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• Australian Explosives Code, 3rd Edition, 2009

The Australian Explosives Code 3rd Edition (AEC 3) was updated by the Australian Forum of Explosives Regulators (AFER), to provide standardised requirements, including safety and security measures, for the land transport of explosives by road and rail in Australia.

This revision has updated the listing of explosives, together with the technical and operational requirements, including the provision of packing instructions, applicable for transporting explosives by road and rail.

The AEC 3 more closely aligns with the United Nations Globally Harmonised System of Classification & Labelling of Chemicals (GHS); afforded by the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations (UN 15), as well as the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG 7).

Printed copies of this publication are available. Email AFER.secretariat@safeworkaustralia.gov.au.

Electronic Copies: www.workplace.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/5E180D9E-3B8B-46D6-B9AD-C8E8050EA1A7/0/AFER_code_web_revised.pdf (3.2Mb)

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/IndustryInformation/AFER/AustralianCodefortheTransportofExplosivesbyRoadandRail3rdEdition.htm

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

- **Combined Exposures to Multiple Chemicals Draft WHO/IPCS Framework for Risk Assessment**

The WHO/IPCS Harmonization Project draft "Framework for Risk Assessment of Combined Exposures to Multiple Chemicals" is now available for public and peer review comment. The document is accompanied by two case studies which illustrate the application of the framework. The first case study (case study A) is on Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs), and the second (case study B) is on Carbamates.

Combined exposure to multiple chemicals is defined in the context of whether or not the components act by similar or different modes of action (i.e. "single mode of action" or "multiple modes of action"). This is an important distinction in the context of the framework.

Comments must be received by 30 September 2009.

Completion of a WHO "Declaration of Interests" form, is a prerequisite for any comments to be considered in the further development of the draft.

The 17 page Draft for Public Review: www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/areas/combinedexposure.pdf

36 page Case Study A: www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/areas/combinedexposure.pdf

21 page Case Study B: www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/areas/combined_exposure/en/index.html

From: www.who.int/ipcs/methods/harmonization/areas/combined_exposure/en/index.html

- **Health Risk Assessment of Bisphenol A from Food Packaging Applications**

"Bisphenol A (BPA) is a chemical monomer used in the production of polycarbonate and epoxy-phenolic resins. Polycarbonate (PC) is widely used in the manufacture of food containers (e.g., milk, water and infant bottles) and epoxy resins are used as an interior protective lining for food and beverage cans. As a result of these food contact uses, minute quantities of BPA can potentially leach out into the water or food and consumers may be exposed to BPA through the diet."

"Although highly uncertain, these data sets suggest the need for more focussed attention on products consumed by newborns and infants. It is therefore recommended that general principle of ALARA (as low as reasonably achievable) be applied to continue efforts on limiting BPA exposure from food packaging applications for this segment of the population."

From: Health Canada, August 2008:
http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/secure/packag-embal/bpa/bpa_hra-ers-eng.php

Editor's Comment: Since then bans or consideration of bans of BPA from food containers, particularly for children's beverage containers has occurred. Health Canada has also informed that the levels of BPA found in "BPA-free" does not raise health concerns.

- **Cutting Fuel Drums & Empty Containers Explosion Hazard Fact Sheet**

This Workcover NSW Fact Sheet outlines the risks involved when cutting drums that contain residual flammable substances.

http://www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Documents/Publications/OHS/Hazards/factsheet_cutting_fuel_drums_and_empty_containers_explosion_hazard_2074.pdf

Other Hazard Fact Sheets are at: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/OHS/Hazards/Pages/default.aspx

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/OHS/Hazards/Pages/cuttingfueldrumsandemptycontainersexplosionhazard.aspx

- **Combustible Dust: An Insidious Hazard**

Dust from industrial processes can become the fuel for devastating explosions.

The USA Chemical Safety Board (CSB), on the 28th July 2009, released a new safety video, "Combustible Dust: An Insidious Hazard". The video which features three new animations of major dust accidents, depicting how accumulations of combustible dust at worksites can provide the fuel for devastating explosions that kill and maim workers, shut down plants, and harm local economies. It shows the need for a comprehensive standard and improved safety practices.

For each accident, the animations show how explosive dust accumulated over years on plant equipment, pipes, floors, ducts, dust collectors, and other areas. The video shows how conditions develop needing only an ignition source to set off a primary explosion, which lofts the accumulated dust, leading to deadlier secondary explosions.

From: www.csb.gov/newsroom/detail.aspx?nid=269

Also YouTube: www.youtube.com/profile?user=USCSB

Alerted by Drs Henk van Peski, Van Peski Consultancy

- **Guidance for Combustible Dusts Hazard Communication**

The USA Occupational Safety & Health Administration (OSHA) has published: 'Hazard Communication Guidance for Combustible Dusts'. The 13 page pdf is available at www.osha.gov/Publications/3371combustible-dust.pdf

"This document is intended to help manufacturers and importers of chemicals recognize the potential for dust explosions and to identify appropriate protective measures as part of their hazard determination under the USA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). This evaluation of hazards ensures that downstream employers and workers are provided MSDSs with complete and accurate information regarding dust explosion hazards, appropriate information is included on labels, and that workers are properly trained regarding workplace combustible dust hazards."

From: www.osha.gov/Publications/3371combustible-dust.html

Alerted by Drs Henk van Peski, Van Peski Consultancy

- **Exposure to Lead - Abrasive Blasting of Paint**

Abrasive blasting of large fixed structures coated with lead paint. This 1 page solution is for workers who conduct abrasive blasting of large Lead-painted surfaces (e.g. metal lacework on a bridge) being exposed to excessive amounts of Lead.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Forms+and+Publications/Health+and+Safety+Solutions/Exposure+to+lead+-+Abrasive+blasting+of+large+fixed+structures+coated+with+lead+paint

• Safely Spraying Isocyanate Paints - Solution

A solution for workers spraying motor vehicles with two-pack polyurethane paints containing Isocyanates (e.g. Polyisocyanates) presents a risk to workers' health.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Forms+and+Publications/Health+and+Safety+Solution/Spray+painting+%E2%80%93+Safely+spraying+isocyanate+paints

• Cleaning - Using Caustic Cleaners – Solution

This is a solution for workers coming into contact with caustic chemicals that are highly alkaline and corrosive.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Forms+and+Publications/Health+and+Safety+Solutions/Cleaning+-+Using+caustic+cleaners

Chemical Management

• Policy Proposal for Workplace Chemicals Model Regulations

(National Standard for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals)

Note: Comments are **not** being sought on the Policy Proposal at this time.

