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- AIOH Asbestos Seminar – Hobart, 22nd July 08 11
- A Climate for Change, 30 July to 1 Aug 08, SA 11
- Waste & Recycle 2008, 9-12 Sept 08, Perth WA 11
- Chemeca 2008, 28 Sept – 1 Oct 2008, Newcastle 11

### • **General Report from HazMat 2008**

HazMat 2008 Conference had 225 participants on each day. Feedback from participants and speakers indicated it was again very successful due to its focused program, bigger trade exhibition and excellent networking opportunities.

**Pieter Rienks**, Director, Hazard Management Division in WorkSafe Victoria, opened the conference with how we focus on handling Risks, and the resulting Destiny outcome over 10 year. We need co-operation and healthy competition rather than isolation between the various State & Territory Authorities. We all need to be ***“Improving safety performance by learning from experience.”***

**John Borig**, Noel Arnold & Associates, opened the 2<sup>nd</sup> day by emphasizing that we need senior management and below, to have a sound understanding of the relevant issues, with access to trained and competent specialists. Also that many more persons should attend the HazMat conferences to help increase their knowledge and networks.

The conference closed with Jeff Simpson asking the delegates to take part in various Industry, Professional or Community Association networks and a request for possible topics & speakers for Hazmat 2009 to be sent to FPAA (by mid July).

Conference presentations and support information are available on a CD, which can be purchased for \$66 from the FPAA by emailing them at: [events@fpaa.com.au](mailto:events@fpaa.com.au), ph: 03-9890-1544, [www.fpaa.com.au](http://www.fpaa.com.au).

Chemical Management / Dangerous Goods and Environmental Management Topic reports are in this and the next newsletters (see left column).

### **Hazmat & Environment Notes**

**are prepared by:**

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Materials Consultant  
Editor & Publisher

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

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

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## Hazardous Substances

### • Hazardous Substances Information System Update

The ASCC is updating the listing of classified hazardous substances on the *Hazardous Substances Information System* (HSIS) online database to reflect changes in Europe's 29th Adaptation to Technical Progress to Directive 67/548/EEC. Completion is expected by end of July.

The update comprises **919** entries of which there are **465** amendments to existing entries and **454** new entries.

The schedule of changes (amendments and insertions) for the HSIS database can be found at <http://hsis.ascc.gov.au/>.

From: [www.ascc.gov.au/ascc/NewsEvents/MediaReleases/](http://www.ascc.gov.au/ascc/NewsEvents/MediaReleases/)

Note: The 29<sup>th</sup> changes are already in European chemical Substances Information System on the EU Consumer Product Safety and Quality website <http://ecb.jrc.it/esis/>.

### Newly listed Hazardous Substances that caught my attention:

1314-13-2	Zinc Oxide	R50-53
10102-18-8	Sodium Selenite	R28-23-31- 43-51-53
3380-34-5	Triclosan	R36/38-50-53
67375-30-8	α-Cypermethrin	R25-48/22-37-50-53

### Changed Substance Classifications that caught my attention:

1306-19-0	Cadmium Oxide	R45-26-48/23/25-62-63-68-50/53
7722-84-1	Hydrogen Peroxide Solution >70%	R5-8-20/22-35
121-75-5	Malathion (ISO)	R22-50/53
7775-09-9	Sodium Chlorate	R9-22-51/53
1333-82-0	Chromium (VI) Trioxide	R45-46-9-24/25-26-35-42/43-48/23-62-50/53
7440-66-6	Zinc Dust (Pyrophoric)	R15-17-50/53
108-88-3	Toluene	R11-38-48/20-63-65-67
91-20-3	Naphthalene	R22-40-50/53
108-95-2	Phenol	R23/24/25-34-48/20/21/22-68
52645-53-1	Permethrin (ISO)	R20/22-43-50/53

From: <http://hsis.ascc.gov.au/>

### • NZ User Guide to Thresholds & Classifications

A key feature to managing hazardous substances under the NZ HSNO Act is determining what substances are classed as 'hazardous substances'. The initial responsibility for making this judgement rests with the importer or manufacturer of the substance. To assist you in making this decision, ERMA New Zealand has prepared this user guide.

From: [www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/tandc/index.html](http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/tandc/index.html)

### • Why is Xylitol Prohibited by Australian Customs?

Does anyone know why Xylitol is prohibited by the Australian Customs in "Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 1956 - Schedule 8" (I am informed it has been on it since 1976 but the explanatory statement as to why is not available), unless you have a permission in writing under Reg 5H (which is easy to get).

I have previously written an MSDS for Xylitol (a sugar alcohol). It is not hazardous to any of the normal criteria and the only concern is where foods contain >10% it may have laxative effects. It is used in chewing gum to help teeth to recalcify (this use comes under the TGA).

So far I have not found a person in Customs, nor in the Therapeutic Goods Administration, nor in Food Standards Authority, who knows why it is on the prohibited list. Just that it is on the list so a permit is needed. Note: Thalidomide is on the same list (which seems appropriate to prohibit).

The reason why it is on this list should be in all Australian Xylitol MSDSs to alert users to the problem and make them aware of the customs controls (if there really is a problem).

*Please send me an email if you can help.*

## Chemical Management

### • How Australian or NZ Companies May be Affected by the EU REACH Process

REACH - Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals. The EU REACH process requires all existing chemicals to be reviewed, not just the new ones. This data gathering / creation process is intended to cover the missing hazardous effects data for chemicals traded with >1t/a in Europe and so improve Safety Data Sheets.

Until recently I have not really taken much notice and had just assumed I would eventually benefit from the improved data to prepare Safety Data Sheets.

From 1st Dec 2008, products imported into the EU must have all their ingredients registered under the REACH regulations (see the pre-registration process below). There is a pre-registration period from 1st June to 30th November.

Manufacturers that do not pre-register their ingredients during this period could face a very costly full registration process after 1st December and will not be able to supply until the full registration process is complete, creating a problem for any trading company sourcing chemicals from them. International manufacturers will be part of this process because European importers will need to pass their pre-registration obligations up the supply chain to avoid having to manage a large number of ingredients as part of data consortiums (see below).

I am aware that several Asian countries (such as China, Japan and Korea), are arranging to have their manufacturers ingredients pre-registered. Some other non-EU countries are taking a wait and see approach!

### Some situations you may encounter in Australia or NZ that will add to your costs:

1/ When an Australian or NZ company purchases an ingredient from a non-EU manufacturer, and their Australian or NZ customer makes a product that is exported into the EU, that Australian or NZ company will be asked by their customer to certify that the non-EU manufacturer has pre-registered/registered the ingredient with REACH.

2/ If a manufacturer/supplier of an Australian or NZ company decides that the cost of pre-registration / registration is prohibitive for supply into the EU, that manufacturer/supplier may cease making the ingredient / product. If so, the Australian or NZ company would lose its source of supply and need to find another. If that manufacturer/supplier was the only one in the world, the ingredient may cease to be available.

### You need to act on REACH:

1/ To encourage all your non-EU manufacturers to pre-register their ingredients, to avoid the immediate full costs of registration after 1st December 2008. This will also mean they can then trade their ingredients through any EU

Importer. They will need to set up a legal EU representative, which will need attention to detail and will take time. The pre-registration process is then free.

