Hazmat & Environment Notes Aug - Oct 2011

- **Requests to Delay OH&S Harmonisation Start**

Media Release: On Wed 28th Sept 2011, the Victorian Coalition Government has called on the Commonwealth to defer for 12 months the implementation of national occupational health and safety (OHS) harmonisation.

Delays have occurred in the Commonwealth finalising key parts of the package. The model regulations were released three months behind the agreed schedule and are still not finalised; the final National Regulatory Impact Statement was released four months behind schedule, and does not quantify the impacts on Victoria as promised; and the final draft Codes of Practice have only just been released this week, and will be open for public comment until mid-December.

From: www.premier.vic.gov.au/media-centre/media-releases/2110-victoria-calls-for-delay-to-national-occupational-health-and-safety-harmonisation.html

The Western Australian State Government has told the Federal Government that implementation of the new national Occ. Safety & Health laws is not attainable by 1 Jan 2012.

WA has been left with an impossibly short period of time in which to analyse the impact on businesses of introducing a new set of laws, and this could have a devastating impact on our small business sector in particular.

This is illustrated by the fact that only this morning (23rd Sept 2011), the public comment period for the new Mining Regulations, due to end today, was extended by two weeks, further cutting down the time available to consider and incorporate the comments into the final set of regulations.

The time remaining before the proposed implementation date of January 1, 2012 is far too short to enable WA businesses to understand the new laws and to conduct training.

From: www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/default.aspx?ItemId=144320

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Materials Consultant

Editor & Publisher

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

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

ISSN: 1441-5534 **Screen**

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Hazardous Substances

- **NZ Regulatory Systems for Nanomaterials Review**

A Review of the Adequacy of New Zealand's Regulatory Systems to Manage the Possible Impacts of Manufactured Nanomaterials (mMNs).

Some issues raised include:

- The applicability of the NZ HSNO Act to "manufactured article" such as Nano-Silver washing machines and Nano-Silver fridges.

- A possible gap was identified where the product actually *creates* nanoparticles, subsequent to sale.

- With regard to food, the report has suggested that the least burdensome step for the regulator would be to stipulate unambiguously that all foods containing manufactured NMs should be submitted either to the NZ Advisory Committee on Novel Foods for a recommendation as to novelty, or to FSANZ for an approval.

- some of the potential gaps they identified result in fairly arbitrary distinctions, e.g. between items designed to *produce* potentially hazardous substances, and items which already *contain* such substances.

- At present, there are no NZ nano-specific labelling requirements in New Zealand, either for cosmetics or for any other products containing mNMs. The report found this issue to be one that divided, even polarised, opinion.

- Many of the new generation nanomedicines combine medicines and devices into a single product. 'Cosmeceuticals', which combine cosmetics with medicines, may also present regulatory challenges.

From "Final Report (120 pages) January 2011": *www.msi.govt.nz/sites/all/files/u4/Nanotechnology%20review.pdf*

- **Community Health Concern re: Nano-Silver**

Nano-Silver: policy failure puts public health at risk

Several microbiologists have warned that the rapid rise in household antibacterial products containing Nano-Silver could put more lives at risk, by promoting resistance to this important antimicrobial. Concerns about Triclosan as a broad use antibacterial is also covered in this report. Friends of the Earth Australia call on the government to restrict the use of nano-silver in consumer, industrial and environmental products.

Because Nano-Silver can be manufactured as spheres, particles, rods, cubes, wires, film and coatings, it can be embedded into a range of substrates, such as metals, ceramics, polymers, glass and textiles. This has led to a proliferation of its use in consumer and industrial products.

Nano-Silver is much more efficient as an antimicrobial than bulk silver. The rate of ion release is generally proportional to the surface area of a particle; Nano-Silver appears to be more efficient than bulk Silver at generating Silver Ions. In addition to this greater release of Silver Ions, Nano-Silver presents new properties, including:

- the ability to cross many biological barriers
- increased production of reactive oxygen species
- capacity to deliver silver ions efficiently to the surface of bacteria

The 26 page Sept 2011 report is available as a pdf from:

http://nano.foe.org.au/sites/default/files/Nano-silver%20-%20Policy%20failure%20puts%20public%20health%20at%20risk%203.77MB.pdf

- **6 Nanomaterials: Review of 2007-2009 Literature**

Review of 2007–09 literature on toxicological and health-effects relating to six industrial Nanomaterials (60 page pdf).

This Scientific Review Report (30 October 2009) was prepared by Professor Brian G. Priestly, Director Australian Centre for Human Health Risk Assessment (ACHHRA) Monash University School of Medicine, Nursing and Health Sciences, for NICNAS.

The aim of this review was to identify any available scientific evidence of important toxicological/health effects that had not been covered by the scope of previous reviews and therefore supplement currently available scientific information on these substances.

Scope of the review was to draw out knowledge of toxicological / health information of:
Fullerenes, Carbon Nanotubes and Nanoforms of Zinc Oxide, Titanium Dioxide, Cerium Oxide and Silver.

From: *www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Nanotechnology/Mon_Lit_Review_of_NMs_of_Interest_PDF.pdf*

- **Nanotechnology Worksafe Bulletin 3 / 2011**

The WA Department of Commerce has prepared a 6 page bulletin covering: Types of Manufactured Nanoparticles; What the Law Says; Risk Management; and Further Information.

From: *www.commerce.wa.gov.au/WorkSafe/PDF/Bulletins/nanotechnology_bulletin.pdf*

- **Harmonising Classification & Labelling:**

New Harmonised Classification and Labelling Consultations available for comment: Styrene CAS 100-42-5; 1,1',1''-Nitrilotripropan-2-ol CAS 122-20-3; Benzoic acid CAS 65-85-0; Thixatrol MAX EC No. 432-430-3; Tralkoxydim CAS 87820-88-0.

Each has a comprehensive report that can be downloaded.

e.g. The Styrene report (77 pages) discusses the addition of R48/20 and R61. The Benzoic Acid report (78 pages) proposes R38 and R41.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/consultations/harmonised_cl_en.asp

- **ECHA Information on Registered Substances**

As of 15 Oct 2011 there are 4418 Registered Substances with Chemical Information. This list will continue to expand as the REACH process continues.

Editor: You may search for a chemical and see the Classification & Labelling results & the Information on which this was based. An increasingly useful source of information.

