Hazmat & Environment Notes Jan - March 2011

- **Draft Workplace Health & Safety Regs & Codes**

The Draft Hazardous Chemicals Regulations and Codes of Practice as part of the *Model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Act and Regulations,* closed for comment on 4 April 2011.

This new framework utilises 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).

There were many problems with the draft documents. E.g. Our previous comments from 2007 and 2009 have been ignored. There are still no Transitional Time Provisions from the current Regulations.

Two key issues in my submission are:

A/ There is a good case to be made for aligning Australia's Combustible Liquid definition with the GHS Flammable Liquid – Category 4 definition [which is labelled and known as Combustible Liquid worldwide in countries applying the GHS to a flash point of 93°C].

B/ Chemicals which are Very Toxic to aquatic organisms or are Toxic to aquatic organisms with long term effects to the aquatic environment ARE classified as Dangerous Goods when transported by sea (this includes to Tasmania) or when transported by air (this covers all of Australia).

Over 1000 comments are expected to be submitted by the deadline. This level of comment & problems **should delay** the Regs & Codes being ready for COAG by June.

Submissions including my 79 page submission [407] at: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/Legislation/PublicComment/Pages/WHSPublicSubmissions.aspx

Available at: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/Legislation/PublicComment/Pages/PublicComment.aspx

Hazmat & Environment Notes
are prepared by:

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Editor & Publisher

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

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

ISSN: 1441-5534 **Screen**

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Hazardous Substances

- **Dangers Using Nitrocellulose in Spray Booths**

A one page Worksafe Victoria Alert that highlights the dangers of using nitrocellulose products in spray booths.

This alert is the result of an incident involving the combustion of lacquer containing nitrocellulose caused a fire/explosion at a furniture manufacturer that sprays wood products. A fire fighter at the scene was critically injured after receiving life-threatening burns.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsinternet/worksafe/home/forms+and+publications/alerts/nitrocellulose+in+spray+booths

- **Ammonia in Incorrect Gas Cylinders**

A one page Worksafe Victoria Alert that highlights the risks of storing Ammonia in the incorrect cylinder.

This alert is a result of a recent incident, where anhydrous ammonia was filled into the wrong type of cylinder. This caused a cylinder explosion. Fortunately no-one was hit by the flying pieces of metal but the workplace was evacuated and emergency services attended the scene.

If Ammonia is incorrectly filled into R22 refrigerant gas cylinders, the overpressure of the cylinder and failure of the pressure safety relief can cause an explosion. A cylinder explosion can result in death or serious injuries, and property or environmental damage.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsinternet/worksafe/home/forms+and+publications/alerts/ammonia+in+gas+cylinders

- **Canada Regulation of Products Containing Mercury**

The start of a regulatory process to prohibit the manufacture, import, and sale of most Mercury-containing products in Canada was announced on 28 Feb 2011.

The main goal of the regulation is to reduce the amount of Mercury entering the environment from products. In the environment, Mercury can transform into Methylmercury, a harmful form of the substance that is absorbed by living organisms, such as fish, and becomes more and more concentrated as it moves up the food chain.

The Government of Canada will still allow some important Mercury-containing products to continue to be manufactured and imported, including scientific instruments, dental fillings, and fluorescent lamps. There will be limits on the amount of Mercury allowed in different types of fluorescent lamps, and improved label information for consumers about the Mercury in the products and how to safely dispose of them at the end of their useful lives.

From: www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=38DACFC5-5B6B-454F-B544-208F88C9320B

- **SDS Guidelines for Synthetic Nanomaterials**

I have recently written an SDS for Titanium Dioxide with a Nanoparticle size range 20-60nm. I found there were no other Nano TiO2 SDSs, via searching on Google, to compare and peer review my SDS against.

I became aware that ISO are drafting a standard ISO/NP TR 13329 - SDS Preparation for Manufactured Nanomaterials, Howard.Morris@SafeWorkAustralia.gov.au is the Standards Australia representative on ISO project group. This will not be available for some time yet.

I also found very useful SDS Guidelines for Synthetic Nanomaterials from Switzerland, published by State Secretariat for Economic Affairs SECO, Chemicals and Occupational Health ABCH. They want feedback.

Further information & to give feedback: SECO Chemicals & Occupational Health, email: Livia.Bergamin@seco.admin.ch

http://www.seco.admin.ch/themen/00385/02071/index.html?lang=de which is only in German and select SDS Guidelines for Synthetic Nanomaterials in the right column under "Aktuell".

- **ECHA Information on Registered Substances**

Here you can search in the ECHA IUCLID5 database for information on registered substances. The information in the database was provided by companies in their registration dossiers. You can find a variety of information on the substances which companies manufacture or import: their hazardous properties, their classification and labelling and how to use the substances safely.

The amount of information provided can be different for different substances – for example, the higher the production volume of the substance, the more information the companies need to provide. Note that ECHA does not verify the information before dissemination.

The number of substances for which information is available in the database will increase over time as companies submit more registrations dossiers. For further information about the content of the database, please read the Questions and Answers at: http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/registered_substances_faq_en.asp.
e.g. The separate submission of data may result in the display of several entries in the database.

As at 31st March 2011 the database contained 2452 records.

From:http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx#search

Chemical Management

- **ECHA Classification and Labelling Notifications**

By 3 January 2011, ECHA received 3 114 835 notifications of 24,529 substances for the Classification and Labelling Inventory. By this deadline, industry had to notify the classification and labelling of **all chemical substances that are hazardous or subject to registration** under the REACH regulation **and placed on the EU market**.

The largest number of the notifications, over 800,000, came from Germany. Over 500 000 notifications were submitted from the United Kingdom and nearly 300,000 from France. All together over 6600 companies notified at least one substance.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/news/pr/201101/pr_11_01_clp_deadline_20110104_en.asp

Editor's Comment: This indicates there are quite a few more hazardous chemicals ingredients than currently on the HSIS.

2nd EU ATP: Classification, Labelling, Packaging

This 53 page pdf updates the EU GHS documents. It has the minimum dimensions of labels and pictograms (which are smaller than will be allowed in Australia). It has updated criteria, concentration limits and label elements for the EU. It has one page of updated chemical classifications.

From: http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2011:083:0001:0053:EN:PDF

- **Amended Regulations to allow GHS Labelling etc**

States & Territories which have amended their regulations to provide for GHS Classification, Labelling and SDS.

