Hazmat & Environment Notes Jan - Mar 2007

- **OECD eChemPortal**

The OECD eChemPortal offers free public access to information on properties of chemicals: 1/ Physical chemical properties; 2/ Environmental Fate and Behaviour; 3/ Ecotoxicity; 4/ Toxicity. eChemPortal allows for simultaneous search of multiple databases including:

CHRIP: Information on Biodegradation and Bioconcentration of the Existing Chemical Substances in the Chemical Risk information platform (CHRIP)

ESIS: European chemical substances information system

HPVIS: High Production Volume Information System

INCHEM: Chemical Safety Information from Intergovernmental Organizations

OECD HPV: OECD High Production Volume Database

SIDS IUCLID: Screening Information Data Sets files in IUCLID format (OECD Maintained)

SIDS UNEP: OECD Initial Assessment Reports including Screening Information Data Sets (UNEP Maintained)

- **Notes of Particular Interest**

1/ Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Framework Update (p2)

2/ Upgraded Hazardous Substances Information System (p2)

3/ Personal Liability for Corporate Fault: Report (p4)

4/ Lead Compounds in Surface Coatings & Inks: Draft (p7)

5/ Summary of Key Changes in ADG7 (p10)

6/ UK Report: Fuel Storage Sites Recommendations (p11)

7/ Hazmat 2007, Sydney, 10-11th May 2007 (p14)

Hazmat & Environment Notes

are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Materials Consultant
Editor & Publisher

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

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

ISSN: 1441-5534 **Screen**

Prepared by Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental, 18 Laurel St, Ashburton VIC 3147, ph: 03-9885-1269, email: jsimpson@haztech.com.au

Hazardous Substances

- **Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Framework Update**

Comment closed on the 15th March 2007 on the ASCC Workplace Hazardous Chemicals Framework (WHCF) proposal. There were about 60 submissions. Those submissions who authorized being made publicly available on the ASCC website www.ascc.gov.au, I expect (hope) to be available by late April. There needs to be time for those of you attending Hazmat 2007 to see them. *To help speed up this process of making the WHCF submissions publicly available, email your request to: chemicals@dewr.gov.au.*

I have been involved in the chemical industry submission and have also made my own submission. In general I see we need to move to the GHS Hazardous Effects Criteria and information system (SDS & Label) and that this should be done by combining the existing Dangerous Goods and Workplace Hazardous Substances Regulations (and eventually adding in Environmentally Hazardous Substances when our Australian Environmentally Authorities organise this).

However, we need to wait and mirror the major world chemical economies degree of GHS criteria implementation. We also need to wait for about 2 years extra whilst converted data and original data classifications are generated by the EU and other major chemical manufacturing regions.

If we have Australian GHS criteria that goes further than the GHS criteria chosen by the major world chemical economies, then we will load the additional cost to generate this data onto Australian industry (as we have already seen occur in New Zealand). This will occur for the lowest hazard classifications, for which there is currently little data available.

In the area of combining the existing Regulations which currently separately cover Dangerous Goods and Workplace Hazardous Chemicals in the workplace, there are additional requirements, particularly for chemicals which are hazardous substances only and chemicals (currently non hazardous to our current criteria) which become classified to the proposed Aust-GHS criteria. Combustible Liquids in the 60-93ºC range are proposed to become GHS Flammable Liquids Category 4, which I see will cause naming confusion, with only minor benefits, compared to the current Combustible Liquid controls.

The Draft Regulatory Impact Statement did not understand the issues involved in the proposed change and so must be redone in order for the Government, Authorities, Industry and the Community to properly understand the various impacts.

We will also need a document clearly defining the scope of the Australian GHS criteria to be used. This could be the EU GHS Criteria document, with Australian variations, similar to what we do now, so that we are always consistent with the EU as a major world chemical economy that will maintain it, rather than having our own Australian document.

What do we Need to Do in 2007 & 2008?

- Actively participate while the ASCC WHCF Hazardous Effects criteria are being finalised.
- Ensure your specialists are being trained in Classifying Chemicals to the GHS criteria.
- Start preparing trial SDSs and trial Labels as part of the WHCF training process.

For more information go to www.ascc.gov.au and select "Public Comment" in the "About Us" list.

- **Upgraded Hazardous Substances Information System**

An upgraded version of the Hazardous Substances Information System (HSIS) is now available on the ASCC website at www.hsis.gov.au from 16th April 2007.

The basic structure and operation of the HSIS will be very similar to the previous version. A number of new features and improvements have been introduced.

- Simplified search screens that can be expanded to an "Advanced Search" screen when required
- Ability to enter CAS numbers without dashes
- Improved searching where chemical names have a prefix (for example "3-" or "tert-"). The previous system was unable to search directly for a prefix.
- Ability to search for records that were amended within a specified date range
- A guide to abbreviations and notes used within a particular column of results can be accessed by clicking on the column heading
- Access to pdf documents that contain all of the hazardous substance records in the database. The consolidated lists will be updated each time there is a change to the records in the searchable database.
  Editor's Note: The Alphabetical List is 285 pages (1.38 Mb pdf), the CAS No. List is 178 pages (0.95 Mb pdf). Physicochemical and/or Environmental Effects only chemicals are in an Appendix in each of these documents.
- Ability to specify the number of search results displayed on the screen
- Ability to print search results in pdf format

From Darren Jones Office of the ASCC Standards and International Branch email 11th April 2007 to me.

- **New/Revised Hazardous Substance Classifications**

The final 30th ATP (Adaptation of Technical Progress) is now available from the European Chemical Bureau website, under documentation and
select "Classification-Labelling" 14th March 2007 at http://ecb.jrc.it/documentation/

Editor's Comment: This 30th ATP documents provides Australian users, who work to the Workplace Hazardous Substances Criteria up to date agreed Risk Phrases for the new chemicals (6 pages) & revised chemicals (111 pages).

- **Regulating Nanotechnology: 2 Recent Articles**

There are two recent papers available on the Social Science Research Network discussing how Nanotechnology might be regulated. The key issues below are from the abstracts on the SSRN website.

1/ **Size Matters: Regulating Nanotechnology**

Albert Lin, University of California, Davis - School of Law, October 2006, 77 pages

The small size and relatively large surface area of nanoparticles enhance their mechanical, electrical, optical, or catalytic properties. Although nanomaterials are useful because of these special properties, they also may pose health and environmental risks that conventional substances do not. Early studies suggest that nanomaterials have unique abilities to penetrate the body's defences or to persist in the environment, but much research remains to be done to identify and characterize specific risks.

