

Hazmat & Environment Notes April - June 2007

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• New Director for NICNAS Chemical Safety Scheme

Dr Marion Healy has been appointed the new director of the Australia Government's industrial chemical safety regulator, the National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS).

Until recently Dr Healy was the chief scientist for Food Standards Australia and New Zealand. She also has broad experience in other government agencies, including the Australian Quarantine & Inspection Service and the Commonwealth Scientific & Industrial Research Organisation.

NICNAS regulates matters of public concern – e.g. the recent examination of the supply of cosmetics; and ensures that chemical risk assessment activities are within internationally agreed principles of ecologically sustainable development.

Dr Healy started on 26 April 2007 and is based in Sydney.

From the Media Release, 11 April 2007, at:
www.health.gov.au/internet/ministers/publishing.nsf/Content/mr-yr07-cp-mas005.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

• Formaldehyde: Poisons Schedule Reconsideration

The late June 2007 NDSPC will consider the NICNAS Priority Existing Chemicals Report (PEC 28) on Formaldehyde (including Paraformaldehyde). (For a copy of PEC 28 see: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/PEC/PEC28/PEC_28_Full_Report_PDF.pdf)

They will include scheduling recommendations regarding Formaldehyde and Paraformaldehyde in preparations for cosmetic and oral hygiene use.

From: <http://www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/gazette/g0706pre.pdf>

• Essential Chemical Controls for Australian Printers

Essential Chemical Controls for Australian Printers has been developed by members of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC), in conjunction with the Printing Industries Association of Australia (PIAA).

The UK's *COSHH Essentials for Printers* package was modified and built on for Australian use. It uses a 4 step process from the Introductory Advice, to Risk Assessment, to Controls, to a Checklist.

The package was developed specifically for printing companies and their employees, but should also be useful for occupational hygienists, inspectors, chemical suppliers and other people who work in the printing industry.

COSHH Essentials for Printers was developed by a working group of the Printing Industry Advisory Committee, in consultation with the UK's Health & Safety Executive (HSE). The HSE has given the Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) permission to use and adapt the material.

In the UK they have a General COSHH Essentials plus 20 Specific COSHH Essentials specialised packages. These may be introduced, once the Printers package has been used.

From: www.ascc.gov.au/ascc/HealthSafety/OHSstandards/essentialchemicalcontrols/

Chemical Management

• Victorian OH&S Regs 2007 Are Now Available

The new consolidated, single Victorian OH&S Regulations to commence on the 1st July 2007 are now available. The framework accurately specifies mandatory risk controls or prohibitions, to let employers know what they must do to comply, and remove existing duplication under the previous regulations.

The Victorian OH&S 2007 Regulations became available on the 20th June 2007 to download from: www.legislation.vic.gov.au/Domino/Web_Notes/LDMS/Pub_Statbook.nsf/.

Some Hazardous Substances changes include:

1/ A Hazardous Substance must now equal or exceed the concentration cut-offs in the Hazardous Substance Information System (HSIS) at www.ascc.gov.au or meet the Criteria. I have underlined the additional wording in the definitions.

[1.1.5] Definitions. In these Regulations Hazardous Substance means a substance that—

(a) is listed on the HSIS and the concentration of the substance or its ingredients equals or exceeds the

concentration cut-off levels listed on the HSIS that relate to health effects; or

(b) meets the criteria for a hazardous substance set out in the Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.

Editor's comment: This means we will no longer be in the situation of the regs classifying a substance as Hazardous, such as Butane CAS 106-97-8, which does not meet the Criteria.

Changes for Employers with some Hazardous "Wastes"

2/ [from 4.1.2] Duties of Manufacturers and Suppliers do not apply in relation to a substance that is produced as a waste **"unless the waste is produced for the purpose of sale or exchange to a workplace."**

Editor's Comment: There has always been a duty of care to provide adequate information for your waste disposal contractors to handle your waste safely.

This makes it clearer where you have a waste you producing for the purpose of selling or exchanging (for the producer's benefit) to another workplace, that **Classifying, MSDs and Labels are clearly required** (as for products), if hazardous.

So as wastes move into the "sustainable" world with the "purpose" of being reused, recycled, or recovered by another workplace, where they pay you or provide a benefit to you (e.g. taking it from you), this clause in [4.1.2] applies to you.

3/ [from 4.1.14] This Subdivision applies to — (b) substances listed on the HSIS that are produced or generated at a workplace from non-hazardous substances.

Examples given include: welding fumes, wood dust, silica from grinding or cutting silica-containing materials and lead from the hand sanding of lead paint.

You are only required to identify containers of waste of such hazardous substances produced (4.1.22), and Control the Risk (4.1.24); Review the Risk Control Measures (4.1.26); and carry out the actions under 4.1.26 to 4.1.32.

From 1st July 2007 go to: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au and select "What's New".

• ASCC Control of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods)

There is new ASCC web-page for the proposed revision to the National OHS framework for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances and Dangerous Goods.

- An information paper is expected to be available in late June/early July which will summarise the key findings from the public comments.

- It is anticipated that the European Union will publish their GHS based proposal within the next few months.

- The ASCC has agreed that the scope and implementation of the new Australian workplace chemicals framework will take into account the GHS implementation in Australia's major chemical trading partners.

- Once the analysis of the public comment has been completed the national standard & codes of practice will be redrafted.

- A new classification criteria document is proposed as a replacement for the Approved Criteria which will combine dangerous goods and hazards substances classifications, based on the GHS.

From: www.ascc.gov.au/ascc/HealthSafety/HazardsSafety/ssues/HazardousSubstances/ControlofWorkplaceHazardoussubstancesandDangerousGoods.htm

Editor's Comment: I would expect the redrafted national standard and codes of practice, along with the new classification criteria document, to come back out for comment at the start of February 2008, as they will need to have first gone through a significant review by OASCC, industry, unions and professional associations later this year.

Once finalised in the second half of 2008, this framework can only be implemented once the States and Territories pick it up. Assuming this is done quickly, within 6 months of the model framework being finalised, the earliest we can expect the new framework to start in Australia is 2nd or 3rd quarter 2009.

• EU REACH Commenced 1st June 2007

The new European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) started its operations on 1 June 2007.

The new European law on chemicals, REACH (Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals), entered into force on 1 June 2007.

The aim of REACH is to improve the protection of human health and the environment through the better and earlier identification of the properties of chemical substances. At the same time, innovative capability and competitiveness of the EU chemicals industry should be enhanced. The benefits of the REACH system will come gradually, as more and more substances are phased into REACH.