Qld: Workplace Health and Safety and Another Regulation Amendment (No.1), 25 June 2010
www.legislation.qld.gov.au/LEGISLTN/SLS/2010/10SL153.pdf

NSW: OHS Regulation 2001 – Exemption Order No. 004/10, July 2010
http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/exemption_order_labelling_dg_hazardous_substances_2933.pdf

Vic: Occupational Health and Safety Amendment (Hazardous Substances Classification) Regulations 2010, May 2010
www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/vic/num_reg/ohasascr2010n18o2010886.txt/cgi-bin/download.cgi/download/au/legis/vic/num_reg/ohasascr2010n18o2010886.rtf

SA: South Australian Government Gazette, 6 May 2010
www.governmentgazette.sa.gov.au/2010/may/2010_028.pdf

WA: Occupational Safety and Health Regulations, 10 Dec 2010 at:
www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/wa/consol_reg/osahr1996382/

NT: Workplace Health and Safety Amendment Regulations, 29 Nov 2010 at:
http://notes.nt.gov.au/dcm/legislat/legislat.nsf/d989974724db65b1482561cf0017cbd2/bdbf6e2824f5f3c7692577ea001a3cc3?OpenDocument

- **GHS Reference Exchange and Tool (G.R.E.A.T.)**

The goal of the GREAT Website is to collect and provide GHS information by collaboration with focal point(s) of member economies of APEC (Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation).

The Search part of the website covers the GHS labelling elements in local languages including (1) hazard class and category, (2) pictogram (Symbol), (3) signal word, (4) hazard statement, and (5) precautionary Statement. You select the member economy, select the language, select the GHS labelling element and then provides the GHS information in that language.

From: http://great.cla.gov.tw/ENG/index.aspx

- **The OECD QSAR Toolbox (Version 2.1 Update)**

The Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSAR) Toolbox is a software application intended to be used by governments, chemical industry and other stakeholders in filling gaps in (eco)toxicity data needed for assessing the hazards of chemicals. The Toolbox incorporates information and tools from various sources into a logical workflow. Crucial to this workflow is grouping chemicals into chemical categories.

The notable features of the Toolbox are:

1. Identification of relevant structural characteristics and potential mechanism or mode of action of a target chemical.
2. Identification of other chemicals that have the same structural characteristics and/or mechanism or mode of action.
3. Use of existing experimental data to fill the data gap(s).

Download the QSAR Toolbox (v.2.1) (450 MB) from here.

From: www.oecd.org/document/54/0,3746,en_2649_34365_42923638_1_1_1_1,00.html

- **Chemical Hazards in Floods & Storms**

Floods and storms may have buried, moved or damaged hazardous chemical containers including corrosives, oils, pesticides & industrial chemicals. To safely handle & dispose of hazardous chemicals, 11 key points and a video is listed.

From: www.deir.qld.gov.au/workplace/subjects/floods/index.htm#chemical

- **Multiple Chemical Sensitivity Review Info Sheet**

The Office of Chemical Safety and Environmental Health (OCSEH) and the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) have prepared a final report on Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS) entitled: 'A Scientific Review of Multiple Chemical Sensitivity: Identifying Key Research Needs'.

Background to the report: Given the uncertainty in relation to the mechanisms, diagnosis and treatment of MCS, a number of studies and enquiries on MCS have occurred, including in Australia. A consistent finding of such investigations has been the need for further research on MCS to enhance the understanding, prevention and management of MCS. However, these calls for further research have not specified priority areas for the research community. OCSEH and NICNAS have compiled this scientific report on MCS because of significant gaps in understanding MCS, together with community concerns over the presence of chemicals in the environment.

The report findings: point to the following specific priorities for further scientific and clinical research on MCS.

- Targeted research into mode (s) of action
- Clinical research needs
- Longitudinal study
- Education/training

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/MCS/MCS_updated_info_sheet_Dec_2010.pdf

- **Combined Exposures to Multiple Chemicals (Aggregate / Cumulative Risk Assessment)**

Regulators and other risk assessors need to estimate the combined risks arising from real-life exposure to multiple chemical agents and repeated exposures.

The International Program on Chemical Safety (IPCS) 2007 workshop discussed methods for assessing the combined risk from exposure to one or more agents (with or without a common mechanism-of-action) via all relevant routes and pathways, and initiated the development of a framework for such assessments.

http://www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/areas/aggregate/en/index.html

Reported in: WHO Risk Assessment Newsletter Jan 2011:
www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/areas/jan11newsletter.pdf

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **NICNAS Cosmetics Guidelines - update**

These Guidelines replace the NICNAS Cosmetics Guidelines dated February 2007. The requirements relating to cosmetics remain largely the same, however the structure of these new Guidelines differs from the old Guidelines (which relied, for example, on concepts of cosmetic criteria and cosmetic product categories). This is because these new Guidelines have been drafted in accordance with the amendments to the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 (ICNA) Act* which distinguishes between:

- products that are regulated as cosmetics and products regulated as therapeutic goods; and
- cosmetics that are subject to Cosmetics Standards and cosmetics that are not.

The list of prohibited or restricted chemicals has been replaced by links to sources of information on chemicals that by law, must not be used in cosmetics in Australia, or may be used with restrictions.

The revised Part F also includes links to useful information on cosmetic ingredients that are prohibited or restricted in countries other than Australia.

More details are explained in these Guidelines (17 pages).

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Cosmetics/Cosmetic_Guidelines_revised_PDF.pdf and from the March 2011 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

- **N-(N-Butyl) Thiophosphoric Triamide - Final Report**

Existing Chemical Secondary Notification Assessment Report NA/467S.

In June 2009, additional data on NBPT was provided that warranted secondary notification. NBPT is a urease inhibitor which can reduce nitrogen loss by ammonia volatilisation from urea. It is used as a fertiliser additive in agricultural applications.

N-[n-Butyl] Thiophosphoric Triamide (NBPT), CAS No. 94317-64-3, was originally assessed as a new chemical (NA/467) in 1997.

NBPT is not manufactured in Australia, but has been imported into Australia at 25% in a liquid formulation called AGROTAIN. The product was reformulated in Australia to a final maximum concentration of 0.2%-0.3% NBPT with other ingredients such

as granular urea or urea ammonium nitrate. The end-use product is either broadcasted (scattered) or applied to the subsoil by farmers/applicators.