At: http://apps.echa.europa.eu/registered/registered-sub.aspx

- **20 Potential Substances of Very High Concern**

20 possible candidates for Authorisation under REACH.

The Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHCs) is a new instrument introduced by the EU REACH Regulation that aims to promote substitution through safer alternatives, ensure the safe use of SVHCs and advance innovation.

There were already 53 substances on the Candidate List. Inclusion on the list imposes new information requirements on suppliers (into Europe) of preparations and articles containing these substances.

Nineteen additional substances are proposed because of their potentially serious effects on human health. They are classified as carcinogenic and/or toxic for reproduction. In addition, one substance is proposed to be identified as a substance of equivalent concern because of its endocrine disrupting properties and potential for serious effects to the environment.

Dichromium tris(Chromate) CAS 24613-89-6; Potassium Hydroxyoctaoxodizincated Chromate CAS 11103-86-9; Pentazinc Chromate Octahydroxide CAS 49663-84-5; Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (RCF) CAS - ; Zirconia Aluminosilicate Refractory Ceramic Fibres (Zr-RCF) CAS - ; Formaldehyde, oligomeric reaction products with Aniline (technical MDA) CAS 25214-70-4; Bis(2-Methoxyethyl) Phthalate CAS 117-82-8; 2-Methoxyaniline or o-Anisidine CAS 90-04-0; 4-(1,1,3,3-Tetramethylbutyl) Phenol, (4-tert-Octylphenol) CAS 140-66-9; 1,2-Dichloroethane CAS 107-06-2; Bis(2-Methoxyethyl) Ether CAS 203-924-4; Arsenic Acid CAS 7778-39-4; Calcium Arsenate CAS 7778-44-1; Trilead Diarsenate CAS 3687-31-8; N,N-Dimethylacetamide (DMAC) CAS 127-19-5; 2,2'-Dichloro-4,4'-Methylenedianiline (MOCA) CAS 101-14-4; Phenolphthalein CAS 77-09-8; Lead Azide or Lead diazide; CAS 13424-46-9; Lead Styphnate CAS 15245-44-0; Lead Dipicrate CAS 6477-64-1.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/news/pr/201108/pr_11_20_svhc_consultation_20110829_en.asp

- **NZ Hazardous Substance Incidents Reported to ERMANZ**

There are reasons why an incident may happen. An incident may occur, for example, from an accident, an equipment failure or because people are not following the controls that are set to safely manage hazardous substances.

A summary of incidents is included in the ERMANZ (now NZ EPA) annual report to Parliament and in our annual monitoring report. The on-line Report for 1 Jan to 31 Mar is 87 pages long and for 1 April to 30 June is 51 pages long.

Available from: www.epa.govt.nz/about-us/monitoring/Pages/Hazardous-substances-incidents.aspx

- **NZ Yearly Chemical Review**

The NZ EPA is calling for submissions for more than 22 chemicals are under review this year, e.g. Methanol, Benzene, C10-13-Alkyl Derivs.; 2-Butoxy Ethanol, Magnesium Chloride, Calcium Hypochlorite, Anhydrous; Nitric Acid >10-70%; Siloxanes and Silicones, di-Me; Sodium Bromide, Sodium Fluoride; Sodium Sulphide, Anhydrous; Zinc Sulphate, Heptahydrate.

Each year the NZ EPA reviews the chemical classifications to correct inconsistencies and omissions, to reflect new information or data, or to align with internationally accepted data.

The chemicals are listed in the Application Form from page 15 to page 60. Submissions close 23 Nov 2011.

From: www.epa.govt.nz/search-databases/Pages/applications-details.aspx?appID=ERMA200926#

- **Chemical Substances Portal: Canada**

Most of these chemical substances are not harmful to the environment or human health. However, some have the potential to cause harm, in certain doses, and should only be used when the risks are appropriately managed.

Batch 11 Substances were published in Sept 2011.

Chemicals Management Plan Implementation Table at a Glance - 2011 to 2016

The Substance Groupings Initiative: The Government of Canada plans to assess and manage, where appropriate, the potential health and ecological risks associated with nine groups of substances. Eight additional groups of substances were published on 8 Oct 2011. The initiative includes:

- Aromatic Azo- and Benzidine-based substances
- Boron-containing substances
- Certain internationally classified substances with potential for exposure to individuals in Canada
- Certain organic flame retardants
- Cobalt-containing substances
- Methylenediphenyl Diisocyanates & Diamines (MDI/MDA)
- Phthalates
- Selenium-containing substances
- Substituted Diphenylamines

From: www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/index-eng.php

- **USA EPA Final Health Assessment for TCE**

On the 28 Sept 2011, the USA EPA released the final health assessment for Trichloroethylene (TCE) CAS 79-01-6, to the Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) database.

TCE is one of the most common man-made chemicals found in the environment. It is a volatile chemical and a widely used chlorinated solvent.

The final assessment characterizes the chemical as carcinogenic to humans and also as a human non-cancer health hazard.

Trichloroethylene: www.epa.gov/iris/subst/0199.htm

More information on IRIS: www.epa.gov/IRIS

http://yosemite.epa.gov/opa/admpress.nsf/d0cf6618525a9efb85257359003fb69d/b8d0e4d8489ad991852579190058d6c3!OpenDocument

- **Chlorine Gas Incident Fine of $100,000**

Visy Paper Pty Ltd was ordered to pay $100,000 for a chemical incident in Dec 2008 at its Reservoir premises.

The incident occurred when a contractor for Omega Chemicals made an 18000 litre delivery of Sodium Hypochlorite (Hypo) to Visy. The driver connected his truck to the wrong tank, emptying Sodium Hypochlorite into the Poly Aluminium Chloride tank. The resulting chemical reaction released a yellow plume of Chlorine gas.

Since the accident, padlocks have been installed on each inlet valve and the keys are now secured in a locked box, which the mill chemist controls.

Visy Paper was ordered to pay EPA's court costs of $8739.

The contractor delivering the chemicals, Mr Brett Beattie, was convicted in May this year and fined more than $6,500 for his role in the incident.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/publications/epanews/Visy-counts.asp

Chemical Management

- **More Workplace Health & Safety Documents**

Safe Work Australia (on 26 Sept 2011) posted a range of Workplace Health & Safety (WHS) documents on its website: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au.

under **Public Comment** and

under **Model Work Health and Safety Regulations and model Codes of Practice.**

Public Comment: More Codes of Practice

To support the Model Work Health and Safety Act, Safe Work Australia, have released an Issues Paper (17p) and 15 draft model Work Health and Safety Codes of Practice for public comment.

