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• UN GHS on Chemicals 2nd Rev. Edition 2007

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS): Second Revised Edition, July 2007, 561 pages, ISBN13: 9789211169577, it is available to purchase for US\$105 plus postage,

at <https://unp.un.org/details.aspx?pid=7354>. It will become available as a free download from the UN GHS website:

http://www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html by selecting in on the left side "GHS (Rev.2) (2007)".

The adopted set of amendments include new and revised provisions concerning for example: classification and labelling of explosives; respiratory and skin sensitisers; toxic by inhalation gases and gas mixtures. Additional guidance in the interpretation of the building block approach and on the evaluation of the carcinogenic potential of chemicals; and codification of the hazard and precautionary statements.

From: <https://unp.un.org/details.aspx?pid=7343> and the hardcopy.

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 & Paraformaldehyde Scheduling

The National Drugs and Poisons Scheduling Committee (NDPSC) discussed how Formaldehyde and chemicals that produce Formaldehyde should be scheduled at the June 2007 meeting. See pages 52-60 in the Record of Reasons.

The majority of cosmetic products used in Australia contain <0.2% free Formaldehyde. However, some products, such as nail hardener, contain up to 1% Formaldehyde. Other reported products containing >0.2% Formaldehyde include concentrated fabric softener (0.3%), concentrated detergent (0.3%) and concentrated dishwashing liquids (0.6%).

In the EU all finished products which contain or release Formaldehyde must be labelled with the warning 'Contains Formaldehyde' where the concentration of formaldehyde in the finished product exceeds 0.05%. The maximum authorised concentration of free Formaldehyde and Paraformaldehyde is 0.2% in cosmetic products, except for oral hygiene products where the maximum concentration of free Formaldehyde is 0.1%.

The NDPSC Committee:

- Noted that it appeared that the cosmetics industry was complying with requirements of the current EU limits, so there would be little impact on this group of products.
- Noted advice indicating anecdotal evidence of non-cosmetic product manufacturers having concerns about their ability to reduce free Formaldehyde levels to ≤ 0.2%.
- Noted that Formaldehyde may be used in human medicines at levels below the current 5% cut-off yet > 0.2%. A Member asserted that if the sensitisation risk at > 0.2% was of concern for cosmetics, then perhaps medicines with this concentration should be retained in Schedule 2 instead of exempted.
- Generally agreed that dropping the exemption cut-off from 5% to 0.2% for non-cosmetic domestic use products could have a large regulatory impact, as could a similar move for medicines in Schedule 2.

Schedule 6 – Draft Amendment

† FORMALDEHYDE (excluding its derivatives) **except:**

- (a) for human therapeutic use;
- (b) in oral hygiene preparations containing 0.1 per cent or less of free Formaldehyde;
- (c) in nail hardener cosmetic preparations containing 5 per cent or less of free Formaldehyde;
- (d) in all other non-aerosol cosmetic preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of free Formaldehyde; or
- (e) in all other non-cosmetic preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of free Formaldehyde.

The NDPSC Committee strongly encourages stakeholders, particularly those with an interest in these broader use patterns, **to submit pre-meeting comments** for the October 2007 NDPSC Meeting **by 12th Sept 2007** to NDPSC@health.gov.au

From NDSPC Record of Reasons June 2007 Meeting & Oct 2007 Pre-Meeting notice:
www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/index.htm

• Safety of Nanomaterials in Cosmetic Products

The European Commission requested the Scientific Committee on Consumer Products (SCCP) to prepare an

opinion on the "Safety of Nanomaterials in Cosmetic Products".

A [preliminary opinion](#) on the "Safety of Nanomaterials in Cosmetic Products" was adopted by the SCCP on 19 June 2007 and is available on the website below. The preliminary opinion report provides a review of the applicability of currently available risk assessment methods to nanomaterials in cosmetic products, recommends a general approach in order to assess the health risks of nanomaterials in cosmetic products and identifies data and methodological gaps. (56 pages, 411 Kb).

Please comment by 6 September 2007 via this website.