At the time of assessment as new chemical toxicological studies were provided for NBPT and the report classified the chemical as hazardous on the basis of an eye irritation study on the imported commercial formulation AGROTAIN.

NBPT is currently not listed in Safe Work Australia's Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS). Based on the toxic effects of NBPT, it is recommended that NBPT be listed in the HSIS.

NBPT is classified as: R41 Risk of serious eye damage;
R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility (Toxic to reproduction, Category 3)

Xn, R62; R41 Concentration ≥ 10%
Xn, R62; R36 5% ≤ Concentration < 10%

The recommendations provided by the new chemical assessment report (NA/467) are still applicable.

From: http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/Other/NBPT_Final_Report_PDF.pdf

- **Customs Broker Seminars on NICNAS**

Tailored training and awareness seminars for customs brokers will be held around Australia during 2011 as part of NICNAS's commitment to raising industry awareness.

These 9.00am to 11.30am sessions are free and aim to equip participants with a greater understanding of the NICNAS legislation and how it impacts both the broker and their clients.

Brisbane:	14 June 2011	EOI: 13 May 2011
Sydney:	15 July 2011	EOI: 17 June 2011
Melbourne:	23 Sept 2011	EOI: 19 Aug 2011
Darwin:	28 Oct 2011	EOI: 23 Sept 2011
Perth:	14 Dec 2011	EOI: 16 Nov 2011

EOI: Expression of Interest date

The following topics will be covered:

- NICNAS Legislation
- NICNAS Registration
- Cosmetics Introducers
- International Treaties and Conventions
- Exemptions and New Chemicals
- Industrial Nanomaterials

To attend please provide your name; industry/company; number of attendees; preferred city and sessions, and email to outreach@nicnas.gov.au

Further queries about industry training, ph: 02-8577-8800, Freecall 1800-638-528, or email outreach@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Compliance/Training/NICNAS_Customs_Broker_Training_PDF.pdf

- **NICNAS Training & Awareness Sessions**

Free sessions which are open to all interested stakeholders, e.g. registered chemical introducers & regulatory consultants.

Three sessions will be held on each day with approximate running times as follows:

Session 1 – **"Introduction to NICNAS"**: 0915 – 1130
Session 2 – **"Cosmetics – Reg Obligations"**: 1200 – 1345
Session 3 – **"Industrial Nanomaterials"**: 1430 – 1600

The training session dates and closing dates for Expression of Interest (EOI) are:

Melbourne: 5 May 2011	EOI: 8 April 2011
Brisbane: 15 June 2011	EOI: 13 May 2011

Queries – ph: 02-8577-8800, Freecall 1800- 638-528, email: Outreach@nicnas.gov.au

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Chemical_Gazette/Chemical_Gazette_December_2010.asp

Scheduled Poisons

- **Scheduling: Delegate's Decisions March 2011 on the Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons:**

Decisions that caught my attention are:

Triclosan (p 8-20)

(5-Chloro-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)phenol), is used in the formulation of cosmetics and personal care products, cleaning agents, therapeutics, and agvet products as a preservative or anti-bacterial. It is also used to treat textiles and plastics due to its antimicrobial activity.

Triclosan is not currently scheduled. There was a proposal to include Triclosan in Schedule 6 with exemptions.

The Meeting Discussions included:

The estimated Margin of Exposure for 0.3% Triclosan is just over 100 and argument was made in the committee for a 0.2% limit.

Cosmetic products in Australia currently contain 0.3 per cent or less of Triclosan, the risk to public health may be considered low. However, a Member noted concern that many registered non-cosmetic products contained Triclosan at greater than 1 per cent.

The EU Scientific Committee on Consumer Product (SCCP) (2009) opinion on Triclosan concluded that the current EU maximum concentration of 0.3 per cent in cosmetic products presented unacceptable risks to consumers, when total aggregate exposure was considered and using an NOAEL of 12 mg/kg bw/d.

The SCCP concluded that on the basis of the available evidence, it was not possible to predict changes in the antibiotic resistance profiles of bacteria following exposure to Triclosan or to any other of the biocides currently used in various applications. Overall, SCCP advised limiting the use of Triclosan without proven benefit for human health but also accepted that where evidence exists that Triclosan use is beneficial, e.g. in preventing disease in humans, it should be encouraged.

Decision: ACCS-ACMS joint meeting recommended a Schedule 6 Triclosan entry for cosmetic use in humans (including use in non-therapeutic mouthwashes) containing more than 0.3 per cent Triclosan. This has been confirmed with an implementation date of 1 May 2012. The joint meeting confirmed that personal insecticides for human use would not be captured.

From: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling-decisions-1103.pdf

Laureth Carboxylic Acids (p 20-29)

Laureth Carboxylic Acid is the INCI (International Nomenclature Cosmetic Ingredients) name for a set of polymers containing, among others, Polyethylene Glycol-5 Lauryl Ether Carboxylic acid (PEG-5 Lauryl Ether Carboxylic Acid) and PEG-6 Lauryl Ether Carboxylic Acid; also known as Laureth-5 Carboxylic Acid and Laureth-6 Carboxylic Acid respectively. LCA is a member of the Alkyl Ether Carboxylic Acid class of chemical which in turn is a member of the anionic surfactant group of chemicals.

The June 2010 NDPSC meeting considered a number of public submissions and decided to include LCA (excluding its salts and derivatives) in Schedule 6 with exemptions for:

- wash-off preparations, 30 per cent or less;
- leave-on preparations, 1.5 per cent or less; or
- in all remaining preparations, 30 per cent or less.

This decision was referred to the delegate who agreed to include this in SUSMP No.1 with a deferred implementation date of 1 January 2011.

The June 2010 NDPSC meeting also agreed that it would be appropriate to consider additional labelling for preparations containing greater than 5 per cent LCA.

Decision: The delegate confirmed amending the Schedule 6 entry for Laureth Carboxylic acids to add the following labelling criteria for products to qualify for the current exemptions from the entry:

- leave-on preparations containing 1.5 per cent or less – no additional labelling required;
- wash-off preparations, greater than 5 per cent up to 30 per cent or less, are to be exempt only when labelled with a warning to the effect of "*If in eyes wash out immediately with water*"; and
- all other preparations, greater than 5 per cent up to 30 per cent or less, are to be exempt only when labelled with warnings to the following effect "*If in eyes wash out immediately with water*" and "*If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water*".

