Hazmat & Environment Notes Jan-Mar 2008

- **Notes of Particular Interest**

1/ NZ HSNO Chemical Classification Info Database (p2)

A very useful reference source for chemicals that are not on the Australian HSIS.

2/ Chemicals & Plastics Regulation Draft Research Report released on 19 March 2008 (p3)

This is a very important report to read carefully!

3/ Control of Chemicals of Security Concern Draft COAG Report (Feb 2008) (p4)

Comment closes on the 4th April 2008

4/ EU REACH Pre-Registration (p4)

Due between 1 June 2008 to 30 Nov 2008.

5/ Proposed Changes to Reg'n of Disinfectants (p5)

A significant change.

6/ WA Dangerous Goods Safety Regs 2007 (p9)

Finally in place and first for ADG Code 7th Edition.

7/ WA Transport Dangerous Goods Road & Rail, 2007

This has altered responsibility for emergency plans and introduced an approved responder.

8/ Fire Performance of Composite IBCs: UK Research (p10)

9/ Hazmat 2008, Melbourne, 15-16th May 2008 (p11)

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.

Screen **ISSN: 1441-5534**

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Hazardous Substances

- **HSNO Chemical Classification Information Database**

The Chemical Classification Information Database CCID is classified by Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) New Zealand in accordance with the NZ Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) regulations (based on the UN GHS for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals), using the best data available at the time.

The purpose is to provide classification information on chemicals to aid industry in the classification of formulated products for the preparation of labels and safety data sheets.

Hazard classifications are for both the physical hazards (explosiveness, flammability, oxidising capacity, metal corrosiveness) and biological hazards (toxicity, biological corrosiveness and ecotoxicity) of a chemical.

The HSNO hazard classifications, are represented by numbers (identifying the class and subclass of hazard), a letter (ranking the hazard) and an associated hazard phrase. For example: 3.1C Flammable liquids: Medium hazard.

A table (as a 4 page pdf) correlates the HSNO classification categories with those of the UN GHS, with differences noted.

Classification data upon which each hazard classification is based is provided, generally including a data source reference.

Search: www.ermanz.govt.nz/Chemicals/ChemicalSearch.aspx

From: www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/compliance/chemicals.html

Editor's Comment: This database is a very useful reference source for chemicals that are not on the Australian HSIS or the EU ESIS and to compare hazard classifications for those that are. Search results are presented so that you can select the scenario relevant to you. For example Formaldehyde (50-00-0) has three scenarios (>37% aqueous HCHO & >10% Methanol; >25% aqueous HCHO & <10% Methanol; 5-25% aqueous HCHO).

Note: ERMA are interested to have input from us if we find anomalous classifications compared to other data, or where we have further data for other GHS classification(s). *Contact: Susan.Collier@ermanz.govt.nz.*

- **Nanotechnology in Food & Agriculture: Out of the Laboratory and on to Our Plates**

Download from: http://nano.foe.org.au/node/219 (68 pages).

March 11, 2008: This new Australian Friends of the Earth (FOE) report, done in conjunction with FOE Europe, Germany & USA "reveals that at least 104 food, food packaging and agricultural products containing nano-ingredients are now on sale internationally."

Products "include diet replacement milkshakes, cooking oil, tea and fortified fruit juice; food additives sold for use in processed meats, soft drinks, bakery and dairy products; long-life and antibacterial food packaging; and antibacterial kitchenware. In light of the evidence that many nano-ingredients used in these products pose new toxic risks for humans and the environment."

"Friends of the Earth, Australia is calling for a halt to the sale of nanofood, food packaging and agricultural chemicals until new laws are enacted to ensure their safety, nano ingredients are labelled so people can choose whether or not they want to eat nanofoods, and the public is involved in nanotechnology decision making."

"Nanomaterials now in use by the food industry – like nano silver, nano titanium dioxide and nano zinc - can be toxic to humans and the environment."

Companies are not required to label nano-ingredients. Packaging for (some) chocolates, antibacterial kitchen wipes and cleaning sprays, and (some) refrigerators sold in Australia now contain manufactured nanomaterials. Nanofood additives and ingredients reviewed in the report our are found in foods in Europe and the USA, but we have no idea whether they are also found in Australian foods.

Extracted from: www.foe.org.au/news/2007/no-labels-no-safety-testing-2013-our-new-report-reveals-high-tech-nanofoods-pose-toxic-risks

From the Nanotechnology Report's Executive Summary:

"The properties and effects of nanoscale particles and materials differ significantly from larger particles of the same chemical composition." "Nanoparticles can be more chemically reactive and more bioactive than larger particles. Because of their very small size, nanoparticles also have much greater access to our bodies, so they are more likely than larger particles to enter cells, tissues and organs."

"These novel properties offer many new opportunities for food industry applications, for example as potent nutritional additives, stronger flavourings and colourings, or antibacterial ingredients for food packaging. However these same properties may also result in greater toxicity risks for human health and the environment."

"There is still no nanotechnology-specific regulation or safety testing required before manufactured Nanomaterials can be used in food, food packaging, or agricultural products."

Nanomaterials must be Regulated as New Substances:
- All deliberately manufactured nanomaterials must be subject to new safety assessments as new substances, even where the properties of their larger scale counterparts are well-known.

- All deliberately manufactured nanomaterials must be subject to rigorous nano-specific health and environmental impact assessment and demonstrated to be safe prior to approval for commercial use in foods, food-packaging, food contact materials or agricultural applications.

"The Size Based Definition of Nanomaterials must be Extended:
- All particles up to 300nm in size must be considered to be 'nanomaterials' for the purposes of health and environment assessment, given the early evidence that they pose similar health risks as particles less than 100nm in size which have to date been defined as 'nano'."

"Nanomaterials also have far greater access to our body (known as bioavailability) than larger particles, resulting in greater uptake into individual cells, tissues and organs. Materials which measure less than 300nm can be taken up by individual cells (Garnett and Kallinteri 2006), while nanomaterials which measure less than 70nm can even be taken up by our cells' nuclei …."

Appendix A in the Report details various products, with the Manufacturer's name, the Nano content, their Claim and their Website for further information.

From: http://nano.foe.org.au/filestore2/download/219/nano_food_report.pdf

Note: Safe handling of nanoparticles will be discussed at HazMat 2008 on 15&16th May in Melbourne.