2/ To know whether all ingredients (in current and new products) are to be pre-registered/registered on REACH (similar to the NICNAS AICS check).

3/ For an Australian or NZ company's Australian or NZ customers selling into the EU you will either have to change to a manufacturer with pre-registered / registered ingredients, OR

4/ If you decide to not take part in the EU REACH process for some or all ingredients, ensure you advise your customers of the restriction that your non-pre-registered/non-registered ingredients cannot go into their chemical product being sent to the EU.

## EU REACH Pre-Registration & Registration Process

Pre-registration of all chemical ingredients (including the monomers for polymers) under the EU REACH is between 1 June to 30 Nov 2008. This starts a staged process where an individual manufacturer or a group of manufacturers in a consortium (Substance Information Exchange Fora (SIEF)) pre-registers each chemical ingredient, so the costs to prepare all the hazardous effects data endpoints is shared across the SIEF participants. Data will be created for those ingredients with known high hazardous effects (any quantity) or with high volume (all ingredients regardless of known hazardous effects) by 30 Nov 2010, and with other chemical ingredients of lower concern following in later years.

- From the 1st Dec 2008, an ingredient that is not pre-registered, will only be allowed to be in a product, if a full registration is done, whilst the product is put on hold for sale. The generation of the required hazardous effects data is likely to be prohibitive in cost so that ingredient will just cease to be traded.

- From the 1st Dec 2008, a company that has not bothered to pre-register/register their ingredient (even though another manufacturer or a SIEF may have pre-registered), will not be allowed to trade their ingredient (or product with their ingredient) into the EU.

For REACH information go to the European Commission: [http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reach\\_intro.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/reach/reach_intro.htm)

*Editor's Comment:* Due to my concern over this, I am informing you we now have an EU REACH Specialist in Melbourne.

Willi Muenninghof, Regulatory Affairs and EMDG Consultant, add-Chem, ph: 03-8772-2918, mob: 0433-601-433, email: [willi@add-chem.com.au](mailto:willi@add-chem.com.au), web: [www.add-chem.com.au](http://www.add-chem.com.au)

## • Chemical Management Report from HazMat 2008

Continued from the HazMat 2008 General Report page 1.

### How Should We Train Our Professional & Technical People in Hazmat Regulations, Compliance and Application?

By Dr. Susanne Tepe, RMIT University

Currently there is no professional level training on Hazardous Materials regulations and requirements to get it right in the first place and avoid the incidents occurring. Some training is incorporated into general OH&S courses. Most HazMat conference delegates will have learned on the job and through networking. The Knowledge Base needed will vary with the depth of technical knowledge and the breadth of decision needed. Some different levels are: Technical expert, Regulatory expert, Technical manager, Policy maker, and General manager.

We probably need a combination of: Formal university courses, Short courses, Regular Networking groups, Yearly Conferences, Authority seminars, Association seminars. Perhaps we also need simplify the knowledge needed so it is more accessible to all.

The workshop broke into small groups. Feedback included the possibility of a TV program around managing hazardous materials safely to encourage students to follow this area. Also clear degree and diploma training was seen as essential if students are going to see the Hazardous Materials regulation area as a viable career path.

### Uncontrolled Release of Lead Carbonate in WA: What Needs to be Changed?

Jane Bremmer, WA National Toxics Network

Magellan Metals mined Lead Carbonate in Wiluna and transported the material 900 km to the Esperance Port where it was stored and loaded onto ships for export. The transport, storage and loading of the Lead Carbonate led to widespread contamination of the Esperance Port and residential areas. This was an accident waiting to happen: Magellan commenced mining in Nov 2004 without an MSDS and obtained an MSDS in April 2005 which classified Lead Carbonate as Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods, however they did not transport the Lead Carbonate as Dangerous Goods (Note: ADG Code 6<sup>th</sup> Edition does not require transport as DG) and Esperance Port Authority also did not handle it as Class 9. When finally tested in May 2007 for solubility in dilute hydrochloric acid, this was clearly soluble and then finally classified as Class 6.1 Toxic – Lead Soluble Salts, N.O.S.

A large range of WA agencies failed to protect the environment and health. This incident illustrates the dangers posed when companies and regulators lack knowledge and expertise to protect public health and the environment from the dangerous release of toxic materials. There was a lack of clear delineation of the various agencies' responsibilities, extended delays in providing information and results to community members and unnecessary impediments to the sharing of relevant information.

To protect against such incidents occurring we need the Community to have a Right to Know; industry and regulators to be educated in Environmental health; and toxics reduction programs for mining and extractive industries (which starts with accurate Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substance classifications).

### Review of the Australian Chemical and Plastics Regulations March 2008 Draft Report.

Mike Woods, Australian Govt Productivity Commission

Australian Government Productivity Commission recommended that chemical regulations need to be implemented identically in each State and Territory as the complexity of how different Chemical regulation is grafted on to different legislative rootstocks has created significant problems.

The Commission's draft saw a need to enable implementation of GHS (even with the variations) but to allow several years extra time to gain the benefits of the European work for GHS classifications.

## NZ HSNO Legislation – What should Australian Companies be Doing Now?

Andrea Eng, ERMA New Zealand

All substances imported into, or manufactured in, New Zealand must be covered by a HSNO Approval or a Group Standard. Hazardous substance product mixtures must be classified according to the HSNO criteria (based on the GHS) and assigned to a group standard (there are 200) where new hazardous ingredients must be notified for the NZ Inventory of Chemicals. Hazardous substance single substances which are new must be approved and be also added to the NZIoC with their full approval annotated. From 1 July 2008, fully compliant NZ safety data sheets are required to be in place.

*Editor's Comment:* This may not be achieved by many companies until well into 2009. From early 2009 the EU GHS requirement should be fully in place, so EU SDSs will start having the GHS classification in them (which will help us).

## GHS International Implementation - What does Australia need to do beyond Industrial Chemicals?

Greg Hooper, Office of Chemical Safety

GHS was designed to be implemented beyond industrial chemicals. However in Australia there are concerns from some Authorities & some industry groups about using GHS pictograms and GHS hazardous effects statements for domestic and agriculture products, since they regard our existing risk assessment process as working better. Others don't agree.

A delegate suggested that maybe the concern over the use of pictograms needed to be re-evaluated, some were concerned that the hazardous effect pictograms tell the wrong story for small quantities.

## Harmonising the GHS Timeline with our Trading Partners. Geoff MacAlpine, PACIA

We need to consolidate on an agreed basic approach for GHS. For the EU-GHS they are allowing 3 years for single substances, then 4 and half years for mixtures. The APEC group of countries (our main trading partners) are still in dialogue and are looking at opportunities for mutual recognition rather than full harmonization.

The main GHS benefit is for countries that do not have an existing dangerous goods / hazardous substance system, and then GHS data coming from them will also meet our requirements without unnecessary re-classification, re-labelling and re-MSDSing. Australia has a unique opportunity to gain benefits of GHS if it phases GHS implementation to follow behind that adopted in major economies and trading partners.