Departing from the prevailing view, that existing statutes can address potential risks, this Article concludes that nanotechnology poses distinct and serious concerns warranting legislation specific to the manufacture and use of nanomaterials. The Article proposes notification and labelling requirements for all products containing nanomaterials. For products containing nanomaterials in a "free" form, which pose potentially greater health and environmental risks, the Article also proposes a screening process, post-marketing monitoring, and a requirement that nanotechnology companies post a bond to cover potential liabilities. The proposal creates an incentive to perform much-needed research, establishes funding to redress adverse effects, and sets the stage for further public consideration of nanotechnology's future.

"the same properties that make nanoparticles useful for certain products and processes – their small size, chemical composition, surface structure, solubility, shape, and aggregative tendencies – may also make them harmful when taken into the body" from p11.

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=934635

2/ **Nanotechnology: The Challenge of Regulating Known Unknowns**

Robin Fretwell Wilson , Washington and Lee University - School of Law, December 2006, 11 pages

Nanotechnology is a subject about which we know less than we should, but probably more than we think we do at first glance. A clear-eyed evaluation of the risks and benefits of nanotechnology is complicated by a very complex science - pushing the envelope of materials science - and by a venture capitalist- like hype about the potential of nanotechnology.

This article examines our emerging knowledge base about the hazards of Nano-Sized Particles (NSPs), focusing on risks posed by two types of exposure, inhalation of NSPs and topical application of products containing NSPs. It examines why the current regulatory framework is inadequate to respond to these risks and why regulators believe their hands are tied until new legislation is enacted. It then argues that this regulatory inaction leaves a significant role for the private insurance market, but that regulators should support this market in tangible ways, such as requiring federal grant recipients to carry commercial liability policies that would protect the public from potential adverse consequences.

http://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=959616

From: Social Science Research Network at http://www.ssrn.com/ and search on Regulating Nanotechnology yields:

- **NIOSH: Progress Toward Safe Nanotechnology in the Workplace. Publicn No. 2007-123**

Report of the progress of the NIOSH Nanotechnology Research Center (NTRC) since its inception in 2004 through 2006 (198 pages, 3.3 Mb pdf). The NTRC has begun to make contributions to all the steps in the continuum from hazard identification to risk management of Nanotechnology. The goals for NTRC are as follows:

1. Determine if nanoparticles and nanomaterials pose risks for workrelated injuries and illnesses.
2. Conduct research on the application of nanotechnology for the prevention of work-related injuries and illnesses.
3. Promote healthy workplaces through interventions, recommendations, and capacity building.
4. Enhance global workplace safety and health through national and international collaborations on nanotechnology research and guidance.

As evidenced by the full report, progress has been made toward each of these goals.

From: USA CDC NIOSH www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/nanotech

Report: www.cdc.gov/niosh/docs/2007-123/pdfs/2007-123.pdf

- **OECD Chemical Reports added Aug & Oct 2006**

Under the OECD's High Production Volume (HPV) Programme, 69 more Screening Information Data Set Initial Assessment Reports (SIARs), have been published on the UNEP SIDS website in August and October 2006 at: www.chem.unep.ch/irptc/sids/OECDSIDS/INDEXCHEMIC.htm

The table in the NICNAS March 2007 Gazette lists the chemicals. The SIARS are a useful source of chemical hazard information and are typically 100-300 pages in length.

From NICNAS Chem Gazette, Mar 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au

Chemical Management

- **Enforcement of REACH in the UK**

The European Union recently adopted a new system to control the risks which chemicals may pose to human health and the environment. The REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals) Regulation was agreed by the European Parliament and the Council of Ministers on 18 December 2006, and published in the Official Journal on 30 December.

REACH will enter into force on 1 June 2007, however, the requirements of REACH are phased and will be introduced progressively up until 2018.

REACH establishes a central European Chemicals Agency which will oversee the operation of REACH throughout the EU. Member States are responsible for a degree of the work and enforcement. The UK is required to have an enforcement and penalties regime in place no later than 1 December 2008.

This 53 page Consultation document is about how REACH will be enforced in the UK and includes:

- Partial regulatory impact assessment
- REACH implementation timeline
- Hampton principles (the ways administrative burden imposed by regulations may be reduced)
- Provisions relating to information and supply chain requirements and use related requirements

This is a good opportunity to see review what REACH covers and how the UK is planning on implementing REACH. This may effect your business arrangements with the UK (and other EU countries).

If you have any comments or complaints about the consultation process, (as opposed to the content of the consultation paper), address them ***by 4th June 2007*** *to:*

Marjorie Addo, Defra's Consultation Co-ordinator,
London, email: consultation.coordinator@defra.gsi.gov.uk.

From: www.defra.gov.uk/corporate/consult/reach-enforce/

- **Personal Liability for Corporate Fault: Report**

The Australian Government Corporations and Markets Advisory Committee (CAMAC) September 2006 report on **Personal Liability for Corporate Fault** makes recommendations for a principled and consistent approach to the imposition of personal liability on individuals by reason of corporate misconduct. It aims to redress undue burdens on people involved in the governance of companies while maintaining appropriate levels of responsibility on their part.

This report includes a review of the treatment of corporate officers in environmental protection, occupational health and safety, hazardous goods and fair trading statutes in the various jurisdictions. These categories were focused on because of their significance to the commercial operations of many businesses.

The CAMAC Committee considers that liability for breach of a legal requirement by a company should fall in the first place on the company itself. In addition, an individual who has personally helped in or been privy to the misconduct should be punishable as an accessory in accordance with ordinary principles. The Committee acknowledges that, in some circumstances, it may be appropriate to make a designated individual responsible for compliance with a particular requirement or to extend ordinary notions of accessorial liability to cover reckless or negligent disregard of a company's relevant conduct.

However, the Committee considers that the presumption of fault in many provisions that currently apply to company officers is objectionable in principle and unfairly discriminates against those individuals compared with the way other people are treated under the law. While those provisions may be well-intentioned – to encourage corporate compliance – they are not well suited to the practicalities of governance of many firms.

Editor's Comment: As we all work in the health, safety and environment area I thought this is an important report to highlight for you to understand your current liability situation.

Information: John Kluver, Exec. Director, ph: 02-9911-2950.

Download a copy of the 140 page (639 Kb pdf) report from: www.camac.gov.au, select "reports" in the left column, then the reports are in reverse date order, and go to Sept 2006.

From: www.camac.gov.au under "What's New".

