

Safe Work Australia is updating the Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) online database to reflect changes in Europe's 31st Adaptation to Technical Progress to Directive 67/548/EEC. Note: the update will not include updated entries for nickel compounds as these classifications are currently under reconsideration and legal action in the European Union. A decision on the inclusion of these entries in HSIS will be made once the outcome of those deliberations is clear.

The update comprised of a total of 456 entries of which there are 92 amendments to existing entries, 360 new entries and 4 deletions. It is anticipated all changes will be finalised by end of November 2010.

- [Part A – HSIS Amendments September 2010](#) (30 pages)
- [Part B – HSIS Insertions September 2010](#) (80 pages)
- [Part C – HSIS Deletions September 2010](#) (2 pages)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/HealthSafety/HazardousSubstances/HSIS/

And: <http://hsis.ascc.gov.au/News.aspx>

Editor: Some Changes that caught my attention

- 872-50-4 N-Methyl-2-Pyrrolidone [Repr. Cat. 2 R61 added ≥5%]
- 108-65-6 2-Methoxy-1-Methylethyl Acetate [R36 removed]

- 1663-39-4 tert-Butyl Acrylate [Altered R52/53 to R51/53]
- 108-91-8 Cyclohexylamine [Repr. Cat. 3 R62 added ≥5%]

Editor: Some Insertions that caught my attention

Sodium Perborate & Perboric Acid Sodium Salts [All with: Repr. Cat.2; R61. Repr. Cat.3; R62. Xn; R22 Xi; R37-41, Some with: O; R8]

7704-34-9 Sulfur [Xi; R38 ≥20%]

77-09-8 Phenolphthalein [Carc. Cat.2 R45; Repr. Cat.3 R68 ≥1%; Repr. Cat. 3 R62; Carc. Cat.2 R45; Repr. Cat.3 R68 ≥5%]

91-22-5 Quinoline [Carc. Cat.2; R45. Muta. Cat. 3; R68. Xn; R21/22. Xi; R36/38, N; R51-53 with R45 ≥0.1% & R68 ≥1%]

1763-23-1 Perfluorooctane Sulfonic Acid [Carc. Cat.3 R40. Repr. Cat.2 R61. T; R48/25. Xn; R20/22, R64. N; R51-53]

84-69-5 Diisobutyl Phthalate [Repr. Cat. 2; R61. Repr. Cat. 3; R62]

• **VERY Useful GHS Working Documents for the Next UNSCEGHS meeting in Dec 2010**

The 20 **agenda papers** for the meeting are listed on the UN GHS website and can be *individually* accessed at: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c42010.html

Of these 20 papers Caroline Reid wants to draw your attention to:

- a paper on [nanomaterials](#) submitted by Australia
- a paper on the concept of an international non binding classification list [[Global list of GHS classified chemicals](#)]
- a paper on [aerosols classification and labelling](#)
- proposals to include [simple asphyxiant gases](#) and [unstable gases](#) in the GHS in the manner proposed

Please send your comments to Caroline on:

- 1/ the concept of an international non binding classification list [Global list of GHS classified chemicals]; and
- 2/ the proposals to include simple asphyxiant gases and unstable gases in the GHS in the manner proposed

Please send your comments ASAP to:
Caroline.Reid@safeworkaustralia.gov.au

From: Caroline Reid, Safe Work Australia, email 7 Oct 2010

Editor's Comment: In addition to the documents above there are also 3 more papers that caught my attention:

- a/ The UK proposed [rationalisation and revision of Precautionary Statements](#)
- b/ The USA proposed [Terms of reference for the dust explosion hazards](#).
- c/ Proposal to address [potential issues associated with the adoption of "Corrosive to metals" for supply/use situations](#)

• **Tas: Security-Sensitive Dangerous Substances**

Review of the Tasmanian *Security-Sensitive Dangerous Substances Act 2005* which regulates access to certain dangerous substances such as Ammonium Nitrate and explosives which could present threats to security and/or public safety. Submissions to "Helen Townley" townleyh@bigpond.net.au are due by 12 Nov 2010.

From: www.wst.tas.gov.au/safety_comply/dang_subs/ssds/review_of_the_ssds_act

• European REACH: UK HSE Bitesize Advice

Brief UK HSE Leaflets covering the EU REACH. You may want to review how REACH may affect you, now that the 30th November deadline for substances supplied at ≥ 1000 tpa is almost here. E.g. on the 1st Dec 2010 the guidance on how to compile a SDS (REACH Annex II) will be updated to reflect the information requirements of certain parts of the SDS; primarily the way in which hazard classification and labelling is expressed.

Anyone requiring more detailed information should consult the comprehensive guidance available from the ECHA website via the UK HSE [information and guidance page](http://www.hse.gov.uk/reach/resources.htm) at www.hse.gov.uk/reach/resources.htm.

The very informative 5 page leaflet on **Safety Data Sheets** is available at: www.hse.gov.uk/reach/resources/reachsdgs.pdf.

e.g. Substances of Very High Concern on the Candidate List must be listed in an EU SDS if $\geq 0.1\%$ w/w e.g. Boric Acid & Disodium Tetraborate (both Toxic by Reproduction).

