

Hazmat & Environment Notes April - June 2009

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• IMDG – Mandatory Shore-Side Training - Update

Alex Schultz-Altman from AMSA gave a [presentation](#) at the HazMat 2009 conference on Mandatory Shore Side Training.

His presentation can be downloaded from:
www.fpa.com.au/events/?events=hazmat.

The mandatory IMDG training that is required to have been done before 1st Jan 2009 is extensive, and if not done will most likely cause disruption to your transport of Dangerous Goods by sea. In particular this is likely to affect sea transport of Dangerous Goods to Tasmania. *Note:* Shipping on trucks by ferry to Tasmania comes under the IMDG Code.

Details in the January to March 2009 Notes. Information also at: www.amsa.gov.au/shipping_safety/marine_notice_s/2008/20-2008.asp
orasapdf: www.amsa.gov.au/shipping_safety/marine_notices/2008/20_08.pdf

Hazmat & Environment Notes

are prepared by:

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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

• Updated Hazardous Chemicals Classification Lists

The Australian HSIS now has the EU 30th ATP updates added at <http://hsis.ascc.gov.au/SearchHS.aspx>. E.g. Boric Acid and Borate salts now have reproductive hazard Risk Phrases. The 31st ATP updates, which was finally approved in the EU in January 2009, has not yet been updated into the HSIS.

But as Australia works to the Classification Criteria as the principle document the 31st ATP changes are actually required to be used (as the HSIS list is an aid to classification).

This raised the issue of what is available to use from the EU websites such as the ECB and ECHA.

At this stage the EU has changed so that Table 3.1 (with GHS Hazard Statement classifications) and Table 3.2 with (soon to be replaced EU Risk Phrases) is now the legal document (however the changes in both the 30th and 31st ATP are not included and will become the 1st ATP to this list. These Lists are available from the 2nd paragraph under Overview from: <http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/classification-labelling/>.

The EU is different to Australia in that where a chemical is already on the List then that Hazard classification MUST be used (even if a more accurate classification is available). However for all new substances on the 30th and 31st ATP Change Lists these should be used, as it is each company's responsibility in the EU to correctly classify against the criteria (which in these cases a competent committee has done for them).

You can get also access to Annex 1 which has both the 30th and 31st ATP changes already added for this Annex 1 List. It can be searched and downloaded from <http://ecb.jrc.ec.europa.eu/classification-labelling/search-classlab/>.

Note: the Annex 1 is not the legal list in the EU, it is for information only. E.g. A significant change in the 31st ATP is that Nickel Compounds have the additional Risk Phrase "R48/23 - Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation" added. Soluble and slightly soluble Nickel compounds are discussed at the start of the 31st ATP.

• Multiple Chemical Sensitivity – Submissions

In 2008, the NICNAS and the Office of Chemical Safety and Environmental Health (OCSEH) prepared a draft report on Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS) entitled: 'A Scientific Review of Multiple Chemical Sensitivity: Identifying Key Research Needs'. This draft MCS report was released for 3 months November 2008. Fifty-three submissions were received, 37 of which can be accessed from their pdf document: www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/MCS/List_of_Submitters_for_Website_PDF.pdf.

The submissions are from Associations and persons concerned about MCS. They make interesting reading as it gives industry and Authority persons, in particular, an insight into the issues that a person with MCS has to contend with.

For example: the 2 page submission from the Honourable Giz Watson, WA MLC, the Member for WA North Metropolitan Region, raises several concerns about the report and closes with "For these reasons I am not able to endorse the draft report. A more straightforward approach to the report is requires with adherence to principles based on protection, prevention and precautionary action." Go

to: www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/MCS/Submissions/Giz_Watson_final_PDF.pdf

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/MCS.asp

Chemical Management

• Domestic & Consumer Chemicals Labelling: Jeff Simpson's Comments On, & His Option 5 for the OCSEH Discussion Paper

My comments are based around how to improve the management system for non-medicine hazardous chemicals. I have worked in the hazardous chemicals field in various roles since 1981.

My comments on the OCSEH Discussion Paper represents part of the chemical industry that sees problems by not harmonising properly with the EU GHS approach for domestic and consumer chemicals.

As REACH data becomes available and classifications change, this places the obligation on industry to change their labels accordingly (compared to having a Chemicals Committee that must keep reviewing every change).

The Australian community have the same right to know the changed chemical hazards as the European community.

Industry has an obligation to inform ALL users of the changed chemical hazards as soon as they are aware of them.

I have created Option 5 as a workable compromise to the OCSEH Options 1 to 4.

Option 5 for Domestic Chemicals Classification & Labelling:

This is a modified OCSEH Option 4 with similar scheduling controls to now (where needed).

a/ Domestic and consumer chemical products that don't have special requirements or reasons to be Scheduled, to come under the standard EU GHS classification and labelling process that will be in place for industry. This means these chemicals are No longer in the SUSDP. There will then be only one label for both industry and domestic chemicals and we will closely align with the EU GHS criteria and labelled world.

b/ Where domestic and consumer chemical products have special requirements then these are to be continued to be managed under the SUSDP by the Scheduling Committee. e.g. prohibition of domestic use automatic dishwashing preparations with pH >12.5, but other domestic use Alkaline Salt preparations with pH >12.5 are not prohibited.

These b/ chemicals should use as many as possible of the GHS elements as in a/ so as to align as closely as possible to EU GHS, and the special scheduling requirements be in addition. This is not seen as needing additional schedules to manage them.

Comment to Option 5: In this way, the limited resources of the NDPSC and CSEAC could then focus on the special requirements that need to be managed under the SUSDP and all hazardous industrial and domestic and consumer chemicals would be labelled.

Further Comment to Option 5: The current process to label hazardous domestic and consumer chemical products relies on each of the hazardous chemical ingredients being included in the SUSDP.

The SUSDP lists of chemicals are not comprehensive, whereas industry applying the hazardous chemical classification criteria & labelling according is comprehensive.

In the past, prior to the current EU Hazardous Substance based system, the SUSDP was better than nothing.

This Discussion, without any meetings for the public to attend to give domestic user feedback on that they want, with an already preferred option, is very important. We need to minimise any differences, so please make yourself heard.

Maybe the more informed EU domestic user (with products using risk phrases and hazard pictograms) is asking for their highly hazardous ingredients to be phased out, which is spurring on industry to develop safer and more sustainable products?

The Discussion Paper is at: www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ghs-discussion-paper.htm.

My Comment was circulated my email in May 2009

• Proposed Amendment to the NZ Group Standards

This amendment has been requested by ACCORD Australasia Ltd ("the applicant"). The proposal affects a number of the Group Standards published by ERMA New Zealand on 1 July 2006.