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **NICNAS Existing Chemicals Program Review - Final Report and Recommendations**

The NICNAS Existing Chemicals Program Review is available at www.nicnas.gov.au and contains 23 recommendations under the five key reform areas:

Some of the innovative element recommendations are:

a/ Develop an overall framework for screening of chemicals of concern;

b/ Screen AICS listed chemicals for hazard and/or risk indicators elements;
c/ Examine the feasibility of a nationally co-ordinated system of surveillance monitoring and post market reporting;
d/ Develop a framework to identify the circumstances under which downstream use information is sought as being necessary for prioritisation
e/ Develop new types of assessment products based on intended output and purposes.

It also includes an analysis of 4 international existing chemicals programs (as Jan 2003) covering Canada, New Zealand, Current EU system, Proposed EU (REACH) system, and the US.

Available from www.nicnas.gov.au. For hard copies contact Deanna Kettle ph: 02-8577-8814. For information contact Bob Graf ph: 02-8577-8850, e-mail Bob.Graf@nicnas.gov.au.

From the Final Report and the Chemical Gazette, Jan 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Cosmetic Products Containing New UV Filters - Interim Arrangements**

Under the interim arrangements for cosmetic products under NICNAS, only filters on the TGA's *Sun screening agents permitted as active ingredients in listed products,*within the maximum concentrations stated in the list, are permitted in the two relevant categories - secondary sunscreens (SPF ≥4 to ≤15) and sunscreens with SPF <4.

Assessment of UV filters not listed on AICS
In accordance with regulation 6AB, UV filters cannot be introduced under any NICNAS exemption categories. **This position remains unchanged.**

Arrangements, listed in the Jan 2007 Gazette will apply to new UV filters pending changes to the Schedule to the Act.

UV filters already assessed by NICNAS are subject to secondary notification obligations when certain changed circumstances in the original assessment report occur.

From 7 Jan 07 NICNAS Chemical Gazette www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate (PFAS & PFOA)**

Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate (PFAS) based chemicals is a generic term used to describe any fully Fluorinated carbon chain length Sulfonate, including higher & lower homologues. PFAS-related substances may be salts of PFAS, or polymers that contain PFAS as a portion of the entire polymer.

Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) refers to fully Fluorinated (eight-carbon chain length) Sulfonate-containing substances. PFOS-related substances may be salts of PFOS eg. Potassium, Lithium, Ammonium or Diethanolamine, or polymers that contain the PFOS as a portion of the entire structure.

PFAS and PFOS chemicals have unique surfactant properties and many speciality applications including heat, chemical and abrasion resistance, and as dispersion, wetting and surface treatments.

• The only identified use of PFOS substances in Australia is in Class B fire-fighting foam products.

Currently, about 180,000 litres of Class B fire-fighting foam products containing 0.1-7% PFOS-related substances are held in stock at some end-user sites which had been purchased prior to 2003 and will be replaced on reaching the product expiry date. Some non-PFOS based fire-fighting foam products containing Fluoroalkyl surfactants or alcohol resistant film-forming Fluoroprotein have been imported as replacements.

• In 2004 and 2005, the total volumes of PFAS related substances imported both as technical grade chemicals & in products are approximately 1630 kg & 1740 kg, respectively.

• Three PFAS related substances that were identified from the NICNAS survey are all Perfluorobutane Sulfonate (PFBS) based compounds. The NICNAS assessment report on PFBS (2006) shows that they are less hazardous than PFOS chemicals. The combined volumes for the three PFBS based substances imported in 2004 and 2005 were 813 kg and 877 kg, respectively. These PFBS compounds are used in Australia for formulating industrial coating products, rubber moulding products and acid mist suppressants. Products containing these PFBS based compounds were also imported in 2004 and 2005 at total PFBS volumes of 810 kg and 860 kg, respectively.

• It is likely that some importers and users may not know if products contain these chemicals because PFOS and PFAS based chemical ingredients may not be disclosed or listed on Material Safety Data Sheets.

Significant International work has been done by the OECD, European Union and the US EPA since 2000 and can be accessed via links on the NICNAS website at: *www.nicnas.gov.au/news*

Because of concerns over PFOS and perfluorinated chemicals, **NICNAS recommends that**:

• PFOS and related PFAS based chemicals be restricted to only essential uses, for which no suitable and less hazardous alternatives are available.

• The existing PFOS-based fire fighting foam not be used for fire training purposes to limit environmental release.

• PFOS not be replaced by PFOA as an alternative, as PFOA may have the same environmental and health concerns as PFOS.

• All labels and Material Safety Data Sheets include details of the PFOS and PFAS chemicals in the product.

• Information on the safe use and handling of all these chemicals of concern be provided in the relevant and most recent suppliers' Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs).

From NICNAS Alert 5, Feb 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Perfluorocarboxylic Acids (PFCA & PFOA)**

Perfluorocarboxylic acid (PFCA) is a generic term used to describe any fully Fluorinated carbon chain length Carboxylic acid, including Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA). PFOA is a fully Fluorinated eight-carbon chain Carboxylic Acid (CAS Registry Number 335-67-1). PFOA is primarily a reactive intermediate, while its salts, are used as processing aids in the production of fluoropolymers and fluoroelastomers, and in other surfactant uses.

For the purposes of this Alert, this group includes PFCA and PFCA related substances with a fully Fluorinated four or more carbon chain length.

Some residual monomer chemicals from the telomer manufacturing process such as telomer alcohols and telomer iodides may remain in the final product and break down into PFOA/PFCA. In addition, fluorotelomers may potentially degrade to PFOA/PFCA from their polymer backbones via metabolism or environmental degradation.

Eight products containing PFCA precursors were imported into Australia during 2004 and 2005.

Five of them are water/oil repellent products used for textiles, carpets, and masonry/cement surfaces.

The remaining three products are used for automotive painting, glass treatment and ink cartridges. These eight PFCA precursors included five Perfluoroalkylethyl chemicals and three Fluorinated Acrylate polymers. The total volume of the eight products was up to 33,300 kg per annum. The concentration of PFCA precursors in the products ranged from <0.1% to 50%.

Due to concerns over PFOA, certain PFCAs & Fluorinated telomers that may degrade to PFCA, **NICNAS advises that:**

• Industry should actively seek alternatives to PFOA and precursors that may degrade to PFOA and aim to phase out the use of these chemicals.

• Importers and users of these chemicals remain vigilant of the ongoing international activities regarding PFOA and related chemicals. Updates about these activities can be accessed from the NICNAS web site at www.nicnas.gov.au.

• Information on the safe use and handling of these chemicals be provided to all users in the relevant

and most recent Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) available from the suppliers of these chemicals.