In July 2009 Safe Work Australia Council agreed to use the Draft National Standard for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals as the policy basis for new model OHS regulations for workplace chemicals. This work forms a part of the Australian Government's broader [OHS reforms](#).

Safe Work Australia is now commencing to draft the model regulations for workplace chemicals based on the National Standard for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals – referred to as the 'policy proposal'.

You can download 78 page word or pdf version.

From: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/HealthSafety/HazardousSubstances/Proposed+Revisions.htm

• Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals: Draft

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/A187A438-0B99-4212-90BC-A64389A3568A/0/DraftLabellingCode.pdf

Note: This 100 page labelling Code is for the container to be handled in the workplace, compared to the UN Dangerous Goods transport labelling required on the outer packaging, where the ADG Code takes precedence.

Definitions: Class labels are now Class & Division Labels.

Combustible Liquid C1 labelling is referred to under 4.31 "The labels for these products should include information on the hazards and safety precautions, for example, information on ignition sources."

Editor's Comment: It is good to see labelling of Combustible Liquids C1 (flash point 60-150C) included.

The minimum Hazard Pictogram Dimensions and Text Size are specified for different container sizes in 6.7 and mirror the ADG Code 5.2.1.8 minimum dimensions and sizes.

In the Appendix 9 (Example Labels 3 & 5) the Dangerous Goods labelling needs be fixed.

1/ The Proper Shipping Name should be in CAPITALS. **FLAMMABLE LIQUID, TOXIC N.O.S.**

2/ The Example 3 Dangerous Goods Technical Name (Flammasol) is not correct and should be CAPITALISED.

The example requires the CAS No. Chemical Name to be disclosed for the ingredient that is Toxic. The name "Toxicole" misleads from this requirement. The solvent should use a generic name such as Aliphatic Hydrocarbons.

I suggest that the example be changed to:

5% Toluene Diisocyanate in 95% Heptane.

Then Example 3 would be (ALIPHATIC HYDROCARBON 95%, TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE 5%)

3/ Example 5 Dangerous Goods Technical Name (Flammable Waste) is also not adequate to meet the ADG Code.

The Mixed Flammable Solvents could probably be Mixed Aromatic and Aliphatic Hydrocarbons. The Alkyl Tin that makes it Toxic is likely to be Di & Tri Butyl Organotin Compounds. The waste should be known to this degree.

Then Example 5 could be (ALIPHATIC & AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS 95%, ALKYL ORGANOTIN 5%)

Please look over the draft and make you comment by Friday 18 September 2009. See below for details.

• Preparation of Safety Data Sheets: Draft (120 pages)

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/41F548D5-8200-4711-BF97-584F283D85A3/0/DraftSDSCodeofPractice.pdf

Section 5.3.1 first asks that a hazardous chemical that contributes to a classification be disclosed (this is like the EU >0.1% or >1% disclosure requirements) then goes on to not required disclosure if below a concentration cut-off (which may be well above 1%).

Editor's Comment: I regard the EU >0.1% or >1% disclosure requirements as the preferred approach as I regard users need to know what has contributed to the classification. The only problem is when the hazardous health cut-off is 0.1% I regard disclosure really must take place if such an ingredient is >0.05% and should take place if >0.01%.

Section 5.3.3: Reduced concentration ranges are going to be officially allowed. E.g. 24% can currently be expressed as 10-30%, but 25% may be a hazardous effect cut-off concentration, so 10-25% will be officially allowed.

Editor's Comment: Another useful change would be to allow more flexibility on the proportion ranges themselves, as long as the proportion ranges chosen are no more than the existing lower range allowed. E.g. A product may be 28% with a hazardous effect cut-off of 20%, is currently covered by 10-30%, so I am suggesting 20-40% should also be allowed. This enables more effective ranges to be used.

Section 5.8.1.3 Control Banding is introduced. This intended to allow for a band to be assigned based on its classification and use, with a different control solution applied.

Editor's Comment: The concept of **Control Banding** is not covered as yet in the National Standard.

Section 5.11.7 Mixtures of Chemicals asks for information on each ingredient listed to be provided, but allows for information to be not present under (b) if it is unlikely that these effect will occur at the concentration present.

Editor's Comment: A good change is that the level of information to be provided is to be relevant to the concentration present in the product. E.g. for an ingredient present at 0.5%, well below its contribution to oral toxicity effects, but above or near its carcinogenic, or sensitising

effects, the SDS would only need to list its carcinogenic or sensitising effects.

Section 5.14.5 Environmental Hazards for Transport Purposes

Marine Pollutant (if applicable) is required to be in the SDS.

Editor's Comment: In Section 14 is where you will need to explain that packages < 500L or 500kg and IBCs, that are UN 3077 or UN 3082 by Sea and Air, do NOT need to be transported as Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail, in accordance with Special Provision AU01.

Section 5.14.7.1 Hazchem or Emergency Action Code

Editor's Comment: This asks for the relevant Hazchem to be provided for Dangerous Goods, as specified in the ADG Code.

It is important to understand that the **Hazchem or Emergency Action Code** in the ADG Code does NOT apply to small quantities, so e.g. an SDS for a 25L container does NOT have a Hazchem Code (as the quantity is too small).

Hazchem Codes are required by the ADG Code where the container size is ≥ 500 L or ≥ 500 kg, and I regard it is good practice to provide it for 200 L drums (e.g. several drums could be consolidated, or a pallet load of 4 drums could be crushed, which could form ≥ 500 L).

Please look over the draft and make your comment by Friday 18 September 2009. See below for details.

• Please Comment on the Labelling & SDS Codes

The Labelling & SDS Codes are closely aligned with the mandatory requirements for the labelling of chemicals and the content of Safety Data Sheets in the GHS.