The REACH Regulation gives greater responsibility to industry to manage the risks from chemicals and to provide safety information on the substances. Manufacturers and importers will be required to gather information on the properties of their substances, which will help them manage them safely, and to register the information in a central database. The European Chemicals Agency will act as the central point in the REACH system: it will run the databases necessary to operate the system, co-ordinate the in-depth evaluation of suspicious chemicals and run a public database in which consumers and professionals can find hazard information.

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

• REACH Regulation Documents & Search Tool

REACH was published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 136 on the 29th May 2007 with only 278 pages. Go to:

<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:L:2007:136:SOM:EN:HTML> and select "3" on the right side either to save or to download directly as a 1.75 Mb pdf.

A useful search tool for the REACH text has been developed by Royal Haskoning. From the website www.be-reachable.com the REACH text of December 2006 with hyperlinks can be downloaded free of charge.

From: *Journal Chemicals Management, No. 6, June 2007*

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Draft Phthalate Hazard Assessments by NICNAS

NICNAS conducted general data searches and a call for information on Phthalates from industry in 2004 and has identified 25 individual Phthalate chemicals potentially in use in Australia. Phthalates have a common diester structure

consisting of a Benzene/Dicarboxylic acid "head" with two attached ester side chains. Phthalates differ structurally in the position, length and composition of ester side chains.

Draft human health hazard (toxicity) assessments for these Phthalates have been conducted from peer reviewed overseas assessment reports updated with recent literature surveys.

CAS No.s covered by these assessments include:

* 117-81-7,	26761-40-0,	68515-49-1,	131-11-3,
28553-12-0,	68515-48-0,	84-74-2,	85-68-7,
117-84-0,	84-66-2,	117-82-8,	*
131-17-9,	84-61-7,	84-69-5,	68515-51-5,
68515-41-3,	68515-43-5,	71888-89-6,	68515-50-4,
71850-09-4,	27554-26-3,	119-06-2,	85507-79-5,
120-61-6,	84-75-3,	84-76-4,	68515-47-9,
3648-20-2.			

* This first group were additionally declared as Priority Existing Chemicals in March 2006, for public health risk assessments on Children's toys; Childcare articles; and Cosmetics. Following the consideration of comments, the hazard assessments for these 9 Phthalates will be used to conduct public health risk assessments for these Phthalates in these applications.

The hazard profiles for all 25 phthalates have been compiled into a draft Phthalate Hazard Compendium providing a comparative analysis of key toxicity endpoints for these phthalates.

Historically, studies of the health effects of phthalates have identified reproductive and developmental toxicity as endpoints of particular concern. For the purposes of discussion in this compendium, reference to low, transitional and high molecular weight phthalates refers to those with backbone lengths of \leq C3, C4-6 and \geq C7 respectively.

The widely held view of particular reproductive and developmental toxicity associated with the transitional phthalates ie. those with backbones of C4-6, **is supported by reviews** of these 25 Phthalates.

In addition, Phthalates with structures deviating from the common single bonded branched or linear carbon side chains showed toxicity profiles that often differed from Phthalates of similar molecular weight.

For example, DAP with short double bond-containing ester side chains displayed high acute oral toxicity relative to almost all other Phthalates and showed positive results in individual tests within endpoints such as skin sensitisation, genotoxicity, repeat dose toxicity and reproductive/developmental toxicity.

NICNAS wants comment on these 25 hazard assessments and on the Phthalate Hazard Compendium by the 31st July 2007 to: Vivian Chan, Rapid Risk Assessment, NICNAS, Sydney, email Vivian.Chan@nicnas.gov.au

For questions regarding the hazard assessments or the assessment processes, contact Dr Graham Harvey, ph: 02-8577-8851, email: Graham.Harvey@nicnas.gov.au

From: *NICNAS Chemical Gazette, 1st May 2007* & the draft *Phthalate Hazard Compendium* at www.nicnas.gov.au.

• Lead Compounds in Cosmetics - Call for Info

Lead compounds used in cosmetics are hazardous to human health and the environment. Information is sought on all cosmetic products that contain lead to determine if

any further regulatory action is required for cosmetics containing lead.

Persons who have manufactured or imported lead compounds for use in cosmetics or imported cosmetic products containing lead compounds in the calendar years 2005 and 2006 were required to submit the following information by 1st June 2007.

- Product/Mixture name;
- Chemical name and CAS number of the lead compound present in the product;
- Concentration of the chemical in the product/mixture;
- Specific use(s) of the product/mixture containing the chemical, and
- Quantities of the product/mixture imported and/or manufactured in Australia in the calendar years 2005 and 2006.

Examples of cosmetic products include, personal hygiene products, hair and skin care products, face and nail care products and face paints.

For on cosmetic products information or to send your info, contact Sami Syed, NICNAS Review and Treaties, ph: 02-8577-8845, email: sami.syed@nicnas.gov.au

From NICNAS Chem Gazette, 1 May 07 www.nicnas.gov.au

• AICS Restrictions for Certain Lead Compounds In Industrial Surface Coatings And Inks

Restrictions by NICNAS of the manufacture and importation of certain lead compounds (see list below) for use in industrial surface coatings and inks and importation of industrial surface coatings and inks containing these compounds.

Lead Carbonate (White Lead) 1319-46-6,
 Lead Chromate Molybdate Sulfate Red 12656-85-8,
 Lead Chromate Oxide 18454-12-1,
 Lead 2-Ethylhexanoate 301-08-6,
 Lead Chromate 7758-97-6, Lead Molybdate 10190-55-3,
 Lead Monoxide 1317-36-8, Lead Nitrate 10099-74-8,
 Lead Naphthenate 61790-14-5, Lead Octanoate 7319-86-0,
 Lead Oxide 1314-41-6, Lead Peroxide 1309-60-0,
 Lead Sulfate 7446-14-2, Lead Sulfo-Chromate 1344-37-2.

The AICS will be varied in two stages and the individual AICS entries for each chemical listed above will be amended by inclusion of the following particulars.

Stage 1:

1/ From 1 April 2008, the listed chemicals must not be imported or manufactured for use in any industrial surface coating or as a component of industrial surface coatings at concentrations greater than 0.1%, **EXCEPT** for use in industrial surface coatings or in any components of industrial surface coatings for the following industrial applications:

- a. Auto refinish car collision repairs;
- b. Commercial vehicle and component building;
- c. Commercial vehicle refurbishing and repairs;
- d. Aviation building (heavy, general and light); and
- e. Aviation refurbishing and repairs.