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/Legislation/PublicComment/Pages/Model-WHS-CoP-Public-Comment.aspx

e.g. These drafts include: Managing Risks of Hazardous Chemicals (56p), with a closing date of the 18 Nov 2011. Other drafts relevant to chemical management include: Spray Painting & Powder Coating (38p), Abrasive Blasting (33p), and Welding & Allied Processes (26p), which close on the 16 Dec 2011.

Not for Comment: Updated Drafts of the earlier Regs and Codes:

To facilitate the current Public Comment processes, the first stage model Codes of Practice, and model WHS Regulations have been updated & republished. This updated version of the model WHS Regulations and Codes of Practice include subsequent editorial revisions to make them suitable for publication.

http://www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/LEGISLATION/ADMINISTRATIVEREGULATIONS/Pages/Model%20work%20health%20and%20safety%20Regulations.aspx

e.g. This includes the Model WHS Regulations, the Code for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals, and the Code for Preparation of SDSs for Hazardous Chemicals.

- **Chemicals of Security Concern**

The Australian Government Department is currently consulting on the proposed measures for addressing security risks of 11 chemicals of security concern that are precursors to home-made explosives. These are the first of 96 chemicals listed as Chemicals of Security Concern for which treatment measures are being developed.

– Draft proposed risk treatment measures for precursor chemicals to home-made explosives v2.0 [pdf] (45 pages)

It includes details requirements for:

- Employee & Contractor Checking & Security Awareness
- Inventory Control
- Sales & Distribution
- Transporting Chemicals of Security concern.

To view the full list of Chemicals assessed as a potential security concern, see the attachments below.

– Chemicals assessed as a potential security concern [pdf]

The proposed measures apply to the 11 chemical precursors to home-made explosives:

- Hydrogen Peroxide
- Nitric Acid
- Sodium Perchlorate
- Ammonium Perchlorate
- Potassium Nitrate
- Sodium Azide
- Sodium Chlorate
- Potassium Chlorate
- Potassium Perchlorate
- Sodium Nitrate
- Nitromethane

11 Precursor chemicals assessed as a potential security concern [pdf] clarifies the concentrations covered.

Background information on the 11 precursor chemicals [pdf] provides details about each of the chemicals.

Consultation on the 11 chemical precursors is a two-step process. The first step involves targeted consultation with affected industry associations and organisations.

The second step will occur after industry feedback has been integrated into a Consultation Regulation Impact Statement (RIS), which will be released for public comment in early 2012.

The RIS is scheduled to be completed by end May 2012.

From: www.chemicalsecurity.gov.au/www/chemsec/chemsec.nsf/Page/Chemicals_of_security_concern#concern

- **Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS): Fourth Revised Edition**

This fourth revised edition of the GHS contains various new or revised provisions concerning, inter alia, new hazard categories for chemically unstable gases and non-flammable aerosols. (568 pages)

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http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev04/04files_e.html

Hardcopy: ISBN 13: 9789211170429, US$115 + US$28.45 post.

From: https://unp.un.org/Details.aspx?pid=21484

- **GHS 3rd Rev. to 4th Rev. Ed. Amendments**

ST/SG/AC.10/38/Add.3 - Amendments to the Third Revised Edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Amdt: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2011/dgac10/ST-SG-AC10-38a3e.pdf 71 page pdf

From:www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgcomm/ac10rep.html

- **EU Safety Data Sheet Guidance: V1.0 Sept 2011**

Now published, this 124 page Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets provides information especially on:

- what is new in SDSs according to EU REACH by comparison with the previous legislation;
- issues to consider when compiling an EU SDS;
- details of the requirements for information to be included in each Section of an EU SDS, and in particular details of what changes in requirements arise from the revisions of Annex II of REACH which came into force on 1 Dec 2010 and will come into force on 1 June 2015
- the timetables for implementation of Annex II and its amended Annexes;
- who should compile the EU SDS and what competences the author should have.

http://guidance.echa.europa.eu/docs/guidance_document/sds_en.pdf

http://guidance.echa.europa.eu/docs/guidance_document/sds_en.htm?time=1318647339

Editor: I am particularly interested in how we might improve the standard of SDSs being prepared in Australia and found:

1/ Their section 3.5.1 Definition of a Competent Person(s) who have, as a result of their training, experience and continued education, sufficient knowledge for the compilation of the respective sections of the SDS or of the entire SDS.

2/ Their section 3.5.2 Training and Continued Education of Competent Persons. There is no specific indication in the EU REACH Regulation of the training which the competent person should have or that he/she should attend a special course or pass an official examination. However attendance at such courses and any examination and certification may be useful in demonstrating the required competence.

An indicative list of the various fields a knowledge that a person who wishes to demonstrate their competence will need to cover in the EU is provided over 2 pages.

- **The Use of Alternatives to Testing on Animals for the EU REACH Regulation 2011**

EU ECHA's report on implementation and use of non-animal tests (REACH art. 117 (3)) examines alternatives to animal testing. In line with REACH, every effort must be made so that animal testing occurs only as a last resort. The regulation also requires companies to share data, to reduce animal test duplication. (69 pages)

The 24560 registration dossiers successfully submitted by registrants from 1 June 2008 until 28 Feb 2011 have been used as the source of data for this report.

http://echa.europa.eu/doc/117reports/alternatives_test_animals_2011_en.pdf

- **ICCA Guidance on Chemical Risk Assessment**

The Global Product Strategy (GPS) was developed by the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) as part of its commitment to the United Nations Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management program.

The GPS is a capacity-sharing exercise working towards:

- Reducing differences in the safe handling of chemical substances between developing, emerging and industrialized countries.
- Ensuring the correct handling and use of chemicals across the value chain and across geographical boundaries by providing relevant and reliable information.
- Greater transparency, by helping companies provide stakeholders with information about marketed chemicals in an easily understandable format: the GPS Safety Summary.

Companies with limited experience and resources will master basic principles, enabling them to implement appropriate risk assessment and risk management.

2nd Edition July 2011 – 192 pages.