See above for some of the issues I have found and make your comment by Friday 18 September 2009.

Please use the STAKEHOLDER COMMENT RESPONSE FORM available at:

www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/HealthSafety/HazardousSubstances/Proposed+Revisions.htm as this helps the collation of comments process.

Send comments to: chemicals@safeworkaustralia.gov.au

• Draft Criteria for Classification Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Criteria for the Classification Hazardous Chemicals (previously known as the 'Approved Criteria')

Editor's Comment: I am informed that this draft is to be available for comment in early October 2009. In Melbourne, I will organize a Chemical Hazard Classification Network meeting to occur in Melbourne about half way through the comment period. If you are not already on my CHCN email list, and would like to come, please ask to be added.

Please check: www.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/swa/HealthSafety/HazardousSubstances/Proposed+Revisions.htm in Oct.

• ECHA Publishes New Concise Guidance

The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) has launched a new series of shortened versions of the REACH Guidance Documents and Fact Sheet on the inclusion of substances in the List of Substances Subject to Authorisation.

Guidance in a Nutshell on requirements for substances in articles: http://guidance.echa.europa.eu/docs/guidance_document/nutshell_guidance_articles2.pdf

Guidance in a nutshell on registration data and dossier handling:

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

Guidance Fact Sheet on inclusion of substances in Annex XIV (List of Substances Subject to Authorisation) :

http://guidance.echa.europa.eu/docs/guidance_document/factsheets/factsheet_inclusion_annexXIV_en.pdf

The best way to find information and guidance on technical aspects of REACH is to consult the ECHA website.

<http://guidance.echa.europa.eu/>

The Publication section on the ECHA website has an online listing of all documents currently available at:

http://echa.europa.eu/publications_en.asp

Further information on the authorisation process is at:

http://echa.europa.eu/chem_data/authorisation_process_en.asp

From: http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/na_09_09_new_concise_guidance_20090624.pdf

• Restrictions are Now Possible under REACH: Since 1 June 2009

On 1 June, a new process entered into force to restrict chemicals in the EU. Now the EU Member States, or ECHA on behalf of the European Commission, can initiate a process to restrict the manufacture, placing on the market or use of a chemical substance.

Once a restriction dossier is submitted, ECHA's two Committees for Risk Assessment (RAC) and Socio-Economic Analysis (SEAC) have 9 and 12 months respectively to formulate their opinions about the restriction. Taking into account these opinions, the European Commission has then three months to propose a "comitology" decision to the Council. The European Parliament will also take part in this decision.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/newsletter/echa_newsletter_2009_06_12.pdf

• Substance Information Exchange Forum (SIEF)

As at the 26 August 2009 there were 1327 REACH SIEFs. SIEFs are there to ensure that data is shared. There is a 30 plus page pdf that can be downloaded of all the SIEFs so far at http://echa.europa.eu/doc/LRnom_monit.pdf

For other companies there is an urgent need for action if you are to meet the first substance registration deadline of 30 November 2010.

Note: Pre-SIEFs were introduced, with support from industry, to bring pre-registrants together and facilitate SIEF formation. The webpage following provides information on how REACH-IT allows a pre-registrant to see who else has pre-registered the "same" substance.

http://echa.europa.eu/sief/pre-SIEF_en.asp

From: http://echa.europa.eu/sief_en.asp and from http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/newsletter/echa_newsletter_2009_06_12.pdf

• Testing Proposals for Animal Tests under REACH

Third parties such as industry, academic institutions & NGOs are invited by ECHA to provide information, not limited to the specific studies proposed on the substance but also scientifically-valid alternative information. This information will help ECHA in its final decision on whether the proposed animal test needs to be conducted or not. There will be many such calls for Information over the next

few years. This article on testing proposals intends to give some explanation and background.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/newsletter/echa_newsletter_2009_08_07.pdf page 3.

• REACH Information to be Available to the Public

REACH requires ECHA to establish and maintain databases with information on: all registered substances; the classification and labelling inventory; and the harmonised classification and labelling list. ECHA must also make information publicly available, free of charge, over the internet and other information available on request.

From: http://echa.europa.eu/doc/press/newsletter/echa_newsletter_2009_08_07.pdf, page 6.

• 10 Principles for Modernizing the USA TSCA

The American Chemistry Council and its members support the USA Congress' effort to modernize our nation's chemical management system. Such a system should place protecting the public health as its highest priority, and should include strict government oversight. It should also preserve America's role as the world's leading innovator and employer in the creation of safe and environmentally sound technologies and products of the business of chemistry.

The ACC have previously offered general concepts on which to base a modern chemical management system. This document expands upon those concepts and begins to provide more detail, which the ACC hope will be useful to policy makers.

Editor's Comment: Each Principle has several explanation points which make interesting reading, and enables your own comparison to the European chemical management approach.

The 10 Principle headings are:

1. Chemicals should be safe for their intended use.
2. EPA should systematically prioritize chemicals for purposes of safe use determinations.
3. EPA should act expeditiously and efficiently in making safe use determinations.
4. Companies that manufacture, import, process, distribute, or use chemicals should be required to provide EPA with relevant information to the extent necessary for EPA to make safe use determinations.
5. Potential risks faced by children should be an important factor in safe use determinations.
6. EPA should be empowered to impose a range of controls to ensure that chemicals are safe for their intended use.
7. Companies and EPA should work together to enhance public access to chemical health and safety information.
8. EPA should rely on scientifically valid data and information, regardless of its source, including data and information reflecting modern advances in science and technology.
9. EPA should have the staff, resources, and regulatory tools it needs to ensure the safety of chemicals.
10. A modernized TSCA should encourage technological innovation & a globally competitive industry in the United States.

See: www.americanchemistry.com/s_acc/sec_mediakits.asp?CID=2178&DID=9938 for the pdf document.

From: www.americanchemistry.com/s_acc/sec_article_acc.asp?CID=2178&DID=9939

• NZ ERMA Chemical Hazard Classification Review

6 August 2009, ERMA New Zealand has completed the 2009 Yearly Chemical Review: To establish whether there are sufficient grounds to justify a reassessment of the substances listed in Schedule 1.

Chemical classification changes that caught my interest are:
Note: I have NOT included ALL their classifications, just changes.