Chemical Management

- **Chemicals & Plastics Regulation Draft Research Report released on 19 March 2008**

The Australian Government Productivity Commission finds in the Chemicals and Plastics Regulation Draft Research Report, that the current institutional and regulatory arrangements are broadly effective in managing the risks to health and safety, but are less effective in managing risks to the environment and national security. Efficiency could be enhanced by national uniformity in some regulatory areas, by reducing costs and delays in obtaining regulatory approvals, and by attaining regulatory economies of scale.

From: www.pc.gov.au/study/chemicalsandplastics/docs/draftreport

Note: This AGPC study does not cover petroleum and coal products, or medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

***Editor's Comment:* Some of the draft recommendations that caught my attention are:**

3.1 ….. the Commonwealth, states and territories should establish, under the Australian Health Ministers' Conference, a Standing Committee on Chemicals, comprising representatives of all ministerial councils that have responsibility for chemicals regulation …. It would:

- provide an ongoing forum for assessing: • the consistency of chemicals-specific policy settings across the various areas of concern, …., • the effectiveness and efficiency of the overall chemicals-specific regulatory system
- address emerging issues, such as nanotechnology
- oversee the consistent application of chemicals hazard and risk-assessment methodologies
- make recommendations for specific actions …….

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

- screens all existing chemicals to develop a list of high priority chemicals for assessment, ….

The incremental cost of this program, which is in the broader public interest, should be met from budget funding.

5.1 The Australian Health Ministers' Conference should …….. establish a Poisons Scheduling Committee of science experts … appointed … on the basis of their knowledge and experience, rather than on who they represent, to make decisions about the appropriate scheduling of poisons.

5.2 State and Territory governments should :…. adopt poisons scheduling decisions made at the national level directly by reference …..

5.3 State and Territory governments should exempt authorised users of poisons in the industrial environment from poisons controls. Such users should be regulated by appropriate workplace substances regulations.

5.4 The Ministerial Council for Consumer Affairs should initiate the development of a broadly-based hazard identification system, … and take account of health & safety issues around chemicals released from consumer articles.

5.5 The ACCC and NICNAS should negotiate formal arrangements for co-operation on issues regarding chemicals in consumer articles, ….. including the establishment of a more systematic research program to identify & deal with the risks of chemicals in consumer articles.

6.2 The Commonwealth, State and Territory governments should replace the existing systems of regulation of workplace hazardous substances and dangerous goods with a single system of regulations … based on the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Australia should not implement the new system until our major trading partners have implemented the GHS. …..

6.4 …… replace the Australian Safety and Compensation Council with a new and independent national body …..

- ….. made up of five to nine members appointed …. on the basis of their qualifications and experience, and be constituted to reflect the broader public interest, rather than represent the interests of particular stakeholders
- …. have the ability to appoint advisory bodies, noting … consulting with employers, unions and all jurisdictions ….
- agreement by all jurisdictions to adopt, without variation, the standards and codes approved by the Council.

7.4 The Australian Dangerous Goods Code should be available free on the internet and at avoidable cost for hard copies. The … revenue loss for the National Transport Commission should be offset by increased jurisdictional contributions.

8.1 The …. EPHC …. should continue to assess the need for a national framework for the management of chemicals in the environment. …. If …. demonstrate(d) …. should negotiate an intergovernmental agreement to create an independent standard-setting body reporting to the EPHC.

- …. would develop standards for the environmental risk management of chemicals that the States and Territories would adopt by reference, & have the power to ban or phase out chemicals, subject to appropriate cost–benefit analysis.
- Members of the environmental risk management standard setting body should be appointed based on their qualifications and experience. The body should be constituted to reflect the broader public interest and have the ability to appoint advisory bodies as necessary.

9.4 Australian governments should establish an agreed framework for assessing the security risks and appropriate control measures associated with chemicals of security concern. This framework should …. ensure control measures are implemented consistently across jurisdictions and … to re-examine the controls on Ammonium Nitrate.

From the Draft Research Report:
www.pc.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0007/77893/draft-chemical-plastics-regulation.pdf (377 pages).

***Editor's Comments** on the draft recommendations:*

a. The most important recommendation for me is to have the Acts / Regulation / Standards / Codes/ etc implemented identically in each State and Territory.

b. The recognition of the need for experts, with knowledge & experience to be available in the various Federal government authorities.

A big problem we have in industry and in Authorities is how we train managers at a senior level, how to manage chemicals safely in the first place. This will be discussed at HazMat 2008 on the 15th & 16th May in Melbourne.

c. Now I understand why we haven't introduced hazardous environmental effects labelling (as in the EU) for industrial chemical products. There has been no regulatory basis at either the Federal nor State/Territory levels to manage hazardous environmental effects labelling!

- **Control of Chemicals of Security Concern**
  Draft COAG Report (Feb 2008)

The draft report recommends to COAG a framework for the management of the security of chemicals that is based on principles that reflect the interests & needs of the community, industry and government and which deliver an effective national system. The proposed framework comprises:

- an agreed approach to conduct security risk assessments across all elements of the supply chain of chemicals of potential security concern based on risk and terrorist interest

- …. initial measures to improve the security around chemicals. Including: improving community awareness of the threat from chemicals of security concern; enhancing the capacity of industry to contribute to the security of chemicals; …. measures to enhance the capacity of government agencies involved in managing chemical security, and

- appropriate management and governance arrangements to allocate roles and responsibilities and establish ongoing coordination and consultation arrangements between governments and between governments and industry.

A copy of the draft COAG report is available by completing the online request registration or by contacting the review secretariat at chemicalsecurity@pmc.gov.au.

The report will be open for comment until close of business on 4 April 2008.

Send submissions to: CBRN Security Branch, Office of National Security Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, PO Box 6500, Canberra ACT 2600 or email: chemicalsecurity@pmc.gov.au

For information: CBRN Security Branch ph: 02- 6271-5466.

From: www.dpmc.gov.au/consultation/haz_materials/index.cfm#paper

Editor's Comment: For the common chemicals that are included, I can't see how we will be able to limit their availability of, or control these in any significant way.

The proposed risk assessment process will need to develop specific risk assessment parts of standards (around chemicals of security concern), but that this will need to done in a secure way and be managed so as to not alert problem persons of possible risk issues.

- **EU REACH Pre-Registration**

The UK Chemical Business Association (CBA) has published their REACH Update Series No.4 Supplement on Pre-Registration due between 1 June 2008 to 30 Nov 2008.