From: www.hse.gov.uk/reach/bitesize.htm and from: www.hse.gov.uk/reach/

The SDS info was alerted to me via the UK CHSC [free questions forum](http://www.chcs.org.uk) at www.chcs.org.uk by Stefan Grieser, HSDS.

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Naturally-Occurring Chemicals Guidance

An industrial chemical which meets the definition of 'a naturally-occurring chemical' is not within the definition of a 'relevant industrial chemical' in the NICNAS Act & is therefore not considered when working out the value of introduced chemicals each year when applying for NICNAS registration.

A naturally-occurring chemical is defined in s5 of the Act as:

- (a) *An unprocessed chemical occurring in a natural environment, or*
 (b) *a chemical occurring in a natural environment, being a substance that is extracted by:*
 (i) *manual, mechanical, or gravitational means, or*
 (ii) *dissolution in water; or*
 (iii) *flotation; or*
 (iv) *a process of heating for the sole purpose of removing uncombined water without a chemical change in the substance”.*

The second part of the definition of a naturally-occurring chemical (part (b)) applies to chemicals which occur in nature but which have been processed by certain means without any change in the chemical composition of the chemical.

Editor: Points that got my attention

Extraction by a Process of Heating for the Sole Purpose of Removing Uncombined Water

“Heat can be used to purify or concentrate chemical compounds by removing uncombined water. For the purposes of meeting the NICNAS definition of a naturally-occurring chemical, the heat applied is not to serve any other purpose, e.g. heat necessary for steam distillation. An example of this extraction process would be the drying of a wet clay or mineral, where moisture is not chemically-bound to the substrate.”

Continued next column.

Steam Distillation & Extraction of Essential Oils

In steam distillation, steam is used to lower the distillation temperatures of high boiling organic compounds that are immiscible with water. In the process, steam is charged to the matrix to volatilise the hydrophobic liquid and carry it across to a chilled condenser for subsequent liquefaction and separation from water.

Steam distillation is commonly used to extract chemicals from plant material, e.g. the extraction of essential oils from leaves, bark or other plant materials. In the steam distillation of essential oils, the hot steam helps to release the aromatic molecules from the plant material as the steam forces open the pockets in which the oils are kept in the plant material. The temperature and pressure of the steam need to be carefully controlled to prevent burning of the plant material or the essential oil. Also, the distillation must be allowed to continue for such time to sufficiently extract the oil's components from the plant as some components are released more quickly than others.

Under the current NICNAS definition of a naturally-occurring chemical, **steam distillation is NOT regarded as an allowable process** as it does not meet the extraction requirements of part (b) of the definition, in particular, the use of heat for a process other than the removal of combined water. In addition, there is uncertainty regarding the potential for chemical change during steam distillation.

Introducers of essential oils need to determine whether their oil meets the NICNAS definition of a naturally-occurring chemical. Most importantly, the process used for extraction needs to be compared with the allowable processes in the definition of a naturally-occurring chemical, and any likelihood of change in chemical composition during the extractive process needs to be examined. The use of heat during extraction, e.g. by steam distillation, or chemical change during the extraction process will disqualify the oil from being regarded as a naturally-occurring chemical. Numerous studies have indicated differences in chemical composition between the natural plant oil and the commercial oil. Also, the scientific literature contains numerous studies citing the variations in chemical composition between oils extracted by different means.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New_Chemicals/Naturally_Occurring_Chemicals_Guidance_PDF.pdf

• NICNAS New Chemicals & Industrial Nanomaterials

For introducers of nanomaterials that are new chemicals not listed on the AICS, the new administrative arrangements will be effective from 1 January 2011 and will apply to any new chemicals that are:

“... industrial materials intentionally produced, manufactured or engineered to have unique properties or specific composition at the nanoscale, that is a size range typically between 1 nm and 100 nm, and is either a nano-object (i.e. that is confined in one, two, or three dimensions at the nanoscale) or is nanostructured (i.e. having an internal or surface structure at the nanoscale)”

There are 5 Notes to this definition. 2 of these notes are:

- aggregates and agglomerates are considered to be nanostructured substances
- where size distribution shows 10% or more of a substance (based on number of particles) is at the nanoscale, NICNAS will consider this substance to be a nanomaterial for risk assessment purposes.

Exemption Categories:

Nano-forms of new chemicals will not be permitted under exemption categories where human and/or environmental exposure can reasonably be anticipated. These are:

- Low volume cosmetic and non-cosmetic exemptions
- Low concentration (<1%) non hazardous cosmetic exemption.

Note: Introducers who advise NICNAS of introductions under these exemption categories will be required to declare that their chemicals are not nanomaterials.

2 exemption categories will remain for nanomaterials:

- Transshipment exemptions
- R&D exemptions – where all nanomaterials introduced in volumes over 100gm/year will be identified as nanomaterials and their full chemical name provided.

Permit & Self-Assessment Certificate Categories

- Addition of a declaration by the notifier on the permit or Self-Assessment Certificate application forms stating that the chemical is, or is not, a nanomaterial.
- More specific information (such as particle size, shape and other specific information on properties) may be required under specified conditions

NICNAS may stipulate permit conditions or specific secondary notification conditions to the assessment for conventional chemicals where it can be reasonably assumed that a nano-form may be introduced in the future

Additional information may be required on the nano-specific characteristics of a chemical. For example, where the nanomaterial is introduced as a solid/powder or as a dispersion and is insoluble or known to be biopersistent, then as a minimum requirement, the primary particle size distribution of the nanomaterial will be required.