Aluminium Sulphate	Now 8.3A	To 6.4A
Sodium Carbonate	Now 6.1B	To 6.1D (inhal'n)
Iron (III) Chloride	Now 6.3A	To 8.2C
Hydroxylamine Sulphate	Now 6.3A, 6.4A	To 8.2C, 8.3A
Chlorine Dioxide	Now 6.1B, 9.3A	To 5.1.2A, 6.1A, 6.9A, 9.2A, 9.3B
3-Hexanone	Now 3.1B	To 3.1C
Sulphur Dioxide	Now 6.3B, 6.4A	To 8.2B, 8.3A
Ethanol	Now 9.1D	Removed 9.1D
D-Limonene		Added 6.5B

<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/news-events/index.html> &

<http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/resources/publications/pdfs/RES09001%20Decision.pdf>

Editor's Comment: I am concerned at the number of incorrect classifications I have found on the HSNO CCID (which are legally required to be used in NZ). How do persons classifying for NZ feel about being required to use an incorrect classification for their products? Don't users have a right to the correct classification? It would make better sense that this NZ CCID was an aid to classification and that the NZ GHS Criteria has precedence (as occurs for the Australian HSIS with the Australian Criteria having precedence).

• NT Fireworks Legislation Changes

Recent changes to the NT legislation has made it an offence to possess fireworks outside the legislated period - 1 July 2009. Where NT WorkSafe receives a complaint about fireworks NT WorkSafe will in the first instance deliver a warning letter to the suspected household.

<http://www.worksafe.nt.gov.au/documents/Fireworksinformation200907.pdf>

• SA Hazardous Work Changes - Discussion Paper

On the 26 June 2009 SafeWork SA released the second phase of the review of the *Occupational Health, Safety and Welfare (OHSW) Regulations 1995* (Part 5 - Hazardous Work) for public consultation, with the release of a Discussion Paper of Amendment Proposals. Comment has now closed. For a copy of the 37 page pdf go to: www.safework.sa.gov.au/uploaded_files/HazWorkReqsReview-DiscussionPaper.pdf

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/show_page.jsp?id=8104

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Draft PEC Report on Sodium Cyanide – mid Sept

The Draft PEC Report for Sodium cyanide which has been assessed by NICNAS as a Priority Existing Chemical (PEC) and will be available in mid Sept 2009. The PEC was to determine the potential for environmental exposure in Australia and the hazards of sodium cyanide so that the risk of adverse effects to the environment can be determined.
Note: Occupational health and safety was not assessed.

The draft report is expected to be released for public comment on the 11th September 2009 for public comment.

Briefing on the findings of the assessment and the recommendations will be held during the public comment period in Sydney (also Perth and Melbourne if there is sufficient demand).

For background on the Sodium Cyanide PEC process go to: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Existing_Chemicals/PEC_Declarations.asp

On the 11 Sept 2009 go to www.nicnas.gov.au.

• Downstream Users of Nitric Acid & Hydrogen Peroxide

In April 2009 the voluntary information provided by the introducers of 12 precursor chemicals (explosives) has allowed NICNAS to identify end users, resellers and formulators of the chemicals who will be surveyed by NICNAS to obtain detailed information on downstream use. Downstream users of Nitric Acid and Hydrogen Peroxide are being surveyed first.

The information will primarily be considered to inform risk assessments on chemicals of potential security concern control of chemicals that are precursors to explosives.

NICNAS has developed two survey templates:

[Nitric Acid survey template](#)

at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Media/Latest_News/Nitric_acid_user_survey_XLS.xls

[Hydrogen Peroxide survey template](#)

at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Media/Latest_News/Hydrogen_peroxide_user_survey_XLS.xls

Please send the requested information by **8 Sept 2009** to: Lorelie.Flood@nicnas.gov.au, NICNAS Existing Chemicals.

For information: Phillip.Sharp@nicnas.gov.au ph: 02-8577-8820.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Media/Latest_News/Precursor_Nitric_acid_hydrogen_peroxide.asp

• LRCC Evaluation –Draft Report

The first phase the impacts of the Low Regulatory Concerns Chemicals (LRCC) Reforms on industry have been evaluated by Campbell Research - an independent consultant who were commissioned by NICNAS.

The draft for the first phase is now available online at www.nicnas.gov.au/About_NICNAS/Reforms/LRCC_Evaluation.asp. Feedback received by the 26th August 2009 will be incorporated into the final report. For more information or to provide feedback contact Dr Sarah Rumble ph: 02-8577-8832, email at sarah.rumble@nicnas.gov.au.

The evaluation process has had feedback from 872 companies in early May with 23 in-depth stakeholder consultations.

Editor's Comment: Some of the issues that caught my attention were:

1/ "Industry stakeholders also believed that it had not gone far enough towards removing the barriers that regulatory burden presents to the introduction of newer, safer chemicals. A substantial proportion of industry still avoid introducing a newer, safer chemical if an alternative chemical existed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) ..."

2/ How to ensure adequate data for proving low concern and no unreasonable risk, particularly for low volumes and low concentrations.

3/ Polymers of Low Concern were raised as particular examples of chemicals where the data requirements were seen as not in proportion to the potential risk.

3/ Is the 100kg exemption quantity for "no unreasonable risk" chemicals realistic?. *Editor's Comment:* 100 kg does not recognise it is best to deliver in standard 200 L drums on standard pallets. Maybe a 200 L drum quantity would be a more sensible "no unreasonable risk" exemption limit.

4/ Consideration that the exemption for non-hazardous chemical ingredients at ≤1% could be extended beyond cosmetics.

5/ The level of tracking and adding trace ingredients across a range of products can be complex for some companies with considerable time costs to report which may be out of proportion to the "no unreasonable risk".

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/About_NICNAS/Reforms/LRCC/LRCC_Report_for_public_comment.pdf.

• Low Reg Concern Reforms – Updated Documents

Updates to the NICNAS Handbook for Notifiers and the New Chemicals Forms are now available. For the Handbook you need to download Section II – New Chemicals, where the details of changes to permit categories resulting from LRCC reforms, have been included in Chapters 3.2/3.5 & 6.