This 9 page update "provides a overview of the REACH legislation by the European Commission" and "provides an update of "need to know" and "what to do next" information" to help you comply. "Much of the detailed guidance is still in development by the EU and some aspects of this document (CBA Update No.4) may evolve or change as a result."

You can also download their 7 page REACH Update Supplement on Intermediates revised in November 2007.

From: www.chemical.org.uk/legislation_reach.asp

- **REACH: "No data, No market" Workshop**

14 April 2008, Brussels. Final countdown to pre-registration and registration of chemicals. Organised by the European Commission & the European Chemicals Agency:

Under REACH, the new chemicals regulation of the European Union, companies must pre-register most of their chemical substances between 1 June & 1 Dec 2008.

If a manufacturer or importer of a chemical fails to pre-register by 1 Dec 2008 he cannot continue manufacturing or importing it until he has submitted a full REACH registration dossier.

Users of chemicals cannot continue using substances which have not been pre-registered or registered by their supplier.

From information on REACH from the European Commission:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reach_intro.htm

- **Recent REACH Publications**

REACH in Brief, Oct 2007, 19 pages, from:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/pdf/2007_02_reach_in_brief.pdf.

Brochure on the new European Chemicals Regulation REACH for non-EU countries, Sept 07, 2 pages, from:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/pdf/reach_non_eu_countries.pdf

Questions & Answers on REACH, July 07, 37 pages, from:
http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/pdf/qa_july07.pdf. Updated Feb 2007 document.

Questions and Answers on the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) and the REACH Regulation,
http://europa.eu/rapid/pressReleasesAction.do?reference=MEMO/07/218&format=HTML&aged=0&language=EN&guiLanguage=fr. This is a scroll down web page:

From: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/publications_en.htm

The REACH Regulation gives greater responsibility to industry to manage the risks from chemicals & to provide safety information. Manufacturers and importers will be required to gather information on the properties of their chemical substances, which will allow their safe handling, & to register the information in a central database run by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA), in Helsinki.

From: http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reach_intro.htm

- **Workplace Chemicals & Changes in 2008: Vic**

A summary of how Worksafe Victoria is changing its approach to the safe management of chemicals is in the Workplace Chemicals and the Changes in 2008 (ppt, 11,176k), from Work Safe Week 2007 presentation at
http://vwa.stage.grey3.com.au/worksafeweek2007/Common/Ppt/Workplace chemicals Final HARRISON.ppt

The powerpoint presentation is 53 slides long. It includes:

WorkSafe Victoria's Strategic Direction for Chemicals

- Projects will be targeted to chemicals posing highest risk.
- High risk facilities will have resources allocated in a similar way to major hazard facilities.
- Industry sectors/facilities with higher risk (e.g. ports and rail yards) may also receive dedicated oversight if required by the risk.

From: http://vwa.stage.grey3.com.au/worksafeweek2007/downloads.asp

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **Proposed Changes to Regulation of Disinfectants**

The report makes recommendations based on an analysis of the consequences of product failure. The consultant's preferred approach is to change the regulatory responsibility for hard surface disinfectants and sanitisers for use in low risk applications, such as household and commercial use.

Under this approach, regulatory responsibility for these products would be transferred from the TGA to NICNAS. A flow chart showing how this would operate is in the guide.

For the low risk use applications approach under NICNAS, all chemicals in these products must be listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) or the introducer must hold a NICNAS assessment certificate or permit which allows introduction.

The high risk use applications approach for "hospital grade" disinfectant products will be classified as Therapeutic Devices and be regulated by the TGA.

Attention needs to be given to review the regulatory requirements for products registered with the APVMA for use on farm (e.g. dairy sanitizers) and similar or identical products used in commercial establishments (including in food processing) proposed to be regulated by NICNAS.

Stakeholder information sessions, will start in the fortnight commencing 31 March 2008 in Melbourne and Sydney to allow further discussion on the regulatory proposal. NICNAS & the TGA need your expressions of interest in these as soon as possible to *Stephen Zaluzny at his email address or fax:* 02-8577-8888.

Comment by 28th April 2008 to: Mr Stephen Zaluzny ph: 02-8577-8883, email: stephen.zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au

or Ms Siepie Larkin ph: 02-6232-8721, email: siepie.larkin@health.gov.au.
Extracted from the Report, the Guide and the Letter at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Disinfectants.asp

These documents are also on the TGA website at: www.tga.gov.au/devices/disregfw.htm

- **Phase-out of Lead Compounds in Coatings & Inks**

Stage 1: From 1 April 2008, [chemical name and CAS number] must not be imported or manufactured for use in any industrial surface coating or as a component of industrial surface coatings at concentrations greater than 0.1%, **EXCEPT** for use in industrial surface coatings or in any components of industrial surface coatings for the listed industrial applications in the February 2008 Gazette.

From 1 April 2008, [insert chemical name and CAS number] must not be imported or manufactured for use in any ink or as a component of inks at concentrations greater than 0.1%, when intended for industrial uses.

Stage 2: From 1 January 2009, [chemical name and CAS number] must not be imported or manufactured for use in any industrial surface coating or as a component of industrial surface coatings at concentrations greater than 0.1%.

The Chemical Names and CAS No.s are listed.

From February 2008 Gazette at: www.nicnas.gov.au .

- **Lead in Cosmetics: NICNAS**

Existing Chemicals Information Sheet – Feb 2008

NICNAS is aware of ongoing concerns about the presence of Lead in cosmetics, particularly lipsticks.

Lead compounds have well recognised, diverse effects on multiple body systems such as the nervous, gastrointestinal, reproductive and circulatory systems. However, the information sheet advises there is no conclusive evidence that Lead causes cancer.

NICNAS called for information on Lead in cosmetics in May 2007, but received very little information from this call. The responses indicated that neither Lead nor Lead compounds are used as cosmetic ingredients in Australia apart from known uses as hair colourants.

Under Poison Scheduling, regulated in Australia through the State/Territory poisons legislation, it is mandatory for all labels of cosmetic products containing Lead at >100 mg/kg to carry the warning "Poison" and requiring safety directions, warning statements and first aid instructions on product labels.

Labelling of cosmetics is also regulated under the *Trade Practices (Consumer Product Information Standards) (Cosmetics) Regulations (1991)* which requires that cosmetic product ingredients be listed on the container or the product itself, in descending order.