Further additional data may be required such as surface area, impurity profile and surface properties (such as charge and coatings).

These changes address the uncertainty surrounding the risks posed by industrial nanomaterials and the appropriateness of current risk assessment protocols and practices and aim to maintain or enhance existing levels of public health, worker safety and environmental protection in relation to industrial nanomaterials.

These changes to the notification and assessment of nano-forms of new chemicals have been developed in consultation with the NICNAS Nanotechnology Advisory Group.

For information on NICNAS's consultation on the Proposal for Regulatory Reform of Industrial Nanomaterials, please see: http://nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Nanotechnology/Stakeholder_Consultation.asp

Or contact: Nicola Hall, NICNAS, ph: 02-8577-8871, email: Nicola.Hall@nicnas.gov.au

From: Chemical Gazette, Oct 2010 at www.nicnas.gov.au

• New Chemicals Notifiers Update, 30Nov10, Sydney

New Chemicals Program are planning to hold a free Notifiers Update in Sydney on the 30 November, 2010, 1.30-4.30pm.

1. Introduction of the new, streamlined "superforms" for notification.
2. How to submit new applications under the cooperative arrangements with the USA and Canada.

3. Update on the progress of regulatory reforms for industrial nanomaterials.
4. How the Low Volume Chemical (LVC)-1000 and LVC100 permit categories work.
5. The differences between free Early Introduction Permits (EIP) and other EIP types.

Contact: Julie Brown, NICNAS, ph: 02-8577-8870, email industry.training@nicnas.gov.au.

IF you would like to see a similar session organised in Melbourne, please contact NICNAS.

From: Chemical Gazette, Oct 2010 at www.nicnas.gov.au

Food Chemical Issues

• Application A1034: A High Intensity Sweetener

Advantame is a new high intensity, non-nutritive sweetener that is approximately 100 times sweeter than Aspartame and 20,000 times sweeter than sucrose. It is proposed for use in table top sweeteners and various powdered or liquid drinks (e.g. fruit drinks, flavoured milks).

Advantame (ANS9801) is a non-nutritive sweetener obtained via proprietary manufacturing processes and should be considered a newly developed sweetener. Ajinomoto is seeking permission for the use of ANS9801 under the common name Advantame and anticipates that this would confer ECCB.

CAS: 714229-20-6 Formula:

C₂₄-H₃₀-N₂-O₇.H₂O MW: 476.52 (monohydrate)

IUPAC Name: N-[N-[3-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)propyl]-α-aspartyl]-L-phenylalanine 1-methyl ester, monohydrate

CA Name: L-phenylalanine, N-[3-(3-hydroxy-4-methoxyphenyl)propyl]-L-alpha-aspartyl-, 2-methyl ester, monohydrate

FSANZ has evaluated the submitted toxicity studies on Advantame including studies on kinetics, metabolism, acute toxicity, repeat-dose toxicity, genotoxicity, immunotoxicity, reproductive toxicity and developmental toxicity. Four human studies were also evaluated. FSANZ found no public health and safety issues associated with the proposed addition of Advantame to food.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/A1034%20Advantame%201AR%20FINAL.pdf and

Risk And Technical Assessment Report at: <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/A1034%20Advantame%20SD1%20Risk%20Assess.pdf>

• FSANZ: Bisphenol A (BPA) & Food Packaging

BPA is an industrial chemical commonly used in the linings of food and beverage packaging to protect the food from coming in contact with metal. BPA may be found in items or containers that come into contact with foodstuffs such as drinking vessels, polycarbonate plastic baby bottles, plastic tableware and the internal coating on tins for tinned food. In some circumstances, chemicals in food packaging can migrate into the food product depending on the nature of the packaging and the food contained within.

BPA belongs to a group of substances that can act in a similar way to some hormones and, as such, are sometimes called 'endocrine disruptors'. Some studies in laboratory animals suggest that low levels of (consumed) BPA may have an effect on the reproductive system while

other studies indicate no effect. Similar consequences in consumers at these low concentrations are considered unlikely (by FSANZ) because BPA is rapidly inactivated and then excreted in the urine in humans.

FSANZ has evaluated the safety of BPA in food and concluded that levels of intake of BPA are very low and do not pose a risk to public health for any age group.

The decision (to prohibit the importation, sale and advertising of polycarbonate baby bottles) by the Canadian Government to respond to consumer concerns, has been mirrored by a small number of other countries. For example, some States, and Counties within the USA and specific European Union Members States have also moved to ban BPA.

On 30 June 2010, the Australian Government announced the voluntary phase from 1 July 2010 out by major Australian retailers of polycarbonate plastic baby bottles containing BPA.

Additional oral studies (on BPA) are being conducted in the USA, but prior to their completion the USFDA is not removing products from the market or recommending that families change the use of infant formula or foods, as the benefit of a stable source of good nutrition outweighs the potential risk from BPA exposure.

The European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) has also reviewed the available studies on BPA and indicated that it would maintain the internationally established TDI for BPA at 0.05 mg per kilogram of body weight per day.