## What Chemical Issues are Dropping through the Cracks of Our Chemical Control Schemes?

Dr. Mariann Lloyd-Smith, National Toxics Network

The average person believes 'They Wouldn't Sell It If It Wasn't Safe' But this is not so e.g. PBDEs in electronic goods & furnishings; Triclosan in personal care & kitchen products, paints; Nonylphenoethoxylates in towels. The average person is subject to the combined impacts of 100s chemicals where there may be additive and synergistic effects.

The "absence of a single national system of generic consumer product safety regulation ... hindering the effective & efficient management of chemicals in articles." – Productivity Commission.

## • National Review into Australian Model OHS Laws

The Australian Government has committed to work cooperatively with State and Territory governments to achieve the important reform of harmonized OHS legislation within five years.

The model legislation will consist of a model principal OHS Act, supported by model regulations and model codes of practice that can be readily adopted in each jurisdiction.

The review is examination all areas. I've included 2 points where "substances" are in the [issues document](#).

Q31. Do current provisions for persons in control of a workplace (and plant and substances) clearly express who owes a duty, to whom, and under what circumstances the duty is owed? If not, how could this be clarified?

The definition of 'use' in OHS Acts includes decommission of plant and disposal of substances. Through this definition, all parties in the chain of responsibility should ensure that items can be safely decommissioned and disposed.

Q33. Should the model OHS Act clearly establish health and safety obligations for various activities which affect health and safety for the whole life of an item, structure or system (i.e., conception to disposal)? If so, what should the duties be in relation to these activities?

In the Scope Section under *Emerging Hazards and Risks* Q15 asks. Are there any other issues relating to the scope, application and definitions of a model OHS Act?

*Editor's Comment:* We need a better overlap into the environmental safety area so that when chemicals are incorrectly handled under the OH&S Acts there is a clear link to the company's and individual's responsibility under the OH&S Act to get this right. E.g. The recent Lead Carbonate exposure of children at Esperance was due to wrong classification under Dangerous Goods and Hazardous Substances regulations that lead to inadequate handling that caused the environmental Lead exposure.

Submissions close **11 July 2008**, ph: 1300-131-798, email: [publicsubmissions@nationalohsreview.gov.au](mailto:publicsubmissions@nationalohsreview.gov.au).

From: [www.nationalohsreview.gov.au/ohs/PublicSubmissions/](http://www.nationalohsreview.gov.au/ohs/PublicSubmissions/)

## • Chemicals & the ASCC Business Plan 2008-2009

The Australian Safety and Compensation Council Business Plan 2008-2009 was endorsed at ASCC08 on Tues 29 April 08.

Hazardous chemicals are covered in particular under **National Priority 3:** Prevent occupational disease more effectively. This includes:

- Progress work on a nationally consistent approach on: workplace hazardous chemicals including, Globally Harmonised System of Classification & Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) implementation, safety data sheets and labelling.

- Review and revise the concepts and process for exposure standards for selected workplace chemicals.

- Continue to develop a national approach and framework for the surveillance of exposure to hazards, including:

- 1/ development, implementation and evaluation of the Australian Hazard Exposure Assessment Database

- 2/ development, implementation, analysis and reporting on national surveys of worker exposures to occupational disease hazards and controls

- 3/ development, implementation, analysis and reporting on measured exposures for hazardous substances and

physical agents leading to respiratory diseases, occupational cancers and dermatitis

4/ development of national estimates of hazardous exposures associated with priority occupational diseases, &  
5/ development of a methodology to set and monitor targets for the reduction of occupational diseases causing hazards.

- Further develop & report on indicators of occupational disease.

From: [www.ascc.gov.au/ascc/AboutUs/BusinessPlans/](http://www.ascc.gov.au/ascc/AboutUs/BusinessPlans/)

## • Delivery of Chemical Samples to Business Offices

Chemical samples must not be delivered to its business offices premises not set up to correctly receive them.

The delivery of chemical samples, e.g. active constituent, formulated product, or used packaging, may represent a significant Occupational Health and Safety risk to business office staff and possibly postal services staff. Standard office buildings are not designed for receiving and/or storing potentially dangerous materials.

Where a chemical sample is required, the business office should provide a specific address with appropriate facilities to which the sample can be delivered.

Some chemical products are dangerous goods as defined by the *Australian Dangerous Goods Act* and *Postal Services Act 1998*. The transport and delivery of these samples, when not adequately labelled, may constitute an offence under one or both of these Acts. Samples incorrectly delivered to a business office may need to pass on to the sender all costs associated with the isolation, transport and disposal of the chemical material.

Extracted & generalized from the APVMA Gazette, 5 May 2008, [www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/0805downloads/Full\\_Gazette0805.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/0805downloads/Full_Gazette0805.pdf)

## • Vic Code of Ethics & Minimum Service Stds for Professional Members of OHS Associations

HaSPA (Health and Safety Professionals Alliance) developed a [workplan](#) outlining planned projects and key deliverables and launched this Code on 29<sup>th</sup> April 2008.

From: [www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Safety+and+Prevention/Health+And+Safety+Topic/S/OHS+Professionals/Whats+happening+now/](http://www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Safety+and+Prevention/Health+And+Safety+Topic/S/OHS+Professionals/Whats+happening+now/)

*Editor's Comment:* This has raised issues for members of the key Associations and for other safety associations who were not able to take part of the development of this Code.

This Code will need the support and involvement of all safety associations, if it is to meet the needs of businesses who will expect to use competent consultants who meet this Code.

## NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

### • NICNAS Guidelines for Notification of New Chemicals Containing 'Free' Isocyanate Functional Groups

Chemicals containing the isocyanate functional group are classified as hazardous with the risk phrase "R42 May cause sensitization by inhalation", unless there is evidence that the specific isocyanate does not cause respiratory hypersensitivity. The exposure standard covers all functional isocyanate-group containing compounds. Due to the

sensitization hazard and the exposure standard, isocyanates are considered to be Type I hazardous ingredients.

Notifiers wishing to apply for assessment of a polymer as a Polymer of Low Concern (PLC) should have available sufficient evidence that the polymer does not cause respiratory hypersensitivity. A PLC cannot be a hazardous chemical.

For further enquiries on the notification of new chemicals containing 'free' isocyanate functional groups contact Hana Hamdan (Team Leader, Notification & Assessment) ph: 02-8577-8855 or email to [info@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:info@nicnas.gov.au).

From NICNAS Chemical Gazette, 1 April 08

### • New Regulatory Framework for Disinfectants

The 46 page report makes five 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 the preferred approach, regulatory responsibility for these products would be transferred from the TGA to NICNAS.

Under NICNAS, all chemicals in these products must be allowed by NICNAS. NICNAS will not undertake any assessment or testing of effectiveness against micro-organisms under these proposals, however it will consider occupational health and safety and environmental risk, currently not part of a TGA evaluation.

Despite the differences in the NICNAS and TGA schemes, it is intended that current health and safety standards are maintained through regulatory and administrative processes. Safeguards were to be finalized with consultation during the public comment period to 28 April 08.

Government response is expected soon, with the implementation strategy including further consultation in late 2008. Commencement of reforms is expected late 2009.