The Customs *(Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956*, the importation of cosmetics products containing more than 250 mg/kg of Lead or Lead compounds (calculated as Lead), except products containing more than 250 mg/kg of Lead Acetate designed for use in hair treatments, is prohibited unless a permission is granted.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Information_Sheets/Existing_Chemical_Information_Sheets/Lead_Cosmetics_PDF.pdf

- **NICNAS Community Engagement Bulletin: Dec 07**

From the NICNAS Community Engagement Forum (CEF) email cef@nicnas.gov.au

CEF Productivity Commission Submission: Led by Renata Musolino, the CEF has prepared a submission to the Productivity Commission's Study of Chemicals and Plastics Regulation.

16 major conclusions & recommendations (heavily summarized):

– the need for a chemicals' regulation and assessment system, to which self-regulation and self-assessment is not an alternative;

- the need to take account of recent ASCC and NICNAS reviews and current work to harmonise OHS regulation;
- the inclusion of petroleum-based products;
- the need for a simpler system that improves protection of worker and public health and environment;
- addressing current major gaps, such as nanotechnology and multiple chemical sensitivity;
- inadequacy of current compliance monitoring and enforcement activities;
- the need for appropriate & timely information provision with effective engagement of stakeholders, including Indigenous communities;
- that COAG should lead the creation of a more rigorous, uniform approach to national chemicals regulation; and
- support for increased co-operation with other countries, provided this does not over-ride assessment of Australia-specific hazards and risks.

Multiple Chemical Sensitivity Review: The CEF is concerned by much slower progress of the Review.

The CEF advised that significant elements of the internal draft report, and particularly some of the language used, had the potential to cause distress to MCS sufferers and their supporters. The CEF has advised NICNAS that it did not believe the Report was suitable for release in its current form. The next steps are up to NICNAS and the OCS.

Nanotechnology Advisory Group: The CEF remains concerned that government support and promotion of nanotechnology, dwarfs and precedes both research into the effects of nanoparticles and the establishment of regulatory mechanisms to protect worker, public and environmental health.

The NICNAS Nanotechnology Advisory Group had its first meeting on 17 March 2008 with three members each from the community and industry, and two members each from academia and NICNAS. Community reps are Renata Musolino, rmusolino@vthc.org.au, Chris Winder c.winder@unsw.edu.au & Bro Sheffield-Brotherton. bro@c031.aone.net.au.

From: NICNAS CEB Dec 07 http://cef.e-newsletter.com.au/

- **OECD Lists of Perfluoro Organic Compounds**
  (As Revised in 2007 with 24 new entries)

OECD Environment, Health and Safety Publications, Series on Risk Management No. 21. Lists of PFOS, PFAS, PFOA, PFCA, Related Compounds and Chemicals that may degrade to PFCA (as revised in 2007).

Australia has updated the OECD Lists of PerFluoroOctane Sulfonate (PFOS), PerfFuoroAlkyl Sulfonate (PFAS), PerFluoroOctanoic Acid (PFOA), and related substances that may degrade to PerFluoroCarboxylic Acid (PFCA) in 2007 to incorporate 24 new entries following the OECD survey on production and use of these chemicals in 2006.

Editor: This is intended to be a list of all the CAS No.s for PerFluoro Compounds, which will be useful to quickly check if a product contains one of these ingredients.

To obtain the 157 page report, go to www.nicnas.gov.au/
which redirects to: http://appli1.oecd.org/olis/2006doc.nsf/linkto/env-jm-mono(2006)15

From: www.nicnas.gov.au which redirects to the OECD site.

- **Multiple Chemical Sensitivity: Current Activity**

The Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) and the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) are currently preparing a report on Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS) as at December 2007.

MCS describes a complex array of symptoms where the underlying etiology remains ill defined. There are reports linking MCS to a wide range of environmental agents (including chemicals) and/or psychogenic factors. The symptoms experienced by individuals are diverse and reported symptoms can in some cases be quite debilitating. Further, diagnostic methods and treatments have yet to be agreed by the medical profession.

One consistent finding of MCS investigations has been the identification of the need for further research on MCS so as to enhance the understanding, prevention and management of MCS. However, these calls for further research have not specified priority areas for the research community. It is in this context that the Office of Chemical Safety & NICNAS are compiling a scientific report on MCS.

The aim of the Review is to identify priority areas for further study to inform & engage the clinical and scientific research community.

The report is therefore examining evidence about:
• the mode of action for chemical interactions within MCS
• approaches to clinical diagnosis of MCS, and
• clinical management strategies.

Engagement with MCS interest groups and organisations is planned for the first half of 2008.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Information_Sheets/MCS_I_S_122007.pdf

Food Chemical Issues

- **Risks of Consuming Alcohol & Pregnancy**

The Alcohol Advisory Council of New Zealand has asked FSANZ to amend the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* to require a health advisory label on alcoholic beverage containers advising of the risks of consuming alcohol when planning to become pregnant and during pregnancy.

FSANZ released the Initial Assessment Report (a discussion paper only – see below) for 'Labelling of Alcoholic Beverages with a Pregnancy Health Advisory Label' on 12 December 2007. Comment has closed. It explains how the application will be progressed, provides some background information and asked for responses to questions and information requests.

There is evidence that drinking alcohol during pregnancy can be associated with varying degrees of harm to the unborn child. Foetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) is an umbrella term used to describe the wide range of effects on the foetus from drinking alcohol when pregnant. The applicant believes that the introduction of health advisory labels on alcoholic beverage containers is an essential part of a much wider public health strategy aimed at increasing awareness of the risks of consuming alcohol during pregnancy.

Initial Assessment Report for A576 – Labelling of Alcoholic Beverages with a Pregnancy Health Advisory Label (41 pages) at: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/applications/applicationa576label3785.cfm

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheets2007/pregnancyhealthadvis3788.cfm

- **Brominated Flame Retardants in Food: FSANZ**

Foods Standards Australia New Zealand completed a survey of PBDE in food in Australia and undertaken a dietary exposure estimate and risk assessment. The Dec 2008, 7 page FSANZ Fact Sheet is available at: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheets2007/_srcfiles/PBDE_Report_Dec_07.pdf.

The 35 representative foods purchased from typical retail outlets included meats, dairy, oils and spreads, bread and bakery products, vegetables and water. The FSANZ combined the results with data on the concentration of PBDE in breast milk in a separate study commissioned by the then Department of Environment and Heritage, and made a population dietary exposure assessment and an appraisal of health risks.