2/ From 1 April 2008, the listed chemicals must not be imported or manufactured for use in any ink or as a component of inks at concentrations greater than 0.1%, when intended for industrial uses.

Stage 2: From 1 January 2009, the listed chemicals must not be imported or manufactured for use in any industrial

surface coating or as a component of industrial surface coatings at concentrations greater than 0.1%.

Note: Any person may give a statement to the Director of NICNAS by **3 July 2007**, giving reasons why the particulars should not be included in the AICS. Address to: The Director, NICNAS, PO Box 58, Sydney NSW 2001.

From NICNAS Chem Gazette, 5 June 07 www.nicnas.gov.au

• NICNAS Cosmetic Guidelines - February 2007

The Cosmetic reforms have not yet been passed into legislation. This means that the *NICNAS Cosmetic Guidelines* are not legally enforceable, except under interim arrangements that are currently in operation.

Interim arrangements are in operation to provide access to the reform recommendations for six product categories at the cosmetic-therapeutic "interface" ONLY. These are:

- o Anti-acne products
- o Antibacterial skin products
- o Antidandruff products
- o Antiperspirants
- o Moisturisers with secondary sunscreen
- o Sunscreen products SPF<4

Under interim arrangements an application can be made to have a product, that is currently regulated as a therapeutic, regulated as a cosmetic by NICNAS.

Products falling within the six product categories listed above are still regulated as therapeutics, by the TGA, **UNLESS** an application is made to NICNAS under interim arrangements, and an interim permit is issued by NICNAS authorising that specific product to be regulated as a cosmetic.

It is expected that the *NICNAS Cosmetic Guidelines* will replace the NCCTG Cosmetic Claims Guidelines, when cosmetic reforms are underpinned in legislation.

From: *NICNAS Cosmetic Guidelines February 2007*

• Methyl MethAcrylate (MMA) in Cosmetic Nail Preparations

Liquid Methacrylate monomers are used in the cosmetics industry in artificial nail preparations. A cross-linking chemical reaction occurs between the monomer and the polymer mix, and the mixture hardens very quickly. The resultant nail can be filed, ground, and polished.

There is anecdotal evidence that MMA has been found in the fingernail industry in Australia, particularly in cheaper imported products in both beauty salons and nail kits for home use.

MMA is indicated as a severe skin irritant, has skin sensitising potential, is a respiratory irritant, and a mild eye irritant. There is no minimum sensitisation concentration – even low exposures to MMA may lead to sensitisation. Short-term small-volume dermal exposure to MMA on a repeated basis is likely to result in skin sensitisation rather than skin irritation. There is significant risk of respiratory irritation during use without efficient ventilation systems.

The consumer and the beautician would both be exposed to MMA vapour throughout the (often lengthy) procedure, making adequate ventilation a concern.

From the Methyl Methacrylate NICNAS Existing Chemicals Information Sheet, May 2007 available at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Information_Sheets/Existing_Chemicals_Information_Sheets.asp

Editor's Note: See the changed Schedule Poison status for both MMA and EMA.

Scheduled Poisons

• From the NDPSC Record of Reasons, Feb 2007 Schedule 5 – New entry

ETHYL METHACRYLATE (excluding its derivatives) for cosmetic use except in preparations containing 1 per cent or less of Ethyl Methacrylate as residual monomer in a polymer.

Schedule 6 – New entry

† METHYL METHACRYLATE (excluding its derivatives) except in preparations containing 1 per cent or less of Methyl Methacrylate as residual monomer in a polymer.

Appendix C † – Prohibition – New entries

METHYL METHACRYLATE for cosmetic use except in preparations containing 1 per cent or less of methyl methacrylate as residual monomer in a polymer.

BASIC ORANGE 31 (2-[(4-aminophenyl)azo]-1,3-dimethyl-1H-imidazolium chloride) in preparations for skin colouration and dyeing of eyelashes or eyebrows.

Foreshadowed Decisions for June 2007 NDPSC Meeting

A Schedule 5 amendment to exempt small volumes of hydrocarbons liquid when packed in containers each containing less than 2 mL.

Schedule 6 – New Entry

PHOSPHIDES, METALLIC when included in preparations containing 2.5 per cent or less of metallic phosphides.

From the NDPSC Record of Reasons, Feb 2007 at: <http://www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/record/rr200702.htm>

• What is a Derivative of a Scheduled Poison?

Classification of a substance as a derivative of a Scheduled poison relies on a balanced consideration of factors to decide if a substance has a similar nature (e.g. structurally, pharmacologically, toxicologically) to a Scheduled poison or is readily converted (either physically or chemically) to a Scheduled poison (except if it is individually listed elsewhere in the Schedules, or not captured by a more restrictive group or class entry).

Once a substance is determined to be a derivative of a Scheduled poison, the same scheduling requirements as the Scheduled poison, including limits on access, supply and availability, will apply.

The amendments arising from this notice will be incorporated into SUSDP 22 Amendment 1 effective 1 September 2007.

From the NDPSC Record of Reasons 20-22 Feb 2007, page 17, www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/record/rr200702.htm, & the NICNAS Chemical Gazette May 2007, www.nicnas.gov.au

Editor's Example: As I read and understand this amendment, this may have a wider effect for substances such as Hexafluorotitanic Acid, Hexafluorozirconic Acid and Hexafluorohafnic Acid, that use a direct comparison to Hexafluorosilicic Acid and are "expected to have very similar toxicological properties" due to their structure and release of Hydrofluoric Acid (as referred to in the LTD/1313 in the May 2007 Gazette) may therefore become Schedule 7 Poisons as of September 2007 based on "a substance has a similar nature (e.g. structurally, pharmacologically, toxicologically) to a Scheduled poison or is readily converted (either physically or chemically) to a Scheduled poison".

Food Chemical Issues

• FSANZ Nutrients in Foods – Online Database NUTTAB 2006

This nutrient tables publication incorporates a wider range of foods and nutrients than in previous publications as well as updated nutrient values that reflect the composition of foods currently available in Australia.

It was launched on the 24th May 2007.

Editor's Comment: I thought this would be of interest.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/monitoringandsurveillance/nuttab2006/

• Steviol Glycosides as Intense Sweeteners: Draft FSANZ Application, A540

From the Plant Sciences Group, Central Queensland University and Australian Stevia Mills Pty Ltd on the 31st May 2004, to approve the use of Steviol Glycosides (extracts of the herb *Stevia Rebaudiana*) as an intense sweetener for a wide variety of foods. Approval is specifically being sought to include Steviol Glycosides in Schedule 1 or 2 of Standard 1.3.1.