The applicant is seeking an amendment which would extend the exemption from labelling requirements of a Group Standard if a substance complies with:

- The relevant current labelling requirements of Australia, USA, Canada, the European Union or any other country as approved by the Authority, as if the substances were for sale or supply in those countries, and
- The Group Standard requirement to provide the product name, 24 hour emergency number, information on New Zealand importer, supplier or manufacturer and directions for use.

The current exemption expires on 31 December 2010, the applicant is proposing that this date is extended to 31 December 2020.

Submissions are now closed. A copy of the Accord 12 page proposal for consultation can be downloaded from: www.ermanz.govt.nz/consultations/Consultation%20Document%20-%20FINAL%202009%2004%2015.pdf

From: www.ermanz.govt.nz/consultations/amendgrprstnd.html

• OECD eChemPortal

Free public access to information on properties of chemicals:

- Physical chemical properties
- Environmental Fate and Behaviour
- Ecotoxicity
- Toxicity

eChemPortal allows for simultaneous search (by CAS No. or Chemical Name) of multiple databases and provides clearly described sources and quality of data. eChemPortal gives access to data submitted to government chemical review programs at national, regional, and international levels.

Databases currently participating in eChemPortal, see: <http://webnet3.oecd.org/echempportal/ParticipatingDb.aspx>.

- | | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| • CESAR | • CHRIP | • EnviChem |
| • ESIS | • HPVIS | • HSDB |
| • HSNO CCID | • INCHEM | • JECDB |
| • NICNAS PEC | • OECD HPV | • SIDS IUCLID |
| • SIDS UNEP | • US EPA SRS | |

From: <http://webnet3.oecd.org/echempportal/>

• SAICM's Four Emerging Issues in 2009

The Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM), which is part of the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP). The May 2009 was attended by almost 800 delegates, who discussed the linkages between health as well as sustainable development and chemicals management, and the financing of sound chemicals management.

In 2009 SAICM chose four topics as emerging policy issues:

- nanotechnology and manufactured nanomaterials
- chemicals in products
- electronic waste
- lead in paint.

From: www.unep.org/Documents.Multilingual/Default.asp?DocumentID=585&ArticleID=6171&I=en, 15th May 2009

The SAICM Meeting documents can be accessed at: <http://www.saicm.org/index.php?content=meeting&mid=42&def=3&menuid=9>

For example: Proposed Actions on Emerging Policy Issues <http://www.saicm.org/documents/iccm/ICCM2/meeting%20documents/ICCM2%2010%20Add1%20emerging%20issues%20actions%20E.pdf> with details on the four topics above.

SAICM Newsletters can be accessed at: www.saicm.org/index.php?menuid=2&pageid=101&submenuheader=

• OECD New Chemicals Clearing House

The New Chemicals Clearing House replaces the former OECD Task Force on New Chemicals Notification and Assessment.

The Clearing House was established early 2009 to manage all work 'unique' to new chemicals and under the general oversight of the OECD Joint Meeting. As part of this arrangement, the OECD Secretariat will work with the Clearing House to provide periodic updates to future OECD Joint Meetings and will serve as liaison between the Clearing House and the Hazard Assessment Task Force, informing each on issues of common interest.

From: *NICNAS Matters, May 2009* at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters.asp

• Helsinki Chemicals Forum, 27-29 May 2009

The Helsinki Chemicals Forum was organised by the Chemicals Forum Association in cooperation with the EU Commission and its Chemical Agency ECHA, with partners that include the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, the City of Helsinki, Greater Helsinki Promotion Ltd, the Chemical Industry Federation of Finland and the University of Helsinki.

The agenda aims to define the full scope of the topical and critical issues related to chemistry and its interest groups identified by the Panels and participants of HCF.

e.g. The *Competitiveness and Innovation* session noted that in this challenging economic situation the new innovations by the chemical sector should be based on customer needs.

e.g. REACH was discussed in the *Chemical Industry Regulation Session*. Even if similar chemical legislation is not applied on other continents, market forces make will make countries outside the EU to take into account requirements set by REACH.

e.g. The *Safety and Sustainability* session, stressed that global commitment by the chemical industry also generates

results locally. The chemical industry plays a key role in securing the well being of people and the environment.

e.g. The *Chemistry and Consumers* session stressed that it is very difficult for consumers to get a full picture of the chemicals in our everyday products. There are various sources of information out there, but their reliability is difficult to check. It is essential that the new REACH information about all kinds of chemicals and their harmful effects reaches the end users.

Press releases and some of the presentations as pdf files can be downloaded from their website at: www.helsinkicf.eu.

More information: Kyösti Sysiö, Secretary General, HCF 2009, Tel. +358 50 385 2043, kyosti.sysio@helsinkicf.eu.

The next Helsinki Chemicals Forum 2010 will take place from May 20th to 21st 2010. The theme will be Chemistry & Climate Change.

From: http://finnexpo.multiedition.fi/wwwcem/cem/program/Materials/HCF_summary.pdf and www.helsinkicf.eu

• DGAG & CHCN – Victorian Networking Groups

If you live in Victoria, you may want to have your email address added to my email out list, to be alerted about meetings in Melbourne for these 2 Victorian networking groups on chemical management.

The Dangerous Goods Advisory Group (DGAG) was started in the mid 1990s and meets bimonthly (in the first week of month starting from February). It discusses concerns related to Dangerous Goods, e.g. there is a regulated requirement for Consignors to have a written emergency plan, but our State Authorities never alerted industry to this requirement in 1998. IF now finally formally alerted by the eastern and central State Authorities, this written Consignor's emergency plan would clarify all Consignors current transport arrangements, many which are "assumed to be in compliance" and ensure that emergency response was properly thought through before an incident. About 15-20 persons attend DGAG.

The Chemical Hazard Classification Network (CHCN) meets on an as needed basis (e.g. to discuss the proposed options for Domestic & Consumer Chemicals Labelling we met in May, and we will meet when a draft for the Australian GHS is released for public comment). About 10 persons attend.

If you would like to be alerted to DGAG and CHCN meetings in Melbourne, AND are not already on my email out list, please send your email address to Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

• PACIA Members Regulatory Gateway Website

The Plastics and Chemicals Industries Association (PACIA) as of June 2009 is dramatically improving its website for its members with its Regulatory Gateway. The Regulatory Gateway is being extended to cover the full range of chemical regulations that impact on all companies in Australia. It will then maintain the detail needed to allow chemical regulatory managers (of member companies) to quickly get on with what they need to do and to not spend a lot of time just finding the different requirements they need to know e.g. State / Territory variations, or to be across the variety of regulatory control schemes required.

This chemical regulatory website service adds to the input and submission work that PACIA is already doing to help

create an effective system, without the extra costs that an individual company would incur to do this for themselves.

PACIA's subscription fees are set commensurately to enable them to carry out this sort of work for their members which shares this workload directly benefiting member companies and indirectly benefiting all industries in Australia that manage chemicals.