Thirty of the thirty five (30/35) types of food analysed were found to contain PBDE at very low levels (parts per billion range). While dietary exposure to PBDE was low, the more commonly consumed foods (bread, vegetables, dairy and meats) contributed more to dietary exposure. PBDE measured in Australian food appear to be reasonably similar to those reported in other areas of the world.

Overall, the FSANZ found that the general population had a low exposure to PBDE through food and that current intakes of PBDE through diet are unlikely to be a significant health concern compared to other sources, e.g. indoor air and dust.

The level of PBDE in breast milk is very low (less than one part in a billion) and is expected to fall as use of these chemicals is phased out. PBDE are also present in infant formula and other infant foods. Breast milk was stated as the best food for babies, especially in their first 6 months.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheets2007/fsanzstudyofbrominat3795.cfm

- **Hydrocyanic Acid in Ready-to-Eat Cassava Chips**

FSANZ Proposal P1002, is asking for comment on the proposed FSANZ Maximum Level for Hydrocyanic Acid in ready-to eat cassava chips.

See: www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/P1002_Cassava_in_Vege_chips_AR.pdf (34 pages).

Cassava naturally contains compounds called Cyanogenic Glycosides which release Hydrocyanic Acid (Hydrogen Cyanide) as a result of enzymatic hydrolysis during processing of the plant tissue. Safe traditional human consumption of cassava is dependent on adequate processing to minimise the Cyanogenic Glycoside content. If cassava is eaten either raw or after inadequate processing then toxicity in humans may be observed.

FSANZ has been notified of total Hydrocyanic Acid levels in ready-to-eat cassava chips manufactured in Australia. These results ranged from less than 10 mg/kg up to 145 mg/kg. These levels are much higher than would be expected in cassava based foods which have been adequately processed.

The existing regulatory measures do not address the potential for raw cassava containing less than 50 mg/kg to be dried, minimally processed and then sold as a ready-to-eat food. This is because, at the time these measures were developed, it was understood that adequate processing of all raw cassava was occurring. There was no information to indicate that dried, minimally processed cassava was being sold as a ready-to-eat food with elevated levels of Cyanogenic substances. These foods are often represented as 'chips', 'crisps', 'crackers', 'vege crackers' or with other snack food terms.

It is possible for Hydrocyanic Acid levels to be higher in dried cassava products as a result of the removal of moisture from the raw cassava root. If Hydrocyanic acid is not lost during this drying process then the Hydrocyanic Acid in the dried raw cassava may be two and a half times higher in the dried raw cassava. For example, 40 mg/kg Hydrocyanic Acid in raw cassava could, in theory, be as high as 100 mg/kg in dried raw cassava.

The drying and minimal preparation of cassava into 'raw chip' or 'raw pellet' form is commonplace as these forms are more stable during transport and reduce the bulk of the product resulting in reduced transport costs. These forms are then further

processed before being used in food for human consumption. The existing regulatory measures do not address the potential for raw cassava containing less than 50 mg/kg to be dried, minimally processed and then sold as a ready-to-eat food.

There are 4 Options. The preferred Option 2 is to vary the FSANZ Code - Standard 1.4.1 – Contaminants and Natural Toxicants of the Code to include a maximum level (ML) of 10 mg/kg for total Hydrocyanic Acid in 'ready-to eat cassava chips'.

FSANZ invites comment, by Thurs 3rd April 2008.

Email: standards.management@foodstandards.gov.au (for all general inquiries about standards issues) and
Email: submissions@foodstandards.gov.au (for public submissions on assessment reports only)

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/proposals/proposalp1002hydrocy3848.cfm & the Report.

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **Atrazine**

The APVMA is about to conclude its review of Atrazine (the final review report of Atrazine is expected in the first half of 2008). The APVMA have compiled a list of frequently-asked questions (FAQs) and the responses they have provided. The FAQs (6 pages) provide a useful overview of the review and its regulatory outcomes.

- *Why is Atrazine being reviewed by the APVMA?*
- *What did the review find?*
- *Why hasn't the APVMA acted on its 2004 recommendations?*
- *Atrazine has been "banned" in Europe, so why is it still registered for use in Australia?*
- *Are Australians at risk from Atrazine contamination in groundwater?*
- *Some have suggested that Australia allows a far higher concentration of Atrazine in drinking water than other countries, thereby exposing its citizens to greater potential risk. Is this the case?*
- *Some recent published studies have proposed that Atrazine is a risk factor in human reproductive cancers and in endocrine disruption in wildlife. Why does this information not change the APVMA's findings?*
- *What about the on-going research?*
- *How does the APVMA communicate review outcomes to stakeholders?*
- *Why were individual farmers and Agforce unaware of the 2004 recommendations (as reported in an article in 'The Australian' on 29th January 2008)?*

Editor's Comment: I found the FAQs very interesting reading to help understand the various issues for Atrazine.

e.g. The "APVMA particularly notes recent research into the possible biochemical modes of action of Atrazine in frogs and in cultured animal and human cells. The APVMA is seeking further detailed advice from the health and environment departments on the implications of this research in the broader context of what we now know about the Triazine group of herbicides (Atrazine and Simazine)."\

Previously the APVMA delayed the implementation of regulatory decisions relating to Atrazine because of scientific uncertainty. In this case, it believes the prudent option is to take action on those matters where firm conclusions can be drawn and commence another Atrazine review if any new scientific consensus emerges.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/hottopics_atrazine.shtml

- **Spray Drift Risk – Final Draft**

The final 20 Feb 2008 draft of the APVMA Operating Principles in Relation to Spray Drift Risk (44 pages) and the companion document the Preliminary Regulatory Impact Statement *(29 pages) were* available for comment together.

Operating Principles in Relation to Spray Drift Risk (902 kB)
www.apvma.gov.au/users/downloads/spraydriftrisk(final).pdf

Preliminary Regulatory Impact Statement (808 kB)
www.apvma.gov.au/users/downloads/spraydrift(ris).pdf

Operating Principles sets out how the APVMA assesses risk from spray drift and the general methods it uses to control that risk.

The risk assessment and risk management approaches apply to all agricultural chemical products (including biological control agents) labelled for use outdoors that can be applied as sprays or dusts with the *following* ***exceptions:***

- *home garden products*
- *animal treatments applied as sprays*
- *products labelled solely for indoor use*
- *products labelled for outdoor use(s) that are applied in a form other than spray or dust, such as a granular formulation*
- *fumigant products that exist as a gas under pressure and temperature ranges found outdoors.*

These are excluded because the spray drift risk is very much lower, due either to the limited scale of use, or because there is no spray involved.