They are 250-300 times sweeter than Sucrose and have been used for several years in a number of countries as sweeteners for a range of food products. Steviol Glycosides are approved for use in a number of countries, in particular in Japan as its main non-Sucrose sweetener for over 30 years.

FSANZ has undertaken a risk assessment and concluded that Steviol Glycosides are well tolerated and unlikely to have adverse effects on blood pressure, blood glucose or other parameters in normal, hypotensive or diabetic subjects at doses up to 11 mg/kg bw/day.

Stevioside is metabolised completely to Steviol in the gastrointestinal tract, which is absorbed into the blood stream and then exerts a pharmacological effect by lowering blood pressure and blood glucose. Stevioside is regarded as unlikely to produce hypoglycaemia or hypotension in humans at concentrations encountered in the diet. Studies previously reviewed by JECFA confirm the low toxicity potential of Stevioside.

A dietary exposure assessment estimated that for the majority of consumers the ADI established by FSANZ is not exceeded when Steviol Glycosides were added to the range of foods requested in the Application. A 30% market share uptake scenario is estimated.

Option 2 – Permit the use of Steviol Glycosides as a food additive in Schedule 1 of Standard 1.3.1, is the preferred option, providing a greater level of protection for high consumers of Steviol Glycosides.

Public submissions close 4th July 2007. For information go to: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/

From the Draft Assessment Report A540 (89 pages) at: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/applications/application540stevi3096.cfm

• Review of Cyclamate Permissions: Draft Assessment Report - Proposal P287

This Proposal P287 seeks to amend the maximum permitted level for Cyclamates in water-based flavoured drinks (e.g. soft drinks, cordials) and to allow the use of Cyclamates in tabletop sweeteners.

Option 1 – Maintain the status quo

Option 2 – Retain current Cyclamate permissions in water-based flavoured drinks and re-instate Cyclamate permissions in tabletop sweeteners

Option 3 - Reduce Cyclamate permissions in water-based flavoured drinks and no re-instatement of Cyclamate permissions in tabletop sweeteners

Option 4 - Reduce cyclamate permissions in water-based flavoured drinks and reinstate Cyclamate permissions for tabletop sweeteners

As FSANZ's primary objective is to protect public health and safety, Options 3 and 4 are the only viable options, which are likely to impose costs on industry. Option 4 is preferred over Option 3 as it appears to provide greater benefits to consumers, while imposing fewer costs to industry.

FSANZ Preferred Approach: Amend Schedule 1 of Standard 1.3.1 – Food Additives, to reduce permissions for Cyclamates in water-based flavoured drinks from 600 mg/kg to 300 mg/kg and to include permissions for Cyclamates in tabletop sweeteners at the level of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP).

Public submissions close 4th July 2007. For information go to: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/

From the Draft Assessment Report P287 (90 pages) at: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/proposals/proposalp287reviewof2599.cfm

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• APVMA Electronic Application & Registration System for Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

In May 2007 the APVMA released an electronic application system, Electronic Application and Registration System (EARS), for industry to submit and monitor applications for the registration of agricultural and veterinary chemicals.

This system, a world first, was developed by APVMA staff. EARS will make it easier for industry to provide the detailed information the APVMA requires for it to assess the efficacy and safety of chemical products.

Submission is through a secure encrypted connection over the Internet. Payments can also be made online and applicants will be able to check the status of current application submissions lodged with the APVMA.

To register for EARS go to:

<http://www.apvma.gov.au/registration/EARS.shtml>

See Media [Backgrounder](#) at:

www.apvma.gov.au/media/EARSbackgrounder.shtml

and [Information for Users](#) at:

www.apvma.gov.au/registration/EARS.shtml

From Media Release: www.apvma.gov.au/media/mr0703.shtml

• Schedule Poisons SUSDP Consolidation 22

The Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) and its three Amendments are consolidated annually. The 1st June 2007 Edition No. 22 is now available for purchase as an annual hardcopy subscription (with 3 amendments) in Australia for \$85.50. The SUSDP is NOT available electronically.

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

Editor's Comment: Everyone in industry is hoping for an electronic or on-line versions (or both), particularly where older group entries are revised and replaced by individual entries (with CAS No. search). Individual entries will significantly help those who only look at the SUSDP occasionally and who are not scientists who understand the current group entries.

• First Aid Instructions (FAISD) Handbook 1/2006

The Handbook of First Aid Instructions, Safety Directions, Warning Statements and General Safety Precautions for Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals, current to 31st March 2007 is available. Extra substances have been added but there are no other global changes that affect other substances. The Handbook is updated on a 3 monthly cycle. (129 pages, 394 Kb pdf)

Available from: www.tga.gov.au/docs/html/faisd.htm#faisd

• Continued Suspension of Products Containing 2,4-D Ethyl, Butyl And Isobutyl Esters

The APVMA has extended the period of suspension of the registrations and label approvals of the products containing 2,4-D ethyl, butyl and isobutyl esters as listed in the May 2007 Ag&Vet Chemical Gazette **until 30 April 2009**.

The reasons for the suspension are:

- The continued use, or other dealing with the products in accordance with the currently approved label instructions might be likely to have an unintended effect that is harmful to animals, plants or things or to the environment; and
- Instructions on currently approved labels for the products might no longer be adequate.

The APVMA is requiring interested persons to generate and provide new data to allow a refined assessment of risks to the environment that were identified in the 2,4-D environmental risk assessment.

For additional instructions see the APVMA Ag&Vet Chem Gazette 1st May 2007. For queries or information contact: Dr Les Davies Manager, APVMA Chemical Review Team

From Ag&Vet Chem Gazette 1st May 2007,

at www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0705.shtml

• Carbendazim: Suspension of Label Approvals

The reason for the suspension is that instructions on the currently approved labels (see 21 products listed the June 2007 Gazette) for Carbendazim products might no longer be adequate. They do not contain instructions advising of the potential birth defect risks for pregnant women and women of childbearing age who may come into contact with Carbendazim products.

APVMA has determined that: new instructions be issued for the continued supply and use of Carbendazim (for product supplied from the manufacturer after 4 May 2007).

For information contact: Sharon Pike, Senior Evaluator, APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4773.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0706.shtml

• Diazinon: Suspension of Label Approvals of Selected Products

The APVMA has suspended the label approvals of five products which contain diazinon (as listed in the June 2007 Gazette), and which have label instructions for dipping

and/or jetting sheep (to control blowfly and lice infestation), in effect from 4 May 2007 until 4 November 2008.