See: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Handbook.asp

The New Chemical Forms have been adjusted for the LRCC Reforms so far www.nicnas.gov.au/Forms/New_Chemicals.asp.

Note: The Handbook as a whole is no longer available to download as it is being updated separately.

From: <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/>, 24 June 2009

Scheduled Poisons & TGA Issues

• Poisons Standard 2009

This Standard provides the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons No. 24, published by the Committee in 2009 as set out in Schedule 1.

The 437 page document is available in several formats.

www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/LegislativeInstrument1.nsf/all/search/6826E47AC6FAED8DCA25760700224E92

This instrument (SUSDP No.24 Amendment No.1) amends the Poisons Standard 2009 to provide for decisions made by the National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee.

www.comlaw.gov.au/ComLaw/Legislation/LegislativeInstrument1.nsf/all/search/786BDE7F6208C91CCA2576070025F73C?OpenDocument

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

• Methylidibromo Glutaronitrile (MDBGN)

MDBGN (1,2-Dibromo-2,4-Dicyanobutane CAS 35691-65-7) is used as a preservative and biocide in a wide range of aqueous-based products, including cosmetics. In Australia, it has been reported as a component of adhesives and coatings in addition to various personal care products (sunscreens, shampoos, shower gels and wet wipe hand towels).

In the mid 1980s, MDBGN began to be used as a preservative in cosmetics and the first case reports of contact sensitivity due to MDBGN-preserved cosmetics were reported in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Several research groups have demonstrated that the prevalence of contact sensitivity to MDBGN in various European countries has increased since the early 1990s. Animal studies have also demonstrated that MDBGN is a sensitising agent. As a result, use of this preservative is no longer permitted in cosmetics within the EU. However, in the USA, MDBGN can be formulated in cosmetics at up to 0.025% in leave-on products and 0.06% in rinse-off products.

Allergy clinics in Australia have reported cases of allergy (combined prevalence of 0.7%) associated with the use of MDBGN as a preservative, most commonly in hand cleaner.

MDBGN is moderately toxic via the oral route, a severe eye irritant, a skin irritant and a skin sensitiser.

The NDPSC has resolved to list MDBGN in the SUSDP in Schedule C for cosmetic use and products intended to be in contact with the skin, in Schedule 6 for other uses, and in Appendix F, Part 3 specifying warning statements and safety directions. The implementation date for these new scheduling requirements is 1 January 2010.

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/Other/Methyl-di-bromo-Glutaronitrile_PDF.pdf (42p) and the Info Sheet (4p)

www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Information_Sheets/Existing_Chemical_Information_Sheets/ECIS_MDBGN_PDF.pdf

Food Chemical Issues

• Millers & Bakers to Use Folic Acid & Iodised Salt From September and October 2009

From September 2009 mandatory Folic Acid fortification requires Australian millers to add folic acid (a form of the B Vitamin Folate) to wheat flour for bread-making purposes. This means most bread in Australia will contain added Folic Acid.

The Australian User Guide for Mandatory Folic Acid Fortification (Feb 2009, 25 pages), is now available at:
www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/Mandatory%20Folic%20Acid%20Fortification%20User%20Guide%20final.pdf.

Mandatory Folic Acid Fortification – Fact Sheet

www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheets2/009/mandatoryfolicacidfo4389.cfm

From October 2009 the new standard requires the replacement of non-iodised salt in all bread, where salt is added, with Iodised Salt with a range of 25 to 65 milligram of Iodine per kilogram of Salt. It also applies to the small amount of bread imported into Australia, usually as frozen dough. However, bread described as organic is exempt.

The Australian User Guide for Mandatory Iodine Fortification (May 2009, 22 pages), is now available at:
www.foodstandards.gov.au/srcfiles/Rewrite%20Mandatory%20Iodine%20Fortification%20User%20Guide%20Format%20Master_.pdf

Mandatory Iodine Fortification – Fact Sheet

www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheets2/009/mandatoryiodineforti4390.cfm

Iodine Sensitivities & Mandatory Fortification – Fact Sheet

www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheet/2009/iodinesensitivitiesa4391.cfm

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/foodstandard_snews/foodstandardsnewswin4381.cfm#_salt and www.foodstandards.gov.au/foodmatters/fortification/index.cfm

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• History of ‘Organochlorine’ Pesticides in Australia

‘Organochlorine’ pesticides such as Aldrin, DDT, Dieldrin, Endrin, Hexachlorophene, Methoxychlor and Penfenate have not been registered for any uses in Australia for some time.

The term ‘Organochlorine’ in the APVMA article is used to refer to those persistent Organochlorine pesticides, which include the mentioned pesticides. Synthetic Organochlorine compounds have been used in Australia in the past as herbicides, insecticides, fungicides and termiticides.

These stable Organochlorines have been phased out of agricultural use in most countries because of concerns about environmental persistence, bioaccumulation and trans-boundary movement.

The 6 page article discusses the history, properties and the phase-out processes.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/downloads/organochlorines_history.pdf

• Safety of Antibiotics in Farm Animals Questioned

The article below, was alerted to me by one of my networking colleagues. It considers the issue of antibiotic use, in the USA, in industrial farming of chickens, pigs, and cattle, is regarded as “cultivating bacteria that medicine is losing the ability to fight.”

Farmacology An article by Dale Keiger from the Bloomberg School of Public Health, where their “researchers are investigating how the use of antibiotics in factory farming cultivates more than poultry and livestock.”

Access the article in the June 2009 issue of the John Hopkins Magazine at: <http://www.jhu.edu/~jhumag/0609web/>.

Editor’s Comment: I have included this Note as it highlights a community concern which is being investigated by a reputable educational institution, with clear indications of concern.

• Identification of Xenoestrogens in Food Additives by an Integrated in Silico and in Vitro Approach

“In the search for xenoestrogens within food additives, we have analyzed the Joint FAO-WHO expert committee database, containing 1500 compounds, using an integrated in silico and in vitro approach. This analysis identified 31 potential estrogen receptor R ligands that were reduced to 13 upon applying a stringent filter based on ligand volume and binding mode. Among the 13 potential xenoestrogens, four were already known to exhibit an estrogenic activity, and the other nine were assayed in vitro, determining the binding affinity to the receptor and biological effects. Propyl Gallate was found to act as an antagonist, and 4-hexylresorcinol was found to act as a potent transactivator; both ligands were active at nanomolar concentrations, as predicted by the in silico analysis. Some caution should be issued for the use of Propyl Gallate and 4-Hexylresorcinol as food additives.”