Preliminary Regulatory Impact Statement has been prepared to satisfy the pesticide manufacturing industry who have expected that the APVMA would provide a RIS in relation to its spray drift discussion paper, and to explain what might be expected when the APVMA implements its modernisation of spray drift risk related label statements.

Comment closed Friday 21 March 2008 to: David.Loschke@apvma.gov.au, Regulatory Strategy and Compliance Program, PO Box 6182, Kingston ACT 2604.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/public_consultation.shtml

- **Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080) Final Review**

In January 2008 the APVMA released the Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080) Final Review Report and Regulatory Decision document. The Review added several new instructions to container labels to better protect the environment & non-target animals. The review also reduced the bait rate to 10/km transect for aerial baiting of wild dogs.

Impacts on government, product registrants and primary producers

Background information Full history of the review

Sodium Fluoroacetate Final Review Report and Regulatory Decision (83 pages, 1.2MB pdf). This document summarises the data evaluated, and the findings and recommendations made by the review.

Sodium Fluoroacetate (1080) Final Review Report - Environmental Assessment (134 pages, 1.3MB pdf). This environmental assessment report focusses on the issue of non-target impact, including fauna recovery.

For information contact the Chemical Review Program, ph: 02-6210-4749, email: chemrev@apvma.gov.au

From: www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/1080.shtml where the documents above can be downloaded.

See also the Media Release at: www.apvma.gov.au/media/mr0801.shtml

- **Supply of Hormonal Growth Promotants (HGPs)**

The National HGP Control & Monitoring System was introduced to ensure that meat and meat products exported to European Union (EU) countries have not been treated with HGPs.

The supply of HGPs is controlled by requiring that all suppliers be registered, that all importers, manufacturers and suppliers keep records, and by regular audits of these records. These audits are conducted by the APVMA, or our Authorised Inspectors, as part of the National HGP Control and Monitoring System.

The National HGP Control and Monitoring System is also liable to audit by (EU) auditors at anytime. Should the auditors find systemic deficiencies in the procedures, Australian trade with the EU could be jeopardised.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/compliance/hgp_news_jan_2008.pdf See also: www.apvma.gov.au/qa/hgp.shtml#infosheet

- **Changes to Herbicide Labels**

Labels for some herbicide products require updating to reflect changes to mode of action groupings introduced in Feb 2008.

The correct mode of action and associated resistance management statements must appear on all affected herbicide product labels before 28 February 2011.

The new mode of action groupings and associated Herbicide Resistance Management Strategies appear on the CropLife Australia website and will be incorporated into the Ag Labelling Code as soon as practicable.

For further information contact the Pesticides Contact Officer ph: 02-6210-4748, or email: AgProductsCoordinator@apvma.gov.au.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/registration/labels_herbicide.shtml

- **APVMA Registration Seminar, 12-13 June 2008 Back to Basics, in Canberra**

For pesticide and veterinary medicine registrants and registration consultants to understand recent changes and updates, including the Electronic Application and Registration System (EARS). The seminar will have four concurrent workshop sessions of 20 topics, including:

Why applications fail administrative & technical screening; Selecting application categories, use of MORAG, submitting applications, EARS; Labelling; Data requirements; APVMA communications and website.

Free, but limited to 165 persons, with up to 2 per organisation.

For information, contact APVMA ph: 02-6210-4812, email: communications@apvma.gov.au.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/registration_seminar.shtml

- **ChemClear**

ChemClear® is an industry stewardship initiative (by CropLife Australia Limited, Animal Health Alliance, Veterinary Manufacturers Distributors Association (VMDA), the National Farmers' Federation (NFF) and the Local Government Association together with Agsafe Limited) under the Industry Waste Reduction Agreement supported through funds contributed

by farmers under the existing *drum*Muster levy, (a national program for the collection and recycling of empty, cleaned, non returnable crop production and on-farm animal health chemical containers, see *www.drummuster.com.au/),* and through a separate contribution from participating chemical manufacturer companies.

ChemClear® encourages any holder of unwanted rural chemical to register their unwanted products on our booking line. You may visit the booking site link on this website below or by calling 1800 008 182 from any region of Australia. Please ensure that you have a completed inventory of your unwanted products prior to contacting the booking line. Include all identifying features of the chemical for disposal such as manufacturer name, product name, size of container and quantity remaining in container.

From: www.chemclear.com.au/

Dangerous Goods

- **WA Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations 2007**

The Western Australia Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations 2007, covering the safe storage, handling and transport of dangerous goods and for related purposes, commenced on 1 March 2008.

The Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 is available from the WA State Law Publisher at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_242_homepage.html.

The Dangerous Goods Safety Regulations are at:

Dangerous Goods Safety **(General)** Regulations 2007 at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2766_homepage.html, 20 pages.

Dangerous Goods Safety **(Road & Rail Transport of Non-Explosives**) Regulations 2007 at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2769_homepage.html, 164 pages.

Dangerous Goods Safety **(Storage & Handling of Non-Explosives***)* Regulations 2007 at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2770_homepage.html, 114 pages.

Dangerous Goods Safety **(Major Hazard Facilities)** Regulations 2007 at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2768_homepage.html, 45 pages.

Dangerous Goods Safety **(Explosives)** Regulations 2007 at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2764_homepage.html, 177 pages.

Dangerous Goods Safety **(Security Risk Substances)** Regulations 2007 at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2765_homepage.html, 58 pages.

Dangerous Goods Safety **(Goods in Ports)** Regulations 2007 at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2767_homepage.html, 40 pages.

Transitional arrangements, where indicated in the regulations, apply until 28 Feb 2009 (except Road & Rail Transport until 31 Dec 2008). Current licences issued before 1 March 2008 continue to be valid until they expire.

Frequently Asked Questions: Seven dangerous goods information sheets are to be provided. There is one now at: www.docep.wa.gov.au/resourcesSafety/Content/Dangerous_Goods/Frequently_asked_questions/index.htm

From: www.docep.wa.gov.au/resourcesSafety/Content/Dangerous_Goods/Legislation_and_policy/index.htm

- **WA Transport Dangerous Goods Road & Rail, 2007**

Companies in Western Australia can now work to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7th Edition. Under Regulation 274 - Lawful conduct under repealed regulations (calling up the ADG Code 6th Edition) can continue until 31 Dec 2008.