The APVMA is not satisfied that the labels of certain products, including those currently approved for traditional dipping and jetting of sheep. The key finding continues to be that there is an occupational health and safety risk to workers when they dip or jet sheep by traditional methods in accordance with existing label instructions.

For information: Joan Ashton, Senior Evaluator, Chemical Review, APVMA, ph: 02-6210 4774, Email:

Joan.Ashton@apvma.gov.au. Also go to:
www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/diazinon.shtml

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0706.shtml

• Dimetridazole: Phase Out of Use in Food Animals

The APVMA announced on the 10th May 2007 that it will phase out over 2 years, the use of the veterinary product, Dimetridazole, on birds and animals destined for human consumption. Six products containing Dimetridazole are registered for use in Australia. The APVMA will issue new instructions on how these products are to be used and handled during the 2 year period.

Dimetridazole is used for treating and preventing blackhead in breeding flocks of chickens and turkeys and in game birds, and for preventing swine dysentery in pigs. The chemical is also used for treating canker in pigeons and caged birds.

Note: Registrations of the products used on pigeons, caged birds and game birds, not destined for human consumption would be allowed to continue but with amended labels. The APVMA now requires registrants to submit varied labels for approval.

The final review report and regulatory decision is expected in late June 2007. Guidance for registrants and users of Dimetridazole products is available on the APVMA website at www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/dimetridazole.shtml.

From APVMA Media Release 10th May 2007:
www.apvma.gov.au/media/mr0705.shtml

• Findings of the Review of Methyl Bromide - May 07

These findings form the basis for regulatory action to be taken by the APVMA. Once the regulatory outcomes are finalised the APVMA will publish a final document **Review Findings and Regulatory Outcomes**.

I have extracted some of the points from their document.

Overview

- The total phase-out of Methyl Bromide was to be completed by 1 January 2005.
- Many uses on Australian Methyl Bromide labels are no longer permitted under the Montreal Protocol.
- Methyl bromide used for Quarantine and Pre-Shipment (QPS) uses and industrial feedstock uses are currently exempt from phase out under the Montreal Protocol.
- In recognition that some industries are having difficulty in finding alternatives to methyl bromide, the Montreal Protocol permits some Critical Use Exemptions (CUEs) where no technical or economically feasible alternative exists.
- In 2005, Australia used 400 t of methyl bromide for QPS and 147 t for non-QPS uses (i.e. CUEs).
- The review has focussed on:

- the warnings and instructions on product labels, particularly with respect to known environmental concerns with methyl bromide

- Australia's obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

Review Recommendations

- The general fumigation part of methyl bromide labels should be amended to allow such fumigation for QPS and approved CUE situations only.
- The in-field plant-bed/turf soil fumigation and stored soil/compost/hay fumigation part of the methyl bromide labels should be amended to allow such use for QPS and approved CUE situations only.
- The in-field horticultural-crop soil fumigation uses part of methyl bromide labels should be amended to allow such use for QPS and approved CUE situations only.
- All labels should carry a comment that recapture is recommended, where feasible.
- The registrations of all 16 registered methyl bromide products should be affirmed once labels have been varied as above.

Recapture Issue

For economic and logistical reasons, recapture technology is not yet mature enough for mandatory implementation within the Australian fumigation industry. This issue is discussed in detail in the review.

For future consideration, the APVMA will continue to monitor developments in recapture technology, in the event that it becomes economically and logistically feasible.

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

• New Agricultural Active Constituents (4)

Dr Paul Sethi, Chemistry Manager, Chemistry and Residues Program, APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4821, fax: 02-6210-4840, email: paul.sethi@apvma.gov.au

1/ Cefovecin Sodium

Cefovecin Sodium is a semi-synthetic broad-spectrum Cephalosporin antibiotic.

Chemical Name: (6*R*, 7*R*) -7-[[2*Z*]-[2-amino-4-thiazolyl](methoxyimino)acetyl]amino]-8-oxo-3-[(2*S*)-tetrahydro-2-furanyl]-5-thia-1-azabicyclo[4.2.0]oct-2-ene-2-carboxylic acid, monosodium salt;

CAS Number: 141195-77-9; Formula: C₁₇H₁₈N₅NaO₆S₂;

MW: 475.48; Chemical Family: β-Lactam antibiotic;

Mode of Action: Cefovecin sodium interferes with bacterial cell wall synthesis by covalently binding to the penicillin binding proteins.

Schedule Poison: SUSDP S4 PRESCRIPTION ONLY

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0706.shtml

2/ Prothioconazole

Prothioconazole is a new class of fungicide which is proposed for use as a seed treatment to control common bunt in wheat crops.

Chemical Name: (*RS*)-2-[2-(1-chlorocyclopropyl)-3-(2-chlorophenyl)-2-hydroxypropyl]-2,4-dihydro-1,2,4-triazole-3-thione; CAS Number: 178928-70-6;

Formula: C₁₄H₁₅Cl₂N₃OS; MW: 344.26

Chemical Family: Triazolinthione

Mode of Action: Inhibition of demethylation of lanosterol or 24-methylene-dihydrolanosterol, which are precursors of fungi sterols.

Schedule Poison: SUSDP Appendix B (Substances Considered not to Require Control by Scheduling).

Prothioconazole is expected to be a skin sensitizer.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0706.shtml

3/ Pyraclofos

Pyraclofos is an organophosphate insecticide developed for use as a broad spectrum anthelmintic in sheep.

Chemical Name: (RS)-[O-1-(4-chlorophenyl)pyrazol-4-yl O-ethyl S-propyl phosphorothioate]; CAS Number: 89784-60-1
Formula: C₁₄H₁₈ClN₂O₃PS; MW: 360.8

Chemical Family: Organophosphate

Mode of Action: Cholinesterase inhibitor

Schedule Poison: SUSDP S6 POISON.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0706.shtml

4/ Tulathromycin

Tulathromycin is a new semi-synthetic macrolide (triamilide antibiotic) prepared by fermentation followed by organic synthesis which is proposed for use as a treatment of bacterial respiratory disease in cattle and pigs. The technical Tulathromycin active constituent is optically active and consists of two isomers, which in the formulated product equilibrate to a approx. 9:1 ratio.