• On completion of the present scientific investigation of PFOA and potential sources and pathways of PFOA in the environment, NICNAS will, if needed, make recommendations on appropriate regulatory activities.

From NICNAS Alert 6, Feb 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Pentabromodiphenyl Ether Interim Prohibitions**

NICNAS has responded to an Australian Government Department of the Environment and Water Resources (DEW) Report on PBDEs to immediately prohibit the import and/or manufacture of PentBromoDiphenyl Ether (pentaBDE) whilst the PEC risk assessment is completed.

This action is based on studies commissioned by DEW released in March 2007 which indicate that the highest levels of PolyBrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs) in Australia were detected in the blood of young children and lower levels in women of child bearing age.

The report (77 pages, 796 Kb pdf) can be accessed at:
www.environment.gov.au/settlements/publications/chemicals/bfr/blood.html

In 2004, the DEW began three studies to examine levels of PBDEs in aquatic sediments, indoor environments and human blood, to improve knowledge about PBDEs in Australia.

There is no evidence of any adverse health effects in newborns or in children from exposure to PBDEs. However, given that these chemicals have the potential to cause developmental effects in the offspring of treated laboratory rats, the potential for these effects to occur in humans cannot be ruled out.

The NICNAS Information Sheet & Interim Public health risk assessment report on PBDE congeners (62 pages, 395 Kb pdf) is at: www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/CAR/PBDE.asp.

They inform that the most toxic to humans (ie. potential to cause adverse health effects) and bioaccumulative (ie. potential to accumulate in the human body) PDDE congeners are in the four-six bromine atoms per molecule range (**tetrabrominated** to **hexabrominated**).

PentaBDE is not manufactured in Australia and information indicates that no import has occurred since mid 2005.

While articles containing pentaBDEs may continue to be imported into Australia, the quantity of the chemical in imported articles is expected to decline given international regulatory and voluntary activity. To date the actual sources of PBDEs detected in the Australian studies have not been identified. The full risk assessment of pentaBDE will include an examination of their potential sources in homes.

Contact: Sneha Satya - Team Leader, Review & Treaties ph: 02-8577-8880 or email: sneha.satya@nicnas.gov.au.

From NICNAS Chem Gazette, Mar 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au
& from: www.environment.gov.au/settlements/publications/chemicals/bfr/blood.html

- **Methyldibromo Glutaronitrile: NICNAS Call for Info**

NICNAS is seeking voluntary information on uses and exposure to **Methyldibromo Glutaronitrile (CAS No: 35691-65-7)** (MDBGN) (in raw form or in products), due to potential health concerns (particularly skin sensitisation).

Information sought: Quantities imported of manufacturered per year; Uses of MDBGN or the uses of products containing the MDBGN; and the Product Types, product concentration of MDBGN and whether any products are available to the public. Originally by 6th April 2007 or ASAP.

Contact: Rapid Risk Assessment, NICNAS, Lorma Gutierrez ph: 02-8577-8863, email: Lorma.Gutierrez@nicnas.gov.au

From NICNAS Chem Gazette, Mar 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Lead Compounds in Surface Coatings & Inks: Draft**

The draft Priority Existing Chemical (PEC) assessment report for Lead Compounds in Industrial Surface Coatings and Inks is available for public comment until 1st May 2007.

In industrial surface coating and ink products, lead compounds are mainly used as pigments but a small proportion function as driers in finished formulations. The pigment compounds are used either singularly or in combination to obtain the desired colour and shade. As at 2005, 93% of imports for industrial surface coatings and inks were lead chromates, with lead sulfate and Lead Molybdate accounting for the bulk of the remainder.

The report presents a summary and evaluation of information relevant to an assessment of lead compounds in industrial surface coatings and inks, covering uses, exposure, effects on human health and the risks of adverse effects the chemical may cause to workers and the general public. Recommendations on reducing the risks are made.

Formulation of surface coatings and inks appears well controlled based on information provided by medium to large companies. Reports to NICNAS indicated that the lead compounds in powder form are handled under local exhaust ventilation and workers wear PPE hence risk of adverse effects is low. This risk is further mitigated when pastes are used as pigments for surface coatings rather than powders. However, only a small group of formulators provided information during the assessment. Risk is also considered to be low during maintenance of equipment. Risk from use of inks is low and very little lead based inks are currently in use.

The use of industrial surface coatings presents the greatest risk of adverse effects from exposure to lead. Surface preparation carries a high risk from dusts and application carries a low risk if brush painted to a high risk for spray painting. Appropriate engineering controls, PPE and regulatory requirements can mitigate the risk. However, the likelihood of use of effective control measures in small spray painting workshops is low.

NICNAS is proposing to annotate the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) for declared lead compounds and mixtures containing these compounds being chemicals listed on the AICS whose introduction is subject to a condition of use under S13 of the Act will require full notification to NICNAS prior to import or manufacture for the specified uses.

The ASCC is recommended to consider under their Model Regulations for Workplace Hazardous Substances **that the declared lead compounds are not used in industrial surface coatings and inks.**

The National Drugs and Poisons Schedule Committee is recommended to consider a/ Including lead compounds for use in inks in the **SUSDP Appendix C (Warrant Prohibition)**; b/ Reviewing the Uniform Paint Standard of the SUSDP in relation to the declared lead compounds for surface coatings.

From NICNAS Chem Gazette, Mar 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au and the PEC Draft Assessment Report; www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/Other/Lead_draft_report_public_comment_April2007.pdf

Food Chemical Issues

- **Copper Citrate not on a Bentonite Base**
  - as a Processing Aid for Wine (Update)

Update since my Oct-Dec 2006 Hazmat & Env. Notes.

This Application (A562), from the Winemakers' Federation of Australia to allow the use of Cupric Citrate other than on a Bentonite base, seeks to amend Standard 1.3.3 – Processing Aids and Standard 4.5.1 – Wine Production Requirements (Australia Only) of the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code).

The Draft Assessment Report (29 pages, 21 March 2007) concludes that Copper Citrate (not on a Bentonite base) fulfils a specific technological purpose consistent with that of a processing aid and that it raises no public health and safety concerns. Copper Citrate (not on a Bentonite base) is comparable in safety with already permitted forms of Copper used as processing aids (namely Copper Sulphate and Copper Citrate when used on a Bentonite base).

The regulatory impact analysis has concluded that the option to approve copper citrate may have advantages for consumers and for industry. There are no identified disadvantages to the approval of copper citrate.

Closing Date for Submissions: 2 May 2007.