The delegate additionally confirmed an implementation date of 1 January 2012.

From: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling-decisions-1103.pdf

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate (p29-40)

Sodium Lauryl Sulfate is the approved International Organisation for Standardization (ISO) common name for Sodium Dodecyl Sulfate (IUPAC). SLS has a tail of 12 carbon atoms attached to a Sulfate group, giving it amphiphilic properties. SLS is therefore an anionic surfactant and has a long history of use in industry, personal care products, as a pharmaceutical excipient and as a food additive. SLS is currently listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Members generally agreed that as SLS is a severe eye and skin irritant some additional labelling was appropriate.

The delegate confirmed amending the Schedule 6 entry for Sodium Lauryl Sulfate to add the following labelling criteria for products to qualify for the current exemptions from the entry:

- wash-off preparations, greater than 5 per cent up to 30 per cent or less, are to be exempt only when labelled with a warning to the effect of "*If in eyes wash out immediately with water*";
- leave-on (1.5 per cent or less), toothpaste and oral hygiene preparations (5 per cent or less) and other animal use (2 per cent or less) – no additional labelling required; and

· all other preparations, greater than 5 per cent up to 30 per cent or less, are to be exempt only when labelled with warnings to the following effect "*If in eyes wash out immediately with water*" and "*If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water*".

The delegate confirmed an implementation date of 1 January 2012.

From: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling-decisions-1103.pdf

Ethyl Alcohol (p61-66)

Note: This application was not referred to an advisory committee.

Ethyl Alcohol (also commonly referred to as 'alcohol') has a wide range of uses and presentations including in the recreational form of alcoholic beverages, for its effects on the Central Nervous System.

Ethanol for any use was included in the equivalent of the current Appendix B [Substances considered not to require control by scheduling] of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) in November 1974 due to its low toxicity.

The Applicant requested a rescheduling of ethyl alcohol from Appendix B to Schedule 9 (Prohibited Substances) with the following proposed Schedule 9 entry:

ETHYL ALCOHOL for human consumption **except**:

(a) when used as a carrier and preservative in therapeutic tinctures or essences used in the preparation of food products.

The application stated that a Schedule 9 listing was appropriate due to the potential for misuse and abuse of ethyl alcohol and associated adverse effects on health, lifestyle and the community.

Decision: The delegate reiterated that the restrictions on substances for human consumption as a food or beverage are regulated by separate legislation and enforced by Commonwealth and State and Territory regulatory bodies and therefore do not require additional controls through scheduling.

The delegate again stated that matters under section 52E (1) of the Act relevant to the consideration of ethyl alcohol for human consumption as a food or beverage were sufficiently controlled through this separate legislation and regulatory bodies as to ensure the protection of public health.

The delegate agreed that additional controls through scheduling on ethyl alcohol for human consumption were not considered appropriate within the current regulatory system.

The delegate also confirmed that the current Appendix B listing for ethyl alcohol remained appropriate for uses other than as a food or beverage.

From: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling-decisions-1103.pdf

Food Chemical Issues

- **Safety of Food from Japan**

The Japanese Government has moved to place new restrictions on certain foods sourced from areas of Japan where radiation contamination has occurred.

As a precautionary measure, and consistent with approaches internationally, FSANZ asked the Australian Quarantine and Inspection Service (AQIS) on March 23 2011 to institute testing of some foods originating from four Japanese prefectures — Fukushima, Gunma, Ibaraki and Tochigi.

The foods being tested are fresh or frozen seafood, seaweed, milk and fresh fruit and vegetables.

FSANZ remains of the view that the risk of Australian consumers being exposed to radionuclides in food imported from Japan is negligible. Milk and fresh produce are not imported into Australia, while imports of seaweed and seafood represent a very small proportion (5.5% and 0.46% respectively) of Australia's total imports of these products.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/scienceandeducation/factsheets/factsheets2011/safetyoffoodfromjapa5110.cfm

- **Engineered Nanomaterial Applic'ns in Food & Feed**

European Food Safety Authority draft guidance document Engineered Nano Materials (ENMs).

- Public consultation on: "Guidance on risk assessment concerning potential risks arising from applications of nanoscience and nanotechnologies to food and feed"

The 32 page practical guidance for the risk assessment of applications involving the use of nanoscience and nanotechnology in the area of food and feed (including food additives, enzymes, flavourings, food contact materials, novel foods, feed additives and pesticides).

There are currently several uncertainties related to the identification, characterisation and detection of ENMs which are related to the lack of suitable and validated test methods to cover all possible applications, aspects and properties of ENMs. Similarly, there are a number of uncertainties related to the applicability of current standard biological and toxicological testing methods to ENMs. For these reasons, this ENM Guidance will need to be updated based on experience and acquired

knowledge. It is acknowledged that the field is under fast development, and consequently this guidance document will be revised following appropriate developments.

Comment already closed on 25 Feb 2011.

From: www.efsa.europa.eu/en/press/news/scaf110114.htm&www.efsa.europa.eu/en/consultationsclosed/call/scaf110114.htm

- **Low THC Hemp as a Food: Consultation Paper Application A1039**

This Application seeks to amend Standard 1.4.4 – Prohibited and Restricted Plants and Fungi of the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code) to permit the use of products from *Cannabis Sativa,* with low levels of delta 9-TetraHydroCannabinol (THC), as food. All *Cannabis* species are currently prohibited under Standard 1.4.4 from being added to food or sold as food, regardless of THC content.

THC is the compound responsible for the psychoactive properties of marijuana, and is present in drug cultivars of *Cannabis* at levels ranging from 3-15%.

Varieties of *Cannabis Sativa* that contain no, or very low levels of THC, are commonly referred to as hemp, industrial hemp or industrial *Cannabis*. Hemp, or industrial hemp, contains no, or very low levels of, THC (up to 0.5%) and does not have any psychoactive properties. Hemp is cultivated worldwide, including in Australia and New Zealand, and is used as a source of many products, ranging from foods, to cosmetic products, to clothing and building products.

FSANZ has not identified any safety concerns relating to the consumption of hemp foods. Hempseeds, which are the main part of the hemp plant utilised as a food source, have a favourable nutritional profile and may offer an alternative plant source for a range of nutrients (including omega-3 fatty acids, protein and some vitamins and minerals).