Chemical Name: The 2 isomer names are in the Gazette; CAS Number: 217500-96-4 (major isomer) and 280755-12-6 (minor isomer); Formula: C₄₁H₇₉N₃O₁₂; MW: 806.23;

Chemical Family: Triamilide subclass of macrolide antibiotics;

Mode of Action: Inhibition of essential protein biosynthesis by selective binding to bacterial 50S ribosomal subunits

Schedule Poison: SUSDP S4 PRESCRIPTION ONLY

It is a severe eye irritant and a skin sensitizer.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0706.shtml

• Chemistry Requirements Seminars: Presentations

In May 2007 the APVMA hosted industry seminars aimed at improving understanding of chemistry data requirements and reducing the number of deficiencies in applications made to the APVMA. Registrants were also able to improve their understanding of record keeping requirements under the Quality Assurance Scheme for Agricultural Active Constituents and Agricultural Chemical Products.

The presentation slides and information package are available for download. They contain **deliberate mistakes** which were presented as a working exercise to highlight for attendees common deficiencies encountered with applications by the APVMA.

Editor's Comment: This is an opportunity to ensure that your chemistry data submissions are really complete and you understand the degree that the APVMA needs records to be kept for quality assurance (so you don't keep unnecessary information just in case it is needed.).

I suggest you take their option to download the "Reduced File Size" Presentations and Data Packages as the only difference is the first colour picture page is not included, with no loss or change to the slides or data information.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/publications/ChemSeminars.shtml

Dangerous Goods

• Australian Dangerous Goods Code ADG7 Update

ADG7 went to the printer at the end of May 2007. To be available as a 2 volume hardcopy and as a pdf copy on CD in September 2007. Cost is expected to be in the order of \$200.

From my various Authority and Industry contacts. For other information: www.ntc.gov.au, select "Dangerous Goods".

• U.S. Chemical Safety Board (CSB) DVD Vol.1

The CSB's mission is to prevent chemical accidents through high-quality investigations, studies, safety recommendations and outreach.

The DVD includes eleven accidents in all and complete investigations into the causes of each accident:

- Wastewater Plant Explosion, Daytona Beach, Florida.
- Explosion and Fire at Formosa Plastics, Illiopolis, Illinois
- Hazards of Nitrogen Asphyxiation-Fatal accident at Valero Refinery, Delaware City, Delaware
- Dangers of Propylene Cylinders in High Temperatures: Fire at Praxair, St. Louis, Missouri
- Ethylene Oxide Explosion at Sterigenics, Ontario, California
- Dangers of Flammable Gas Accumulation – Acetylene Explosion at ASCO
- Explosion at BP Refinery, Texas City, Texas
- Preventing harm from Sodium Hydrosulphide (NaHS)

PACIA has copies available in Australia for \$14.95 each +\$4.95 P&H or order 5 for \$49.95 + \$4.95 P&H. [Order forms at: www.pacia.org.au](http://www.pacia.org.au) under "Chemicals". Fax to: 03-03 9429 0690.

You can also view some of these videos online at www.csb.gov.

• Incorrect Transport of Dangerous Substances Fine

From: DECC NSW Media release - Thurs, 26 April 2007

A NSW court has fined international company, MacDermid Overseas Asia Ltd (that manufactures chemical products), \$75,000 and ordered it to pay costs of \$55,000 after a truck accident at Mittagong in 2003.

On 24 Feb 2003 a semi-trailer transporting a pallet containing mixed dangerous goods including Silver Cyanide and Hydrofluoric Acid was involved in a road accident that led to the closure of the Hume Highway for two days after the accident.

The defendant had failed to properly segregate the dangerous goods and loaded the pallet with "incompatible goods" contrary to the requirements of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

The shipping documentation for the load was also incomplete, including the dangerous goods section which meant that there was an increased level of uncertainty during the clean-up operation, increasing the time taken to clean up and render the site safe.

The Department of Environment and Conservation (DEC) argued that the goods on board were inherently dangerous and required the highest standard quality of dangerous goods packaging.

DEC Director General Lisa Corbyn said that there was potential for harm to human health and to the environment.

Information about transporting dangerous goods safely and legally is accessible on www.environment.nsw.gov.au/prdg

From: www3.environment.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/de_c_media_070426_04

• NSW Major Hazard Facilities: Funding Issue

A discussion paper was released in May on a possible alternative option for funding MHF activities using a differential fee structure that calculates the annual fee using a categorisation method that involves factors such as: the type, size and complexity of the MHF. The option retains the notification requirement but removes the notification fee.

The NSW Government will make a final decision regarding the most appropriate funding method following consideration of submissions (closed 8 June) received on the discussion paper. Once finalised, the MHF Regulations may then begin.

The website below provides access to:

[Funding Regulatory Activities Related to the Major Hazards Facilities Regulation: Discussion Paper](#), Publication No. 5227

[Occupational Health & Safety Amendment \(Major Hazard Facilities\) Regulation 2006](#), Publication No. 4995

[Guide to Occupational Health & Safety Amendment \(Major Hazard Facilities\) Regulation 2006](#), Publication No. 4989

[General Conditions Major Hazard Facilities](#), Publication No. 4991

[Occupational Health & Safety Amendment \(Major Hazard Facilities\) Reg 2006 - Funding Regulatory Activities](#), Pub No. 4990

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/OHS/DangerousGoods/MajorHazardFacilities/default.htm

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Climate Action Network Australia (CANA)

Climate Action Network Australia (CANA) is an alliance of over 30 regional, state and national environmental, health, community development, and research groups from throughout Australia (See our [member area](#) on www.cana.net.au for a full list.) CANA was formed in 1998 to be the Australian branch of the global [CAN network](#), with representative groups in over 70 nations on (see www.cana.net.au for a full list).

CANA's position on "Emission Reduction Targets Required to Avoid Dangerous Climate Change" prepared in April 2007 can be found at:

www.cana.net.au/Policies_positions/deep_cuts_targets_TD_TH_april07_final.pdf

The CANA website is a useful way to keep aware of the key issues of these concerned Australian groups so that we all (including Government and Industry) may network and take the necessary steps together.

From the CANA website at: www.cana.net.au

• EPHC Communique: Council Meeting 2 June 2007 (EPHC = Environment Protection and Heritage Council)

Points that got my attention:

1/Carbon Capture and Storage Guidelines: Environmental Ministers agreed to lead the development of nationally consistent guidelines for the environmental assessment and regulation of Carbon Dioxide capture and geological storage. They acknowledged the importance of working closely with the Ministerial Council on Mineral and

Petroleum Resources and agreed to establish a Joint Officials Working Group. Council noted that ensuring the environmental integrity of Carbon Dioxide capture and storage activities is vital to achieving community acceptance of this technology that could deliver a significant part of Australia's future greenhouse abatement.