The Draft (21 March 2007) and Initial (4 Oct 2006) Assessment reports are both available from: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/applications/applicationa562coppe3375.cfm

From the FSANZ Draft Assessment Report A562

- **Proposal for Mandatory Folic Acid Fortification - Issues Paper, April 2007 (Update)**

Update since my June-July 2006 Hazmat & Env. Notes.

In October 2006, the Ministerial Council considered FSANZ's Final Assessment Report which proposed mandatory fortification of bread at 80-180 µg of Folic Acid per 100 grams of bread. At the time, the Ministerial Council sought a First Review of the Proposal.

The purpose of this Issues Paper, is to:

- outline FSANZ's preliminary findings in relation to some key aspects of the Review; and
- seek further stakeholder feedback on key issues.

The Issues Paper (96 pages, 562 Kb pdf) is available at www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/P295_Issues Paper_UPDATED_13 April 07_FINAL.pdf.

Obtain copies of relevant documents from: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/proposals/proposalp295consider2600.cfm. Comment closed 18 April 2007.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **Carbaryl Part 1: Home / Domestic Products**

Carbaryl is a carbamate insecticide used for the control of insect pests in a broad range of agricultural and domestic situations, including stored grain, ornamentals, lawns, fruit and vegetables and around public buildings. To a lesser extent it is also used in the control of insects on domestic animals.

Following reconsiderations, 17 product and label approvals have been cancelled, 3 have been continued and 1 is subject to being varied before being continued.

The detailed reasons for these reconsiderations can be found in the APVMA Final Review Report and Regulatory Decision (see below). Copies from: www.apvma.gov.au or the Chemical Review Contact Officer on ph: 02-6210-4700 or chemrev@apvma.gov.au

From APVMA 2 Jan 07 Ag&Vet Chemical Gazette

- **Final Review Report of Carbaryl & Decisions**

The Final Review Report and Regulatory Decision, Technical Report, Jan 2007 (165 pages, 882Kb pdf) can now be obtained from: www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/carbaryl.shtml.

Carbaryl is a broad spectrum, general purpose carbamate insecticide. Carbaryl works by poisoning the nervous system in the insects. Carbaryl inhibits the enzyme acetylcholinesterase, interrupting the transmission of nerve impulses. Carbaryl products are being reviewed as part of the APVMA chemical review program, because of possible public health and food safety concerns.

Home garden, home veterinary, domestic and poultry– the registration of some currently available products for use in the home garden as well as home veterinary dust treatments have been cancelled and are being phased out.

For the householder, the outcomes of the review will mean that all uses of Carbaryl on food-producing plants in the home garden has been deleted from labels. A number of concerns were raised about the continuing availability of carbaryl products for the control of black Portuguese millipede, the outcome of the review was that Carbaryl products can still continue to be used for control of these millipedes.

Agricultural situations – The use of Carbaryl products in most agricultural situations will be retained. For some products there will be restrictions on the way the chemical can be used and supplied. Labels will also contain more detailed instructions relating to the use of the products.

From: APVMA www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/carbaryl.shtml

- **Review Carbendazim and Thiophanate-Methyl**

The principal concerns leading to the nomination of Carbendazim and Thiophanate-Methyl for review relates to the potential to cause impairment of reproduction and development in laboratory animals, a finding that may be relevant for human exposure. The review will also examine worker exposure, residues in treated produce and dietary exposure resulting from the consumption of treated produce.

Scope Document - Carbendazim and Thiophanate-Methyl Review (27 pages, 204 Kb pdf)

Carbendazim and Thiophanate-Methyl are evaluated together because Thiophanate-Methyl rapidly converts mainly to Carbendazim in the environment. They share the same residue definition (Carbendazim). Benomyl also shares the same

residue definition and was placed under review by the APVMA in October 2003 after the APVMA had received advice from the Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) that Benomyl may cause impairment of reproduction and development in laboratory animals, and that women of childbearing age should avoid contact with Benomyl.

New information available since the Benomyl review, not previously evaluated by OCS, identifies the possibility that exposure to Carbendazim & Thiophanate-Methyl could also cause developmental abnormalities in experimental animals, as identified for Benomyl. Accordingly the APVMA will review its Toxicology, Occupational health & safety, and Residues.

Carbendazim is a member of the Benzimidazole group of fungicides. It is a broad-spectrum systemic fungicide with protective and curative action. It is absorbed through the roots and green tissues, with translocation acropetally and acts by inhibiting development of the fungal germ tubes, the formation of appressoria and the growth of mycelia.

Carbendazim products are used for the control of a wide range of fungal diseases in a variety of crops. Products containing Carbendazim are also registered for use as fungicides for the control of sapstain and mould on freshly sawn timber. Application is by spraying or dipping. There are no home garden uses for registered products containing Carbendazim.

Thiophanate-Methyl is a member of the Benzimidazole group of fungicides. It is a broad-spectrum systemic fungicide with protective and curative action, and is absorbed by the roots and leaves. It is effective against a wide range of fungal diseases in a number of crops, but in Australia is not registered for use on food-producing species, only for the control of soil-borne diseases of ornamentals plants. The labels do not indicate that the products are for home garden use.

Comments or submissions on the Review Scope Document should reach the APVMA by 30 June 2007, to chemrev@apvma.gov.au, Pesticides Review Manager, APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4773.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/carbendazim.shtml

- **Reconsideration of Neomycin Antiobiotic**

Neomycin is an Aminoglycoside antibiotic contained in a variety of veterinary preparations including ointments, oral tablets &l suspensions, injectables, and intra-mammary preparations for use in food-producing and non-food-producing animals. Two major uses of Neomycin are for control of scours in calves and for treatment of mastitis in dairy cattle.

The principal concerns raised by State departments of primary industry relate to (1) residue violations in food-producing animals treated with Neomycin, and (2) target animal safety - The use of injectable formulations has resulted in reports of deafness and kidney toxicity in cattle.

No residue or animal safety concerns have been identified for topical formulations, Neomycin used as an antibiotic preservative in small animal vaccines, and semen extender powder preparations. No action will take place for topical formulations.

The APVMA will review potential problems for Residues, Trade and Animal Safety. The APVMA will also consider whether product labels carry adequate instructions and warning statements.

Obtain the APVMA Neomycin Review Scope document from: www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/neomycin.shtml (10 pages, 140Kb pdf). Comments or submissions on the review scope document are invited by **11 May 2007**, email to chemrev@apvma.gov.au attention: Evaluator, Neomycin Review, APVMA.

For information, ph: 02-6210-4700, chemrev@apvma.gov.au.