FSANZ is currently undertaking a targeted analytical survey of the levels of BPA in food available in Australia, including infant foods. Samples selected for the BPA survey included foods packaged in polycarbonate plastics, steel cans with epoxy lining and some glass bottles with metal lids.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/factsheets/factsheets2010/bisphenolabpaandfood4911.cfm

There is community concern that even low levels may still cause serious effects. See: http://ntn.org.au/wp-content/uploads/2010/04/ntn_bpa_brief-2010.pdf

• Nanotechnology and Food: FSANZ

While the common use of the term 'nanotechnology' may be new, food is naturally and traditionally made up of nanometre scale particles and humans have been exposed to nanometre scale particles since their existence.

Any new food substances manufactured using nanotechnologies that may present safety concerns will have to undergo a comprehensive scientific safety assessment under the appropriate Standard before they can be legally supplied in Australia and New Zealand.

Nanotechnology and food video: www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/learningcentre/nanotechnologyandfood4802.cfm

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/consumerinformation/nanotechnologyandfood4542.cfm

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• APVMA Product Safety & Integrity C'tee Workshop

The Workshop suggestions for Training from the Report of the PSIC Workshop on 30th June 2010 that caught my attention:

Continued next column.

- Require accreditation of ALL users of agricultural chemicals based on risk.
- Implement the model for national licensing of urban pest managers proposed by that industry (Cert III), which would lead to the attainment of a qualification
- Ensure that training providers are adequately audited
- Establish a National Training Regulatory Body – including a database of trainers and trained persons Regulate the trainers "Train the Trainers"

From: www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/food/regulation-safety/ag-vet-chemicals/domestic-policy/psic/report_from_stakeholders_workshop_wednesday_30_june_2010_c Canberra

• APVMA View: Identifying Dangerous Pesticides

The APVMA has [acknowledged and commented on the publication of a list of dangerous pesticides](#) developed by the National Toxics Network in association with WWF Australia.

NTN lists just over 120 active constituents that were approved in Australia as of July 2010. The criteria used to select these chemicals as 'dangerous' were those:

- prohibited in the European Union
- the World Health Organisation (WHO) had identified as hazardous to varying degrees
- flagged by various regulatory authorities as a potential carcinogen
- flagged by various regulatory authorities as an endocrine disruptor.

The APVMA then goes on to discuss whether these criteria effective measures of what might constitute a dangerous chemical? The APVMA finish with: "While NTN has identified some chemicals that national and international regulatory authorities would regard as possessing specific potential risks, the majority are widely used around the world and, on current information, are not the subject of specific regulatory concern."

From: APVMA Regulatory Update #109 at <http://melonmail.melon.com.au/em/message/email/view.php?id=724545&u=2919> and

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/our_view/2010/2010-09-17_dangerous_pesticides.php

Editor's Comment: In the APVMA article under **Prohibited in the EU**, the APVMA identifies that "67% of active constituents that were in use when the (EU) review commenced were never formally assessed for human health or environmental issues. They were withdrawn from the review by manufacturers before the assessment stage. Commercial considerations were a dominant reason for this withdrawal. To support their chemicals through the review process manufacturers would have been required to spend millions of dollars to generate new scientific data."

This raises the issue of the quality and scope of data available to the APVMA that allow these active constituents to continue to be used in Australia.

• Glyphosate: Is it still safe to use?

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the Canadian Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) have recently commenced routine re-registration reviews of Glyphosate. Both these regulators have indicated that they will use these reviews to consider new research about Glyphosate, including new studies relating to potential environment and health risks.

Glyphosate is a broad spectrum, non-selective herbicide widely used for the control of annual, perennial, brush and woody weeds.

It is absorbed by plant foliage & green stems & moves through the plant from the point of contact to & into the root system.

Currently there are over 300 Glyphosate products registered in Australia for use in croplands, industrial and commercial areas, aquatic areas, forests and plantations and in the home garden.

Glyphosate is used extensively around the world and has been reviewed by a number of international expert bodies and regulatory agencies since it was first registered.

In 1996, [the APVMA reviewed Glyphosate products](#) because of evidence that it was toxic to frogs and tadpoles when applied in or adjacent to aquatic areas. Research subsequently determined that the toxicity was due to particular surfactants (members of the Polyethoxylated Amine family) in the Glyphosate formulations that were registered at the time. These were some of the 'inert ingredients' identified by the USEPA in its review. The APVMA consequently prohibited the use of Glyphosate on and near waterways until such time as new formulations with different surfactants that were not toxic to aquatic life could be developed and registered. Today, over a third of all registered Glyphosate products contain these new surfactants and can be used in or adjacent to waterways.

The [European Union](#) formally assessed Glyphosate in 2002, it was consistent with the scientific literature of the time when it found that Glyphosate is neither genotoxic or carcinogenic, and has no relevant neurotoxic, reproductive or endocrine disruption effects. The review also contained an extensive assessment of its environmental fate. It notes that there was a comprehensive set of studies to support Glyphosate registration in the EU.