From: www.icca-chem.org/ICCADocs/ICCA_GPS%20July2011_LowResWEB.pdf

Editor: It lists relevant sources of information and processes relevant for everyone managing chemicals,

- **Management of Chemicals in China**

Whilst searching the web for my newsletter, I came across a very interesting and useful company website, Chemical Inspection & Regulation Service, with information about the management of chemicals in China.

Two of the interesting topics on their website are:

1/ China Ministry of Environmental Protection (MEP) has restricted the construction of chemical plants from the 15th Sept 2011. Under Chinese laws, without an environmental impact assessment and official approval from MEP, a factory cannot be built. The MEP has also launched a nationwide inspection which will focus on chemical plants located along the rivers, lakes and the coast. A 2010 survey of 43,510 enterprises in the petrochemicals, chemicals and pharmaceuticals industries found that 86.2 percent were located in the basin areas of China's major rivers. Since January 2010, the MEP has dealt with 239 environmental emergencies caused by chemical spills, some of which threatened water safety.

From: www.cirs-reach.com/news/China_MEP_to_restrict_the_construction_of_chemical_plants_and_launch_a_nationwide_inspection.html

2/ The State Council, China's Cabinet, published the revised version of Regulations on Safe Management of Hazardous Chemicals in China on 11 March 2011. The regulation, which has clauses for the production, storage, use, sales and transporting of hazardous chemicals, will come into force 1 Dec 2011.

From: www.cirs-reach.com/China_Chemical_Regulation/Regulations_on_Safe_Management_of_Hazardous_Chemicals_in_China.html

From: www.cirs-reach.com/

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **Draft PEC on Diethyl Phthalate (DEP)**

The draft report focuses on assessment of risks for the public associated with potential exposure to DEP through the use of children's toys, child care articles and cosmetics.

A recommendation to reducing the risks identified for children and the general public from use of DEP-containing cosmetics is made.

www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations/DEP_Information_Sheet_PDF.pdf for the 3 page Information Sheet.

www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations/DEP_PEC_Report_Draft_Overview_Recommendation_PDF.pdf for the 7p overview.

http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Consultations/DEP_draft_for_public_comment_stage2_PDF.pdf for the 92 page draft PEC.

From: Sept 2011 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Draft PEC on HexaBromoCycloDodecane (HBCD)**

The HBCD draft report, just released to Applicants for corrections, *and to be released to the Public in December*, focuses on its risks associated with its use as a fire retardant in expanded polystyrene resins and in finished plastic articles.

The Draft will become available from www.nicnas.gov.au.

- **Better Regulation of Industrial Chemicals**

12 Sept 2011: A Better Regulation Ministerial Partnership between the Minister for Finance and Deregulation and the Minister for Health and Ageing has been established to evaluate and make recommendations on the regulatory settings for the notification, assessment and regulation of industrial chemicals.

The review will look at ways of enhancing the competitiveness of the Australian chemical industry as well as improving public health and environmental outcomes.

The Hon Catherine King MP said: "There has not been an overarching review of NICNAS since its establishment in 1990."

"The review will assess the regulation of industrial chemicals in Australia, as well as the current system of assessment and notification of these substances, and look at ways to enhance them. Any recommendations will of course ensure there is no weakening of human and environmental health protection standards."

Senator The Hon Nick Sherry said: "Improving the efficiency and effectiveness of regulatory processes for industrial chemicals will enhance access to newer and safer chemicals, encouraging innovation and competition, while benefiting human health and the environment."

The review will be undertaken as a Better Regulation Ministerial Partnership between the Minister for Finance and Deregulation and the Minister for Health and Ageing and will build on the recommendations of the Productivity Commission Research Report: Chemicals and Plastics Regulation, July 2008 and relevant commitments made under COAG's Seamless National Economy National Partnership Agreement, 2009.

The review will assess and make recommendations in relation to:

1/ the role and functions of NICNAS as set out in the Act and the extent to which they adequately reflect stakeholder expectations and international best practice, having regard to the broader context of chemicals regulation in Australia;

2/ the governance and consultation arrangements of NICNAS and the extent to which they support the effective delivery of NICNAS' functions;

3/ the efficiency and effectiveness of NICNAS' operating arrangements and business processes, with particular regard to the protection of human and environmental health, the management of risk, and compliance costs for business; and

4/ any implications for the resourcing of functions currently cost recovered, should the review recommend changed responsibilities.

The review will seek input from consumer and industry stakeholders.

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/mr-yr11-ck-ck037.htm

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ohp_nicnas_review.htm

- **NICNAS Act Amendments become Law 28 Sept**

The amended legislation finalises the transfer of the regulation of cosmetic ingredients to NICNAS while also allowing any conditions which have been put on their use by TGA, to be transferred to NICNAS.

Amendments remove the need for NICNAS to prepare and publish a summary report for each chemical assessment as NICNAS now publishes the full public report for each assessment on the NICNAS website.

There are minor technical amendments to the Schedule to the Act to clarify certain data requirements for new chemicals and to maintain consistency with other national chemical notification schemes.

Updated Act: www.comlaw.gov.au/Details/C2011C00802

- **Amendments of NICNAS Cosmetics Guidelines**

The first change involves modifying the existing Part F of the Cosmetics Guidelines on Prohibited or Restricted Cosmetic Chemicals in Australia. 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.

The second change involves the creation of a new part G on a List of Sunscreening Agents for Use in Cosmetic Products. The new Part G sets out the recommended UV filters and their concentrations for cosmetic sunscreen products used on the skin.

The new Part G aligns the regulatory controls on UV filters between the therapeutic and industrial chemicals regulatory frameworks.

The updated Cosmetics Guidelines can be found at:

www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Cosmetics/Cosmetic_Guidelines_PDF.pdf.

From: Sept 2011 Chemical Gazette at www.nicnas.gov.au

- **New Laws to Regulate Ingredients in Cosmetics**

Thursday 15 Sept 2011: Cosmetics Regulatory Gap Closed.

The new legislation finalises the transfer of the regulation of these ingredients to NICNAS while also allowing any conditions which have been put on their use by TGA, to be transferred to NICNAS.

This new law will mean that the ingredients in their products will automatically be included in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) without requiring further assessment by NICNAS.

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/mr-yr11-ck-ck039.htm

In 2012 the NICNAS Regulations will introduce conditions or restrictions to allow the controlled introduction of a chemical subject to s106 of the Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989. Amendments to regulation are expected to be in place by 30 June 2012.