From APVMA 6 Feb 07 Ag&Vet Chemical Gazette and www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/neomycin.shtml

- **New Agricultural Active Constituent (1)**

Dr Paul Sethi, Chemistry Manager, Chemistry and Residues Program, APVMA, ph: 02-6272-3987, fax: 02-6272-3551, email: paul.sethi@apvma.gov.au

Copper Citrate Hemipentahydrate

Copper Citrate Hemipentahydrate acts as a fungicide, and is proposed for use in a swimming pool treatment product.

Chemical Name: Copper Citrate Hemipentahydrate

CAS Number: 10402-15-0 (Copper Citrate salts of unstated copper/citrate ratios, hydration levels and oxidation states), CAS Number: 866-82-0 (Anhydrous Copper Citrate with a 2:1 molar ratio of copper and citrate);
Formula: $C_6H_4O_7Cu_2 \cdot 2.5H_2O$; MW: $C_6H_4O_7Cu_2 \cdot 2.5H_2O$; Chemical Family: Copper carboxylate salt; Mode of Action: fungicide. Schedule Poison: Copper Compounds or its Salts are included in Schedules 4, 5 and 6 of the SUSDP.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0703p11.pdf

- **APVMA Data Protection: Authorising Party Options**

I have extracted a few of the interesting points:

Resubmission of Information

Unless directly imaging a use or claim from a reference product, applicants are generally required to provide copies of all data relevant to their application, irrespective of whether or not they may have previously submitted that information to the APVMA.

Information submitted to the APVMA in connection with an application made prior to 1 January 2005 cannot be eligible for data protection because the APVMA holds a copy of that information whose use is not limited.

Information submitted in connection with an application made after 1 January 2005 that was not *required* by the APVMA for the purposes of assessing the application, or was not *relied on* by the APVMA to grant the application is not eligible for data protection because the APVMA holds a copy of that information whose use is not limited.

Authorising Party Options

In order to protect information classified by the APVMA as "Public Domain" that is often not actually freely available and is often of commercial value, it has become important to allow applicants to accurately identify information previously submitted.

New APVMA Data List Template

Applicants should use the most recent version of the data list template from the APVMA website for each application they prepare. But for those applications in progress applicants need not revisit the Data List preparation.

Further details on any data protection matters are available on the APVMA's data protection webpage at www.apvma.gov.au/registration/data_protection.shtml. Contact: Martin Holmes, Program Manager, Veterinary Medicines, ph: 02-6210-6210;
email: martin.holmes@apvma.gov.au

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0703p32.pdf

- **Draft Policy: Selenium Products for Use in Sheep**

A Selenium containing product whose label makes no veterinary therapeutic claims (as in Section 5(3) of the Agvet Code) does not require registration.

The purpose of this operational notice is to clarify the circumstances in which selenium products require registration or not, as the case may be and should be read in conjunction with the "Guideline for Stockfeed Supplement Products Containing Vitamins, Minerals or Amino Acids and Containing Only 'Nutritional Messages'". Available from:
www.apvma.gov.au/guidelines/guideline_8_stockfeed_suppl.pdf

Label Advisory Statement

The manufacturer is strongly advised to include warnings that care should be taken to avoid over-supplementing with selenium. The use of selenium pellets and treatment of the pasture at the same time can lead to excessive tissue levels in sheep.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0703p35.pdf

- **Pesticide Impregnated Solid Termite Barriers**

The APVMA now considers that the solid termite barrier products impregnated with the manufacturing concentrate and not the manufacturing concentrate itself is the product that requires registration.

Any termite barrier products that are manufactured using another APVMA registered product or contain a substance that has termiticidal or termite repellant properties do require registration under the Agvet Codes.

A company or person that intends to supply a product which fits the description of a solid termite barrier products impregnated with a contain a substance that has termiticidal or termite repellant properties, must apply to the APVMA to register the product before supplying it for use.

Contact: Gavin Hall, Manager Insecticides, Pesticides Program, APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4761, email: gavin.hall@apvma.gov.au

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0704p21.shtml

Dangerous Goods

- **Summary of Key Changes in ADG7**

The model legislation sets out a single set of regulations for both road and rail.

The consignor is now responsible for ensuring that goods too dangerous to be transported are not consigned for transport.

Driver and vehicle licences will be required for any road vehicle transporting dangerous goods in a single container of greater than 500 kg(L) in capacity. The licences exemption for the transport of dangerous goods up to a maximum of 3,000L in Intermediate Bulk Containers is retained.

The distinction between packaged dangerous goods and dangerous goods in bulk is gone. The 7th Edition uses a container based approach.

(cont.)

The Dangerous Goods List includes new substances UN3357 to UN3481 inclusive, with the exception of UN3372. Substances which have been removed from the Dangerous Goods List have been assigned to a special provision (AU05). These will be phased out by 1 January 2011.

Markings:

▪ Part 3 contains Australian Specific Special Provisions providing exemptions for Substances assigned to UN3077 and UN3082 including herbicides and pesticides, will not be subject to the 7th Edition of the Code when being transported in Intermediate Bulk Containers >500 kg(L) or other receptacles < 500 kg(L).

▪ The use of orientation marking for certain combination and vented single packagings will not apply under 7th Edition;

▪ The new label for Organic Peroxide should be phased in over the lifespan of the 7th Edition and will not be valid after 1 January 2011;

▪ The 7th edition exempts inner packagings marked and labeled in accordance with GHS from Code requirements AND also provides an exemption from labels on inners where the European rectangular hazard pictograms are displayed;

▪ the Emergency Action Code for Liquified Petroleum Gas is now indicated by 2YE (formerly 2WE). This change will affect Emergency Information Panels; and

▪ reverse print codes on the Emergency Action Code have been dropped – breathing apparatus is now used for all incidents and a bullet ● now indicates alcohol resistant foam.

Emergency Information Panels (EIP) will still be required on Intermediate Bulk Containers and on the vehicles transporting these receptacles except (conditionally) for import and export loads complying with other modal codes.

Editor's Comment: I am reliably informed that the half sized EIP will now be legally able to be printed on an A3 sized sheet.

Transport of smaller quantities of dangerous goods is provided for in five ways: very small consignments; retail distribution load; as tools of trade; non-commercial transport; as limited quantities (see the NTC Fact Sheet for details).

From: www.ntc.gov.au/filemedia/Publications/SummaryKeyChangestoADG7Mar07.pdf

What Happens Next?

1/ Publication of the 7th edition of the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (September 2007).