A significant change to the regulations for the ADG Code 6th Edition, is that the Prime Contractor or Rail Operator transporting a placard load of dangerous goods, are responsible to have in place *Emergency Plans with an approved responder*.

Under the ADG 7 Model Legislation, as in, SLI 2007 No. 319 at www.comlaw.gov.au, and the ADG Code 6th Edition Regulations 14.5 Consignors must not consign a placard load unless the there is an emergency plan, and under 14.6 provide the equipment and other resources necessary to control, contain, recover and dispose. This is not really possible as most consignors only have the ability to provide the Dangerous Goods information, including properties and methods to handle, contain and control, required; not sign on an emergency plan for each placard load, or provide resources necessary for an incident, over which they had minimal control.

"Regulation 180 Emergency Plans (1) Before a prime contractor or rail operator transports a placard load, the prime contractor or rail operator must prepare and have an emergency plan for the transport of the goods."

"Regulation 185 Duties as to Ensure Adequate Resources Available to Deal with Emergencies (1) A person who is a prime contractor or rail operator, as the case requires, must not transport a placard load unless the person complies with sub-regulation (2)", which requires them to be an approved responder, or have an emergency response contract with another person who is an approved responder.

*From: Dangerous Goods Safety **(Road & Rail Transport of Non-Explosives**) Regulations 2007 at: www.slp.wa.gov.au/legislation/statutes.nsf/main_mrtitle_2769_homepage.html, 164 pages.*
Editor's Comment: This has lead to significant discussion.

- **NFPA 400: Hazardous Materials Code - Draft**

The NFPA Hazardous Materials Technical Committee (HCS-AAA) has recently updated the NFPA 400 draft since I last advised you about it in early 2006.

The NFPA 400 Code (254 pages draft) is to apply to the storage, use and handling of the following hazardous materials in all occupancies and facilities:

1. Corrosive Solids and Liquids
2. Flammable Solids
3. Organic Peroxide Formulations
4. Oxidizers – Liquids or Solids
5. Pyrophoric Solids and Liquids
6. Toxic and Highly Toxic Solids and Liquids
7. Unstable (Reactive) Solids and Liquids
8. Water-Reactive Solids and Liquids

This NFPA 400 Code will take the existing documents that the NFPA Technical Committee HCS-AAA is responsible for (NFPA 40, 430, 432, 434, and 490) plus add five classes of materials as new chapters (*in italics*).

Comments by 29 August 2008. Comments will be reviewed and changes made by 1 May 2009. To be published in 2010.

For information please contact Carl Rivkin, NFPA staff, ph: USA-617-984-7418 or email (crivkin@nfpa.org)

From: www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes/AboutTheCodes.asp?DocNum=400&cookie%5Ftest=1

- **IBCs for Solids between 400 & 499kg**

Editor's Comment: Once the ADG Code 7th Edition is in place, companies who have products in this weight range will no longer need to label with an Emergency Information Panel and will just use the standard Dangerous Goods labelling.

- **Fire Performance of Composite IBCs: UK Research**

UK H&SE Research Report: RR564 - Fire performance of composite IBCs, July 2008, 105 pages.

"There have been a number of serious recent fires in the UK that started or spread as the direct result of the use plastic IBCs for combustible liquids. Following HSE investigations at the scene of these fires, a research project has been undertaken to provide data to allow more reliable risk assessments for premises using IBCs for liquid storage and to provide a stimulus and direction for change in IBC selection and design."

With the Research Report there is a **Video Summary** of the findings: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr564/index.htm

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr564.htm

- **UK Guidance for the Storage of Liquids in IBCs**

The UK Chemical Business Association and the UK Solvents Industry Association have prepared this Guidance document in consultation with the UK Health & Safety Executive.

This Guidance has been created because "IBCs have become very widely used, not just in transport for which they were designed, but also for longer-term storage, and in some cases for waste disposal and other activities. Invesitgations (see above) have shown that IBCs have particular vulnerabilities."

Guidance for the Storage of Liquids in Intermediate Bulk Containers, 22 pages, 1 March 2008.

http://www.chemical.org.uk/CBA_SIA_IBC_Guidance.asp
With thanks to John Borig who highlighted this to me.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **Estimating Transfers of NPI Substances in Waste**

Transfers have been defined in the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) as the transport or movement, on-site or off-site, of substances to a mandatory reporting transfer destination or a voluntary reporting transfer destination. There are some exceptions.

Transfers are for:

- Containment; Destruction; or Treatment that leads to:

Reuse, Recycling or Reprocessing; Purification or Partial Purification; Remediation; Immobilisation; or Energy Recovery.

The transfers listed above are divided into mandatory and voluntary reporting destinations.

Estimate your transfers by:
– identifying the waste streams on your facility
– identifying the destination of the waste stream
– determining if NPI substances are in the waste stream and whether any thresholds have been exceeded
– estimating the quantity of these NPI substances in the waste streams.

The first transfer data collection period will be from:
- 1 January 2008 - 31 December 2008; with data submitted to your jurisdiction by 31 March 2009

or for financial year reporters from:
- 1 July 08 - 31 June 09; with data submitted by 30 Sept 09.

The first year of transfer data to be published on 31 Mar 2010.

Frequently Asked Questions on Transfers of NPI substances in waste at: www.npi.gov.au/transfers/faq.html.

1/ How are emissions to the environment (land) different from transfers? **2/** Why report transfers? **3/** How many new facilities will be captured now transfers are to be reported? **4/** What are the costs associated with reporting transfers? **5/** What examples would constitute a transfer (mandatory reporting)? **6/** What examples would constitute a reuse or recycle (voluntary reporting)? **7/** How will transfer information be presented on the NPI website? **8/** How are transfers different to other waste tracking and reporting systems? **9/** Estimation methodologies for waste transfers? **10/** What are the thresholds for transfers? **11/** If a company disposes some of its waste in a landfill site, which belongs to the company but is in a different location, how is this regarded? **12/** If a facility uses town sewage in the process cycle of the facility, will this increase reported transfers. How can double counting be avoided?

The NPI Guide was updated in Dec 2007 to reflect the transfer reporting requirments.
www.npi.gov.au/handbooks/guidetoreporting.html.

From: www.npi.gov.au/transfers/index.html

Publications

- **List of MAK and BAT Values 2007:**
  Maximum Concentrations & Biological Tolerance Values at the Workplace

Edited by: the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft and the Commission for the Investigation of Health Hazards of Chemical Compounds in the Work Area; in Germany.