From: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/8127DF8BDA0A160CCA25791200181C8C/$File/AnnRegPlan2011-12.pdf (See pages 31-33)

- **Changed Industrial Chemicals MoU with N.Zealand**

As a result of the permanent exemption given to industrial chemicals under the Trans Tasman Mutual Recognition Arrangement the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Environmental Risk Management Authority of New Zealand (ERMA) (now the New Zealand EPA), has been reviewed and a new co-operative workplan established.

It focuses on areas of mutual priority, in particular:

– Exchanges of human health and safety and environmental health information;
– Exchanges of chemical assessments including information on risk management measures;
– Sharing of risk reduction, risk communication, risk management tools and assessment approaches;
– Co-operation in contributions to international fora;
– Sharing of information on emerging issues and topics of specific interest, such as Structure Activity Relationship ((Q)SAR) analysis, Green Chemistry and Nanomaterials,
– Exchange of expertise.

The 5 page 18 October 2010 MoU can be obtained from: *www.nicnas.gov.au/International/MOU_NICNAS_ERMA_PDF.pdf*

Scheduled Medicines & Poisons

- **Naphthalene Final Decisions**

The Committee recommended that the term "flake" be included in SUSMP Part 2 Labels and Containers paragraphs. In addition to this, the Committee recommended that the term "flake" be included in the Appendix F, Part 3 entries for Camphor and Naphthalene.

The Committee also recommended that the existing Schedule 6 naphthalene entry be amended to exclude liquid hydrocarbons when present as impurities.

From: www.tga.gov.au/pdf/scheduling/scheduling-decisions-1109-final.pdf

Food Chemical Issues

- **A1062: Dimethyl Ether as a Processing Aid For Non-Dairy Foods**

Application to have Dimethyl Ether approved for use as a food processing solvent under Standard 1.3.3, Clause 13 – Permitted Extraction Solvents, with a maximum permitted residue level of 2mg/kg of processed product. Foods for which approval is sought is those derived from plants, animal tissue, ova, marine organisms, and micro-organisms including algae, fungi and bacteria.

Dimethyl Ether is a unique solvent that has several advantages over similar and already approved solvents such as Diethyl Ether and Hexane.

Application Documents: A 54Mb zip file containing an 8.4Mb Application document (39 pages), plus 43 Electronic Reference documents totally 60Mb. Download these at:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/applications/applicationa1062dime5194.cfm

Note: There is another Application A1056 for Dimethyl Ether as a Processing Aid (Solvent) www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/applications/applicationa1056dime5034.cfm

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodstandards/applications

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **APVMA Suspends Use of Insecticide Dimethoate**

The APVMA (on 6th Oct 2011) suspended the use of Dimethoate on a number of food crops due to potential dietary risks.

The suspension will last for 12 months while the APVMA completes further assessments on the chemical. It prohibits:

- use of Dimethoate on certain horticultural crops
- use on all food producing plants in the home garden
- supply and possession of Dimethoate products unless they carry the new instructions for use.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/media_releases/2011/mr2011-04.php

As part of its review of Dimethoate, the APVMA completed the latest Residues and Dietary Risk Assessment (released 22 August 2011) and found that its use on many crops exceeds the health standard established in Jan 2011.

The assessment concluded that some of the estimated exposures for consumers are above the health standard, reducing, but not breaching the margins of safety that are normally in place to protect consumers from short-term dietary risks.

Prohibited use of Dimethoate includes fruit fly treatments of many fruits and vegetables, which will affect the main post-harvest dipping season. There are 74 allowed uses that will be affected.

Grower Inquiries: ph 02-6210-4749,
email: ChemicalReview@apvma.gov.au

For the document basis for the Suspension go to:
www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/current/dimethoate.php.

Dimethoate – Residues & Dietary Risk Assessment Report:
www.apvma.gov.au/products/review/docs/dimethoate_residues_report.pdf (155 pages) plus there are 8 extra Appendices.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/news/2011/2011-08-22_dimethoate_review.php

- **Understanding Pesticide Chemical Labels**

The APVMA has developed educational materials that can be printed and displayed or used in chemical training courses to help chemical users identify and understand the warnings and instructions on pesticide chemical labels.

These documents can be printed for use in the home, workplace and in chemical training courses.

Poster: Understanding Pesticide Chemical Labels - A3 poster (pdf). This shows a product label Grouped into the key different parts: Part A Warnings & Product Description, Part B Directions for Use, Part C General Instructions, Part D Precautions, Part E Storage & Disposal. Then within each Part, the specific entry has a Number Code that is used in the training material.

Explanatory Booklets:

Booklet - Understanding Pesticide Chemical Labels - English

14 page Booklet is also available in Vietnamese as 19 pages

You must read the label and understand the information in it, before you use a chemical. Some chemical containers also have a small booklet of information. The booklet is part of the label, and it must also be read before using a chemical.

The numbers in this document refer to the numbers on the attached 'model' label on the Poster. The following information explains what the different sections of the label mean. Not all chemical labels have all the information as provided here.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/use_safely/understanding_labels/index.php

Editor's Comment: Specific Entry No. 26 at the bottom of the label bottom got my attention, as this is where hazardous chemicals information is to be included.

26 - Dangerous Goods/Hazardous Chemical information

If a chemical container has a diamond shaped symbol on it (◊), the chemical is classified as Dangerous Goods and/or a Hazardous Chemical. If a product is classed as Dangerous Goods, there are specific laws about how to transport and store it. Check with your chemical supplier to find out if you need to take special precautions when carrying Dangerous Goods on your vehicle when driving on public roads.

If the product is classified as a Hazardous Chemical you must comply with specific laws in relation to workplace health and safety aspects.

- **Are there Illegally Imported Pesticides?**

Concerns have recently been raised by CropLife Australia that Australia could be the target of illegally imported pesticides and that traditional import protection arrangements in Australia may be ineffective against this threat.

While the APVMA shares this concern about illegal imports, investigations to date have not revealed a large scale problem.

Over the last few months the APVMA has actively pursued claims of wide scale illegal Glyphosate imports into Australia. To date, these claims have not been able to be substantiated. The APVMA encourages anyone with information about importation of illegal pesticides to contact the APVMA via the compliance hotline (during business hours by ph: 1300-700-315) or by email: compliance@apvma.gov.au.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/news_media/our_view/2011/2011-09-29_illegally_imported_pesticides.php

- **New Agricultural Active Constituents (3)**

APVMA, Chemistry Manager, Pesticide Program, John Hughes ph: 02-6210-4936, fax: 02-6210-4830, email: John.Hughes@apvma.gov.au or Pesticides@apvma.gov.au.