There are memberships to cover *Corporate Chemical Members*, *Corporate Plastics Members*, and *Associate Members* which covers chemical importers and distributors, adhesives and sealants manufacturers and distributors, water treatment companies, companies handling or using chemicals, logistics companies, and service providers to the industry. As a service provider I am an Associate Member of PACIA.

To find out more about the different types of PACIA members or to enquire about becoming a member fill in the [Contact Us at PACIA](#) form at www.pacia.org.au/ContactUs.aspx or call PACIA ph: (02) 9438 2273.

In the meantime you can subscribe as a Website User (with no access to the members areas) and receive the PACIA News updates at www.pacia.org.au/Registration.aspx.

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• NICNAS Generic CAS No.s cover specific Chemicals

At the HazMat 2009 Conference a question was answered by a delegate from NICNAS that made it clear that where there was a chemical with a specific CAS No. not on the AICS, but a Generic CAS No. entry on the AICS under which it correctly fitted, then that chemical was covered as an existing chemical on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.

• N-(N-Butyl) Thiophosphoric Triamide (NBPT)

Secondary Notification is required by the original applicant in 1997 and others who are now also importing this chemical. (NBPT, CAS No. 94317-64-3).

NBPT was assessed by NICNAS in January 1997 as a standard notification (NA/467) and has been included in the public section of AICS.

NBPT was intended to be used as a fertiliser additive that temporarily retards the enzymatic breakdown of Urea by inhibition of Urease. This provides an effective means of managing losses of Nitrogen in the form of Ammonia from surface-applied Urea containing fertilisers.

In accordance with Section 65(3) of the Act, an application for secondary notification must be made by all persons who introduce NBPT into Australia, either by import or manufacture (by the 1st July 2009). There is a penalty for failure to comply with the requirement for secondary notification. The penalty for non-compliance may include prohibition from further importation or manufacture.

The secondary notification application form is at:

www.nicnas.gov.au/Forms/Existing_Chemicals/Form1a_SN_PEC_PDF.pdf

From: *Chemical Gazette*, June 2009, www.nicnas.gov.au

Also from: www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/CAR/new/NA/NAFULLR/NA0400FR/NA467FR.pdf.

• Call for Information on 12 Chemicals, 7 April 09

Voluntary call for information on 12 chemicals which can be utilised in the manufacture of explosives for the period from 1 January 2007 to 31 March 2009 inclusive on the chemicals in the following table. This call covers import or manufacture, quantities, uses, concentration of these chemicals in products, transport and container sizes of these chemicals are requested for 12 chemicals. NICNAS is collating the information on behalf of the Australian Government Attorney General's Department (AGD).

The information was to be provided by **19 May 2009**.

| Chemical Name | CAS No. |
|-----------------------|------------|
| Ammonium Perchlorate | 7790-98-9 |
| Hydrogen Peroxide | 7722-84-1 |
| Nitric Acid | 7697-37-2 |
| Nitromethane | 75-52-5 |
| Perchloric Acid | 7601-90-3 |
| Potassium Chlorate | 3811-04-9 |
| Potassium Nitrate | 7757-79-1 |
| Potassium Perchlorate | 7778-74-7 |
| Sodium Azide | 26628-22-8 |
| Sodium Chlorate | 7775-09-9 |
| Sodium Perchlorate | 7601-89-0 |
| Sodium Nitrate | 7631-99-4 |

For details: Phillip Sharp ph: 02-8577-8820 or email: Phillip.Sharp@nicnas.gov.au

From Chemical Gazette, April 2009, www.nicnas.gov.au

• NICNAS Group Meetings in March & April 2009

The inaugural NICNAS Industry Engagement Group meeting was held on the 19 March 2009. It as established to engage with industry on technical matters and discussed it's Terms of Reference; Updates on new chemical projects; and Progress on revisions to the NICNAS Handbook for Notifiers.

The inaugural NICNAS Cosmetic Advisory Group was held on the 16 April 2009. It's draft Terms of Reference was prepared in 2006 and were discussed at the meeting.

The focus of the Cosmetic Advisory Group's work is to finalise outstanding items from the reforms to the therapeutic / cosmetic interface:

- addition to AICS of chemicals not currently listed but already used as ingredients of therapeutic (TGA) products, where these products are now regulated as cosmetics
- assessment of new UV filters & efficacy requirements, and
- updating the Cosmetic Guidelines list of prohibited and restricted ingredients in cosmetic products.

From: NICNAS Matters, May 2009 at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Matters.asp

• NICNAS Training – Oct to Dec 2009

Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, Adelaide and Brisbane. Covering: Introduction to NICNAS; Introduction to NICNAS for Cosmetics Introducers; and Customs Broker Training. These are each 2 hour sessions, for details see: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Compliance/Training_Session_s.asp. Contact NICNAS ph: 02-8577-8800, freecall: 1800 638 528, or email: industry.training@nicnas.gov.au.

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

Scheduled Poisons & TGA Issues

• Proposed Standard for the Uniform Scheduling: of Medicines and Poisons

This proposal can be obtained from www.tga.gov.au/regreform/drschedule-susmp.pdf from www.tga.gov.au/regreform/drscheduling.htm. Comment closed on 29th May 09

The split of the two proposed committees does not make sense: Medicines Scheduling Expert Advisory Committee (MSEAC) should cover ALL medicines which are for human or animal use as these require doctors, veterinarians and pharmacists to manage them. It does not make sense to include Veterinary Medicines under the Chemicals Scheduling Expert Advisory Committee (CSEAC), as then the committee would have the same sort of complexity it currently has.

It would be better for the CSEAC to focus on the non-medicine hazardous chemicals, which are not handled via a pharmacy or a veterinary practice, as these non-medicine hazardous chemicals can be managed without such medically qualified persons or controls.

The Classification of Medicines and Poisons (Chapter 3) did not mention the domestic and consumer chemicals labelling discussion paper from the Office of Chemical Safety and Environmental Health and the preferred classification changes at:

www.health.gov.au/internet/main/publishing.nsf/Content/ghs-discussion-paper.htm. As the GHS hazardous effects criteria are to become the basis for classification at least this information should have been present in the document.

The proposed changes are very important, so even though you will be late, please make yourself heard.

• SUSDP: Order Hardcopies or a Free Web Link

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) and its Amendments contain the decisions of the [National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee \(NDPSC\)](http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Compliance/Training/Training_Update_PDF.pdf), regarding the classification of drugs and poisons into Schedules for inclusion in the relevant legislation of the States and Territories. The SUSDP also includes model provisions about containers and labels, a list of products recommended to be exempt from those provisions, and recommendations about other controls on drugs and poisons.