New Risks? In the last few years a number of studies have emerged linking Glyphosate and common surfactants in Glyphosate products (such as Polyethoxylated Amines) and metabolites such as Amino Methyl Phosphonic Acid (AMPA) to human health and environmental issues. This research has recently been brought together in [a monograph by the Pesticide Action Network Asia and the Pacific](#). Researchers conducting *in vitro* (test tube) studies, for example, have argued that Glyphosate affects progesterone production in mammalian cells and can increase the mortality of placental cells. Furthermore environmental groups have recently argued that a specific Polyethoxylated Amine surfactant (POEA) poses risks to aquatic animals.

Some national regulators have already considered some of these issues. In August 2009 the [Canadian PMRA assessed a number of in vitro studies](#) suggesting POEA formulants in certain Glyphosate products represented a risk to human health. It found that these studies were not representative of what occurs with *in vivo* exposure of living organisms. It also concluded that data presented in a submitted epidemiology study purporting to show an important relationship between Glyphosate exposure and spontaneous abortion was not valid due to unvalidated self reported exposure information, a lack of controls, and potentially confounding factors such as maternal age.

The APVMA will monitor the US and Canadian reviews of glyphosate and consider any new evidence that emerges.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/community/2010-13_glyphosate_au.php

• Do Agricultural Chemicals Cause Skin Cancer?

A USA study '[Pesticide use and cutaneous melanoma in pesticide applicators in the Agricultural Health Study](#)' by LK Dennis, CF Lynch, DP Sandler and MC Alavanja was recently published online in *Environmental Health Perspectives*. On 13 March 2010 *Environmental Health News*, a publication of the science communication foundation Environment Health Science, [published its summary of the study](#). This report concluded the study found that 'workers who apply certain pesticides to farm fields are twice as likely to contract melanoma, a deadly form of skin cancer'. It went on to say that 'researchers identified six pesticides that, with repeated exposure, doubled the risk of skin cancer among farmers and other workers who applied them to crops.'

The APVMA has advised that the *Environmental Health News*, however, overstated the study's findings. The researchers themselves did not make the definite conclusions reported of them in the independent summary.

Given the strong positive association between sun exposure and melanoma, the authors could not rule out that pesticide specific results were driven by sun exposure. It was for this reason their only recommendation was that 'our study suggests more research is needed'.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/community/2010-12_skin_cancer.php

• Bee Colony Collapse Disorder: Is it Insecticide?

Many authorities attribute the problem to bee parasites such as *Varroa* mites and *Nosema apis*, and a number of fungal and viral diseases. Other proposed causes include climate change stress, pesticides, bee health and nutrition, lack of genetic diversity and migratory beekeeping.

In relation to pesticides it is sometimes argued that the cause of CCD is the use of a new generation of pesticides, the neonicotinoids. It is proposed that these pesticides weaken bees and make them more susceptible to disease.

The APVMA has registered a number of chemicals in the neonicotinoid family. These are a class of insecticides that are designed to kill insects by acting on the central nervous systems of insects and have a lower toxicity to mammals. They are among the most widely used insecticides worldwide.

At a broad level this regulatory setting appears to be appropriate. Neonicotinoids are widely used in Australia without Australia experiencing CCD. While there is occasional evidence of hives being impacted through misuse of pesticides there are few, if any, reports of systemic issues in Australia. The APVMA will continue to follow research around the world and consider decisions taken by other regulators, while looking at new information.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/community/2010-11_bees_ccd.php

• Endosulfan Registration Cancelled in Australia

This decision follows a recent assessment of new information Dept of SEWPC, that the prolonged use of Endosulfan is likely to lead to adverse environmental effects via spray drift and run-off and that these long term risks could not be mitigated through restrictions on use or variations to label instructions.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/2010/mr2010-12.php

• **Decontamination of Agricultural Sprayers**
UK HSE Research Report RR792

It is now recognised that pesticide residues on the external surfaces of sprayers could present a significant route of exposure for the spray operator and these residues exist despite sprayers being washed. The current study was undertaken to examine factors influencing the removal of residues from sprayer surfaces, to trial any developments on decontamination techniques on working farms, and to quantify operator exposure to pesticides during the actual washing process.

76 page pdf at www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr792.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr792.htm

Dangerous Goods

• **Site and Supply Chain Security Guidance**

The PACIA Responsible Care Site and Supply Chain Guidance was initially developed in 2003, updated in 2005 and reviewed in the light of recent developments in 2010.

The Guide provides a risk based approach to identify, assess and control vulnerabilities based on the process defined in ISO 31000 Risk Management – Principles and Guidelines. It recognises the roles and responsibilities of industry, customers, suppliers and government. It promotes and assists the chemical industry to improve its own security performance.

The finalization of the Chemical Security Management Framework and the establishment of the National Industry Reference Group (NIRG) provided an opportunity to review the guide in the light of recent activities and events, through a small working group comprising of PACIA members and representatives from the Attorney Generals Department, the NSW Premiers Department and Worksafe Victoria.