Issues include potential risks of high THC foods entering the food supply, hemp foods being represented to have psychoactive properties and consumption of hemp foods resulting in positive drug test results. Other issues relate to identifying and quantifying potential impacts of an approval of hemp foods on other food regulatory stakeholders, food manufacturers and consumers.

FSANZ believes that before it can present a preferred option in terms of any potential approval of low THC hemp foods, these issues need to be discussed by the broader community, including, consumers, the hemp industry, food regulators and other interested parties.

Submissions by 6pm, 27 April 2011, directly on the FSANZ website or by email to the Standards Management Officer at: submissions@foodstandards.gov.au.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/A1039%20Low%20THC%20Hemp%20Cons%20Paper%20FINAL.pdf

- **Calcium Lignosulphonate (40-65): Applic'n A1030**

Application A1030 seeks permission to use Calcium Lignosulphonate (40-65) as a carrier for fat-soluble Vitamins (A, D, E and K) and Carotenoids (e.g. β-carotene, Carotenal, β-apo-8', Lutein, Lycopene, etc) in preparations of food additives and nutrients to facilitate their introduction into water-based foods (foods, including drinks, that contain water as an ingredient or component, or as part of their production). The purpose of using Calcium Lignosulphonate (40-65) is to assist in ensuring uniform dispersal and distribution of water insoluble Vitamins and Carotenoids into water based foods and beverages.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/A1030%20Calcium%20lignosulphonate%20AR%20FINAL.pdf

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **COAG Review of Agvet Chemicals Regulation: DAFF is seeking further input**

The Product Safety and Integrity Committee (PSIC) has released a Regulation Impact Statement for *A National Scheme for Assessment, Registration and Control of Use of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals*, which is available from the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry (**DAFF**) website.

PSIC is seeking input from stakeholders on their preferred options for the National Scheme.

For more information, see the Product Safety and Integrity Committee page on the DAFF website (under the heading Consultation Regulation Impact Statement).

Note: that the PSIC Secretariat is operated by DAFF and all enquiries and submissions should be directed to the PSIC Secretariat within DAFF.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/news/2011/2011-03-04_coag_review.php

- **Control of Use of Ag & Vet Chemicals: Reg Impact Statement**

Consultation Regulation Impact Statement - A National Scheme for Assessment, Registration and Control of Use of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals. (67 page pdf)

The Primary Industries Ministerial Council (PIMC) has charged the Product Safety and Integrity Committee (PSIC) with delivering a detailed regulatory model for a single national framework for agricultural and veterinary (agvet) chemicals. PIMC must present this regulatory model, any necessary intergovernmental agreements and a funding model to the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) by June 2011.

This consultation regulation impact statement (RIS) sets out broad options for the single national framework, consistent with the policy principles that COAG approved in August 2010. To assist the development and implementation of the national framework, PSIC is now seeking additional input and information from stakeholders on their preferred options.

A good regulatory base is important for the maintenance of care in agvet chemical use and of Australia's 'clean green' image. An appropriate regulatory framework is also necessary to protect the health of users and other people who could be indirectly affected.

These issues with four governance options is discussed in the Consultation RIS.

Governance Option 1: Maintain the APVMA's current assessment and registration role, with the Commonwealth, states and territories as partners overseeing the APVMA's policy and operational direction, but delivery of other regulatory functions deemed appropriate ─ at least those regarding training, licensing and accreditation ─ through a national agency, which is governed in partnership between the Commonwealth, state and territories. All other aspects of control of use would be managed by states and territories under harmonised regulations.

Governance Option 2: Establish national bodies – one with responsibility for assessment and registration and another with responsibility for control of use of agvet chemicals.

Governance Option 3: Maintain the APVMA's current assessment and registration role, with the Commonwealth, states and territories as partners overseeing the APVMA's policy and operational direction. Delivery of other regulatory functions, including training, licensing, and control of use would be managed by states and territories under harmonised regulations.

Governance Option 4: Maintain the status quo ─ the APVMA to maintain responsibility for assessment and registration, and individual states and territories to maintain responsibility for control of use with no harmonisation of approach. (This option would not meet the requirements of the COAG directive.)

Submissions on this RIS should be forwarded to the PSIC Secretariat, Agricultural Productivity Division, DAFF, by 11 April 2011. Email: PSIC@daff.gov.au

http://www.daff.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/1893130/Consultation_RIS_A_National_Scheme_for_Assessment,_Registration_and_COU_of_Agvet_Chemicals.pdf

- **Better Regulation of Ag & Vet Chemicals: Responses**

There are 87 responses on the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry website, to the initial policy discussion paper on the better regulation of agricultural and veterinary chemicals released in December 2010 for a National Scheme for Assessment, Registration and Control of Use of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals.

http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/food/regulation-safety/ag-vet-chemicals/domestic-policy/psic/responses-to-discussion-paper

For the original discussion paper go to:

http://www.daff.gov.au/agriculture-food/food/regulation-safety/ag-vet-chemicals/better-regulation-of-ag-vet-chemicals

- **Dichlorvos: Final Review Report & Reg Decision**

Dichlorvos (2,2-Dichloroethenyl Dimethyl Phosphate) is an organophosphorus (OP) insecticide, anthelmintic and acaricide used for agricultural and veterinary pest control.

The APVMA decided to review Dichlorvos because of specific concerns about its high acute toxicity and its carcinogenic potential.

The review began in December 1996. In June 2000 the APVMA released a Dichlorvos draft review report. A large amount of additional toxicological data became available following the initial PRF and in June 2008 the APVMA released the revised *Dichlorvos Preliminary Review Findings Report (PDF, 706kb)* for public consultation.

The APVMA has found that there is insufficient data for the APVMA to be satisfied there is adequate protection for people in relation to worker exposure, exposure arising from some domestic uses, and residues in some food commodities. The APVMA has also found that the safety directions on Dichlorvos product labels do not conform to current safety standards and nor do labels contain adequate information to protect the environment.

After considering the submissions received in response to the PRF, the APVMA finalised the review and released the *Dichlorvos Final Review Report and Regulatory Decision (PDF, 846kb)* document in March 2011, [www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/docs/dichlorvos_final_2011.pdf]. The APVMA has cancelled the registration of one

home garden product, deleted some specific uses (including use as a grain fumigant) and has required registrants to revise products labels to include new safety instructions.