For those of us who still want a hardcopy SUSDP No. 24 due in July and its 3 amendments it is now time to order. Cost \$85.50 at www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/susdp24order.pdf. Credit Card Sales 61-(2)-6269-1035.

The SUSDP is also available in electronic form on the ComLaw website at the Federal Register of Legislative Instruments. It can be accessed from the website below.

From: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/susdp.htm

• Ethylene Glycol and Diethylene Glycol: SUSDP

SUSDP is to be amended 1st Sept 2009 for Ethylene Glycol and Diethylene Glycol.

Schedule 5 – New Entry:
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL (excluding its salts and derivatives) in preparations containing not less than 10 mg/kg of denatonium benzoate as a bittering agent, except:

Schedule 6 – New Entry
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL (excluding its salts & derivatives), except:

Schedule 5 – Amendment:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL (excluding its salts and derivatives) in preparations containing not less than 10 mg/kg of denatonium benzoate as a bittering agent except:

Schedule 6 – Amendment:

ETHYLENE GLYCOL (excluding its salts & derivatives) except:

One of the exceptions for both are preparations (other than toothpastes or mouthwashes) containing $\leq 2.5\%$.

For toothpastes or mouthwashes containing $>0.25\%$ DEG they are currently prohibited in Appendix C of the SUSDP and $>0.25\%$ EG will become prohibited on the 1 Sept 2009.

From the NDPSC Feb 2009 Post Gazette Notice at: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/gazette/g0902pos.pdf

There is a useful discussion on the reasons for these changes in the NDPSC Feb 2009 Record of Reasons on p 58-75, at: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/records.htm

• SUSDP Schedule 7 – New Entry

BENOMYL **except** in paints containing 0.5 per cent or less of Benomyl. (Benomyl has been removed from Schedule 6)

Background from NDPSC Oct 2008 Record of Reasons:

In the October 2008 Record of Reasons p92: The toxicity profile of Benomyl, in particular its developmental toxicity, appeared incompatible with its current Schedule 6 status. It was recommended that the Schedule for Benomyl be revised from Schedule 6 to Schedule 7 on the grounds that the chemical is a developmental toxicant in laboratory animals in the absence of maternal toxicity and that the mechanism of toxicity may be relevant to humans.

On p96: A point was raised by an NDPSC Member in the context of reasons why the substance was scheduled as it was in the early 1980s, “despite the awareness of the potential developmental effects and testicular atrophy. The Member also noted that the proposed mode of action (involving binding to tubulin) did not accord well with its low acute toxicity profile but noted Benomyl’s dramatic effect on testicular tissue at relatively low dose and suggested that “true” teratogens must be appropriately restricted.”

From SUSDP 23 Amdt 3 www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/susdp.htm and NDPSC Oct 2008 Record of Reasons on p 91-97, at: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/record/rr200810.htm

Food Chemical Issues

• Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate Application A1015

Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate is a synthetically produced cationic surfactant that is intended to be used to protect food against microbial growth and thus spoilage. Cationic surfactants such as Ethyl-N⁺-Lauroyl-L-Arginate.HCl (active ingredient), can be used as food preservatives because they are able to disrupt the integrity of cell membranes in a broad spectrum of bacteria, yeasts and moulds. It is proposed to be used in a wide range of food groups.

Based on the availability of an adequate range of suitable studies, FSANZ has been able to complete a safety assessment for Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate and establish an ADI. The safety assessment reports that only minimal amounts of unchanged Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate enter the bloodstream because the compound is rapidly metabolised by enzymes in the upper intestine before substantial absorption can occur. In the intestine Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate is rapidly degraded to compounds normally present in the

diet such as the amino acid Larginine and the fatty acid Lauric Acid.

Based on the conservative assumptions in the dietary exposure calculations, FSANZ concludes that there are no public health and safety concerns for Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate when used as a food additive at the maximum levels proposed by the Applicant.

Based on data provided by the Applicant, Ethyl Lauroyl Arginate could possibly replace some approved food grade preservatives such as Benzoates, Sulphates and Sorbates, which have some inherent limitations.

1 - wetting agents lower the surface tension of a liquid, allowing easier spreading, and lower the interfacial tension between two liquids.

Submissions closed on the 17 June 2009.

For questions on making a submission or the application process contact: Standards Management Officer at standards.management@foodstandards.gov.au.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/AR_A1015.pdf

• New Technologies in Food Processing (from Autumn 2009 Food Standard News)

Editor’s Comment: I found this article in the Food Standard News to be very interesting. I have included several paragraphs to give you a taste of it.

“Consumers’ expectations of fresher, tastier and safer food with less additives, yet with all the convenience of a longer shelf life, are providing commercial incentives for manufacturers to create new foods.”

“Consumers appear to be happy to pay extra for these ‘designer’ foods, which cost more because the developers and users of the technology need to overcome technical obstacles to make the food as safe and as appealing as possible while using less additives.”

“An example of a technology applied to a food before processing involves growing celery with a high level of natural Nitrate. When the dried celery is added to processed meats it may negate the need for added Sodium Nitrate.”

“Other examples include high pressure processing, initially developed as a non-thermal antimicrobial process, which can be used to manipulate a food’s protein structures before traditional processing to enhance yield or specific characteristics. Then there are pulsed electric fields, which kill bacteria by disrupting their cell membranes.”

“Then there’s smart packaging. Active or intelligent packaging systems allow food to be stored longer by continually modifying or monitoring it.” “Examples of active packaging are those that scavenge Oxygen from the food to inhibit mould and Ethylene-scavenging systems, that limit fruit and vegetable ripening or ageing. Examples of intelligent packaging include sensors that target microbial pathogens and films that change colour when a package is ruptured.”

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/foodstandardnews/foodstandardsnews68a4301.cfm

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Simazine Pool Concerns Being Assessed

Community concerns about the use of Simazine as an algicide in swimming pools will be addressed in a review of Simazine scheduled to commence in the next six months.

This will enable all available scientific evidence to be properly assessed and for a regulatory decision to be made if an identified risk to children's health in particular, or human health in general, is substantiated. Information currently available does not suggest that the risk to human health from Simazine in swimming pools is likely to be great.

11 of the 500 chemical products to treat algae in swimming pools contain Simazine which have around five percent of the market and are typically used to treat pools over winter when they are not being used.

For information, contact: Dr Simon Cubit, Manager (Public Affairs), APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4869.

Simazine was raised at the Community Consultative Committee 3 Dec 2008 meeting. In addition to the swimming pool concern included in the paper were the environmental threats to waterways that Simazine presents, including stormwater and groundwater which may be contained and recycled in future. The paper suggested cancelling registration for Simazine products used in swimming pools and public usage, such as for driveway weeder, be prevented.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/hottopics_simazine.shtml and www.apvma.gov.au/community/downloads/CCC49minutes.pdf.