From: http://ec.europa.eu/health/ph_risk/committees/04_sccp/sccp_cons_04_en.htm

Editor's Comment: A very interesting report discussing possible mechanisms of interaction and susceptible situations.

• Chrysotile Asbestos: Extension of Exemption 4

The Australian Safety and Compensation Council (ASCC) Public Discussion Paper:

- Amendments to the *National List of Exemptions, Workplace Prohibition of Chrysotile Asbestos*

ASCC is seeking comment on a proposed extension of Exemption 4, which allows for the Australian Defence Organisation to use Chrysotile parts and components that are considered to be mission critical.

Obtain it at: www.ascc.gov.au/ascc/AboutUs/PublicComment/

• Safe Removal of Asbestos in NSW

In NSW from 1 July 2007, new laws require you to obtain an asbestos licence if you are removing 50 square metres or more of bonded asbestos – about the size of a single car garage.

From 1 January 2008, this limit will be reduced to 10 square metres or more of bonded asbestos. These changes will increase the number of people needing licences, but more importantly, will reduce the risk of unsafe exposure to asbestos.

Further information and advice is available from www.workcover.nsw.gov.au or in NSW call **13 10 50**.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/General/WorkCoverNews/workcover_news_69.htm

• Confined Spaces Death in a Steel Tank: Altona

WorkSafe Victoria is investigating the death of a 42-year-old Werribee man while working inside a steel tank at Altona North 18th Aug 2007.

The tank was used for chemicals and was undergoing maintenance at a business in McArthurs Road, Altona Nth.

From: www.workcover.vic.gov.au, select "What's New" and then select from the list in August 2007.

• Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances (Precursor Chemicals) Regs 2007- Victoria

These regulations, S.R. No. 84/2007, (prepared by the Victorian Department of Justice) came into place on the 1st August 2007 with the objective is to prescribe precursor chemicals and the quantities of precursor chemicals for the purpose of section 71D of the **Drugs, Poisons and Controlled Substances Act 1981**.

Precursor chemical means a substance (including its salts, derivatives, isomers, analogues and homologues) that may be used in the preparation of a drug of dependence, whether or not the substance is contained in, or mixed with, another substance.

The prescribed chemicals & quantities are listed in Schedule 1.

From Regs: www.legislation.vic.gov.au, select Statute Book.

• UK Workplace Exposure Limits Effective Oct 2007

Tables, supplementary information and calculation methods have been extracted from EH40/2005 which contains the list of UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs) for use with the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended). Table 1 Includes 20 new UK WELs in **bold** which come into force on 1 October 2007.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/ and select www.hse.gov.uk/coshh/table1.pdf at the bottom.

• Chemical Substances of Interest to Canadians

A list of 26 chemicals is on this webpage. Some of these are:

[2-Butoxyethanol](#); [2-Methoxyethanol](#); [Bisphenol A](#); [Catechol](#); [CHPD](#) (colourant); (3 peroxide family chemicals): [DBTMC](#); [DMBP](#); [DMHBP](#); [Hydroquinone](#); [Lead](#); [Mercury](#); [Naphthalene](#); [Phthalates](#); (3 synthetic organic pigments): [Pigment Orange 38](#); [Pigment Red 187](#); [Pigment Red 247](#); and [Toluene Diisocyanates](#).

From: www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/interest-interest/index_e.html

Chemical Management

• Study into Chemicals and Plastics Regulation

(By the Australian Government Productivity Commission)

The Commission is undertaking a research study examining the current arrangements for the regulation of chemicals and plastics in Australia.

In terms of the COAG regulatory principles, it is to assess the impact of current regulation on the productivity and competitiveness of the chemicals and plastics industry, Australian industry and the economy as a whole, together with the effectiveness of the regulations in addressing public health, environmental, and occupational health and safety issues, and substances of national security interest.

The Commission is to identify measures that could be introduced to achieve a streamlined and harmonised system of national chemicals and plastics regulation and any alternatives to regulation. In this work the Commission is to draw on the recommendations arising from the Report of the Taskforce on Reducing Regulatory Burdens on Business. There are 5 requirements listed on the website.