2/ Implementation by States & Territories will follow from the 1st Jan 2008. (12 months transition period between ADG6 and ADG7).

From the National Transport Commission website: www.ntc.gov.au/ and select "Dangerous Goods Code".

- **UK Report: Fuel Storage Sites Recommendations on Design and Operation**

Buncefield Major Incident Investigation Board (MIIB)
5th Report, 29 March 2007. 52 pages 847Kb pdf.

The "Recommendations on the Design and Operation of Fuel Storage Sites" Report makes recommendations to address improvements in the Design and Operation of sites in the UK that store and transfer petroleum products on a large scale, and responds to the MIIB's term of reference below.

- The need for systematic assessment of the level of inherent safety required at sites;
- The need for high integrity systems to protect against escape of fuel;
- Preventing escalation of loss of primary containment incidents and preventing harmful substances from causing a major accident to the environment;
- Operating major hazard sites with high reliability organisations; and
- Improving culture and leadership to deliver high safety performance.

"Our broad aim is to catalyse improvements in the fuel storage sector so that it is continually alert to the major hazard potential of its operations."

From the Report: The "initial report, published on 13th July 2006, identified four principal workstreams that would form the basis for our continuing work and developing recommendations. Those workstreams are:

- design and operation of storage sites;
- emergency preparedness for, and response to, incidents;
- advice to planning authorities; and
- examination of the Health and Safety Executive's (HSE's) and the Environment
- Agency's roles in regulating the activities on the Buncefield site.

This 5th Report concentrates on the first of these – Design and Operations. Future reports will make recommendations on other areas, though we anticipate some overlap as the workstreams are closely related."

From: Buncefield Investigation Press Release:
www.buncefieldinvestigation.gov.uk/press/b07001.htm

The Report is at: www.buncefieldinvestigation.gov.uk/reports/recommendations.pdf

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change**

Adopts Major Assessment of Climate Change Science, 2 Feb 2007

"Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis", assesses the current scientific knowledge of the natural and human drivers of climate change, observed changes in climate, the ability of science to attribute changes to different causes, and projections for future climate change.

The report was produced by some 600 authors from 40 countries. Over 620 expert reviewers and a large number of government reviewers also participated. Representatives from 113 governments reviewed and revised the Summary line-by-line during the course of this week before adopting it and accepting the underlying report.

"The Climate Change 2007: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability - Summary for Policy Makers", 13th April 2007, 23 pages (1Mb pdf), can be downloaded in English from www.ipcc.ch. A webcast of the final press conference audio and slide presentation "Climate Change 2007: The Physical Science Basis" has also been posted at http://ipcc-wg1.ucar.edu. It can also be downloaded as a 47Mb wmv file that takes about 50 minutes to see.

From: 2 Feb 07 IPCC Press Release at http://www.ipcc.ch/

- **Victorian EPA Goes Carbon Neutral**

The Victorian EPA has developed its own 'carbon neutral' plan and want to share the full details and learnings from the process.

To help them identify and assess their options, they developed a set of draft *Carbon Management Principles* (Adobe PDF file, 214KB).

More Information on their Carbon Neutral Plan:

- *EPA Goes Carbon Neutral* (Adobe PDF file, 307KB)
- *Summary of EPA's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory* (Adobe PDF file, 297KB)
- *External Assurance Statement* (Adobe PDF file, 151KB)

They have also started a **Carbon Innovators Network** following being approached by a number of businesses for support and advice on climate change. This is intended as a network for business leaders and climate change experts. For membership email: carbon.innovators@epa.vic.gov.au

Contact Vic EPA's Environmental Management System (EMS) Coordinator ph: 03-9695-2722.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/greenhouse/ and
www.epa.vic.gov.au/projects/carboninnovators/default.asp

- **Draft Changes: Scheduled Premises in Victoria**

A summary follows of changes that are proposed in the draft Victorian *Environment Protection (Scheduled Premises and Exemptions) Regulations 2007.* Full details of the proposals are in the *Regulatory Impact Statement*, at: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about_us/legislation/regulations.asp

Categories that are New in the Proposed Regulations

Energy from Waste: Premises which recover energy from waste at a rated capacity of at least 1 megawatt.

Container washing: Premises receiving bulk transport containers for the purpose of internal washing or cleansing where the containers have contained either prescribed industrial waste or dangerous goods.

Large chicken farms: Premises upon which are situated poultry farms or complexes designed to hold ≥320,000 birds.

Carbon capture and storage: Premises with facilities for the capture, separation, or storage of waste carbon dioxide for the purpose of geological disposal.

Long term management of contaminated soil & groundwater: Long-term management of soil and/or groundwater contamination.

Categories that are a Clarification of Existing Requirements

On-site containment of contaminated soil; Tunnel ventilation systems; Off-site industrial wastewater

Existing Categories that have been Substantially Modified

Composting; Animal skin tanning; Milk Processing; Edible oil; Textiles; Pulp and paper mills; Printing; Bulk Storage; General emissions to air

Removed Categories

Schedule 1(b): On-Site Management of Specific Waste
Schedule 8(b): Concrete Batching

New Exemption Provisions

Small wastewater treatment plants; Abattoirs; Small gas fired boilers and power stations;

Changes to General Exemptions Provisions

Six changes are listed including: General emissions to air
1/ CO exemption from 10kg/day to 100kg/day; 2/ List of specific chemicals replaced with reference to SEPP class 3 indicators

Comment closes 18th May 2007.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about_us/legislation/regulations.asp

- **Victorian Tullamarine Waste Landfill to Close**

In a decision announced 16 March 2007, EPA has set October 2009 as the date when no prescribed industrial waste will be allowed into the Tullamarine landfill operated by BIS Cleanaway.

EPA's decision on BIS Cleanaway's works approval application refused to allow the expansion of the landfill, and set a clear date for closure of the entire site.

The site must cease to operate as a landfill by 1 June 2010.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/bus/comments/cleanaway.asp

- **Vic Hazard Classified Waste Changes July 2007**

From 1 July 2007, Victorian prescribed industrial wastes intended for landfill must be classified into one of three categories (A, B or C) according to their level of hazard. Under the new rules, waste sent directly to landfill must first be tested to determine which of the three categories it falls under. This applies to manufacturers who generate industrial waste as well as property developers who send contaminated soil to landfill.

An introductory brochure, EPA Publication 1096 - *Hazard Classification of Waste* (Adobe PDF file, 549KB) notifies generators of solid prescribed industrial waste (including contaminated soils) of the new requirements that will come into effect as of 1 July 2007.