N-Coco AlkylTrimethyleneDiamines

N-Coco AlkylTrimethyleneDiamines is used for the treatment of sea water cooling systems to prevent macro fouling within the water circuit.

Chemical Name: 1-Alkyl-Amino-3-Aminopropane; CAS Number: 61781-63-7; Minimum Purity: 890 g/kg; Formula: R-NH-$(CH_2)_3$-NH_2 (R represents an alkyl straight chain mainly C8-C18); MW (average): 257; Chemical Family: Alkyl Amino Propane; Mode of Action: Microbiocide.

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of N-Coco AlkylTrimethyleneDiamines would not be an undue toxicological or environmental hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

Public Comment is open until 25 Oct 2011: www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/n-coco_alkyltrimethylenediamines.php

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2011/19/gazette_2011-09-27_page_16.pdf

N-Oleyl-1,3-DiaminoPropane

N- Oleyl-1,3-DiaminoPropane is used for the treatment of sea water cooling systems to prevent macro fouling within the water circuit.

Chemical Name: 1,3-Propanediamine, N-(9Z)-octadecenyl-; CAS Number: 7173-62-8; Minimum Purity: 900 g/kg; Formula: R-NH-(CH2)3-NH2 (R represents an alkyl straight chain mainly C18); MW (average): 257; Chemical Family: Alkyl Amino Propane; Mode of Action: Microbiocide.

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of N-Oleyl-1,3-DiaminoPropane would not be

an undue toxicological or environmental hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

Public Comment is open until 25 Oct 2011:
www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/n-oleyl-1_3-diaminopropane.php

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2011/19/gazette_2011-09-27_page_19.pdf

Pyroxasulfone

Pyroxasulfone is a N-PhenylPhthalimide herbicide which is used for control of annual ryegrass and barley grass, and in mixture with tri-Allate, partial control of wild oats. It provides good efficacy on both grass and broadleaf weed species with excellent selectivity in wheat, barley and triticale.

Chemical Name: 3-[[[5-(Difluoromethoxy)-1-Methyl-3-(Trifluoromethyl)-1H-pyrazol-4-yl]methyl]sulfonyl]-4,5-dihydro-5,5-dimethylisoxazole; CAS Number: 447399-55-5; Minimum Purity: 960 g/kg; Formula: $C_{12}H_{14}F_5N_3O_4S$; MW: 391.3; Chemical Family: N-Phenylphthalimide derivative; Mode of Action: Inhibition of biosynthesis.

An Acceptable Daily Intake (ADI) of 0.002 mg/kg bw/d has been recommended. An Acute Reference Dose (ARfD) for pyroxasulfone TGAC was established at 0.1 mg/kg bw/d on a NOAEL of 100 mg/kg bw/d, after applying a safety factor of 1000.

National Drugs & Poisons Schedule Committee has considered Pyroxasulfone TGAC to be appropriate for inclusion in Schedule 7 (Tentative, awaiting approval).

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed importation and use of Pyroxasulfone TGAC would not be an undue toxicological or environmental hazard to the safety of people exposed to it during its handling and use.

Public Comment is open until 25 Oct 2011: www.apvma.gov.au/consultation/public/n-coco_alkyltrimethylenediamines.php

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/gazette/2011/19/gazette_2011-09-27_page_16.pdf

Dangerous Goods

- **NTC ADG Code 7th Ed. Implementation Review**

The National Transport Commission published its Implementation review of the ADG Code 7th Edition in October 1011. From a practical point of view, the implementation of ADG7 and its accompanying model legislation has been found to be relatively consistent, but it is clear that the ADG7 package as a whole has imposed significant regulatory burdens on some businesses. In particular, the failure to implement ADG7 on a common implementation date was a significant issue for many businesses.

Some Structural Issues found were: 1/ Transparency of decision-making by Competent Authorities Panel (CAP) was highlighted by industry as an issue; in particular the rationale, timing and explanation of decisions. 2/ Revision cycles were a key issue raised by stakeholders, with international examples where UN revisions are picked up automatically.

Some Operational Issues were concerns with inconsistent enforcement, inconsistent administration, differing interpretations, and differing exemptions between States and Territories in the transport of dangerous goods. Exemptions have been granted in some States and Territories but not others, creating national inconsistency.

12 Regulatory Policy Issues are covered in the Review:

3.4.1 Retail Distribution Loads
3.4.2 Environmentally Hazardous Substances
3.4.3 Inner package labelling
3.4.4 Classification of diesel fuel under ADG7
3.4.5 Separation distances
3.4.6 Placards for IBCs in freight containers
3.4.7 Special Packing Provisions
3.4.8 Emergencies
3.4.9 Mutual recognition provision
3.4.10 IBC exemption from licensing
3.4.11 Personal Protective Equipment
3.4.12 Venting obligations

http://www.ntc.gov.au/filemedia/Publications/ADG7ReviewSept2011.pdf (20 pages)

From: www.ntc.gov.au/viewpage.aspx?documentid=2219

- **Corrected and More Usable ADG Code 7th Edition**

As one of the persons who made comment in late 2010 I received an email on the 10th Oct 2011 from the NTC advising of changes to the ADG Code 7th Edition.

The NTC has proceeded to produce a more usable electronic version of ADG7 for the NTC website. This work was undertaken by John Borig. The NTC are confident that the new version will be available on their website by the end of October 2011. The Corrigendum that will correct known printing and transcription errors in the current hard (and soft) copy version of ADG7 will also be available by the end of October 2011.

Check at: www.ntc.gov.au/ under Safety & Compliance.

From: NTC Email to persons who made comment in 2010.

- **Safety Alert: Switchloading to Combustible Liquids**

The Safety Alert was recently published following a recent NSW coroners finding into an incident in Peak Hill, NSW in 2008, that highlighted the dangers of switchloading and static electricity.

AS 1940-2004: The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids: defines switchloading as "when a flammable or combustible liquid is to be filled into a vehicle tank compartment which had previously contained a liquid having a lower flash point". This situation is most likely to arise, but not limited to, when a Combustible Liquid such as Diesel is pumped into a tank that has previously contained Petrol. While the tank may have been emptied of its liquid contents, it is likely to still contain flammable vapours that could ignite.