From *Chemical Research in Toxicology* 2009 Article at: <http://pubs.acs.org/doi/abs/10.1021/tx800048m>

Dangerous Goods

- **Do You Ship Dangerous Goods to Tasmania or NZ? Or Do You Ship Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods Minerals?**

IMDG: Mandatory Shore-Side Training UPDATE

AMSA have provided 2 Information Sheets regards Mandatory Shore-Side Training: 1/ General Information and 2/ Advice for Training Providers.

http://www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/. Then see under Dangerous Goods – Information Sheets.

www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/Carriage_of_DG_by_Sea%28Intro%29.pdf

www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/Carriage_of_DG_by_Sea%28Trainers%29.pdf

“The mandatory training requirement has been adopted in recognition that the successful application of the requirements and objectives of the IMDG Code is dependent on those involved having an appreciation of the risks and a detailed understanding of the requirements.”

“The use of untrained or inappropriately trained personnel to prepare a shipment would be a breach of the requirements of the IMDG Code and could result in shipments being prohibited from loading.”

Editor's Comment: The mandatory IMDG training that is required to have been done by 1st Jan 2009 covers many roles in trading companies, and if not done may cause disruption to your transport of Dangerous Goods by sea, and may cause liability issues, particularly if there is an incident. In Australia this training affects sea transport of general Dangerous Goods to Tasmania and New Zealand, and shipment of environmentally hazardous Dangerous Goods ores from Australia. *Note:* Shipping on trucks by ferry to Tasmania comes under the IMDG Code.

From: www.amsa.gov.au/Shipping_Safety/Cargoes_and_Dangerous_Goods/ and the 2 Information Sheets.

A Training Provider organizing courses is AITAC: Freecall 1800 622 010, info@aitac.com.au, www.aitac.com.au/.

- **Review of Vic Dangerous Goods Regulations - Explosives and Storage & Handling**

The Victorian Dangerous Goods (Explosives) Regulations 2000 and the Victorian Dangerous Goods (Storage & Handling) Regulations 2000 sunset on 27 June 2010 and 5 December 2010 respectively.

Stakeholders will be invited to participate throughout each stage of the review, including regulation development. Focus groups with duty holders from affected industries will also be held to establish compliance and administrative costs of the proposed regulations for the Regulatory Impact Statements. Public comment periods will follow.

Enquiries to explosivesregs_review@worksafe.vic.gov.au or storagehandlingregs@worksafe.vic.gov.au.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Laws+and+Regulations/Acts+and+Regulations/Review+of+Dangerous+Goods+Regulations+Explosives+and+Storage+Handling

- **Victoria – Transporting Small Quantities of DGs**

Limited Quantities: Advice for small and medium sized businesses who manufacture, supply and transport limited quantities of dangerous goods commercially.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Forms+and+Publications/Publications/Transporting+small+quantities+of+dangerous+goods+-+limited+quantities

Tools of Trade: Advice for people who transport and use small amounts of dangerous goods for commercial purposes. This might include cleaners, trades people, sales representatives and service technicians.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Forms+and+Publications/Publications/Transporting+small+quantities+of+dangerous+goods+-+tools+of+trade

Retail Distribution Loads: Advice for retailers who transport small amounts of consumer dangerous goods.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/wps/wcm/connect/WorkSafe/Home/Forms+and+Publications/Publications/Transporting+small+quantities+of+dangerous+goods+-+retail+distribution+loads

- **CEFIC Emergency Response Intervention Cards**

The EU CEFIC Emergency Response Intervention Cards (ERICards or ERIC's) provide guidance on initial actions for EU fire crews when they first arrive at the scene of a chemical transport accident without having appropriate and reliable product specific emergency information at hand, and contain information and procedures that may require specialised equipment.

ERICards may be reproduced without further permission provided that:

- the cards are reproduced in their entirety, without alteration
- no copies of cards are being sold
- due reference is made to the guiding principles for the use of the cards and to the disclaimer

ERICards have been brought in line with the EU ADR 2009 by introducing new UN entries and by adapting classification data for a number of substances.

The searchable database and Guidance is accessed from www.ericards.net/.

From: http://www.amsa.gov.au/shipping_safety/marine_notices/2009/1209.pdf

- **MSDSs for MARPOL Annex I Oil Cargo & Oil Fuel**

SOLAS Regulation VI/5-1, adopted by IMO Resolution MSC.239 (83), will enter into force on 1 July 2009. The regulation requires ships carrying MARPOL Annex I cargoes and marine fuel oils to be provided with a material safety data sheet prior to the loading of such cargoes or fuel oil, based on the format developed by IMO under the cover of Resolution MSC.286(86). The list of oils to which this new regulation is applicable can be found in Appendix I to Annex I of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL), and includes crude oil, diesel oil, fuel oils and gasoline.

Until GHS is implemented in Australia, AMSA will accept as consistent with the IMO recommendations an MSDS that complies with the Australia National Code of Practice during any inspection undertaken by AMSA.

From: www.amsa.gov.au/shipping_safety/marine_notices/2009/1209.pdf, **Marine Notice 12/2009.**

• Australasian Institute of Dangerous Goods Consultants

I would like to recommend the Australasian Institute of Dangerous Goods Consultants, a group I have had long contact with, for the resources they offer companies and to those in our field who might become Associate members. In Australia we need a clear voice for Dangerous Goods issues.

The 2009-2010 cost for a <80km from Sydney based member is \$495 including GST. For <80km from Brisbane \$330 and for elsewhere \$275 BUT with additional cost for the yearly conference, if attended of \$165.

The AIDGC prepares a monthly members newsletter on Dangerous Goods issues and organizes a yearly Conference. They have training for each Class of dangerous Goods for storage and handling for associate members wanting accreditation. Accreditation is expected to also cover transport of Dangerous Goods in the near future.