For detailed information about classifying industrial waste see *Guidelines for Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Wastes* (Vic EPA Publication 996).

There is also a Draft Vic EPA Publication 448 Classification of Wastes which was out for comment at:
www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/contaminated_soil.asp

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/waste/hazard_classification.asp

- **Vic Environment and Resource Efficiency Plans**

Environment and Resource Efficiency Plans (EREPs) are a new regulatory scheme that will require Victoria's largest industrial and commercial users of energy and water to assess their environmental resource use and waste generation, develop an action plan to improve environmental resource use efficiency and reduce waste disposal and to report on implementation of the plan.

During 2007, EPA Victoria will work with industry and other stakeholders to design the EREPs scheme in detail and to develop the regulations that will put EREPs into practical effect. It is anticipated that these regulations will set thresholds for annual consumption of energy and water at a site that will be 'triggers' for approximately 250 commercial and industrial sites to develop and implement an EREP.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/about_us/legislation/amendment_act.asp

- **Large Contaminated Containers in Victoria**

Classification for Large Containers Contaminated with Prescribed Industrial Waste, Vic EPA Pub: 1100, April 2007.

This Victorian EPA bulletin outlines the management required for large containers under the classification and outlines how the Vic EPA will implement the classification. The Vic EPA publication 1101, *Response to Comments (Large Containers) — Draft Classification for Rigid Packaging,* as a detailed response to issues raised in forums and written submissions at: http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/publications.nsf/PubDocsLU/1101?OpenDocument.

This means that unless otherwise specified, large containers (≥200L) contaminated with Prescribed Industrial Waste (PIW) must be reused, recycled, or recovered for energy. Implementation of the classification will mean that disposal to landfill of large containers contaminated with PIW is prohibited.

From: http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/publications.nsf/PubDocsLU/1100?OpenDocument

- **WA DEC Greenhouse & Energy Taskforce - Report**

Greenhouse and Energy Taskforce - A Cleaner Energy Future (99 pages, 1.7Mb, pdf) - The Dec 2006 report of the Greenhouse and Energy Taskforce makes 14 main recommendations on practical and economically feasible ways to manage greenhouse gas emissions from the stationary energy sector. The report is being released for public information and the Government will consult key stakeholders before forming its overall response to the report.

From: http://www.dec.wa.gov.au/

Standards & Codes

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

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

AS/NZS ISO 22608:2007: **Protective clothing - Protection Against Liquid Chemicals** - Measurement of repellency, retention, and penetration of liquid pesticide formulations through protective clothing materials. ISBN: 0-7337-7945-X, 23 Feb 2007, 11 pages, Cost: $55.04

AS 4834-2007: **Packaging for Surface Transport of Biological Material** that may cause disease in humans, animals and plants. ISBN: 0-7337-8059-8, 23 Feb 2007, 14 pages, Cost: $55.04

AS 5605-2007: Guide to the safe use of preservative-treated timber. ISBN: 0-7337-8124-1, 22 Mar 2007, 10 pages, Cost: $43.96

There are also 5 supplements each costing $15.05.
1 - Copper chromium arsenic(CCA)-treated timber
2 - Alkaline copper quaternary(ACQ)-treated timber
3 - Copper azole-treated timber
4 - Light oil/organic solvent-borne preservative (LOSP)-treated timber
5 - Creosote or pigment-emulsified creosote (PEC)-treated timber
6 - Bifenthrin-treated timber

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

DR 07019: Planning for Emergencies, Revision of AS 3745-2002. Has improved differentiation of the emergency planning phase and the emergency planning procedures. 45 Pages, Committee FG-017, Comment closed 16 March 07.

DR 07059: The Storage and Handling of Corrosive Substances. 43 pages. Revision of AS 3780-1994, Committee CH-009, Comment closed 29 Mar 2007.

Seminars, Conferences

- **Hazmat 2007, Sydney, 10-11th May 2007**

Day 1 of the Conference focusses on GHS for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and how Australia expects to implement it. In the afternoon NICNAS changes, Community issues, Sustainable choices and Environment Protection measures are covered.

Day 2 opens with the UK Buncefield Disaster, followed by NSW Major Hazard Facilities & Dangerous Goods Storage and Handling, transport of DGs by sea and an ADG7 road. update. The afternoon covers safe trading of chemicals, contaminated site concerns and Orica Botany cleanup, finishing with emergency response to chemical incidents.

To be held at the Dockside Conference Centre, Sydney CBD. Hazmat 2007 Conference Program, Speakers's amd Exhibitor's Brochures are available. Please contact Natalie Lowerson, Events Manager, FPAA, ph: 03-9890-1544 "Natalie Lowerson" nlowerson@fpaa.com.au

Details are on the FPAA website: www.fpaa.com.au/events/

- **NSW's Dangerous Goods Regulations, May 2007**

Half-day workshops on complying with NSW's new dangerous goods regulations. Organised by the Australian Environment Business Network. 16 May 2007, Lidcombe, Sydney; 17 May 2007, Newcastle. Cost $270.

***Registrations at:** www.aebn.com.au or email aebn@aebn.com.au or ph: (02) 9453 3348*

- **PACIA – Securing the Industry's Future, 4-5 June 07**

The PACIA National Conference 2007 will expose delegates to the immediate national & international issues concerning chemical regulations, policy developments on carbon trading and emissions schemes & chemical transport regulations, with firm objectives for defining national targets.

Novotel, Brighton Beach Hotel, Sydney. Cost: Non-Member $1310. Brochure: go to www.pacia.org.au/ & select "Events"

- **Australian Carbon Trading Summit, 25 June 2006**

This IIR Conference takes place on 25-26th June, just after the release of the Prime Minister's report on emissions trading. It will tackle this contentious issue which could directly harm your financial position in the market.

Cost $2744.50. For details go to www.iir.com.au and search on "Carbon Trading". You may have to register to obtain the brochure. Or email: Tracy.Hart@iir.com.au, ph: 02-9080-4081.

- **Contamination Cleanup 07 Conference, June 2007**

Adelaide, 24-28 June 2007. For those involved in the reduction of environmental contamination and site remediation. Their Research Program is at www.crccare.com/research.htm**.** For conference details: email: kim.sinclair@crccare.com phone: +61 8 8302 3933

From: http://www.crccare.com/ & select the Yellow boxes.

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

I can come and work in your office, which provides better access to data with improved security, plus good technical contact with relevant personnel. This allows the work to be done more quickly and comprehensively. I also work from my home office, in Ashburton, Victoria, where I maintain an extensive reference library, developed over 15+ years whilst preparing these Notes.

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

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