The Commission is to prepare an issues paper, consult widely with all relevant stakeholders (including Australian Government agencies, State and Territory agencies, chemical supply and user industries, consumer and community groups) and prepare a draft report. The Commission is to report within 12 months of commencing the study and its report is to be published.

From: www.pc.gov.au/study/chemicalsandplastics/tor.html

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

An information paper summarising the key findings from the public comments is now expected to be available on Monday 27th August 2007.

To be on: www.asc.gov.au/asc/HealthSafety/HazardsSafetyIssues/HazardousSubstances/ControlofWorkplaceHazardousSubstancesandDangerousGoods.htm

Editor's Comment: I have heard that parts of the proposed framework (such as the criteria for use in Australia) will come out for comment in 2008. The States and Territories will then need to pick it up. I now expect the new framework to start in Australia at the earliest in the 2nd half of 2009. So we only have a year and half to get fully trained and organised for this.

• Your Health & Safety Guides: Victoria

These Guides have just been issued under the new Victorian OH&S Regulations 2007. They inform about the problem, your legal duties, and how to comply. Available at: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au and select "Forms & Publications" then search on document "Your Guide", published year "2007".

[Hazardous Substances](#), July 2007, 16 pages 317Kb; [Dangerous Goods](#), July 2007, 16 pages 378Kb; [Lead](#), July 2007, 16 pages 387Kb; [Major Hazard Facilities](#), July 2007, 16 pages 290Kb; [Confined Spaces](#), 16 pages 301Kb; [Asbestos](#), 16 pages, 252Kb.

From Worksafe Victoria website: www.workcover.vic.gov.au

• Nanoscale Material Health & Safety Disclosure

The City of Berkeley, California, USA, recently adopted a manufactured nanoscale material disclosure ordinance which has been incorporated into their hazardous materials business plan requirements.

Facilities that produce or handle manufactured nanoscale materials (which have one dimension less than 100 nanometers) are required to submit a report, to the City of Berkeley, Toxics Management Division by 1st June 2007 to cover the following year period to 2nd June 2008. They require an internal audit to evaluate exposure potentials of nanoscale materials throughout their lifecycle, from the point of generation or receipt to disposal.

The report is to contain General Information (9 items); Toxicological and Ecological Information; and Occupational and Environmental Protection (8 items).

To achieve this they recommend that health professionals be used for the task and that the information requested be grouped into one of the 4 control measure bands.

Band 1: Low potential toxicity & no exposure pathway. Little or no control measures.

Band 2: Moderate potential toxicity & exposure pathways. Moderate levels of control measures

Band 3: High potential for toxicity & possible exposure pathways. High levels of control measures.

Band 4: Unknown toxicity & possible exposure pathways. High levels of controls measures.

From: www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/toxics/Manufactured%20Nano%20particle%20Reporting%20Final.pdf

See also www.ci.berkeley.ca.us/toxics/ for details of the City of Berkeley, California, Toxics Management Division.

Editor's comment: This is a very interesting and detailed set of information on nanoscale materials that the City of Berkeley is requiring, and indicates what is expected by the community of industry and universities.

• Nanotechnology Consumer Products Inventory

Nanoscale materials now are in electronic, cosmetics, automotive and medical products. While not comprehensive, this consumer products inventory has 500+ manufacturer-identified nanotechnology-based consumer products currently on the market.

Prepared by the **Project on Emerging Nanotechnologies** established in April 2005 as a partnership between the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars and the Pew Charitable Trusts. The Project is dedicated to helping ensure that as nanotechnologies advance, possible risks are minimized, public and consumer engagement remains strong, and the potential benefits of these new technologies are realized.

From: www.nanotechproject.org/index.php?id=44&action=intro and <http://www.nanotechproject.org/7>

• ChemADVISORY Newsletter

ChemAdvisor is a company in the USA which maintains a database of chemical regulatory databases, trains and prepares MSDSs. It has the support of various professional and industry associations.