Final Report: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Current\\_Issues/Disinfectants/Disinfectants\\_Final\\_Report\\_to\\_Stakeholders\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Disinfectants/Disinfectants_Final_Report_to_Stakeholders_PDF.pdf)

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Current\\_Issues/Disinfectants.asp](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Disinfectants.asp)

### • Phthalate Hazard Assessment Reports (25) and Compendium

There are 24 individual hazard assessments, together with a Phthalates Hazard Compendium in which the toxicities across 24 *ortho*-Phthalates are summarized and compared.

The Compendium contains summarized information for all 24 *ortho*-Phthalates, on use, physicochemical properties and toxicity. Data gaps are also highlighted.

These assessments are intended to assist industry to identify Phthalates with lower toxicity profiles.

Toxic effects in experimental animals (rodents) are associated predominantly with the "transitional" Phthalates possessing side chains with carbon backbones of C4-6. In addition, Phthalates with side chains deviating from the common single bonded branched or linear carbon structures show toxicity profiles that often differ from other Phthalates of similar molecular weight.

Nine *ortho*-Phthalate chemicals – Diethyl Hexyl Phthalate (DEHP), Diisodecyl Phthalate (DIDP), Dimethyl Phthalate (DMP), Diisonyl Phthalate (DINP), Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP), Butylbenzyl Phthalate (BBP), Di-n-Octyl Phthalate (DnOP), Diethyl Phthalate (DEP), and bis(2-Methoxyethyl) Phthalate (DMEP) were declared on 7 March 2006 as Priority Existing

Chemicals (PECs) for public health risk assessments of their uses in children's toys, childcare articles and cosmetics.

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Information\\_Sheets/Existing\\_Chemical\\_Information\\_Sheets/ECIS\\_Phthalate\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Information_Sheets/Existing_Chemical_Information_Sheets/ECIS_Phthalate_PDF.pdf)

Download from: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/Other/Phthalates.asp](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/Other/Phthalates.asp)

## • Triclosan PEC Report Due Soon

This PEC report will be the first complete review of Triclosan internationally. NICNAS has sponsored Triclosan into the OECD High Production Volume Program. The NICNAS assessment report will be released to Applicants in June 2008. From June 2008 NICNAS Matters.

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS\\_Matters.asp](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters.asp)

## • Polybrominated Flame Retardants PEC Progress

*Pentabromodiphenyl ether, Decabromodiphenyl ether, Tetrabromobisphenol A, Hexabromocyclododecane.*

NICNAS's Polybrominated Flame Retardants PEC reports are expected to be released in draft form towards the end of 2008. From June 2008 NICNAS Matters.

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS\\_Matters.asp](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters.asp)

## • Proposed NICNAS Training Planner 2008-2009

- Aug 2008 – Notifiers Update
- Sept/Oct 2008 - Low Regulatory Concern Chemicals
- Nov 2008 – Introduction to NICNAS
  - Cosmetics Regulations (Proposed)
  - Notifiers Training (Syd/Melb/Other States)
- Feb 2009 - Notifiers Update; Disinfectants (tentative)

Ph: 02-8577-8800, email: [industrytraining@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:industrytraining@nicnas.gov.au)

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New\\_Chemicals/Works\\_hops.asp](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New_Chemicals/Works_hops.asp) & from: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New\\_Chemicals/Workshops/NICNAS\\_Training\\_Planner\\_2008-09.pdf](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New_Chemicals/Workshops/NICNAS_Training_Planner_2008-09.pdf)

## • NICNAS Nanotechnology Advisory Group (NAG)

NAG has the objective to advise the NICNAS Director on strategic approaches to address regulatory and safety impacts of industrial nanomaterials. NAG has members drawn from industry, community, academia and NICNAS.

NAG will:

- consider the implications of the potential impact of nanomaterials on public health, workers and the environment;
- consider the implications of nanomaterials for the regulation of industrial chemicals in Australia; and
- advise the NICNAS Director on measures that NICNAS can take to address these implications.

For information contact: [Matthew.Gredley@nicnas.gov.au](mailto:Matthew.Gredley@nicnas.gov.au)

From: [www.nicnas.gov.au/Current\\_Issues/Nanotechnology/Nanotechnology\\_Advisory\\_Group.asp](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Nanotechnology/Nanotechnology_Advisory_Group.asp)

## • NICNAS Matters Newsletter – June 2008

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[www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS\\_Matters/NICNAS\\_Matters\\_JUN08\\_PDF.pdf](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters/NICNAS_Matters_JUN08_PDF.pdf)

## • Lets Rename NICNAS to ACRES

Now that the scope of NICNAS is has been clearly widened from industrial chemicals to cover cosmetics and disinfectants I have decided we need to rename NICNAS as ACRES – Australian Chemical Registration and Evaluation Scheme.

The ACRES name better describes the full scope of chemicals not covered under the TGA, APVMA and FSANZ chemical control schemes, and better fits the type of activity being undertaken by NICNAS and better matches other controls schemes such as the EU REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals).

## Scheduled Poisons

### • SUSDP No.23 - Scheduled Poisons Standard

A consolidation of Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) No.22 and its three Amendments with an effective date of 1 June 2008. It is available for purchase on subscription and will be sent out by mid July and the 3 amendments sent as published .

The 3 amendments can be found in the Post Meeting Gazette Notices prior to hardcopy publication at <http://www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/ndpscgan.htm>.

**Note:** The previous No. 22 - 2007 edition. is now available to be downloaded from the Commonwealth Law website (see below for details and comment). We have asked for this in electronic format for many years!. I am also informed that the Office of Chemical Safety will eventually make this available as on on-line database that is simple to use for non-specialists.

The SUSDP classifies drugs and poisons into schedules and includes model provisions about containers and labels, and recommendations about other controls on drugs and poisons. Relevant legislation of the States and Territories give it legal standing.

*Approx. 420 pages, cost \$85.50. Credit Card Sales 63-(0)2-6260-2770. Or download a subscription order form.*

From: <http://www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/susdp.htm>

### • Poisons Standard 2007 Legislative Instrument

The SUSDP No. 22 with 2 of the 3 amendments is finally available Commonwealth of Australia Law website, [www.comlaw.gov.au](http://www.comlaw.gov.au) and search using "Poisons Standard". This 454 page (1.5 Mb approx) document is available as a Word, pdf, html and zip file.

This improved electronic access has occurred because it was decided that the SUSDP is a legislative instrument and is therefore required to be available at [www.comlaw.gov.au](http://www.comlaw.gov.au).

Since it is a legislative instrument the SUSDP N. 23 will also become available on the website at a similar time to the hardcopy becoming available in July.

*Editor's Comment:* This will make it easy for simple word searches for chemicals when checking this document, particularly for the community and those with only a small need to access the SUSDP. Industry will still need to use SUSDP specialists, but a lot of unnecessary simple looking up can now be done more easily by other staff.

[www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/LegislativeInstrument1.nsf/all/search/631035D6AE07E798CA2573B4001DEEBE](http://www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/LegislativeInstrument1.nsf/all/search/631035D6AE07E798CA2573B4001DEEBE)

With thanks to Willi Muenninghof, [www.add-chem.com.au](http://www.add-chem.com.au).