Contact: 026210-4749, email: ChemicalReview@apvma.gov.au

From: www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/completed/dichlorvos.php

- **Sulfuryl Fluoride as a Fumigant in Storage**

The APVMA notes a recent decision by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to phase out the use of a fluoride-based fumigant (Sulfuryl Fluoride) in food storage and processing facilities.

The decision was based on an analysis by the USA EPA that human exposure to fluoride in the United States from all sources (including food, water and toothpaste) exceeded Government safety standards. While residue levels in food treated with Sulfuryl Fluoride make a small contribution to overall fluoride exposures, the USA EPA nonetheless decided to withdraw approval for its use in food storage and processing facilities. Use will be phased out over a three-year period.

Sulfuryl Fluoride is currently also registered in Australia as a fumigant to control insects in buildings and other structures including those used for storage of some food commodities.

While noting the United States decision, the APVMA will not be following it, as total Australian exposures to fluoride – including those from commodities treated with Sulfuryl Fluoride – do not exceed human health safety standards.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/our_view/2011/2011-01-13_sulfuryl_fluoride_fumigant.php

- **How is Use of Antibiotics Controlled in Farming?**

Antibiotics are used to treat bacterial infections in animals and humans. Firstly, there are a limited number of antibiotics with very few new ones being developed and any use, but especially indiscriminate use, can select bacteria that are resistant to them. Secondly, it is possible for antibiotic resistant bacteria to be transferred from animals to humans through contact with animal products and vice versa. The concern is that significant infections in humans and animals could become untreatable.

This guidance seeks to protect those antibiotics that are critically important for human use and which are threatened by resistance resulting from non-human use, and to suggest antibiotics that should be restricted to animal use.

Australia's rigorous approach to controlling the amounts and types of antibiotics used in food animal industries has led to lower levels of resistance than those found in many other countries. Scientific opinion, however, indicates that this status is fragile and will require ongoing vigilance, surveillance and commitment to maintain.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/community/2011-02_antibiotics_farming.php

- **Mothball Review Sought by UNSW Academics**

The APVMA has received a submission from academics at the University of Sydney seeking a review of mothballs containing Naphthalene due to the risk they present to babies. The hazards associated with the use of mothballs and flakes containing Naphthalene are generally well known.

The submission raises a particular concern that babies, particularly those with a specific genetic condition (GP6D deficiency) possessed by five percent of Australians of Asian, African, Middle Eastern or Mediterranean descent, could be at risk of brain damage if exposed to the chemical because users have not properly observed the warnings.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/our_view/2011/2011-01-31_mothball_review.php

- **New Agricultural Active Constituents (2)**

APVMA, Chemistry Evaluation Manager, Pesticides Program, Mr John Hughes, ph: 02-6210-4936, fax: 02-6210-4840, email: John.Hughes@apvma.gov.au

Metofluthrin

Metofluthrin is for use as a synthetic Pyrethroid insecticide. Its primary use will be in household as pest control insecticide products. It is to be used as an insect repellent and is not applied to human skin. There are no proposed agricultural uses for Metofluthrin (non-food use).

Chemical Name: [2,3,5,6-tetrafluoro-4-(methoxymethyl)phenyl]methyl 2,2-dimethyl-3-(1-propenyl)cyclopropanecarboxylate; CAS Number: 240494-70-6; Minimum Purity: 940 g/kg; Formula: $C_{18}H_{20}F_4O_3$; MW: 360.34; Chemical Family: Pyrethroid insecticide; Mode of Action: Non-systemic insecticide with contact, stomach, and respiratory action.

An Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) and an Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) have not been set as Metofluthrin is intended for non-food producing use patterns.

The National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee (NDPSC) may consider Metofluthrin to be appropriate for inclusion in Schedule 6 in the Std for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons.

The APVMA accepts these findings and recommendations of its advisers on these criteria.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2011/02/gazette_2011-02-01.pdf

Foramsulfuron

Foramsulfuron is for use in the control of certain grasses in turf, including winter grass (*Poa annua*), ryegrass (*Lolium perenne*), Kikuyu (*Pennisetum Clandestinum*) suppression, Paspalum suppression, & Crowsfoot grass (*Eleusine indica*).

Chemical Name: 2-[[[[(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-pyrimidinyl)amino]carbonyl]amino]sulfonyl]-4-(formylamino)-*N,N*-dimethylbenzamide; CAS Number: 173159-57-4; Minimum Purity: 970 g/kg; MW: 452.49; Chemical Family: Pyrimidinylsulfonylurea Herbicide;

An Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) and an Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) are not set, based on its non-food producing use pattern. The National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee (NDPSC) has recommended Foramsulfuron be appropriate for inclusion in Schedule 5 of the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons (SUSMP).

The APVMA accepts these findings and recommendations of its advisers on these criteria.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2011/06/gazette_2011-03-29_page_14.pdf

Dangerous Goods

- **In Remembrance of Noel Wicking who started DGAG**

Noel Wicking died on the 24th April 2011. He will be remembered for starting our Victorian Dangerous Goods Advisory Group about 1995, his many years prior working in the Victorian Dangerous Goods Authority and then many years as a Dangerous Goods Consultant (even after serious heads injuries in a fall). Thank you Noel for your years of support to Victorian industry and your Dangerous Goods colleagues. You will be remembered and missed.

- **Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regulations: Vic**

Public comment is being sought on Victoria's updated Dangerous Goods (Explosives) regulations, by 15 April 2011, to replace the current regulations, which will expire on 26 June 2011.

The updated regulations cover the importation, manufacture, storage, sale and use of all explosives in Victoria, including fireworks.

The proposed changes: simplify the licensing process by reducing the number of licence types. Other proposed changes include:

- increasing fireworks notification to 10 business days
- removing the 'medium' sized storage facility category
- applying transport licences per vehicle
- tightening controls for fireworks storage
- extending safety management systems to all manufacturers of explosives
- import changing requirements for safety cartridges

Submissions (as doc or rtf files) by 5 pm Friday 15 April 2011 to: explosivesregs_review@worksafe.vic.gov.au.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsinternet/worksafe/home/safety+and+prevention/health+and+safety+topics/dangerous+goods/about+the+problem/explosives/d_explosives

- **Safety Assurances Sort from Esso Longford**

WorkSafe has placed a condition on Esso's licence following four separate incidents since December 2008, where corroded pipelines have caused crude oil or gas to leak.