Contains a list of scientifically recommended MAK values (Maximum Concentrations at the Workplace, 8hrs/day, 40hrs/week exposure period) for about 1000 chemical compounds and BAT values (Biological Tolerance Values) for some. Carcinogens, germ cell mutagens, embryotoxicants, sensitizing substances and those potentially bearing a risk to pregnancy are treated separately. The complete list of MAK and BAT values are on a CD-ROM included in the book.

Cost Aus $170, 264 pages, Aug 2007, Wiley-Blackwell VCH,
ISBN-3527319557, ISBN13-9783527319558, Oct 2007.

From: www.johnwiley.com.au/trade/engine.jsp?page=titleinfo&acecode4$acecode=CHXXXX&acecode4$sacecode=CH0800&all$isbn13=9783527319558

The Table of Contents can be viewed on this website.

Standards & Codes

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

Or for committee work go to: www.standards.org.au

AS 4976-2008 : The Removal and Disposal of
Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks. Procedures for the temporary decommissioning of tanks in situ and the removal, transport and off-site disposal of underground tanks that have contained flammable or combustible liquids.

Published: 19 Feb 2008, **ISBN;** 0-7337-8554-9 **Pages:** 20, **Cost:** $66.60 pdf, $74.00 hardcopy.

I**SO 16602:2007: Protective Clothing for Protection Against Chemicals - Classification, Labelling and Performance Requirements.** Includes, but may not be limited to, totally encapsulating suits, liquid-tight or spray-tight suits, coveralls, jackets, trousers, aprons, smocks, hoods, sleeves, and shoe and boot covers.

Published: 10 Dec 2007, **Pages:** 40, **Cost:** $159.98 pdf, $177.76 hardcopy.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

DR 08025 : Safety in Laboratories - Part 9:
Recirculating Fume Cabinets. Requirements and recommendations for the design, manufacture, selection and use of recirculating fume cabinets (sometimes referred to as 'ductless fume cupboards') for use in laboratories.

Published: 29 January 2008; **Pages:** 29; **Cost:** Free pdf, $28.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 31st Mar 2008.

DR 08054 : Gas Cylinders - Part 1: General Requirements. Specifies requirements for the design, verification and manufacture of all gas cylinders for the storage and transport of compressed, dissolved and liquefied gases, of water capacity ranging from 0.1 kg to 3000 kg.

Published: 20 February 2008; **Pages:** 16; **Cost:** Free pdf, $17.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 23rd April 2008.

DR 08055: Gas Cylinders - Part 5: Filling, Inspection and Testing of Refillable cylinders. Requirements for the filling, inspection and testing of refillable gas cylinders for the storage and transport of compressed and liquefied gases, of water capacity ranging from 0.1 kg to 3000 kg.

Published: 20 February 2008; **Pages:** 40; **Cost:** Free pdf, $28.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 23rd April 2008.

ISO/DIS 11014 : Safety Data Sheet for Chemical Products - Content and Order of Sections. This is a Draft International Standard (DIS) published by ISO.

Published: 16 January 2008; **Pages:** 10; **Cost:** $77.57, $86.19 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** Usually 5 months.

Seminars, Conferences

- **Dangerous Goods & Hazardous Substances, 16 April**

Cost: $570, 1 Day Course, 16 April 2008, PACIA Melbourne Offices, Abbotsford, 8.30am-4.30pm.

Contact Marrianne Pearce ph: 03-9426-3830 email: mpearce@pacia.org.au.
From: www.pacia.org.au/_uploaditems/docs/training2008_dghs.pdf

- **ASEPT Education Course in Toxicology, 29 April**

Australasian Society of Clinical and Experimental Pharmacologists and Toxicologists (ASEPT) Courses.

Evaluating the Human Relevance of Modes of Action in Animals, Tues 29th April 2008, 9-12.30, Canberra, $275.
Advanced Training in Evaluating the Human Relevance of Modes of Action in Animals, Tues 29th April 2008, 1.30-5, Canberra, $660.

Details of the two courses will become available on the ASEPT website at: www.asept.org.
Registration form: www.ascept.org/Email/2008/April/08%20TOX%20Regform.pdf

- **Safety In Action 2007, 29 April – 1 May 08, Melb**

It will include streams on: Risk Management; & OHS Regulation: Where are we and where are we going?

Details from: Hanna O'Sullivan, Manager - Conference Div'n ph: 03-9654-7773, email: safetyconference@aec.net.au.
From: http://www.sia.org.au

- **NICNAS New Chemicals Fundamentals, 14th May**

Morning 10am-1pm: Aimed at new notifiers. It includes the new Low Regulatory Concern Chemicals categories.
Afternoon 2-5pm: A look at the notification & assessment process for producing a "complete" notification package.

Cost: One workshop only: $230.00 (includes lunch) *Cost:* The whole day: $380.00 (both sessions & lunch)
Registrations close 11 April 2008. Contact Julie Brown ph: 02-8577-8870, email industrytraining@nicnas.gov.au.

Brochure: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New_Chemicals/Workshops/NICNAS_Pre-HAZMAT_Workshop_PDF.pdf

- **Hazmat 2008, Melbourne, 15-16th May 2008**

Melbourne, 15&16th May 2008. Workcover Victoria is the major sponsor. Brochures at www.fpaa.com.au/events/. Cost $800 non-member, $700 member supporting association, $600 distance delegates.

Contact Chris Dayson, Events Manager, FPAA
ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: ChrisDayson@fpaa.com.au

- **National Pollutant Inventory Conference, 22 May**

22-23 May 2008, 10 years of NPI: Tracking pollution across Australia. ANU House, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory.
www.npi.gov.au/news/conference-08.html

Free. Enquiries: Alex Taylor, National Pollutant Inventory, Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage & the Arts
ph: 02 6274 2610, Email: alex.taylor@environment.gov.au

- **Chemcon 2008, Rome Italy, 9-13th June 2008**

Covers key issues of chemical control legislation around the world like REACH, GHS and country specific information on inventories, labeling requirements, etc.

Cost Euro2200. From: http://www.chemcon.net/

- **PACIA National Conference 16-18th June 08, Melb**
  "Strengthening Industries Future"

Contact Honi Walker ph: 03-9426-3809 hwalker@pacia.org.au

From: *www.pacia.org.au/index.cfm?menuaction=mem&mmid=013&mid=013.009*

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 15+ 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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