## • Retail Storage of Schedule 5 and 6 Products - Draft Code of Practice (Nov 2007)

Chemicals are not just classified on the basis of a universal scale of toxicity or hazard. Scheduling decisions also take into account many other criteria such as the purpose of use, safety in use and labelling and packaging mechanisms to mitigate any safety concerns.

The objective of this document is to provide guidance to manufacturers and retailers on achieving a consistent safety standard for the storage of Schedule 5 and Schedule 6 products in a retail setting (in packs of 5 litre and/or 5 kg or less), that is commensurate with the risk of accidental ingestion by a child.

This Code of Practice is to provide for an equivalent safety outcome as intended by State and Territory regulations whilst allowing for national consistency in retail storage that meets the expectations of consumers, regulators and other stakeholders, and is commercially feasible.

A retailer, when displaying Schedule 5 and/or Schedule 6 products for sale, where the public has access, should ensure that:

- the area is directly supervised or within the direct line of sight of a manned service counter; or
- products are stored at least 1.2 metres above the floor; or
- the product is presented with a child resistant closure and/or packaging; or
- the product packaging/presentation limits or delays access.

Examples of presentation and/or barrier packaging features to achieve this are set out on the web page.

From: [www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/drs5s6cop.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/drs5s6cop.htm)

## • National Drugs & Poisons Sched. C'tee Guidelines

The Committee Guidelines (43 pages 166 Kb pdf) were updated in Jan 2008 and include:

- Guidelines for committee procedures
- Guidelines for application and information requirements
- Guidelines for classification of medicines and poisons
- Guidelines for public consultation
- Guidelines for use of confidential information

From: [www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/ndpsc.htm](http://www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/ndpsc.htm)

## Food Chemical Issues

### • Asparaginase Processing Aid (Enzyme)

FSANZ has received an application to approve an asparaginase enzyme preparation (EC number 3.5.1.1),

produced from a strain of the host micro-organism *Aspergillus Niger* expressing the *A. Niger* Asparaginase gene, as a processing aid.

Asparaginase hydrolyses the Amino Acid, L-Asparagine, to L-Aspartic Acid, thus preventing the Asparagine from reacting with reducing sugars to form Acrylamide. The Asparaginase enzyme is proposed for use as a processing aid to reduce Acrylamide formation during the frying or baking process of potato based products such as potato chips and French fries, wheat dough based products such as biscuits and crisp breads, and yeast reaction flavours. All the intended applications involve heating food at temperatures above 120°C, well above the inactivation temperature (70°C) of the enzyme therefore no active enzyme is expected to remain in the product.

FSANZ recommends the proposed draft variation to the Table to clause 17 of Standard 1.3.3 – Processing Aids, to permit the use of the enzyme Asparaginase sourced from *Aspergillus Niger* expressing the *A. Niger* Asparaginase gene.

Questions: 02-6271-2222, & submissions by 16<sup>th</sup> July 2008 to: [standards.management@foodstandards.gov.au](mailto:standards.management@foodstandards.gov.au)

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/A1003%20Asparaginase%20as%20a%20PA%20AR%20FINAL.doc](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/A1003%20Asparaginase%20as%20a%20PA%20AR%20FINAL.doc)

### • Exposure to Ethyl Carbamate in Fermented Foods

Ethyl Carbamate (EC) is a naturally occurring chemical found in foods that undergo fermentation during processing or storage. Foods such as bread, soy sauce and yoghurt, as well as alcoholic drinks like whisky, fruit brandies, beer and wine, contain quantifiable levels of EC which suggests that limiting the consumption of some foods and responsible drinking will reduce EC intake, which would appear advisable in the light of emerging international knowledge about the chemical.

In 2007, the International Agency for Research on Cancer reclassified Ethyl Carbamate (EC) from “possibly carcinogenic to humans” to “probably carcinogenic to humans”.

The carcinogenic potential of EC has prompted the introduction of international reduction methods to limit the level of human exposure to EC. Reduction methods have been successful, demonstrated in longitudinal studies conducted in the US (on a number of alcoholic drinks) and the UK (on whisky only) which show a marked decrease in the level of EC in alcoholic drinks and whisky respectively.

In response to revised safety information Canada has also introduced maximum levels for Ethyl Carbamate in wines, distilled spirits, liqueurs and sake. Furthermore, Health Canada has approved the use of genetically modified yeast in the production of fermented alcoholic beverages. Alcoholic beverages produced from modified yeast strains display a marked decrease in the level of EC (89%).

FSANZ designed and funded a survey of EC in foods and alcoholic drinks in Australia and the analysis was conducted by the National Measurement Institute laboratory in Melbourne. FSANZ sought food samples in Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia to ensure it addressed possible regional variation in EC levels.

There were no detections in any of the foods tested except soy sauce, and very low levels found in just some of the alcoholic beverages. When compared to overseas studies, EC levels in Australia were lower than those reported in Danish and UK surveys. In Australia, EC levels were

highest in sake, however this level was still lower than levels in the UK.

From: [www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/foodsurveillancenewsletter/autumn2008.cfm](http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/foodsurveillancenewsletter/autumn2008.cfm)

## Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

### • Recall Decision On Hold for Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd Agricultural Chemicals

On Thursday May 29 the Administrative Appeals Tribunal (AAT) ordered a stay against the recall decision made by the Australian Pesticides and Veterinary Medicines Authority (APVMA) on 21 May 2008 that was taken against Imtrade Australia Pty Ltd, a Western Australian company that the APVMA has said has publicly acknowledged that it supplied false details in seeking registration of a range of agricultural chemical products.

The AAT decision has the effect of temporarily staying the recall of chemical products the APVMA ordered until a full hearing at a later date. The APVMA recognizes the uncertainty the AAT decision has created for agricultural chemical supply chain.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/media/downloads/mr0806.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/media/downloads/mr0806.pdf)

“The APVMA is hopeful the Federal Court hearing on 23 July 2008 will provide industry with appropriate regulatory certainty,” Mr Neville Matthew, APVMA Program Manager, Regulatory Strategy and Compliance said on the 17<sup>th</sup> June.

“Until the Federal Court makes its determination the APVMA is bound by the AAT orders and must treat Imtrade's active constituents as if they were approved and Imtrade's chemical products as if they were registered.”

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/media/downloads/mr0807\\_imtrade.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/media/downloads/mr0807_imtrade.pdf)

“The recall notice specified a number of products (52) to be recalled from the supply chain and for supply to the marketplace to cease. As the products are unregistered it is an offence, and fines could be imposed, if people continue to supply the listed chemicals. It is also an offence to fail to comply with the recall notice.”

From: <http://www.apvma.gov.au/media/downloads/mr0805.pdf>

List of recalled products: [www.apvma.gov.au/ga/download/Imtrade\\_recalledproducts\\_may08.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/ga/download/Imtrade_recalledproducts_may08.pdf).

### • Proposed Restrictions on Dichlorvos

The APVMA released its preliminary review findings of Dichlorvos, an organophosphorus insecticide commonly used for the control of a large variety of insects in storage areas in domestic, commercial and industrial premises (3<sup>rd</sup> June 2008).

The APVMA proposes to cancel several uses including, but not limited to, post-harvest uses on pulses, broad acre application to avocados, mechanical application to grains, and uses in enclosed spaces.