The most recent incident was last August, when WorkSafe issued two safety improvement notices to Esso after a crude oil leak.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/wsinternet/worksafe/sitetools/news/worksafe+seeks+safety+assurances+from+esso+longford

- **Chemical Explosion - Iron Foundry Fined $90,000**

Graham Campbell Ferrum International Pty. Ltd., an employer that operates an iron foundry was fined $90,000.

The employer had failed to advise employees that its supplier had recently started to supply the acid in a similar container to the resin. On 8 March 2007, an employee had sought & been granted permission to take home an empty intermediate bulk container for personal use. Before doing so it was necessary to drain it. He was assisted by another employee to empty this container into another. The employees did not know that they were mixing incompatible chemicals - a resin with an acid. An employee assisting the other employee to drain the chemical was seriously injured when the container exploded, resulting in burns to 75-85% of his body.

From: www1.worksafe.vic.gov.au/vwa/vwa097-002.nsf/content/LSID160581

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **Refrigerant Product Stewardship Scheme: The ACCC proposes to allow its continuation**

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission proposes to grant authorisation to allow Refrigerant Reclaim Australia (RRA) to continue to operate a product stewardship scheme to recover ozone depleting and synthetic greenhouse gases (refrigerant).

The ACCC proposes to grant authorisation to the RRA to expand the scope of the scheme to enable it to set rebates paid to contractors and wholesalers to return refrigerant and to consider alternative disposal processes such as reclaiming the refrigerant to on-sell, and alternative destruction services.

The ACCC invited further submissions by the 18th March on this issue from the applicant and interested parties in relation to this draft determination prior to making a final decision.

General inquiries: Infocentre 1300 302 502. From: www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/976076

- **Waste Paint Collection Trial in Victoria: The ACCC proposes to allow a trial levy**

The Australian Competition and Consumer Commission proposes to allow the Australian Paint Manufacturers Federation to conduct a 12 month waste paint collection trial in Victoria. It will be funded by a 2 cents per litre levy on the wholesale supply of Architectural & Decorative (A&D) paint in Australia.

Collection of domestic waste paint in Victoria is currently conducted through the Victorian government's Detox Your Home program. Under the waste paint collection scheme, the APMF will take financial responsibility for the waste paint portion of this program and will establish a new service to collect waste paint from trade painters, free of charge.

Data collected through the trial is likely to facilitate the development of a national waste paint collection scheme. The APMF has indicated that, following the conclusion of the trial, it plans to introduce this national scheme on a progressive basis.

General inquiries: Infocentre 1300 302 502. From: www.accc.gov.au/content/index.phtml/itemId/977065/fromItemId/142

- **Persistent Organic Pollutants: Nine new POPs added to the Stockholm Convention**

Several of the newly listed POPs including Chlordecone, alpha Hexachlorocyclohexane, beta Hexachlorocyclohexane & Hexabromobiphenyl are no longer used in Australia. Chlordecone has never been used in Australia & Hexabromobiphenyl was phased out in the 1970s.

Some of the new POPs that are still used are:

Polybrominated flame retardants (PBDEs): Pentabromodiphenyl Ether (pentaBDE) and Octabromodiphenyl Ether (octaBDE)

PentaBDE and octaBDE are Brominated flame retardants that are present in many currently used consumer articles, including some, but not all, electrical and electronic equipment, carpets, mattresses, and foam cushions such as those used in furniture and car seats. They are not used in new articles manufactured in Australia (as octaBDE can only be imported following notification and assessment by NICNAS and an interim ban is in place for the import and manufacture of pentaBDE), but may be present in imported articles.

The Convention has requirements regarding stockpiles and wastes containing listed chemicals. Consequently, the listings of octaBDE and pentaBDE have implications for how articles containing these chemicals are treated upon becoming wastes.

Perfluorooctane Sulphonate (PFOS): derivatives are or have been used in a wide variety of applications such as textiles and leather products, metal plating, food packaging, fire fighting foams, floor polishes, denture cleansers, shampoos, coatings and coating additives, in the photographic and photolithographic industry, medical devices and in hydraulic fluids in the aviation industry.

It is the department's understanding that most PFOS used in Australia is for mist suppression in metal plating, particularly hexavalent Chromium plating. Long-term use of PFOS for this purpose is allowed under the Stockholm Convention only for closed-loop systems.

For details of each new POP see Table 1 on the website for each Chemical and the Effect of Listing.

From: www.environment.gov.au/settlements/chemicals/international/pops-2010.html

- **Draft Industry Guides: WA DEC**

Three draft industry guides are now available from the WA Department of Environment & Conservations for comment:

- Determining whether a works approval is required
- Wet commissioning under a works approval
- Setting the boundary of prescribed premises

Email comment to: Environmental.Regulation@dec.wa.gov.au by 7 April 2011.

From: www.dec.wa.gov.au/content/view/6366/1/

- **New Vic EPA Report on Tullamarine Landfill**

The Tullamarine Landfill – Community Health and Environment Report consists of a study by Cancer Council Victoria into cancer rates in areas near the Tullamarine Landfill, an independent review of the landfill's cap and a study of past and present air quality at the Tullamarine Landfill.

It found 'no evidence of an increased incidence of cancer amongst the subjects living within a 4-km radius (of the landfill) and those outside the area.'

The Tullamarine Landfill is now closed. No link has been established between the landfill and local cancer rates, and the EPA has ensured the new cap is an appropriate design that will keep the community safe. EPA will also ensure that Transpacific International properly maintains the site, and that any future use of the land will not compromise public safety.

From: http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/media.nsf/7957c9b407150e5f4a256695000c4970/a35deb6bd2862d95ca257837007326a0?OpenDocument and the report from:

http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/tullamarine-landfill.asp

Standards & Codes

- **Standards http://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/**

BS ISO 23932:2009: **Fire Safety Engineering. General principles**. Published 28 Feb 2011. 30 pages. $198.06 hardcopy.

AS 4825-2011: **Tunnel Fire Safety.** Published 1 Feb 2011. 75 pages. $143.98 pdf, $159.97 hardcopy.