From: www.pacia.org.au/Content/ResponsibleCareToolkitSecurityGuidance.aspx

- The 30 page 996Kb pdf Guide covers:
- 1 Introduction
 - 2 Security Risk Management
 - 2.1 Make someone responsible for security in the company;
 - 2.2 Include security in employee and contactor training;
 - 2.3 Ensure suspicious incidents and security breaches are reported and investigated;
 - 2.4 Inventory Management
 - 2.5 Employment Screening Section
 - 3 Risk assessment Section
 - 4 Risk Management Develop a Response and Crisis Management Plan
 - Develop a Response and Crisis Management Plan
 - 4.1 Site Security
 - 4.2 Supply Chain Security
 - 4.3 IT and Information Security Section
 - 5 Security Checklist Questions on: Management Issues; Risk Assessment; Site Security; Emergency Plans; Supply Chain Security; IT & Information Security
 - 6 Sources of Information
- Appendix A - Chemical Security Management Framework
 Appendix B - Risk Management Model D³R²: Deterrence; Detection; Response; Recover

Appendix C - Supply Chain Customers: Know your Customer; Unaccounted Losses

The Australian Government [Chemical Security Website](http://www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/) at www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/ provides information on the framework established the development and implementation of measures to enhance the security of chemicals, the community awareness campaign and the mechanisms established to address this issue.

The National Counter-Terrorism Public Alert System information can be obtained from:

www.nationalsecurity.gov.au/agd/www/NationalSecurity.nsf/Page/Information_for_Individuals_National_Security_Alert_System_National_Counter-Terrorism_Alert_System

• **IMDG Code, 2010 Edition (inc. Amdt 35-10)**

The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code 2010 including Amendment 35-10 was adopted by IMO's Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) at its 87th session in May 2010.

It is mandatory to use as from 1 January 2012 but may be applied by administrations in whole or in part on a voluntary basis from 1 January 2011. (Product code IH200E, price £110). There will also be windows software and web subscription versions.

From: <http://www.imo.org/> select e-newsletter – Sept 2010

Editor's Comment: You may obtain a copy of all the amendments that will be in the IMDG Code 2010 by going to www.imo.org and searching for "Annexe 8 resolution msc.294(87)". This will pick up the 86 page pdf directly or via the "MSC Resolutions" webpage.

• **VERY Useful TDG Working Documents for the Next UNSCETDG meeting in Dec 2010**

UN Sub-Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods meeting 29th Nov to 7th Dec 2010.

The **agenda papers 43 to 89** for the 38th meeting are listed on the UN GHS website and can be *individually* accessed at: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc/c32010.html

These UN DG working documents are very relevant for us all to read as they are about helping us with our hazard classification, hazard communication & safe transport tasks. The Agenda document shows the topics to be discussed at: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc/c3age.html

Editor's Comment: Some papers that caught my attention.

[58 & 82 Possible use of flexible bulk containers](#) (FBCs) for the transport of dangerous goods & [Comments](#)

52 Permissive use of the [environmentally hazardous substance mark](#)

62 Description of the [dimensions & shape of labels or marks](#) etc

79 ["De minimis" quantities](#) of dangerous goods

57 [Amendment to the Guiding Principles](#) (with the rationale for the "De minimis" quantities)

68 [Prevention of dangerous electrostatic discharge](#)

89 [Special Provision 274](#) (with a request for adding 6 rationales for why assigning SP 274 has been applied)

You may download the working documents at: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc/c32010.html

Please send your comments ASAP to:
Brendan.Carney@infrastructure.gov.au

Alerted by Brendan Carney's email plus the UN TDG website
www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc/c3age.html

• Purging Gas Installations: NSW Safety Alert

This Safety Alert is due to the serious injury of two plumbing apprentices in March 2009 while purging the main (natural gas) supply line to a residential tower. Flammable gases from the supply line ignited when released into a plant room of the residential tower block, which contained multiple ignition sources.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/purging_gas_installations_safety_alert_2244.pdf

• Gas Cylinders in Vehicles: Qld Safety Alert

The Safety Alert is to highlight the potential dangers associated with the Storage and Transportation of Gas Cylinders in confined spaces of vehicles, 25 Aug 2010.

Go to: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/resources/pdfs/alert-gas-cylinders.pdf for the 2 page pdf.

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/publications/alerts/safe_storage_gas/index.htm

• Dangers of Hot Work: USA CSB

Seven Key Lessons to prevent flammable vapor explosions caused by welding and cutting in and around tanks containing flammable materials.

13 page Safety Bulletin: www.csb.gov/assets/document/C_S_B_Hot_Work_Safety_Bulletin_EMBARGOED_until_10_a_m_3_4_10.pdf

From: www.csb.gov/investigations/detail.aspx?SID=93

• No Escape: Dangers of Confined Spaces - USA CSB

A chemical fire erupts deep in a hydroelectric plant tunnel, trapping five workers.

From: www.csb.gov/videoroom/detail.aspx?VID=46

• Chemistry Lab Explosion Investigation: USA CSB

An explosion severely injured a graduate student at Texas Tech University in Lubbock, Texas, in the chemistry department during the handling of a high-energy metal compound, which suddenly detonated. The USA CSB plans to collect information on several laboratory accidents for a future study on the topic.

From: www.csb.gov/investigations/detail.aspx?SID=90&Type=1&pg=1&F_All=y

• Electrostatic Risks: UK HSE Research Report 804 Plastic containers for flammable liquids/hazardous areas.

The key project objectives were to establish appropriate test procedures for a range of container types sizes in order to evaluate the potential electrostatic hazards. The evaluation includes where appropriate, the effects of filling with liquids of different conductivities on the electrostatic behaviour inside and outside the container, and the electrostatic consequences of various construction methods.