The preliminary review report (84 pages, 705 Kb) containing an assessment of the chemical and a full list of proposed regulatory actions is at: [www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/dichlorvos.shtml](http://www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/dichlorvos.shtml) or: [www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/downloads/dichlorvos\\_prf.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/downloads/dichlorvos_prf.pdf).

“The use of pest strips containing 20% Dichlorvos to treat entire rooms is not considered an acute or short-term risk to human health. However, chronic exposure calculations

indicate an exceedence of safe levels for infants, children and adults (in terms of the inhibition of plasma and RBC ChE activities). On this basis, registration of these types of pest strips is no longer supported. It should be noted that this recommendation only affects a single product [Sureguard Pest Strip Household Insecticide (APVMA Product code 45596)].” From p34 of the report. Note: The registration of this pest strip lapsed on the 1<sup>st</sup> July 2007.

Some of the other recommendations are to delete uses of Dichlorvos as a: surface spray; space spray; crack and crevice treatment; watering can; paintbrush; fogging and misting.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/media/downloads/mr0807\\_dichlorvos.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/media/downloads/mr0807_dichlorvos.pdf)

For more information ph: 02-6210-4749 or email: [chemrev@apvma.gov.au](mailto:chemrev@apvma.gov.au). Please comment by 3 Sept 2008.

From: [www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/dichlorvos.shtml](http://www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/dichlorvos.shtml) and

[www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/0806downloads/Gazette0806.pdf](http://www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/0806downloads/Gazette0806.pdf)

## Dangerous Goods

### • IMDG Code Marine Pollutants Amendments 2009

The IMO have published changes to the marine pollutants provisions of the IMDG code that will enter into force 1st January 2009. The provisions, which become mandatory in 2010, bring the IMDG code into line with the classification and labeling criteria set out in the UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS). From: <http://the-ncec.com/spring-2008/> see

[www.imo.org/includes/blastDataOnly.asp/data\\_id=20238/54.pdf](http://www.imo.org/includes/blastDataOnly.asp/data_id=20238/54.pdf) & [www.dqjtraining.com/dqjdaily/imdgamedendment34-08.pdf](http://www.dqjtraining.com/dqjdaily/imdgamedendment34-08.pdf)

### • Dangerous Goods Report from HazMat 2008

Continued from the HazMat 2008 General Report on page 3.

### Transport of Dangerous Goods around the World Ken Price, Riskom International Pty

We need to get used to the 2 yearly update cycle for both UN Transport of Dangerous Goods and for the UN GHS non-transport hazardous effects. Our regulatory process needs to handle this continually moving target. Our current 10 year update cycle is not acceptable.

Concern was raised over remanufactured intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) e.g. Redesigned packages with old marks; Cross bottled IBCs with inaccurate marks; and Poor quality closures on IBCs; with an emphasis on the purchaser needing to be alert. ALL IBCs must fully comply to UN requirements.

Limited Quantities and Consumer Commodities of Dangerous Goods were discussed, with the need • to establish a single marking; • to allow flexibility for documentation; • to eliminate the reference to “household goods”; •to retain the possibility to add additional information.

The North American Emergency Response Guidebook Online (ERGO) 2008 is currently used by Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Mexico and USA. It is currently freely available on the internet to those countries using it. There is interest to extend its use to other countries such as Australia.

### MHF Lessons from Victoria, BP Texas & Buncefield Pieter Rienks, WorkSafe Victoria

In Victoria for Major Hazards we link to directly to the Corporate Safety Management System and then have a

Facility Safety Management System which is evaluated in terms of threats, prevention controls, loss of control and mitigation controls. The UK Buncefield fire showed us a variety of mitigation controls. The BP Texas and Buncefield Terminal disasters both occurred from a very similar overfilling scenario with no proper feedback loops or other ways to prevent these 2 disasters from occurring. Small to medium operators in Victoria who are below the MHF threshold should use the Safety Case approach which

1. Documents to confirm current practice,
2. Prepares a Strategic safety case,
3. Provides detailed risk assessment so management to improve risk, and is
4. Consultative, documented & practically implemented.

Medium Employers should invest in the simplest practical system to link to control measures (know what is important!) – do not use generic systems. Small Employers should not rely solely on experience; but ensure you have the depth of systems.

## Hazardous Chemicals Risk Assessment:

### What is Expected? Barry Pratt, Consultant

There is a misunderstanding about risk assessments. Risk assessments under the proposed framework for hazardous chemicals (combine both the existing requirements for dangerous goods and hazardous substances). Risk assessments must:

- Identify the hazardous chemicals, their properties & the nature of their interaction with the processes, activities, plant & structures associated with their use [*What harm or injury may be caused?*];
- Assess the probability and severity of harm/injury;
- Enable an evaluation of the current or proposed controls.

Risk assessments need to be tools to get the right answers and may be:

- ‘Simple’ - a review of the MSDS in the context of the application of the hazardous chemical(s) [Minimal documentation] (But be careful not to apply beyond the scope of the MSDS and a delegate also raised concerns about how MSDSs group hazard information.)
- ‘Detailed’ risk assessment using an appropriate tool to estimate the level of risk (e.g. a risk calculator, table or nomogram) [Documentation sufficient to summarize risk considerations and decisions].
- Quantitative risk assessment [Complex with substantial documentation].

## Ammonia Accidents (or Are They?)

Chris Watt, MFB

Accidental releases of Ammonia are the third most frequent dangerous material involved in an emergency in Victoria and involve significant Emergency Service resources with high costs. Issues are: Extreme cold temperatures on release; Difficult to contain liquid releases; Difficult to ventilate safely; Take a long time to make safe; Resource intensive; Require large quantities of neutralizers and absorbents. An example of a warehouse with 975 pallets of meat and a rapid loss of 2000L of Ammonia refrigerant liquid was given.

Releases are from refrigeration installations which are poorly maintained equipment (valve failures and maintenance shortcomings). An Ammonia Taskforce has been set up to focus on having competent staff on-site, qualified maintenance contractors, and risk management, OHS and ammonia emergency response plans in place.

## Implementing the Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7th Ed. Adrian Simonetta, Worksafe Victoria

New ADG Code 7 Legislative Package expected to be implemented from 1 January 2009 (*Editor's Comment*: now with an expected transition period to 31 Dec 09). ADG 7 will then align with the IMDG Code, IATA Regulations, ICAO

Technical Instructions, and should be more easily updated with the 2 yearly UN Dangerous Goods revision cycle.

Note: Environmentally Hazardous classified Dangerous Goods UN 3077 & 3082 are transported to Tasmania to the IMDG Code, but are not subject to ADG Code 7 when transported by road and rail in Packagings, IBC's, any other receptacle not exceeding 500 Kg/L (except if labelled as UN 3077 or 3082 they will be treated as Class 9 dangerous goods for road and rail transport).

Storage and Handling of Dangerous Goods will rely on ADG 7 for the purposes of classification, package specifications, marking, compatibility and the specific requirements that arise from the classification of the dangerous goods. Note: Key ADG6 to ADG7 changes are detailed in the ADG Code Information Guide (end of Book 2).

## Environmental Notes on Chemicals

### • Environmental Mgmt Report from HazMat 2008

Continued from the HazMat 2008 General Report on page 3.