Five control measures that should be considered to reduce the risks from the discharge of static electricity are outlined in the Safety Alert.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/switchloading_transferring_flammable_liquids_3350.pdf

- **Safety Alert: Fire & Explosion Risks at Wineries**

An explosion and subsequent fires occurred at a winery in the Hunter Valley on 17 January 2008 that resulted in the tragic death of two persons and serious burns to another person. While the causes of the incident are still being investigated, initial investigations indicate that welding work was being done at the time in the vicinity of a building where ethanol (commonly known as SVR, Wine Spirit or Grape Spirit) and other flammable liquids were stored. Ethanol is a highly flammable liquid and is a Class 3 Packing Group II Dangerous Goods.

A range of 11 risk control measures to minimise the risk of fire and explosion as part of the risk management plan are outlined in the Alert.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/formspublications/publications/Documents/safety_alert_fire_explosion_risks_at_wineries_5433.pdf

- **UN Model Regs 17th Revised Edition**

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations 17th Revised Edition, may be downloaded as 3 pdfs (Contents, Volume I (2.7Mb) and Volume II (1.9Mb)). There is already a corrigendum. Or download as 11 pdfs covering the various parts with much smaller file sizes.

From: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev17/17files_e.html

- **Transport Dangerous Goods Amendments**

ST/SG/AC.10/38/Add.1 - Amendments to the sixteenth revised edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations.

e.g. High Consequence Dangerous Goods are now included (see Table 1.4.1 in the above 17th Revised Ed. for a list and 1.4.3.2.2 for Security Plan requirements).

From: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2011/dgac10/ST-SG-AC10-38a1e.pdf 52 page pdf.

From:www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgcomm/ac10rep.html

- **DG Manual of Tests & Criteria, 5th Rev. Edition**

Contains Test Methods and Procedures for to be used for the classification of Dangerous Goods, according to the provisions of Parts 2 & 3 of the Model Regulations, as well as of chemicals presenting physical hazards according to the GHS. (456 pages, 4.9 Mb pdf).

Amendments to be included in the 6th Edition (next Note).

From: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/danger/publi/manual/Rev5/English/ST-SG-AC10-11-Rev5-EN.pdf (456p)

- **Amendments to DG Manual of Tests & Criteria**

ST/SG/AC.10/38/Add.2 *- Amendments to the fifth revised edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria.*

Amdt: www.unece.org/fileadmin/DAM/trans/doc/2011/dgac10/ST-SG-AC10-38a2e.pdf (25 pages)

From:www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgcomm/ac10rep.html

- **IATA 2012 Dangerous Goods Regulations**

The 2012 IATA DGR manuals are available. Regular bound US261 plus postage. See next Note for Significant Changes.

http://www.iata.org/ps/publications/dgr/pages/manuals.aspx

- **Significant Changes – 53rd Edition IATA DGR**

e.g. A802 entries in Table 4.2 that are not assigned a Packing Group; & A803 all Class 8 solid and liquid entries in Packing Group III to reinforce that the substance; must be packed in UN specification packagings that meet Packing Group II performance standards.

http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dangerous_goods/Documents/DGR53_SignificantChanges.pdf

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **Australian Waste Classifications Report: Roles in Decision Making**

This 15 page Feb 2011 report describes the different waste classifications used in Australian States and Territories.

Report: www.environment.gov.au/wastepolicy/publications/pubs/waste-classifications.pdf

Most Australian jurisdictions use waste classifications in permitting and licensing, and to determine treatment and disposal methods.

There is general consistency in the application of the Movement of Controlled Waste National Environment Protection Measure.

Jurisdictions can vary significantly in their primary uses of waste classifications, e.g. Victoria's approach focuses primarily on Prescribed Industrial Waste (known elsewhere as 'hazardous waste' or other terms), while Queensland's classifications serve primarily to drive wastes toward specific treatment paths. New South Wales' classifications primarily affect disposal options for specific wastes and incorporate a risk-based approach. In Western Australia and South Australia, waste classifications are used primarily to direct wastes to specific disposal facilities best suited for those classes of waste. Western Australia has also taken more of a management-based approach than the risk-based approach common in other jurisdictions. These approaches to classification may vary from the classifications used for reporting requirements utilised by the jurisdictions.

From: www.environment.gov.au/wastepolicy/publications/waste-classifications.html

- **Surface Finishing Sustainability Covenant: Australasian Institute**

The Vic EPA has entered into a 3 year Sustainability Covenant with the Australasian Institute of Surface Finishing to build the capacity of the electroplating, powder coating and anodising sectors to reduce the generation of prescribed industrial waste and tradewaste and increase resource efficiency. Publication 1393, 4 pages, 20 July 2011.

From: http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/publications.nsf/PubDocsLU/1393?OpenDocument

http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/publications.nsf/2f1c2625731746aa4a256ce90001cbb5/d1de36babbb91199ca2578b7000a973e/$FILE/1393.pdf

- **Magellan Lead Carbonate: Export Conditions**

Section 46 Report and Recommendations to facilitate the export of containerised Lead from the Port of Fremantle, change to environmental conditions. Report: 1415, 90p.

The current conditions have evolved to provide the community with confidence that Lead Carbonate concentrate can be demonstrated to be able to be transported, without environmental & health implications.

The WA EPA considers that the conditions placed on Magellan are much stricter than would normally be required for the transport and monitoring of this type of product. The EPA advises that these conditions should not necessarily be made the benchmark for other companies mining and transporting dangerous goods of this Class.

Lead Carbonate Concentrate is the product once the lead carbonate has been processed at the mine-site and has a lead content of approximately 65%.

Magellan has approval to transport Lead Carbonate Concentrate from the mine site at Wiluna, to Fremantle Port in sealed bulk bags with a sieve proof and water resistant liner contained inside locked steel shipping containers.

Monitoring results to date show that Lead Carbonate Concentrate has not escaped into the environment from within the shipping containers.

The EPA is confident that the method of transportation of Lead Carbonate concentrate in bulk bags within shipping containers is appropriate to protect human health and the environment.

Two of the WA EPA recommendations are that:

1/ The Minister notes that Magellan has mined 3.2 million tonnes of ore to date, of the 8.2 million tonnes allowed under the existing approval, and that Magellan anticipates that it will take a further three years to mine the remaining five million tonnes of ore.