ISO 26367-1:2011: **Guidelines for Assessing the Adverse Environmental Impact of Fire Effluents - Part 1: General.** Published 25 Feb 2011. 18 pages. $92.86 pdf, $103.18 hardcopy.

ISO 28439:2011: **Workplace Atmospheres - Characterization of Ultrafine Aerosols / Nanoaerosols** - Determination of the size distribution and number concentration using differential electrical mobility analysing systems. Published 18 Mar 2011. 15 pages. $96.54 pdf, $107.27 hardcopy.

BS EN ISO 10808:2010: **Nanotechnologies. Characterization of Nanoparticles in Inhalation Exposure Chambers for Inhalation Toxicity Testing.** Published 31 Jan 2011. 30 pages. $198.06 hardcopy.

BS EN ISO 10801:2010: **Nanotechnologies. Generation of metal nanoparticles for inhalation toxicity testing using the evaporation/condensation method.** Published 31 Jan 2011. 34 pages. $228.53 hardcopy.

BS 8468-5:2011: **Respiratory Protective Devices for Use Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Agents. Dual-Mode Apparatus. Specification.** Published 31 Jan 2011. 10 pages. $112.74 hardcopy.

BS 8468-6.1:2011: **Respiratory Protective Devices for Use Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Agents. Positive-Pressure Compressed Airline Equipment. Specification.** Published 31 Jan 2011. 18 pages. $140.17 hardcopy.

BS 8468-6.2:2011: **Respiratory Protective Devices for Use Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Agents. Constant Flow Compressed Airline Equipment. Specification.** Published 31 Jan 2011. 20 pages. $140.17 hardcopy.

e.g. Editor: **Now coming in Mid 2011: AS/NZS 5026: The Storage & Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods.** This draft standard will follow a risk assessment protocol in order to manage the large range of different reactive hazard Dangerous Goods, covered under Division 4.1 Flammable Solids; Division 4.2 Spontaneously Combustible and Self Heating Solids; and Division 4.3 Dangerous When Wet. *There will a presentation at HazMat 2011 by two members of the Standards Committee.*

- **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.

DR AS 5239: **Examination of Ignitable Liquids in Fire Debris.** Draft Published 23 Dec 2010. 31 pages. Free pdf, $27.75 hardcopy.

DR AS/NZS 60079.29.4 CP: **Explosive Atmospheres - Gas Detectors** - Performance requirements of open path detectors for flammable gases. Draft Published 21 Mar 2011. This Standard is identical with, and has been reproduced from IEC 60079-29-4 Ed.1.0 (2009), Explosive atmospheres, Part 29-4: Gas detectors—Performance requirements of open path detectors for flammable gases. However this document is not available as a free pdf.

DR AS/NZS 3666.3: **Air-handling and Water Systems of Buildings - Microbial Control - Part 3:** Performance-based maintenance of cooling water systems. Draft Published 7 Mar 2011. 18 pages. Free pdf, $16.70 hardcopy.

DR AS/NZS 3666.4: **Air-Handling and Water Systems of Buildings - Microbial Control - Part 4:** Performance-based maintenance of air-handling systems (ducts and components). Draft Published 4 Mar 2011. 11 pages. Free pdf, $7.91 hardcopy.

11/30199098 DC: BS EN ISO 14045. **Environmental Management. Eco-Efficiency Assessment of Product Systems. Principles, Requirements and Guidelines.** Draft Published 1 Feb 2011. 48 pages. $30.47 hardcopy. Or ISO/DIS 14045: Draft Published 20 Jan 2011. 40 pages. $66.62 pdf, $74.02 hardcopy.

ISO/DIS 13274: **Packaging - Transport Packaging for Dangerous Goods - Plastics Compatibility Testing for Packaging and IBCs.** Draft Published 6 Jan 2011. 68 pages. $66.62 pdf, $74.02 hardcopy. Or 11/30237918: DC BS EN ISO 13274. Draft Published 13 Jan 2011. 80 pages. $30.47 hardcopy

ISO/FDIS 27065: **Protective Clothing - Performance Requirements for Protective Clothing Worn by Operators Applying Liquid Pesticides**. Draft Published 20 Jan 2011. 18 pages. $92.86 pdf, $103.18 hardcopy.

ISO/FDIS 17226-3: **Leather - Chemical Determination of Formaldehyde Content - Part 3: Determination of Formaldehyde Emissions from Leather.** Draft Published 10 Feb 2011. 6 pages. $50.47 pdf, $56.08 hardcopy.

11/302314081 DC: **BS ISO 12219-3. Indoor Air of Road Vehicles. Part 3.** Screening method for the determination of the emissions of volatile organic compounds from vehicle interior parts and materials. Micro-chamber method. Draft Published 24 Mar 2011. 28 pages. $29.81 hardcopy. This Draft is also published 11 Mar 2011 as ISO/DIS 12219-3 and available as a 19 page pdf $66.68.

O/DIS 20100: **Gaseous Hydrogen - Fuelling Stations.** Draft Published 21 Mar 2011. 67 pages. $66.68 pdf, $74.09 hardcopy.

Seminars, Conferences

- **Regulatory Reform, 12-13 April, Melbourne**

Removing regulatory burden to enhance productivity.
Cost: $3518.90.

From: www.regulationreform.com/

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

HazMat 2011 will be held at the Sydney Showgrounds, on 11 & 12th May 2011. The HazMat 2011 Conference brochures are available at: www.fpaa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat.

Cost: Non-Member $970, Member & Supporting Org's $850.

Contact Events@fpaa.com.au, ph: 03-9890-1544.

- **PACIA Conference 2011, 7-9 June, Melbourne,**

"The Business of Chemistry" providing the chemicals and plastics industry and their supply chain partners, governments and other stakeholders. Non-Member $1625.

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

- **Risk Analysis and Mine Safety, 30-31 Aug, WA**

From: www.informa.com.au/conferences/mining/operations/risk-analysis-and-mine-safety Cost: $2744.50 to $3184.50.

- **Chemeca 2011, 18-21st Sept, Sydney**

"Engineering a Better World" is hosted by the Institution of Chemical Engineers in Australia, Engineers Australia, the Royal Australian Chemical Institute, and the Institution of Chemical Engineers in New Zealand.

From: http://www.chemeca2011.com/

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. MSDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Control & Safety Regulatory Compliance: checked for NICNAS, APVMA, 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 21+ 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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