• CHOICE Article on Pesticides No Longer in the EU

Extracts from Comment by the APVMA.

“CHOICE identified a list of eight household chemicals and products it stated were not approved in the European Union because they posed a risk or because they had insufficient information to permit their use.”

The CHOICE nominated chemicals are:

- Chlorpyrifos
- Malathion/maldison
- Allethrin
- Bioallethrin
- Bioresmethrin
- Permethrin
- Fenoxycarb
- Pyriproxyfen #

“The nominated chemicals were not banned or de-registered in Europe because of health concerns. The European Union embarked on a process to review all its biocidal products, which include household insecticides. In this review process, each active constituent has to be evaluated as to whether it could be used safely with respect to human health and the environment.”

“The process requires product manufacturers to provide data that would prove that a particular chemical could be safely used in respect of human health and the environment.”

“While some chemical products have been submitted for review, a great many were withdrawn from the market by the EU regulators prior to the review because product manufacturers chose not to provide all the data that was required for the assessment to take place.”

The APVMA states: “It is therefore important to note that active constituents in this category were not eliminated because of health concerns.” *

“Pyriproxyfen, despite being reported by CHOICE as not approved in the EU as a cat flea collar, is in fact approved for that use in the UK in a range of cat and dog flea treatments.”

The APVMA article then went on to discuss: “Are Insecticide Products Available From Supermarkets a Risk to Human Health?”

For information, contact: Dr Simon Cubit, Manager (Public Affairs), APVMA ph 02-6210-4869, email: Simon.Cubit@apvma.gov.au.

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

* Editor's Comment: I would have thought that not being able to provide the data required might mean there could be health concerns for these chemicals. If the EU no longer uses these chemicals, will other manufacturers in the world be able to provide the scope of data not able to be provided in the EU?

• Organophosphorus & Carbamate Label Amdts: Amendments to their Pesticide Product Labels

The APVMA is requiring registrants of certain Organophosphorus (OP) and Carbamate pesticides to amend their labels to match the current First Aid Instruction and Safety Direction (FAISD) Handbook.

The APVMA will allow registrants a period of 12 months to amend their labels via a Category 13 application, or can update their labels at any time as part of their reprinting cycle.

Current legislative requirements stipulate that users of most OP and Carbamate products must retain Atropine Sulphate tablets on site as a first-aid measure. However, Atropine tablets are no longer available for sale in Australia.

The Department of Health and Ageing has amended the FAISD Handbook to remove the requirement to obtain an emergency supply of Atropine tablets before using OP and Carbamate products.

The Safety Directions statement ‘373’ – ‘Obtain an emergency supply of atropine tablets 0.6 mg’ has now been removed.

These OP and Carbamate products also require First Aid Instruction statement ‘m’ – ‘Give Atropine if instructed’ in the event of poisoning. This statement is to be retained, as it does not specify the form of the product or the dose to be administered. This statement allows sufficient flexibility to allow for alternative dose forms of Atropine if available, and under instruction from an appropriately qualified medical practitioner. **Registrants will need to amend their labels to match the current FAISD Handbook.**

Users of these products should be aware that these changes do not indicate that there is any decrease in health hazards from OP and Carbamate pesticides and should continue to use products with care, following all safety directions.

| Active Constituent | Active Constituent | Active Constituent |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Acephate | Ethephon | Phorate |
| Aldicarb | Ethion | Phosmet |
| Aldoxycarb | Ethoprophos | Phoxim |
| Azinphos-methyl | Fenamiphos | Pirimicarb |
| Bendiocarb | Fenitrothion | Pirimiphos-methyl |
| Bensulide | Fenthion | Profenofos |
| Cadusafos | Furathiocarb | Promecarb |
| Carbaryl | Isofenphos | Propetamphos |
| Carbetamide | Maldison | Propoxur |
| Carbofuran | Methamidophos | Prothiofos |
| Carbosulfan | Methidathion | Pyraclufos |
| Chlorpyrifos | Methiocarb | Temephos |
| Chlorpyrifos-methyl | Methomyl | Terbufos |
| Coumaphos | Mevinphos | Thiodicarb |
| Cyclanilide | Naled | Thiometon |
| Cypermethrin | Naphthalophos | Tribenuron methyl |
| Diazinon# | Omethoate | Trichlorfon |
| Dichlorvos | Oxamyl | Vamidothion |

| | | |
|------------|-------------------|--|
| Dimethoate | Oxydemeton-methyl | |
| Disulfoton | Parathion-methyl | |

For questions about this, contact Chemical Review ph: 02-6210-3213 or email: chemrev@apvma.gov.au.

From Ag & Vet Chemical Gazette, 7 April 2009 at: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/subpage_gazette.shtml

• Guidelines for Efficacy Evaluation of Herbicides - Weeds in Australian Forests

Herbicides are used in Australian plantation forestry to ensure that trees meet both silvicultural and commercial objectives without impediments of competitive vegetation.

The efficacy evaluation of herbicides involves a program of trials that assess weed control, selectivity and safety to the tree crop. This does not require the complete elimination of weeds, but rather the management of competitive weed infestations.

This Guideline supersedes the Australian Weeds Committee's Guidelines, *Field Evaluation of Herbicides* (1979) and *Herbicide Efficacy and Tolerance Data in Clearance and Registration Submissions* (1991) and replace them with a single, updated document to reflect current Australian forestry practices and APVMA registration requirements.

Please comment by 3 July 2009 to: Dr Jamie Nicholls, Evaluator, Pesticides Program; ph: 02-6210-4761, email: Jamie.Nicholls@apvma.gov.au.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/downloads/guidelines_eval_herbicides.pdf, 10 page pdf.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/downloads/water_sanitisers_scope.pdf, 10 page pdf & Background to the Review (above)

• "Recall" of Unregistered Ag Chemical Products - T&D Trading Co Pty Ltd

In relation to the following products that contain label wording in a foreign language and lack APVMA approval numbers:

- Mortein Odourless (all varieties, sizes & batches)
- Mortein Instant Kill (all varieties, sizes & batches)
- Mortein Power (all varieties, sizes & batches)
- Raid Maxs (all varieties, sizes & batches)

The above affected products are unregistered agricultural chemical products supplied by: T&D Trading Co Pty Ltd, Unit 14 / 38-62 Hume Highway, Lansvale, NSW 2166.

The Notice does not apply to Mortein products supplied by Reckitt Benckiser Australia and which have the Australian Reckitt Benckiser address and APVMA (or NRA) approval number on the label.

The Notice does not apply to Raid products supplied by SC Johnson Australia and which have the Australian SC Johnson address and APVMA (or NRA) approval number on the label.

The Notice requires the T&D Trading Co Pty Ltd to recall all stocks of the affected products directly supplied to Distributors, Retailers and End Users, to stop supply and quarantine any stocks of the products they hold, and to report to the APVMA.