Their newsletter is another useful source of information on chemical hazards management. They have their 4 most recent ChemADVISORY newsletters freely downloadable from their website. These provide a USA perspective of the various chemical regulatory issues from around the world.

Go to: www.chemadvisor.com/News.aspx

• ERMA NZ Perspective, July 2007 Magazine

The Perspective magazine allows us to gain an understanding about how the New Zealand Environmental Risk Management Authority (ERMA) is developing.

Topics covered include: 1/ Executive Comment on the hazardous substance reassessment program; 2/ the decision of the ERMA committee reassessing the use of the pesticide 1080 is expected in August; 3/ from 1 July, the Domestic Cleaning Products (Corrosive) Group Standard (2006) prohibits the sale to the general public of dishwashing powders with a pH greater than 12.5; 4/ discussions were held with Environment Canada, on chemical assessment tools and approaches for new and existing chemicals, including exposure modelling, risk assessment techniques and quantifiable structure activity relationships; 5/ the rules regarding Approved Handler certificates for petrol on farms have been relaxed in a recent reassessment; 6/ this year's Guy Fawkes revelry will see tighter restrictions on firework sales; new ERMA New Zealand publications.

From: www.ermanz.govt.nz/resources/publications/pdfs/perspective32.pdf

• Chemical Categorization in Canada

In 2006, Canada completed the major task of systematically sorting through the approximately 23,000 existing substances introduced into Canada before the creation of stronger environmental legislation. This exercise was called "categorization."

Canada is the first country in the world to categorize the thousands of chemical substances in use before comprehensive environmental protection laws were created. The results mean that Canada will be able to focus their efforts on those substances suspected to have the most dangerous properties, and set priorities for further research.

They were categorized when they were: Persistence, Bioaccumulation and Inherently Toxic to the Environment; and when they were: Greatest Potential for Human Exposure and Inherently Toxic to Humans.

Through categorization, the Government of Canada has identified approx. 4,000 of the 23,000 chemical substances on the DSL as meeting the criteria for further attention.

The results and fact sheets of categorization are the 3rd website below.

From: www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/substance/what-quoi/index_e.html and from:

www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/categor/categorized-categorisee/index_e.html and from:

www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/categor/index_e.html

• European Commission Adopted GHS Proposal

On 27th of June 2007, the European Commission adopted the "Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, and amending Directive 67/548/EEC and Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006" (COM(2007) 355 final). The proposed act aligns the EU system of classification, labelling and packaging substances and mixtures to the United Nations Globally Harmonised System (GHS).

The proposed regulation also takes over provisions of the REACH Regulation regarding the notification of classifications, the establishment of a list of harmonised classifications and the creation of a classification and labelling inventory.

The proposal will undergo co-decision, seeking agreement of the European Parliament and the Council. After entry into force the deadline for substance reclassification is proposed to be 1 December 2010 and for mixtures 1 June 2015.

The 5 volumes covering it can be downloaded with an Executive Summary of the Commission impact assessment and the Full Commission impact assessment at:

http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/reach/ghs_en.htm

Editor's Comment: It has a very useful 515 page Volume IIIA with Annex VI which has both the GHS Hazard Statement Codes and the current EU Risk Phrases listed for each hazardous substance.

• UK Consultation on Implementation of the GHS

The UK Health & Safety Executive (HSE) seeks comments on the Regulation proposed by the European Commission (EC) to adopt the United Nations' Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).

Over time this will replace the UK's Chemical (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations (CHIP).

The Regulation will still have the general obligation to classify and label chemicals and package them safely, but will also bring in:

- some new criteria to classify hazards;

- some new hazard symbols (called pictograms)
- new hazard statements and precautionary phrases to replace the current risk and safety phrases; and
- a new duty to notify the European Chemicals Agency of classifications.