### National Framework for Chemicals Environmental Management (NChEM)

Dr. Barry Reville, Comm. Dept of the Environment, Water, Heritage & the Arts

1/ There is currently no mechanism for national consistency in risk management of environmental impacts of industrial chemicals (or therapeutics): The TGA doesn't ask; NICNAS has inadequate power; States and Territories are variable.

2/ There is little systematic measurement of what happens in the environment after chemicals are approved for use.

3/ Australian Environment agencies do not have the statutory power to require a label or MSDS to include information on chemical hazards to the environment for industrial chemicals (nor for therapeutics).

The NChEM proposal provides solutions to each of these issues.

### Sustainability & Waste Disposal Issues

Terry A'Hearn, Vic Environment Protection Authority

*"The Environment Protection Authority will be equipped to ensure Victoria becomes one of the first places in the world where the environment routinely becomes a business opportunity rather than a business cost."* The Hon John Thwaites, former Minister for Water, Environment and Climate Change.

The Victorian Government has established a Hazardous Waste Fund (**HazWaste**) to support the manufacturing industry in investing in new technologies for reuse, recycling, reprocessing and recovery of industrial waste.

Key Prescribed Industrial Waste (PIW) drivers are: New Waste Hazard Classification requirements; Landfill levy disposal cost increases; State Government announcement to eradicate PIW disposal to landfill by 2020. Tullamarine Waste Containment Facility is now closed. Only Lyndhurst Waste Containment Facility continues, which is expected to be able to handle the significantly reducing quantities of immobilized hazardous waste.

## • NPI NEPM Reporting Requirement Variation 2008

In April 2008, NEPC commenced the statutory process to make a minor variation to the NPI NEPM. The scope of the variation will be limited to the removal of greenhouse gas and energy reporting requirements. The proposed variation will remove duplicative reporting requirements in order to minimise any confusion in reporting to the NPI.

In June 2007, the NPI NEPM included greenhouse gas emissions reporting as an interim measure, pending the establishment of a national purpose-built greenhouse gas reporting mechanism. The National Greenhouse and Energy Reporting Act 2007 was enacted in September 2007 and now covers this reporting requirement.

A draft NEPM variation, explanatory statement and a copy of the NEPM, as it will appear if varied, have been released for public consultation. Contact: 08-8419-1200.

Submissions to [mgilbey@ephc.gov.au](mailto:mgilbey@ephc.gov.au) by **18 July 2008**

From: [www.nepc.gov.au/nepms/npi/npirev2002\\_intro.html](http://www.nepc.gov.au/nepms/npi/npirev2002_intro.html)

## • Progress on the Review of the NEPC Acts

Possible changes to the NEPC Acts include simplifying the minor variation process, broadening the scope for potential National Environment Protection Measures (NEPMs) and strengthening reporting requirements for NEPMs.

Under Recommendation 13 The NEPC Acts should be amended to increase NEPC's scope to make NEPMs on any environmental matter provided there are adequate safeguards.

*Editor's Comment:* This will remove the current restriction of National Environment Protection Measures that are possible. It would then allow the EPHC priority issue of 'Eco-efficiency and Sustainability' to be addressed.

In particular I am looking for an NEPM that covers the initial selection criteria and practical tools for individuals in companies and the community to use, when trying to decide **which chemical product for a particular use is reasonably Eco-efficient and Sustainable**. This needs to be done on a harmonized basis worldwide so that our initial efforts become one layer in an ever more focused set of layers, as we develop our skills over the years in this area.

All of the existing NEPMs for chemicals and chemical products, are after we have created the emission or waste.

From: [www.nepc.gov.au/pdf/nepc/200805\\_NEPC\\_Act\\_Second\\_Review\\_NEPC\\_Response.pdf](http://www.nepc.gov.au/pdf/nepc/200805_NEPC_Act_Second_Review_NEPC_Response.pdf)

## Publications

### • A Comprehensive Guide to the Hazardous Properties of Chemical Substances

Author: Dr Pradyot Patnaik, 3<sup>rd</sup> Edition, May 2007, ISBN-13: 9780471714583, John Wiley & Sons, 1059 pages.

This book has two objectives for chemicals, 1/ to provide information on their hazardous properties and 2/ to help us understand the correlation of the various hazardous health effects to functional groups, reactive sites and other structural features of the chemicals. Note: Environmentally hazardous effects are **not** covered by this book.

To achieve these objectives the book is in two Parts.

Part A has 11 chapters (100 pages approx.) explaining how toxic properties of compounds may be correlated to

structural properties, how flammable/explosive properties can be predicted. The information is targeted at the level of general chemists or someone who needs to prepare MSDSs, rather than for a toxicologist. It uses some USA terminology such as Combustible Liquid for flash points 38°C-93°C (but this is not a problem).

Part B has 57 chapters (800 pages approx.) which group chemicals according to their chemical type. Most chapters open with a general discussion of health and physical effects for the group, then it has individual chemical substance entries. I particularly liked the explanations in Health Hazards, plus where available Hazardous Reactions leading to other hazardous chemicals, advice on Disposal / Destruction methods and finally Analysis techniques.

Following Part B it includes the 2006 WHO IARC & 2004 USA NTP Lists of Carcinogens plus Chemical Name and CAS No. Indexes.

It is worth getting, provided you use it to help you understand correlations of hazardous effects to structure and not just for the hazardous effects data.

Cost Aus\$245. From John Wiley & Sons, ph: 1800-777-474 or 07-3354-8444, email: [custservice@johnwiley.com.au](mailto:custservice@johnwiley.com.au)

[www.johnwiley.com.au/trade/engine.jsp?page=titleinfo&all\\$isbn10=0471714585](http://www.johnwiley.com.au/trade/engine.jsp?page=titleinfo&all$isbn10=0471714585)

## Standards & Codes

### • Standards – [www.saiglobal.com/shop](http://www.saiglobal.com/shop)

Or for committee work go to: [www.standards.org.au](http://www.standards.org.au)

**AS 4979-2008: Flammable and Combustible Liquids - Precautions Against Electrostatic Ignition During Tank Vehicle Loading.** It does NOT cover the full range of safety precautions that apply to tank vehicle loading. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8706-1, **Published:** 23 May 2008, **Pages:** 17. **Price:** \$66.60 pdf.

**AS/NZS 60079.0:2008: Explosive Atmospheres - Equipment - General Requirements.** Specifies the general requirements for construction, testing and marking of electrical apparatus, Ex cable glands and Ex components, intended for use in explosive gas atmospheres. Does not specify requirements for safety, other than those directly related to the explosion risk. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8708-8, **Published:** 19 May 2008, **Pages:** 88. **Price:** \$146.70 pdf.

**AS 2809.1-2008: Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods - General Requirements for all Road Tank Vehicles** for their design, construction, testing, maintenance and inspection, irrespective of the cargo, intended for the road transport of dangerous goods. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8635-9, **Published:** 5 May 2008, **Pages:** 14. **Price:** \$58.50 pdf.

**AS 2809.2-2008: Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods - Road Tank Vehicles for Flammable Liquids** specifies requirements for the design, construction, inspection and testing of road tank vehicles for the transport of flammable liquids. Complementary to AS 2809.1. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8632-4, **Published:** 5 May 2008, **Pages:** 28. **Price:** \$66.60 pdf.