2/ That the Minister notes that Magellan has commissioned a 'Lead Metal Production Process Selection Study' to evaluate processing of the lead carbonate concentrate for any mining beyond the current approval. The final report is expected in November 2011.

From: www.epa.wa.gov.au/News/mediaStmnts/Pages/1415-Magellan-MS-031011.aspx?pageID=299&url=News/mediaStmnts

http://edit.epa.wa.gov.au/EPADocLib/EPA%20Rep%201415%20Magellan%20s46%20030911.pdf

Editor's Note: A very relevant case study for all mining companies when their shipped product classifies Hazardous.

- **Hydraulic Fracturing of Gas Reserves: WA EPA Environmental Protection Bulletin No. 15,**

5th Sept 2011 (3 pages):

According to the Department of Mines and Petroleum (DMP), Western Australia has abundant shale and tight gas which differs from the coal seam gas resources being targeted in the eastern States and in the United States. The principal difference is that shale and tight gas resources are typically located more than 2,000 metres below the surface, whereas coal seam gas is generally found between 600-1,000 metres below the surface.

The US Energy Information Agency has estimated that Western Australia holds the world's fifth largest reserves of shale gas in the Canning and Perth basins, representing about twice Western Australia's offshore gas reserves.

Potential risks and impacts associated with fracking and unconventional gas development projects may include:

- water use;
- storage and disposal of produced water;
- potential chemical contamination of groundwater and surface waters;
- disruption to aquifer connectivity;
- fugitive greenhouse gas emissions;
- changes to land use and associated infrastructure development; and
- clearing of native vegetation.

From: www.epa.wa.gov.au/announcements/Pages/EPB15-Hydraulicfracturingofgasreserves.aspx?pageID=20&url=announcements

- **Fraccing and BTEX: Qld Government**

Fraccing is the process of creating cracks in underground coal seams to increase the flow and recovery of gas or oil out of a well. Fraccing is also known as fracture stimulation, hydraulic fracturing, fraking, fracking, hydrofracking or fracturing.

Approx. 1% Chemicals are used in Fraccing mixtures to:

- form a gel to suspend the sand as it moves through the small cracks and crevices created under hydraulic pressure in the coal seams
- assist other chemicals to biodegrade once the fracc is complete
- stabilise clays to ensure the formation stays intact
- keep pH (acid balance) neutral
- eliminate bacteria
- ensure the fluid moves easily into the fractures.

From: www.derm.qld.gov.au/environmental_management/coal-seam-gas/fraccing.html

and: www.derm.qld.gov.au/factsheets/pdf/csg/csg8.pdf

- **Hydraulic Fracturing in NY State: Impact Statement**

I've included this to help us understand the sort of comprehensive issues and details expected before extracting Methane by hydraulic fracturing, can occur in New York State: *From: www.dec.ny.gov/energy/75370.html*

- **Coal Seam Gas: Discussion of the Issues**

Senator Richard Di Natale (Senate 22 Sept 2011) at:
www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=XS7UuBRU5Dw (14 minutes)

Standards & Codes

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

AS/NZS 60079.10.2:2011: Explosive Atmospheres - Classification of Areas - **Combustible Dust Atmospheres.** Published 15 Sept 2011. ISBN 978-0-7337-9923-5, 25 pages. $95.87 pdf, $106.52 hardcopy.

BS EN ISO 14006:2011: Environmental Management Systems. **Guidelines for Incorporating Ecodesign.** Published 31 Aug 2011. 44 pages. $256.25 hardcopy.

PD ISO/TR 14187:2011: Surface Chemical Analysis. **Characterization of Nanostructured Materials.** Published 31 Aug 2011. 50 pages. $290.42 hardcopy.

ASTM D1929-11: Standard Test Method for Determining Ignition Temperature of Plastics. Published 15 Sept 2011. 5 pages. $50.84 pdf. $50.84 hardcopy.

AS/NZS 5026: The Storage & Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods. *Editor: Now expected by end Dec 2011.* This 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.

- **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 Standards Australia by fax or mail will not be considered by the Committee when it reviews the Public Comment received.

No relevant Drafts were released since 21 August 2011

Seminars, Conferences

- **ACTRA 4th Annual Scientific Meeting, 28 Oct 11**

Melbourne - Focus: • Asbestosis; • Arsenic & Lead risk assessment; • General & Regulatory Toxicology; • Change to Occupational Exp. Limits.
Email: secretariat@actra.org.au, Ph: 02-9453-2210.

www.actra.org.au/images/Early%20Meeting%20Notice.pdf

- **Lab Managers/Design Conference 15-17 Nov 11**

Parramatta, NSW. Lab Managers Conference is 15-16 Nov, which overlaps with the Lab Design Conference 16-17 Nov. Program available by end of June. Register from late Aug.

From: http://scienceindustry.squarespace.com/laboratory-managers-conference/ and

http://scienceindustry.com.au/laboratory-design-conference/

- **Green Chemistry 2011 Innovations 4-7 Dec 2011**

AOC-3, 4-7 Dec 2011, Melbourne. Provides a platform for interaction and exchange of ideas between practitioners in Green Chemistry, & to promote Green Chemistry in the Asia-Oceania region. Early Bird by Wed 31 Aug $500. After $600.

From: www.greenoz2011.org

- **AIOH 2011 Conference, 3-7 Dec 2011, Brisbane**

Looking Forward Looking Back: Efforts must now be made to attack more intractable problems such as occupational cancers, asthma, & neurotoxic disease.

From: www.aioh.org.au/conference.aspx

- **Ecoforum Conference & Exhibition, 7-9 Mar 12**

Australian Technology Park, Sydney NSW.

Conference Streams: Land and groundwater remediation; EcoWaste; Mine water management; Water cycle sustainability; Climate change response; Business of sustainability in the Asian century; Sustainable engineering; Sustainable cities; EcoCommunications.

From: www.ecoforum.net.au/2012/

- **ChemCon – Europe 2012: 5-9th March, Spain**

A key chemical regulations and trade conference.

From: www.chemcon.net/

- **HazMat 2012, Melbourne, 9-10th May 2012**

HazMat 2012 will be held in Melbourne (at the Darebin Arts Centre), on 9&10th May 2012. The HazMat 2012 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 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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