For information contact: Drew Ward, Assistant Manager Compliance, APVMA, email: drew.ward@apvma.gov.au, ph: 02-6210-4800.

From Ag & Vet Chemical Gazette, 7 April 2009 at: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/subpage_gazette.shtml

• Regulation of Water Sanitisers for Industrial Use: Review Scoping Document:

Review of the regulation of sanitisers used to treat water which might be considered to be agricultural or veterinary chemical products.

Background to the Review: www.apvma.gov.au/new/latest_news_sanitisers.shtml, 29 May 2009.

This review acts on the Productivity Commission study of Chemicals and Plastics Regulation 'early harvest' "*Reform 5: The Australian Government should progress industry reforms for regulating water sanitisers for industrial use.*"

The review will consider:

- The types of products used to treat water (within the parameters described in the document)
- Current regulations & regulators governing these products
- Any areas of regulatory duplication
- The most appropriate level of regulation for the various product types
- The optimal regulatory framework through which regulation should be delivered (NICNAS, APVMA, TGA)
- Recommendations for the nature of requirements for any product types to be regulated by the APVMA.

Once this scoping document has been finalised from a technical perspective the review will be progressed through the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry.

Make comment by **29 June 2009** on the scoping document to: Colin Byrnes, Reform Project Officer, Regulatory Strategy and Compliance Program, APVMA, ph: 02 6210 4857, email: colin.byrnes@apvma.gov.au.

• New Agricultural Active Constituents (1)

Principal Chemist, Chemistry Section, Pesticides Program, APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4821, fax: 02-6210-4840, email apvma.chemistry@apvma.gov.au, Mr John Hughes, Chemistry Manager, ph: 02-6210-4936

1/Spirotetramat

Spirotetramat is a new class of insecticide which is proposed for the control of silverleaf whitefly.

Chemical Name: *cis*-4-(Ethoxycarbonyloxy)-8-methoxy-3-(2,5-xylyl)-1-azaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one; CAS Number: 203313-25-1; Minimum Purity: ≥960 g/kg; Formula: C₂₁H₂₇NO₅; MW: 373.45. Mode of Action: Lipid biosynthesis inhibition.

The NDPSC has included it in Schedule 6 of the SUSDP.

Spirotetramat rapidly dissipates in terrestrial and aquatic environments, but its major metabolite is more persistent and may persist between spray applications. Degradation of this metabolite is primarily via aerobic metabolism, with a distinct biphasic pattern in soil, reflective of strong soil binding and slow release. Spirotetramat is moderately mobile in soil but is not expected to leach extensively. Although the metabolite has high mobility, most remains strongly sequestered to the topsoil. Spirotetramat has low potential for bioaccumulation.

Spirotetramat is moderately toxic to fish, with higher levels of toxicity observed in some aquatic invertebrates and algae. Birds are not acutely sensitive to Spirotetramat but adverse effects have been observed in ducks from prolonged exposure. Although Spirotetramat is generally non-toxic to bees, feeding in the field has been shown to affect brood development. Mammals, soil microorganisms,

earthworms, gamasid mites and a range of foliar invertebrates were generally insensitive (except for predatory mites) to Spirotetramat, and terrestrial plants are unlikely to be harmed.

The risk to aquatic species and terrestrial plants is acceptable based on the results of spray drift modelling, with no buffers required for ground applications. An acceptable risk is expected for birds and bees at the proposed application rates. There is likely to be an acceptable risk to terrestrial invertebrates from the proposed ground application provided that the label is amended to include a warning statement regarding the use of the product where Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is practiced.

The APVMA accepts the findings and recommendations of its advisers on the above criteria. The APVMA is also satisfied that the proposed use of Spirotetramat would not adversely affect trade between Australia and places outside Australia.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette_2009-05-05.shtml

www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0902.shtml

Dangerous Goods

• Emergency Preparedness Video: CSB Findings from a Decade of Accident Investigations

The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB) is an independent federal agency charged with investigating industrial chemical accidents. Headquartered in Washington, DC, the agency's board members are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

The new video, entitled "Emergency Preparedness: Findings from CSB Accident Investigations," uses computer animations, interviews, and news footage to depict a series of chemical accidents that illustrate the need for effective training, communications, and community planning. In some incidents, firefighters and police were overcome by toxic chemicals and forced to retreat from neighborhoods; in others, firefighters and workers were tragically killed and others injured.

The video is available online at www.csb.gov and on YouTube at www.youtube.com/profile?user=USCSB. It can be ordered free of charge on a new two-DVD set of all CSB safety videos by filling out the request form in the Video Room of www.csb.gov.

Safety Messages are also available:

e.g. *Maintain Process Safety During the Recession* at www.csb.gov/videoroom/detail.aspx?vid=22, or on YouTube at: www.youtube.com/user/safetymessages.

From: www.chemsafety.gov/newsroom/detail.aspx?nid=256

• UK HSE Chemical Warehousing: Dangerous Substances

HSG71 Chemical Warehousing: The Storage of Packaged Dangerous Substances. 2nd Edition June 2009.

It has been updated in light of changes to UK legislation, and new sections have been added to reflect the changes to industry practice and what chemical warehouses store etc. This guidance sets out control measures aimed at eliminating or reducing risks to people at work or otherwise, from the storage of packaged dangerous goods. It reflects good practice for the design of new storage facilities (and where reasonably practicable, to existing sites) and applies to transit or distribution warehouses, open-air storage compounds and facilities associated with a chemical

production site or end user. It is aimed at anyone who has responsibility for the storage of dangerous substances, regardless of the size of storage facility.

www.hsebooks.com/Books/ search on ISBN 9780717662371

• Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Codes List 2009

The UK National Chemical Emergency Centre (NCEC) EAC List 2009 supersedes the 2007 list and is effective in the UK from 1 July 2009. In Australia it may help clarify any discrepancies found in the ADG 7 Hazchem Codes (which follows the EAC List 2007). Worth looking at for those who need to be careful the most accurate Hazchem is used.

A free 192 page pdf version can be downloaded from the NCEC website. Note: In the UK the prefix ● used in Australia is not required to be used on the vehicle placards.

From: <http://the-ncec.com/the-dangerous-goods-emergency-action-codes-list-2009/>

• Safe Handling of Dangerous Substances: Tasmania

The Tasmanian *Dangerous Substances (Safe Handling) Act 2005* comes into effect on 1 July 2009.

This Tasmanian Act applies to –

- (a) the handling of Dangerous Substances; and
- (b) the Operation Of Major Hazard Facilities and Dangerous Substances Locations.