2/Product Stewardship: Environmental Ministers agreed that resource conservation/efficiency is a legitimate objective for national product stewardship action under EPHC, noting the COAG requirement for enhanced analysis of social and environmental costs and benefits.

Ministers agreed to consider options for developing national costing methods and tools at future meetings. Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to improving the sustainability of products and to developing regulatory safety nets to support negotiated product stewardship initiatives where appropriate.

3/Improving Environmental Management of Chemicals: Environment Ministers signed an agreement to improve environmental aspects of chemical management, such as promoting the safe and sustainable production and use of chemicals in Australia.

Ministers also agreed to a Chemicals Action Plan which will ensure federal and state governments, industry and the community will be well placed to respond to chemical issues when they arise here in Australia or overseas. It will also allow environment agencies to better identify and effectively manage the environmental impacts of industrial chemicals. *See Note following for more information.*

The work on National Chemicals Environmental Management (NChEM) links closely with the COAG agenda to help reduce red tape and streamline regulation.

4/Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM Review: Environmental Ministers agreed to initiate a process to vary the Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM based on recommendations made in the October 2006 NEPM review. The updated NEPM will draw on the latest methodologies for assessing human and ecological risk from contaminated sites, and updating guidance on site assessment methods in line with technological changes in Australia and overseas.

5/National Pollutant Inventory NEPM: Environmental Ministers agreed that the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) should be varied to include transfer of wastes and greenhouse gas* emissions (* see separate note). The inclusion of transfers will align the Australian NPI with similar overseas registers.

6/ National Environment Protection Council Acts Review The NEPC agreed to the tabling in Parliaments of *The Report of the Second Review of the National Environment Protection Council Acts*. The review notes the NEPC model appears to have some unique benefits and appears to be cost effective in its approach.

Various recommendations are made to the Act including making the NEPC Act more responsive to the environmental needs of the present day.

From: www.ephc.gov.au/pdf/EPHC/Comm_02_06_07.pdf

• Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) Interim Reporting be Included in the NPI NEPM Variation

COAG has agreed to establish a mandatory national Greenhouse Gas emissions and energy reporting system. The Council for the Australian Federation (CAF) has resolved that robust emissions reporting is a fundamental pre-requisite of any emissions trading scheme and that, if

the Commonwealth has not introduced legislation in time for the national Greenhouse Gas and energy reporting system to be activated by 1 July 2008, the State and Territories will require reporting from this date through the National Pollutant Inventory (NPI) as an interim measure.

At its 2 June 2007 meeting, the National Environmental Protection Council (NEPC) Committee (with the Commonwealth strongly dissenting) agreed that Greenhouse Gas Emissions reporting be included in the proposed NPI NEPM variation, pending the establishment of a national purpose built greenhouse reporting mechanism.

3 documents relating to the NPI and Greenhouse Gases can be downloaded.

From: www.ephc.gov.au/nepms/npi/npirev2002_intro.html#npi_ghg_info & the June 2007 Communique at: www.ephc.gov.au/news.html#communique_jun_07

• Ambient Air Quality NEPM Review – Discussion

The Discussion Paper considers 20 issues that have been raised with policy framework and monitoring and reporting protocols. It proposes options that could be considered for inclusion in the NEPM if a variation of the NEPM is required. It is available for stakeholder comment until 27 July 2007. A separate paper will be released later in 2007 addressing the Air Quality Standards.

Download from: www.ephc.gov.au/pdf/Air_Quality_NEPM/AQ_DP_FINAL_4_JUNE_07.pdf

Some of the Issues that caught my attention were: “There is no shared understanding of what “adequate protection” means.” “Some of the criteria pollutants have no identified thresholds for human health effects and exposures below the standards may still represent significant health risk to Australian communities.” “The current approach to monitoring, focussed on compliance with air quality standards, is not consistent with international trends to reduce exposure to these pollutants irrespective of whether the air quality standards are met or not.”

The Paper puts forward 6 options, some of which include the Air Toxics NEPM monitoring and reporting protocols for air toxics.

There is a Submission Template to use for comments, to be emailed to hmiddleton@ephc.gov.au by 27 July 07. For information contact Kerry Scott, ph: 08-8419-1200, email: kscott@ephc.gov.au.

From the Paper and: www.ephc.gov.au/nepms/air/air_nepm_review_issues_paper.html

• Environmental Management of Chemicals

Summary of Submissions on NChem Discussion Paper – April 2007

Public Roundtable Meetings: - March 2007 (covering Priority & Emerging Chemical Issues and Information Needs)

These 2 documents, can be downloaded from: www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/chemicals_mgt.html, and give an insight into the process to develop consistent environmental management of chemicals across Australia and the sort of issues that industry, community and regulators have raised.

On Saturday 2 June 2007 Environment Ministers considered and endorsed the National Framework for Chemicals Environmental Management (NChem). The NChem package includes:

- A new Ministerial Agreement on Principles for Better Environmental Management of Chemicals, and
- A Chemicals Action Plan for the Environment.

The Ministerial Agreement, the Chemicals Action Plan for the Environment and the **Environmental Risk Assessment Manuals** * will be by start July on the EPHC website (www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/chemicals_mgt.html).

* **Environmental Risk Assessment Manuals** are best practice reference guidance documents on how environmental risk assessments are undertaken (by Authorities). [One manual would cover assessment of industrial, therapeutic and food additive chemicals (initially only used for industrial chemicals) and a second manual would cover assessment of Ag/Vet chemicals].

From: www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/chemicals_mgt.html & further discussion with NChem staff.

Publications

• Hawley’s Condensed Chemical Dictionary 15th

Edition, 2007: ISBN 10: 0471768650, Edited by R.J. Lewis, Snr. This is a very useful chemical dictionary, which I regard as a “must have” book for our hazardous materials field. It has 4200 updated entries, including 3000 new chemicals and trade name products, 700 biochemistry entries, and 90 nano-technology terms. Web links to manufacturers and associations, and trademarks, have also been updated. *1379 pages hardbound, \$223 approx. Book & CD ISBN 10: 0470124822 is \$357 approx. Published and available from John Wiley & Sons, Australia ph: 1800-777-474, website: www.johnwiley.com.au.*

Standards & Codes

• Standards – www.saiglobal.com/shop

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

AS/NZS ISO 14000 Basic Set-2007: Environmental Management Basic Set [ON SPECIAL]. Looks at environmental performance with a view to both reducing negative impacts and operating the business on a more economical basis. It includes:

[AS/NZS ISO 14001:2004](#) Environmental management systems—Requirements with guidance for use

[AS/NZS ISO 14004:2004](#) Environmental management systems—General guidelines on principles, systems and supporting techniques

Published: 12 June 2007; **Expires:** 30 June 2007; **Cost:** \$81.58 pdf, \$90.64 hardcopy.