<http://www.aidgc.com/memberBenefits.html>.

The AIDGC membership form is at:

<http://www.aidgc.com/membershipPackage.html>

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Vic Env Prot'n (Industrial Waste Resource) Regs 2009

The Victorian [Environment Protection \(Industrial Waste Resource\) Regulations 2009](#) have replaced both the Environment Protection (Prescribed Waste) Regulations 1998, and the Industrial Waste Management Policy (Prescribed Industrial Waste) 2000. They came into effect on July 1 2009. Guidance to support these Regulations is provided in the [Industrial Waste Resource Guidelines](#).

[www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/PubStatbok.nsf/93eb987ebadd283dca256e92000e4069/64699A473AD57F7BCA2575E500198723/\\$FILE/09-077sr.pdf](http://www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/PubStatbok.nsf/93eb987ebadd283dca256e92000e4069/64699A473AD57F7BCA2575E500198723/$FILE/09-077sr.pdf)

These new Victorian Regulations allow a waste producer or receiver to notify the Vic EPA that they intend to divert, or receive material for secondary beneficial reuse (SBR). Once the notification is authorised by Vic EPA, the material is managed as a product and exempt from the Regulations. In notifying Vic EPA, the Regulations require that a detailed package of information be provided in support of the proposed SBR, principally to ensure the potential risks to human health and the environment are adequately considered and managed. To streamline the approval, but also provide robustness to the process, the Regulations require independent third party review of this information.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/industrial-waste-guidelines.asp,

and [http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/Publications.nsf/2f1c2625731746aa4a256ce90001cbb5/5d09d84b07c244c0ca2575e5001ba840/\\$FILE/IWRG100.pdf](http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/Publications.nsf/2f1c2625731746aa4a256ce90001cbb5/5d09d84b07c244c0ca2575e5001ba840/$FILE/IWRG100.pdf)

• Environmental Risk Assessment Guidance Manuals

The Guidance Manuals outline the current practice for conducting environmental risk assessment of industrial chemicals, pesticides and veterinary medicines in Australia.

The Commonwealth Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) undertakes the environmental risk assessment for consideration in the overall assessment carried out by NICNAS and the APVMA.

The purpose of each manual is twofold. The first is to provide risk assessors with guidance on the environmental risk assessment of industrial or agvet chemicals. Secondly, it may provide other stakeholders with an illustration of the

general process and considerations that risk assessors employ when assessing the potential risks that chemicals may pose to the environment. The manual establishes a starting point for best practice assessment and improved assessment tools and methods will be incorporated into the manual as they become available. It is noted in each manual, that the information is provided as guidance.

Both manuals outline how the assessor should carry out an assessment of a new or existing Industrial or AgVet chemical according to best practice including what information, methods and tools to use in assessing these chemicals.

Environmental Risk Assessment Guidance Manual for Industrial Chemicals – Feb 2009 (109 pages)

www.nepc.gov.au/sites/default/files/CMgt_NChEM_ERAGM_for_Industrial_Chemicals_200902.pdf

Environmental Risk Assessment Guidance Manual for Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals – Feb 2009 (124 pages)

Note: Veterinary chemicals are discussed separately (refer Chapter 9) to agricultural pesticides, as agreed international methodology is available for the assessment of veterinary medicines.

www.nepc.gov.au/sites/default/files/CMgt_NChEM_ERAGM_for_Agricultural_and_Veterinary_Chemicals_200902.pdf

From: www.nepc.gov.au/taxonomy/term/75

• UNEP Lead, Cadmium and Mercury Programs

Draft final reviews of scientific information on Lead and Cadmium at: www.chem.unep.ch/Pb_and_Cd//SR/Draft_fin_al_reviews_Nov2008.htm.

From: www.chem.unep.ch/Pb_and_Cd/

The Mercury Awareness Raising Package can be obtained at: www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/. It discussed the effects of Mercury on human health, wildlife and the environment and on relevant strategies to manage and control mercury. It is designed for the use of government officials, community leaders, and/or workers to provide information and raise awareness about mercury and the associated environment and health risks.

From: www.chem.unep.ch/mercury/awareness_raising_package/default.htm

In Australia the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts (DEWHA) will be co-ordinating the development of a mercury instrument.

• Vic EPA: Contaminated Soil – Organic Compounds Classification For Re-Use Guideline: IWRG424

EPA Victoria has issued a classification for the management of contaminated soils, which contain the following types of organic compounds:

- total petroleum hydrocarbons
- monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
- organochlorine compounds
- polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.

This contaminated soil has the potential for reuse, recycling, recovery of energy or treatment; however, the facilities required are not currently available in the state of Victoria or elsewhere in a location that is practically accessible. EPA will require on-site treatment to have an equivalent environmental outcome as off-site treatment at an approved facility.

From: <http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA%5Cpublications.nsf/PubDocsLU/IWRG424?OpenDocument>

- **Vic EPA: Solid Ind'l Waste Hazard Categorisation and Management: IWRG631**

This guideline will assist waste generators and treaters in categorising their solid industrial waste based on the hazard posed by those wastes. It provides guidance on determining the hazard category of prescribed industrial wastes (PIWs) that come from manufacturing sources, that are not contaminated soils and that are destined for disposal at a landfill.

From: <http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA%5Cpublications.nsf/PubDocsLU/IWRG631?OpenDocument>

- **Vic EPA: Used Containers – Transport & Management IWRG644**

These guidelines are for any business involved in the supply, use, reuse, reconditioning, recycling and disposal of containers that have been used for prescribed industrial wastes (PIWs).

Under the Regulations, a container contaminated with residues of prescribed industrial waste is, itself, considered a prescribed industrial waste. Some PIWs may also be classified as dangerous goods under the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code). In such cases, transportation of these wastes by road or rail must also comply with the ADG Code

<http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA%5Cpublications.nsf/PubDocsLU/IWRG644?OpenDocument>

- **NSW Household Chemical Clean Out**

Drop-off centres will accept household quantities, up to a maximum 20 litres or 20 kilograms.