There are currently 12 Guidance Documents available at: www.wst.tas.gov.au/safety_comply/dang_subs/handling/guidance_information. These are:

[Guidelines for Major Hazard Facilities F - Safety Management Systems, GB216;](#)

[Guidelines for Major Hazard Facilities G - Community Consultation, GB217;](#)

[Guidelines for Major Hazard Facilities H - Modifications, GB218;](#)

[Guidelines for Major Hazard Facilities I - Dangerous Substances Emergencies and Dangerous Situations, GB219;](#)

[Dangerous Substances Presentation Notes](#), Given at public seminars in February 2009;

[Presentation - Major Hazard Facilities \(Mar 09\);](#)

[MHF or LDSL Notification form, GF014.](#)

The Regulations should become available on the website below by the end of June.

From: www.wst.tas.gov.au/safety_comply/dang_subs/handling

• Oil Company TOTAL Liable for Buncefield Blast

Claims following the blast are said to amount to more than £750m.

29 March 2009: The UK High Court has ruled that the oil company Total is liable for damages caused by the explosion at the Buncefield oil depot in Hertfordshire. The Hemel Hempstead site was the scene of an explosion which injured 40 people and left homes and businesses damaged. The blast in 2005 was the largest in Europe since the end of World War II. The depot was owned by Total and Chevron in a joint venture called Hertfordshire Oil Storage Ltd (HOSL), but was operated by Total. The ignition of the vapour cloud which followed the spillage of 300 tons of petrol, caused an explosion which measured 2.4 on the Richter Scale. The High Court hearing was over a dispute between Total and Chevron as to who was liable for the agreed acts of negligence that led to the spillage and explosion. Chevron claimed Total was to blame, while Total said the joint venture company HOSL should bear

responsibility. The court said Total had failed to discharge the burden of establishing that HOSL was responsible for the negligence of the supervisor. It found that all those working at the site had contracts with Total; the terminal manager who was the most senior member of staff on site was appointed by Total and line managed by Total. All safety instructions were developed by Total. The court also found there was a further contributory fault due to the failure by Total's head office staff to develop an adequate system for preventing the overfilling of a tank. It also said Total was not entitled to recover a contractual indemnity from HOSL or Chevron in respect of all or any part of the claim.

From: http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/uk_news/england/beds/bucks/herts/7954814.stm. Alerted by the Dangerous Goods and Hazmat Group Listserv (see following).

• Dangerous Goods and Hazmat Group Listserv

If you want to know about chemical / dangerous goods / hazardous substance spill, leak, explosions and related issues around the world, then at least every week Don Johnston posts a 15 page pdf file called "Newsy Stuff" on his Dangerous Goods and Hazmat Group Listserv. The 1000+ members also raise issues for discussion and help each other. It is a very worthwhile forum.

Go to <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/DangerousGoods/> then click on "Join This Group". If not already a member of Yahoo! Groups, you will need to sign up and go through the process to validate your email address.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Guidelines: Underground Petroleum Storage Systems

Guidelines for implementing the POEO (Underground Petroleum Storage Systems) Regulation 2008. This 80 page pdf was released in May 2009.

From: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/resources/clm/09156upssglines.pdf & www.environment.nsw.gov.au/clm/upssguidelines.htm

• Chemical Spill Leads to \$80,000 Penalty

Approximately 1080kg of Ethyl Acrylate was discharged onto the ground while a container ship was being unloaded by DP World stevedores in September 2007.

The odours from the spill affected dock workers, emergency response officers and members of the public. More than 60 odour reports were received by EPA as a result of the incident, including calls from as far away as Essendon and Ascot Vale.

When convicted by the Melbourne Magistrates Court, DP World Australia Ltd was ordered to pay EPA's costs of \$10,000 and to pay \$80,000 towards the construction of a community garden at Docklands.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/publications/epanews/chemicalspill.asp

• On Site Soil Clean Up Technology for PCBs

A process called 'thermal desorption' was used to treat the soil on the Springvale site providing a new option for landowners and avoiding sending contaminated soil to landfill.

This is the first time the technology has been used in Australia to treat soil contaminated with PCBs (PolyChlorinated Biphenyls). Independent monitoring conducted throughout the three month operation and testing of on-site soil at the completion of the process

showed the technology was effective in treating PCBs with no reports of any disruption to neighbours.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/publications/epanews/soil.asp

• NSW Man Fined \$10,000 for Pesticide Breach

North Sydney local court has fined a man \$10,000 for breaching pesticides legislation and also ordered to pay the prosecutor's costs of \$400. The Glenwood man pleaded guilty to the charge of using a registered pesticide in contravention of an instruction on an approved label and as a result caused harm to people and property.

The licensed pest control operator was undertaking weekend pesticide spraying in government offices in North Sydney when the offence occurred. After applying the pesticide he failed to ventilate the offices as required by the label despite using it at a strength approximately 100 times the recommended amount and as a result caused harm to people and property.

The following Monday on return to the offices some staff members reported symptoms of pesticide exposure including dizziness, nausea, irritated eyes and difficulties breathing.

From: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/media/DecMedia09061203.htm

Standards & Codes

• Searching for Standards across the World

Searching can be done on new or draft Standards released in the last 60 days from participating Standards organisations around the world for free from: <http://infostore.saiglobal.com/store/default.aspx?SearchType=new>.

It is not possible to search for Standards and Drafts older than this 60 day period for free and such searches need to be done via SAI Global's <http://www.ili.co.uk/> where searches of their "Standards Infobase" are charged for.

• Standards – www.saiglobal.com/shop

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

AS/NZS 1715:2009: Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Equipment. Includes discussion of respiratory hazards, the assessment of associated risks and various methods of control including the use of respiratory protective equipment (RPE). **Published:** 6 Feb 2009, **ISBN:** 0-7337-9000-3, **Pages:** 96, **Price:** \$136.80 pdf \$152.00 Hardcopy.

BS 8468-3.1:2009: Respiratory Protective Devices for Use Against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN) Agents. Self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus incorporating a hood for escape. Specification. **Published:** 30 April 2009, **Pages:** 16, **Price:** \$180.29 Hardcopy. Note: Part 2 and Part 3 - laboratory methods are also available.

BS ISO 16814:2008: Building environment design. Indoor air quality. Methods of expressing the quality of indoor air for human occupancy. **Published:** 30 April 2009, **Pages:** 66, **Price:** \$360.59 Hardcopy.

• Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop

Draft DR AS/NZS 5026 The Storage and Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods: This draft looks like a good first attempt to manage Class 4 Dangerous Goods. But it does not cover the scope of substances which should be in Sections 6, 7 & 8 with their special requirements for

Divisions 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 being listed. For example Thiourea Dioxide UN 3341 is not covered. Thiourea Dioxide is a self-heating solid Division 4.2, which reacts and decomposes but does not actually ignite, and where large quantities of water must be used to remove the heat of reaction, but other media may cause the rate of reaction to increase and create a more hazardous situation.

This draft may also impose more controls than needed on the low hazard Class 4 Dangerous Goods.