50 page pdf. www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr804.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr804.htm

• Fire & Explosion Properties of Nanopowders UK HSE Research Report RR782

The UK Health and Safety Executive commissioned this project to investigate the potential fire and explosion hazards associated with nanopowders. Test equipment and procedures were developed to assess the key properties of a selected number of nanopowders. A specialised 2 litre test vessel was developed to determine the explosion characteristics and modified standard test apparatus was used to measure the minimum ignition energy of nanopowders. Resistivity and electrostatic charging characteristics were assessed using specially designed test apparatus.

Generally, the explosibility (maximum explosion pressure, rates of pressure rise and equivalent K_{St}) of nanopowders were found to be broadly similar to conventional micron-scale powders. However, the minimum ignition energies of some nanopowders were found to be lower than the equivalent material at micron-scale. All the powders produced electrostatic charge. Generally, the charge developed by nanopowders was comparable with the micron-scale powders.

76 page pdf at www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrpdf/rr782.pdf

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr782.htm

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM: Variation

With the high cost of assessment and remediation, it was recognised by National Environment Protection Council (NEPC) that new scientific and technical information needed to be incorporated into the National Environmental Protection Measure (NEPM). This would serve to minimise overly conservative investigation levels and provide clarification on the site investigation process, and ultimately minimise unnecessary remediation.

Major changes included in the draft varied NEPM are:

- 1/ new and improved methodologies for deriving Ecological Investigation Levels and Health Investigation Levels;
- 2/ incorporation of Health Screening Levels and Ecological Screening Levels for petroleum hydrocarbons;
- 3/ incorporation of guidance for assessing asbestos impacts;
- 4/ incorporation of guidance on stockpile sampling, contaminant leachability and bioavailability;
- 5/ incorporation of guidance for assessment of volatile substances.

The draft varied NEPM also incorporates improved guidance: the site assessment process; site characterisation; laboratory methods and techniques; community engagement; expected competencies of consultants and auditors engaged in site assessment work.

The 20 documents covering the draft varied NEPM, varied Schedules and Impact Statement (64 pages) can be downloaded from www.ephc.gov.au/contam/pdocs. Public Comment is open until 26th Nov 2010 to Ms Susan Whitehead, NEPC, email swhitehead@ephc.gov.au, ph: 08-8419-1200.

By the end of October, the roadshow presentations will be available on the website below under the Meetings section.

From: <http://www.ephc.gov.au/contam/pdocs>

- **NH&MRC Cancer Risk Assessment Methodology: A Review & Recommendations – Soil Contaminants**

The review is for the purpose of supporting decisions on the framework for cancer risk assessment for soil contaminants as part of the revision of the Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM, in particular Schedule B(4) *Guideline on Health Risk Assessment*.

The aim of this review is to discuss the advances in cancer risk assessment methodology theory, summarise current international cancer risk assessment practice and provide recommendations for the risk assessment of carcinogens in soil for application in Australia.

23 page pdf: www.nepc.gov.au/sites/default/files/B4_Cancer_Methodology_Final%20Draft_SEP2010.pdf

From: www.nepc.gov.au/nepms

- **NEPM (Ambient Air Quality) Stds Discussion Paper**

The review is being conducted in two stages. The first stage of the review focused on NEPM effectiveness, and monitoring and reporting protocols. This second stage of the review focuses on a review of the air quality standards.

During the first stage of the review a Discussion Paper was released (June 2007) which sought input to the options for addressing issues of NEPM effectiveness, monitoring and reporting protocols contained in the NEPM.

This July 2010 Discussion Paper on Standards deals with the Standards in the NEPM and examines the health evidence to assess whether the current Standards are still appropriate in the light of any new health evidence.

Stakeholder comment was sought on the information presented in this paper. Comment closed 27 August 2010.

183 page Discussion Paper: www.nepc.gov.au/sites/default/files/AAQ_DiscPpr_Review_of_the_AAQ_NEPM_Discussion_Paper_AQ_Standards_Final_201007.pdf

From: www.nepc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/23

- **Mid-Term Review of the Air Toxics NEPM**

In November 2009, NEPC initiated the mid-term review of the Air Toxics NEPM. The review focussed on progress on the implementation of the NEPM, what the data are revealing about concentrations of these pollutants in ambient air and what changes, if any, are required to the NEPM. The review found that there has been an increase in available data on air toxics in Australia and that a minor variation to the NEPM to enable greater flexibility in monitoring would assist jurisdictions in the implementation of the NEPM. A review report with recommendations for a minor variation to the NEPM has been prepared for consideration by Council. NEPC released the report for publishing on the EPHC website at its meeting in July 2010.

94 page pdf: www.nepc.gov.au/sites/default/files/AT_Rev_Air_Toxics_NEPM_Mid-term_Review_Report_Final_20100707.pdf

From: www.nepc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/35

- **Waste Codes Update: Vic EPA**

In Victoria (as in other States) an accurately completed waste transport certificate must accompany every movement of prescribed industrial waste.

The waste code is identified by the waste form (physical state of the waste): liquid = L, sludge = P, solid = S, or a

mixture or assortment = M, followed by a four character code that corresponds to a particular type of waste.