AS/NZS 3833:2007: The Storage and Handling of Mixed Classes of Dangerous Goods, in Packages and Intermediate Bulk Containers, where dangerous goods of more than one class are kept within the same store, without the need for segregating walls. It includes segregation of dangerous goods within the store, safe separation distances, fire protection and emergency procedures. **ISBN:** 0-7337-8243-4; **Published:** 30 May 2007; **Pages:** 36; **Cost:** \$137.02 pdf, \$152.24 hardcopy.

AS/NZS 4360/3806 Set: Risk PLUS Compliance Set

Includes: Standard [AS/NZS 4360 Risk Management](#); Handbook [HB 436 Risk Management Guidelines - Companion to AS/NZS 4360](#); and [AS 3806—2006, Compliance Programs](#)

Published: 5 June 2007; **Pages:** 165; **Cost:** \$137.81 pdf, \$153.12 hardcopies.

ISO/TS 19700:2007: Controlled Equivalence Ratio Method for the Determination of Hazardous Components of Fire Effluents. A tube-furnace method for the generation of fire effluent for the identification and measurement of its constituent combustion products, in particular, the yields of toxic products under a range of fire decomposition conditions. Used solely to measure & describe the properties of materials, products or systems in response to heat or flame under controlled laboratory conditions.

Published: 6 March 2007; **Pages:** 34; **Cost:** \$132.77 pdf, \$147.52 hardcopy.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

DR 07252: The Storage and Handling of Oxidizing Agents. Due to the differing requirements for the storage of Ammonium Nitrate between some states and territories, some of these requirements (e.g. security, separation distances) cannot be dealt with in detail within the Standard at the time of writing, and regulatory advice must be sought.

Published: 21 May 2007; **Pages:** 81; **Cost:** Free pdf, \$26.84 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 26th July 2007

DR 07221 CP: Electrical Apparatus for Detection of Oxygen and Other Gases and Vapours at Toxic Levels - General Requirements and Test Methods. This Standard primarily applies to explosion-protected gas detection instruments used to measure the concentration of oxygen and toxic levels of gases and vapours or those parts of multi-gas detection instruments which are measuring such substances.

Published: 28 May 2007; **Pages:** 35; **Cost:** Free pdf, \$26.84 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 9th July 2007

DR 07237 Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient air - Part 9.7: Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter - Dichotomous Sampler (PM10, coarse PM and PM2.5) - Gravimetric Method

Published: 17 May 2007 **Pages:** 19; **Cost:** Free pdf, \$16.72 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 19 Jul 2007

DR 07270 Atmospheric Corrosivity Zones in Australia.
Published: 28 May 2007; **Pages:** 32; **Cost:** Free pdf, \$26.84 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 30 Jul 2007

Seminars, Conferences

- **Report on Hazmat 2007, Sydney, May 2007**

Hazmat 2007 was a very successful networking conference with 250 delegates on each day. Day 1 covered the GHS for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals and how Australia expects to implement it; and in the afternoon community and environmental issues. Day 2 focussed on the UK Buncefield Disaster and Dangerous Goods issues, followed by contaminated sites and emergency response.

The CD contains the presentations and also has additional supporting information. It is available from FPAA for \$66. ph: 03-9890-1544, events@fpaa.com.au, or www.fpaa.com.au

Hazmat 2008 will be held in Melbourne, probably on 15&16th May 2008. Workcover Victoria is the major sponsor. A Hazmat 2008 Conference exhibitor's or sponsor brochure will be available by late July. Please contact Natalie Lowerson, Events Manager, FPAA, ph: 03-9890-1544 "Natalie Lowerson" nlowerson@fpaa.com.au

- **A-Z Guide to Going Carbon Neutral, 25-26 July 2007 Sydney.** Designed to help you assess the costs of implementing a Carbon Neutral plan and guard against the potential risks and pitfalls of such an unregulated industry?

Cost \$2635. For details ph: 02-9080-4090 (quote E0052), or go to: www.iir.com.au/carbonneutral/ & download brochure from "Product Navigation box".

- **AIDGC Annual Conference, 5th Oct 07, Sydney**

Australasian Institute of Dangerous Goods Consultants Annual Conference. Darling Harbour, 9:00am to 5:00pm. Contact "Robyn Hogan" robyn@f1.net.au, ph: 02-9430-6739, website: www.aidgc.com.au for conference details soon.

Cost is covered as part of the AIDGC \$550 pa membership fees. Non-Members \$400 early bird.

- **Chemeca, 24-26th Sept 07, Melbourne**

Chemeca 2007 has the theme "Academia & Industry – Strengthening the Profession". Aimed at specialists in the chemical, biochemical and resource industries. Their will also be an exhibition. Cost \$1050. Register on-line or via email at: registration@icms.com.au

From: www.chemeca2007.com/

- **Dust Explosions 2007, 27-28 Sept 2007, Penrith NSW.**

Many industrial processes and operations involve the use of powder and bulk material. With over 70% of powder produced by industry being explosive*, the need to be aware of these risks and up-to-date on the latest preventative and protection measures for your organization is critical.

Cost \$2855 (with discounts for some associations). For details ph: 02-9080-4307 (quote P07M17 or go to www.informa.com.au/dustexplosions

- **SSEE Conference 2007, 31 Oct-2 Nov 07, Perth**

International Conference on Engineering Sustainability organised by the Society for Sustainability and Environmental Engineering, presenting the role of engineering in delivering sustainable outcomes.

Cost: \$900, Register: www.keynotewa.com/ssee-07/

- **Clean Industry Expo, 19-20 Nov 07, Melbourne**

To help you find solutions and technologies for your business to profit from good environmental management. Free.

From: www.cleanindustry.com.au/

- **Laboratory Managers Conference 20-21 Nov 07 Brisbane.**

The conference content is for all people who are involved in laboratory management and is relevant to all research, educational and industrial quality control laboratories.

Cost \$1180, ph: 03-9872-5111, email: sci@scienceindustry.com.au or www.scienceindustry.com.au

- **AIOH 2008: Striving for Excellence, 3-5th Dec 2008**

25th Annual Conference of the Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists. Melbourne CBD. Non-member cost \$1050 approx. to end Oct, then \$1250 approx..

Details at: www.aioh.org.au/. A brochure with the Program, Registration and Cost will be available from this website.

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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