Your input into this draft (particularly that it covers all special requirements) will help create a very useful standard and fill the Class 4 gap in our Standards.

Published: 13 May 2009, **Pages:** 80, **Price:** Free pdf \$30.00 Hardcopy. **Comment Closes:** 15 July 2009

DR 09033: Laboratory Design and Construction. Proposes requirements relating to the design and construction of buildings that house laboratories. It applies both to new laboratories and to where existing buildings are converted to laboratory use. Special sections are included for hazardous substances, biological, radiological, and secondary school laboratories. Revision of: [AS/NZS 2982.1:1997](#). **Published:** 24 April 2009, **Pages:** 40, **Price:** Free pdf \$30.00 Hardcopy. **Comment Closes:** 26 June 2009

Draft ISO/FDIS 15011-1: Health and Safety in Welding and Allied Processes - Laboratory Method for Sampling Fume and Gases - Part 1: Determination of fume emission rate during arc welding and collection of fume for analysis. **Published:** 28 May 2009, **Pages:** 20, **Price:** \$122.10 pdf \$135.66 Hardcopy.

Draft ISO/FDIS 15011-2: Health and Safety in Welding and Allied Processes - Laboratory Method for Sampling Fume and Gases - Part 2: Determination of the emission rates of Carbon Monoxide (CO), Carbon Dioxide (CO₂), Nitrogen Monoxide (NO) and Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) during arc welding, cutting and gouging. **Published:** 28 May 2009, **Pages:** 18, **Price:** \$114.62 pdf \$127.36 Hardcopy.

Draft ISO/FDIS 15011-3: Health and Safety In Welding and Allied Processes - Laboratory Method for Sampling Fume And Gases - Part 3: Determination of ozone emission rate during arc welding. **Published:** 28 May 2009, **Pages:** 14, **Price:** \$99.67 pdf \$110.75 Hardcopy.

Draft ISO/DIS 16000-25: Indoor Air - Part 25: Determination of the Emission of Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds by Building Products - Micro-chamber method. **Published:** 26 May 2009, **Pages:** 23, **Price:** \$82.23 pdf \$91.37 Hardcopy.

DR AS 3640: Workplace Atmospheres - Method for Sampling and Gravimetric Determination of Inhalable Dust. Revision of: [AS 3640-2004](#). AND

DR AS 2985: Workplace Atmospheres - Method for Sampling and Gravimetric Determination of Respirable Dust. Revision of: [AS 2985-2004](#).

Both Published: 30 March 2009, **Pages:** 14 & 22, **Price:** \$16.20 pdf \$18.00 Hardcopy. **Comment Closed:** 1 June 2009.

Seminars, Conferences

• Industrial Ecology Conference, 30-31 July 09, NSW

Sydney. The aim is to promote Australian and international leading examples of initiatives that pioneer the optimisation of material and energy flows within industry, and embody the ultimate Industrial Ecology goal of “zero waste”. Cost \$1150.

From: <http://austresourcerecovery.com.au/>

• Waste & Recycle 2009, 15-18 Sept 08, Fremantle

“The Business of Risk or just plain Risky Business”, Fremantle, 15-18th Cost \$1175. Brochure available early July.

From: www.wasteandrecycle.com.au/

• AIDGC Annual Conference, 18th Sept 09, Sydney

Australasian Institute of Dangerous Goods Consultants Annual Conference. Website: www.aidgc.com.au will be updated soon for conference brochure and registration.

The cost is covered as part of the AIDGC membership fees. Non-Members cost \$500 approx.

• Chemeca 2009, 29-30 Sept 09, Perth

- [Bioprocessing and nanotechnology](#) (62 abstracts)
- [Environmental science and technology](#) (75 abstracts)
- [Fuels and energy](#) (70 abstracts)
- [Oil and gas](#) (28 abstracts)
- [Mineral processing and particle technology](#) (69 abstracts)
- [Modelling, simulations and control](#) (56 abstracts)
- [Industrial best practice and innovation](#) (29 abstracts)
- [Education, community and people](#) (9 abstracts)
- [Not Specified](#) (2 abstracts)

Plus half day site visit tours on the 30th Sept 2009.

Cost: Non members before 1st August 09 - \$990.

From: www.chemeca2009.com/

• CleanUp 09 Conference, 27-30 Sept 2009

Leading scientists, industrialists and regulators will gather in Adelaide to explore emerging issues related to the assessment and remediation of contaminated sites, to speed up technology transfer and exchange information on innovative developments in fundamental and applied environmental research.

From: www.cleanupconference.com/

• Residue Chemists Conference, 9-12 Nov 2009

To be held in Sydney for residue chemists, researchers and government regulators. Topics cover:

- residues in foods from use of pesticides & other chemicals
- laboratory accreditation, quality control & quality assurance
- proficiency testing schemes and future trends
- developments in methodology and techniques
- recent advances in instrumentation and equipment
- regulatory issues: national and international perspective.

Cost: \$350 by 16 Sept 2009, register on-line; for details ph: +61 2 9810 3666; email: info@crcaustralia.com.au.

From: www.crcaustralia.com.au/

• Laboratory Managers Conference, 9–11 Nov 2009

To be held in Melbourne. More details next newsletter.

From: www.scienceindustry.com.au/

• Solutions for a Sustainable Planet, 23-24 Nov 09

An International Conference hosted by the Society for Sustainability and Environmental Engineering, Engineers Australia, at **Melbourne, Australia**. The key theme is ‘Solutions for a Sustainable Planet’ - moving beyond talk and ideas to implementing practical solutions. Details from: mail@thefullpretzel.com.au, ph: 03-9389-0303.

<http://www.sustaintheplanet09.com/>

• AIOH Conference: 5-9 Dec 2009, Canberra “New and Emerging Issues”

For details: www.aioh.org.au/conference/2009/index.html

Haztech Environmental: Chemical Hazard Classifications done & reviewed. MSDSs prepared & reviewed. Labels prepared & reviewed. Chemical Control & Safety Regulatory Compliance: checked for NICNAS, TGA, FSANZ, TGA; prepared & reviewed for Dangerous Goods & Combustible Liquids, Workplace Hazardous Substances, Environmentally Hazardous Substances, Scheduled Poisons, and other Chemical and Physical Hazards.

I can come and work in your office, which provides better access to data with improved security, plus good technical contact with relevant personnel. This allows the work to be done more quickly and comprehensively. *I also work from my home office*, in Ashburton, Victoria, where I maintain an extensive reference library, developed over 18+ years whilst preparing these Notes.

Contact: Jeff Simpson, Hazardous Materials & Regulatory Affairs Consultant, Haztech Environmental, 18 Laurel St, Ashburton 3147, Australia, 61-(0)3-9885-1269, 61-(0)403-072-092, Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

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