Wastes are grouped by generic names (such as pesticides, solvents, oil), specific types (cyanide-containing wastes, reactive chemicals) or constituents (inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals).

From: <http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/publications.nsf/PubDocsLU/IWRG600.1?OpenDocument>

- **Carbon Footprinting: Perspectives from Australian businesses, July 2010**

Small, medium and large businesses from a variety of sectors were interviewed. [52 page pdf](#).

Note that this report deals with measurement of corporate footprints. It does not deal with footprinting of products and services or the calculation of project-based emissions reductions. However the discussion and findings could also help businesses wanting to measure the footprint of a product or process.

From: <http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/publications.nsf/PubDocsLU/1348?OpenDocument>

Standards & Codes

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

AS/NZS 2243.3:2010: Safety in Laboratories - Microbiological Safety and Containment. ISBN: 978-0-7337-6996-2. Published 17 Sept 2010. 166 pages. Supersedes 2004 edition. \$197.73 pdf, \$219.70 hardcopy.

NFPA 45:2011: Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals. Published 25 August 2010, 56 pages, hardcopy only. Supersedes 2004 edition. *Note: NFPA publications are also available from the FPA shop@fpaa.com.au*

BS EN 60695-7-1:2010: Fire Hazard Testing - Toxicity of Fire Effluent – General Guidance. 31 August 2010, 30 pages, hardcopy only \$216.75.

PD ISO/TR 11360:2010: Nanotechnologies - Methodology for the Classification and Categorization of Nanomaterials. Published 31 Aug 2010, 36 pages, hardcopy only \$248.21.

DD ISO/TS 10867:2010: Nanotechnologies - Characterization of Single-Wall Carbon Nanotubes Using Near Infrared Photoluminescence Spectroscopy. Published 30 Sept 2010, 26 pages, hardcopy only \$125.85.

Editor: Coming in January 2011: AS/NZS 5026: The Storage & Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods. This draft standard was reactivated in May 2010 and follows a risk assessment protocol in order to manage the large range of different reactive hazard Dangerous Goods, which are covered under Division 4.1 Flammable Solids; Division 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible and Self Heating Solids; and Division 4.3 Dangerous When Wet.

- **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.

ISO/FDIS 10801: Nanotechnologies - Generation of Metal Nanoparticles for Inhalation Toxicity Testing Using the Evaporation/Condensation Method. Published 16 Sept 2010. 22 pages. \$118.87 pdf, \$132.08 hardcopy.

ISO/DIS 12025: Nanomaterials - Quantification of Nano-Object Release from Powders by Generation of Aerosols. Published 16 Sept 2010. 28 pages. \$74.01 pdf, \$82.24 hardcopy.

10/30207275 DC: BS 8468-6.1. Respiratory Protective Devices for Use Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Agents. Part 6.1. Positive-pressure compressed airline equipment. Specification. 29 Sept 2010, 20 pages. 34.96 hardcopy.

10/30217692 DC: BS 8468-6.2. Respiratory Protective Devices for Use Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Agents. Part 6.2. Constant flow compressed airline equipment. Specification. 29 Sept 2010, 20 pages. 34.96 hardcopy.

10/30234587 DC: BS 8468-5. Respiratory Protective Devices for Use Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Agents. Part 5. Dual-mode apparatus. Specification. 29 Sept 2010, 10 pages. 34.96 hardcopy.

Seminars, Conferences

- **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/

- **Communities & Infrastructure, 10-12 Nov, Qld Protecting our Assets.**

A joint conference and exhibition of the Fire Protection Association Australia (FPA Australia) and the Institute of Fire Engineers (IFE). Conference Cost \$1270.

From: www.fireaustralia.com.au/

- **What's in Our Water?: Nov 10-11 2010, Canberra**

3rd Australian Symposium on Ecological Risk Assessment and Management of Endocrine Disrupting Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Personal Care Products in the Australasian Environment.

What's in Our Water: The significance of trace organic compounds. From: www.clw.csiro.au/conferences/ourwater/

- **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/

- **Ecoforum Conference & Exhibition, 9-1 Mar 11**

Australian Technology Park, Sydney NSW.

Conference Streams: Climate change imperatives; Water cycle sustainability; Waste and resource recovery; Land and groundwater remediation; Communication and engagement. From: www.ecoforum.net.au/2011/

- **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; & Carbon Footprinting. Poster: www.conorg.com.au/library2011/Poster%20LCA%202011.pdf

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

- **Industrial & Commercial Waste Recycling 2011: The Future, Melbourne 21-23 March 2011**

What can be achieved? 2 day Conference cost: \$2195.

From: www.ibrc.com.au/product_details.php?product=waste_recycling_2011

- **EnviroTox 2011, 17th - 20th April, Darwin**

Envirotox 2011 aims to promote the sharing of knowledge to gain a better understanding of the environmental risks, impacts and management of contaminants to ensure a healthier environment. Cost \$1092.

From: www.envirotox2011.org/

- **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 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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Credit Card Authorisation:

Please debit my VISA / MASTERCARD Account for: \$

(circle one)

Card Number: Expiry Date:/.....

Cardholder's Name:
 (as on card)

Signed: Date:

Electronic Funds Transfer is also available, please email me for my bank account details at: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.