**AS 2809.3-2008: Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods - Road Tank Vehicles for Compressed Liquefied Gases.** Design, construction and inspection and testing of

road tank vehicles for specifically listed compressed liquefied gases. It was prepared on the basis of existing requirements for LP Gas and Anhydrous Ammonia. Its applicability to other unlisted gases has not been considered in detail. Complementary to AS 2809.1. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8636-7, **Published:** 5 May 2008, **Pages:** 17. Price: \$66.60 pdf.

**AS 2476-2008: General Fumigation Procedures** sets out general procedures and precautions to be used when chemical fumigation for the eradication of pests is being carried out in an enclosure. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8634-0, **Published:** 28 Apr 2008, **Pages:** 25. Price: \$66.60 pdf.

**AS 3580.4.1-2008: Methods of Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air - Determination of Sulfur Dioxide - Direct Reading Instrumental Method.** Applies to the determination of Sulfur Dioxide in ambient air where the concentration lies within the range 0 to 5 ppm. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8747-9, **Published:** 12 Jun 2008, **Pages:** 12, Price: \$46.80 pdf.

**AS/NZS 8124.9:2008: Safety of Toys - Organic Chemical Compounds – Requirements.** Adopts EN 71-9:2005 to specify requirements for the migration or content of certain hazardous organic chemical compounds from/in certain toys and toy materials. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8629-4, **Published:** 28 Apr 2008, **Pages:** 13, Price: \$66.60 pdf.

**AS/NZS 8124.10:2008: Safety of Toys - Organic Chemical Compounds - Sample Preparation and Extraction.** Adopts EN 71-10:2005 to specify sample preparation and extraction procedures for establishing the release or content of organic compounds from those toys for which requirements exist in AS/NZS 8124.9. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8630-8, **Published:** 28 Apr 2008, **Pages:** 21. Price: \$79.20 pdf.

**AS/NZS 8124.11:2008: Safety of Toys - Organic Chemical Compounds - Methods of Analysis.** Identical to EN 71-11:2005. Covers: Flame retardants, Colourants, Primary aromatic amines, Monomers and solvents, Wood preservatives, Preservatives, and Plasticisers. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8631-6, **Published:** 28 Apr 2008, **Pages:** 65. Price: \$128.70 pdf.

**HB 295 (Set)-2008: Product Safety Framework Set** - This series is designed to enhance the safe supply, sale and use of products that addresses sources of risk and establishes requirements and test methods to manage these risks. There are 31 parts, 10 of which directly relate to chemicals (see individual documents below). **Published:** 9 Jun 2008, **Pages:** 196, **Price:** \$178.20 pdf.

HB 295.3.8-2008: PSF - Volatile Compounds Content.  
 HB 295.3.9-2008: PSF - Formaldehyde Release.  
 HB 295.3.10-2008: PSF - Release of Bisphenol A.  
 HB 295.3.12-2008: PSF - Release of N-Nitrosamines and N-Nitrosatables.  
 HB 295.3.13-2008: PSF Release of Nickel.  
 HB 295.3.14-2008: PSF - Melting and Dissolving of Materials - Dishwasher Safety.  
 HB 295.3.15-2008: PSF - Melting & Dissolving of Materials - Microwave Oven Resistance.  
 HB 295.3.16-2008: PSF - Melting and Dissolving of Materials - Washing by Hand.  
 HB 295.3.17-2008: PSF - Phthalate Content.  
**All Published:** 13 May 2008, **Pages:** 1 or 2 pages. Price \$7.20 pdf, \$8.00 hardcopy.

HB 295.3.11-2008: PSF - Release of Chemicals - Migration of Certain Elements.  
**Published:** 13 May 2008, **Pages:** 16. Price: \$46.80 pdf.

**BS EN ISO 16000-12:2008: Indoor air. Sampling strategy** for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs), polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). **ISBN:** 0 580 56562 5, **Published:** 30 Jun 2008, **Pages:** 26. Price: \$257.28

• **Drafts** – [www.saiglobal.com/shop](http://www.saiglobal.com/shop)

**DR 08101: LP Gas Fuel Vessels for Automotive Use.** **Published:** 30 Apr 2008, **Committee:** ME-001, **Pages:** 30. Price: \$0.00 pdf.

**DR 08069 CP: Guidelines on the Selection, Use, Care and Maintenance of Protective Clothing.** Adopts CEN/TR 15321. **Published:** 7 Apr 2008, **Committee:** SF-004, **Pages:** 1. Price: \$0.00 pdf.

**Draft ISO/FDIS 8230-1: Safety Requirements for Dry-Cleaning Machines - Part 1: Common Safety Requirements** for industrial and commercial use using exclusively either perchloroethylene or combustible solvent. It covers hazards arising from both intended use and foreseeable abnormal situations and includes commissioning, use and maintenance. Use in conjunction with ISO 8230-2 and ISO 8230-3. **Published:** 12 Jun 2008, **Pages:** 33. Price: \$139.17 pdf.

**Draft ISO/FDIS 8230-2: Safety Requirements for Dry-Cleaning Machines - Part 2: Machines Using Perchloroethylene** (or “perc”) and deals with the risk of use of perc to health, safety and environment. **Published:** 12 Jun 2008, **Pages:** 7. Price: \$61.85 pdf.

**Draft ISO/FDIS 8230-3: Safety Requirements for Dry-Cleaning Machines - Part 3: Machines Using Combustible Solvents** and deals with electrical hazards, explosion hazards, combustible solvent emissions. **Published:** 12 Jun 2008, **Pages:** 12. Price: \$79.53 pdf.

## Seminars, Conferences

• **AIOH Asbestos Seminar – Hobart, 22nd July 08**

Register at [www.aioh.org.au/product\\_edtraining.asp](http://www.aioh.org.au/product_edtraining.asp).

• **A Climate for Change, 30 July to 1 Aug 08, SA**

**WMAA SA Branch Conference & Expo**, 30 Jul to 1 Aug 2008, Stamford Grand Glenelg SA. A forum to develop and promote environmentally sound resource recovery and waste management practices.

*From:* [www.wmaa.com.au/sa2008/program.html](http://www.wmaa.com.au/sa2008/program.html), email: [veronica@wmaa.asn.au](mailto:veronica@wmaa.asn.au), ph: 02-8746-5000, 1300 651 026.

• **Waste & Recycle 2008, 9-12 Sept 08, Perth WA**

“The Heat is On: No Time to Waste”, Perth, 2 day Conference 11-12<sup>th</sup> Cost \$1060. Brochure available early July.

*From:* [www.wasteandrecycle.com.au/](http://www.wasteandrecycle.com.au/)

• **Chemeca 2008, 28 Sept – 1 Oct 2008, Newcastle**

Towards a Sustainable Australasia – topics on: Energy, Particle Technology & Mineral Processing, Water, Safety & Risk, Food & Bio, Education, and Fundamental Principles.

*Cost: Non-members \$950 by 31 July 08. Email: [registration@icms.com.au](mailto:registration@icms.com.au), See: [www.chemeca2008.com/](http://www.chemeca2008.com/)*

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**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](mailto:Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au)

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