Business-related and commercial quantities are not accepted at CleanOut centres - telephone the NSW Environment Line on 131 555 to find out correct disposal for businesses.

www.environment.nsw.gov.au/households/CleanoutGuide.htm

- **Vic Detox Your Home**

Take your household chemical products to a convenient Detox Your Home disposal point. All Victorian householders can use any of the drop-off points for free.

www.resourcesmart.vic.gov.au/for_households/dropoff_poi_nts_2826.html

From: www.sustainability.vic.gov.au/www/html/2724-resourcesmart-detox-your-home.asp

Standards & Codes

- **Standards, Committees, – Changes**

There has been a significant shift in the production of Australian Standards that is already directly affecting the chemical hazards standards area.

1/ All future standards will require FULL funding by the group who wants the Standard to be created or updated.

2/ We no longer have a manager for the Dangerous Goods (Storage & Handling) Standards.

3/ The recent Draft **DR AS/NZS 5026 The Storage and Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods** I am informed will

not be progressed. Thank you to all of you who spent time an effort to make input.

Editor's Comments:

a/ As the existing chemical hazard standards have been created by free input from chemical hazard specialists across Australia, with no funding from a proponent group, this raises a significant problem for Standards Australia to even maintain the existing chemical hazard Standards.

b/ How can HB 76 be finalised to cover the changes needed for the Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7th Edition which will be fully operational in 2010?

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

AS/NZS 2243.9:2009 Safety in laboratories - Recirculating fume cabinets. Published: 15 Jun 2009, ISBN: 0-7337-9164-6, 28 pages, \$73.58 pdf \$81.75 hardcopy.

BS ISO 16000-14:2009 Indoor air. Determination of total (gas and particle-phase) polychlorinated dioxin-like biphenyls (PCBs) and polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins/dibenzofurans (PCDDs/PCDFs). Extraction, clean-up and analysis by high-resolution gas chromatography and mass spectrometry. Published 30 June 2009, 64 pages, \$354.70 hardcopy.

BS ISO 17735:2009 Workplace atmospheres. Determination of total isocyanate groups in air using 1-(9-anthracenylmethyl)piperazine (MAP) reagent and liquid chromatography. Published 30 June 2009, 40 pages, \$291.36 hardcopy.

BS EN 15154-3:2009 Emergency safety showers. Non plumbed-in body showers. Published 31 August 2009, 14 pages, \$143.57 hardcopy.

BS EN 15154-4:2009 Emergency safety showers. Non plumbed-in eyewash units. Published 31 August 2009, 14 pages, \$143.57 hardcopy.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

09/30205350 DC BS EN 60695-7-2. Fire hazard testing. Part 7-2. Toxicity of fire effluent. Summary and relevance of test methods. Published 18 June 2009, 46 pages, \$42.23 hardcopy.

09/30206172 DC BS EN 60695-7-3. Fire hazard testing. Part 7-3. Toxicity of fire effluent. Use and interpretation of test results. Published 30 June 2009, 36 pages, \$42.23 hardcopy.

ISO/DIS 26367-1 Guidelines for assessing the adverse environmental impact of fire effluents - Part 1: Fundamentals. Published 11 August 2009, 18 pages, \$86.99 hardcopy.

Seminars, Conferences

- **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, 18 Sept 09, Sydney 'IS RISK ASSESSMENT ENOUGH?'**

Australasian Institute of Dangerous Goods Consultants Annual Conference. The www.aidgc.com.au website has the conference brochure and registration.

The cost is covered as part of the AIDGC membership full fees. Non-Members cost is \$495.

- **AIDGC Seminar: Mixed Class Dangerous Goods October 2009 in Sydney and Melbourne.**

AIDGC Member **Frank Mendham** from AECOM will speak at these two Seminars, addressing opportunities and challenges that result from the application of AS/NZS3833:2007.

From: <http://www.aidgc.com/news.html>

- **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/

- **Dangerous Goods Training: Sept-Nov 2009**

- Applying Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7 (ADG7)
- Dangerous Goods Awareness
- Dangerous Goods Management
- Warehousing Dangerous Goods
- Working with Chemicals

These courses have been endorsed by PACIA, and are managed by John Borig, Principal Consultant – Dangerous Goods, ph: 03-9890-8811, John.Borig@noel-arnold.com.au.

Details: www.noel-arnold.com.au/content/index.php?page=dangerous-goods-training-program-2009---2010

and

www.pacia.org.au/Content/TrainingDangerousGoods.aspx

- **Australasian Chemical Diversion Congress Sofitel Wentworth Sydney, 21-23 October 2009**

The ACD Congress brings together experts from national and international law enforcement agencies, forensic services and the legal profession offering an opportunity for these agencies to jointly develop strong global networks to overcome chemical diversion and synthetic drug manufacture and trafficking.

From: <http://www.acdc2009.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/

- **HazWaste Expo 2008, 10 Nov 2009, Melbourne**

The Expo aims to bring together representatives across industry dealing with contaminated soils and hazardous manufacturing waste to connect problems with solutions. The ultimate goal is reducing or eliminating hazardous waste disposal, and the associated costs.

To be held in central Melbourne. For information, Sustainable Solutions Unit ph: 03-9695-2915, RSVP by 23 Oct 2009.

It is free to exhibit. Contact them by 2 Oct 2009. In particular I would like to see Companies with solutions or new technology for hazardous waste avoidance or reduction.

Editor's comment: I want to see sustainable choices as a key way of minimising impacts, and all products that are environmentally hazardous should be labelled so we know.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/projects/PIW_Reduction/hazwaste_expo.asp

- **Laboratory Managers Conference, 10-11 Nov 2009**

Melbourne (Sebel Citigate, Albert Park). The conference is relevant to those involved in laboratory, scientific, technical and facilities management.

Cost - Non Member Early Bird \$1095, After Sept 25 \$1295. Register online: <https://www.secureregistrations.com/LMC09/>.

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

- **ChemCon Europe 2010, Prague, 1-5 March 2010**

ChemCon provides information on current and emerging chemical regulations covering the reporting and testing of new chemicals, chemical inventories and the evaluation of existing chemicals, classification and labelling, risk management, hazard communication & product registration.

Contacts: ph: +31-24-3284-988, email: office@chemcon.net

From: <http://www.chemcon.net/>

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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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