The consultative document [3.6Mb] is at: <http://consultations.hse.gov.uk/inovem/gf2.ti/f/4962/145701.1/PDF/-/cd213.pdf>

The initial Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) [540Kb] is at: <http://consultations.hse.gov.uk/inovem/gf2.ti/f/4962/145733.1/PDF/-/cd213ria.pdf>

The proposed Regulation & supporting technical annexes is at: http://ec.europa.eu/enterprise/reach/ghs_en.htm

Also see the related GHS section of the HSE website: www.hse.gov.uk/ghs/index.htm

In the cd213 Consultative Document, throughout the European Commission's proposals the UK HSE have included "Questions –" they would like you to comment on.

There are 3 options discussed in the initial RIA:

- Option 1** 'Do nothing' - Adopt/accept Commission's proposed draft Regulation without any negotiation
- Option 2** Oppose the introduction of the UN GHS
- Option 3** Active Negotiation – Support the introduction of the UN GHS, making it as light-touch as possible, avoiding any 'gold-plating'

Send responses by **2 November 2007** to:

Jan Harris, International Chemicals Unit, UK Health and Safety Executive, London; ph: 0207 717 6251; email: jan.harris@hse.gsi.gov.uk.

Early responses, **by mid September**, would be appreciated.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/consult/condocs/cd213.htm

Some selected comments from the initial RIA:

- 1 The idea behind the UN GHS is that if there was one system, not only would developing countries be able to implement that system (the UN and ILO are encouraging the uptake of the GHS system – further details are in Annex 1), but, as the hazard classification and labelling system would be consistent, those receiving the chemicals will more readily understand the information, leading to an increase in protecting of both human health and the environment.
- 2 The European Commission is currently proposing to implement all 27 'hazard classes' (for example 'Flammable gases') and to retain the existing EU class for 'Hazardous to the Ozone layer'. This complies with the GHS principle that countries should not lower protection levels, as it is a continuation of current EU standards. Of the available 83 UN GHS 'hazard categories', the EC is proposing to implement 77. It is envisaged that over time full global harmonisation will be achieved worldwide.
- 3 The UN GHS is based on the chemical regimes of the major chemical markets (including the USA, Canada, the EU and Japan), and much of the UN GHS is based on the EU system, so it is broadly similar to the existing EU system in many ways.
- 4 REACH contains basic requirements for the testing of substances, from which a substance or mixture can then

be classified. However, REACH does not provide classification criteria, but instead relies on the existing Dangerous Substances and Dangerous Preparations Directives (and, once implemented, the new GHS criteria).

5 By implementing early (being one of the first to introduce the GHS), it is expected that the EU can better influence the content of the GHS that others pick up, and better influence future UN GHS negotiations, by leading the way in responding to the Johannesburg commitment. However, this approach runs the risk of delaying any international trade benefits for EU Member States until other major trading partners have also implemented the GHS.

6 The introduction of the GHS Regulation will lead to chemical manufacturers needing to carry out reclassification of chemicals in accordance with the new hazard end-points provided by the GHS. As currently drafted, the GHS Regulation also creates new requirements for chemicals to be classified to reflect the state in which a chemical may be used in the future, rather than (as with present system) the state in which it is placed on the market. This may create additional reclassification costs.

The RIA includes a one-off cost of reclassifying Hazardous Substances to the GHS for all UK Businesses of £15,000,000 to £130,000,000 for 194000 to 266000 mixtures based on a cost of £80 to £500 per mixture. However, the actual number of substances and mixtures requiring reclassification in the UK may be considerably higher.

The total cost of staff training and familiarization (to enable employees to review labels and safety data sheets), for downstream businesses is estimated at around £14,000,000 which is based on 4 hours per employee requiring training at an average estimated cost of £11/hr.

The cost to downstream businesses of reviewing labels and safety data sheets (both already prepared by their suppliers) will require one employee to allocate 1 hour time, for each substance or mixture, at an average estimated cost of £11.

There are many other areas of costs incurred to change to GHS are included in the RIA to help everyone get a better understanding of these.

• ANZ Therapeutic Products Authority (ANZTPA)

On 16 July 2007 the New Zealand Government announced that it would not be proceeding with the legislation designed to enable the establishment of a joint agency with Australia for the regulation of therapeutic products. This is in recognition that the New Zealand Government does not have sufficient support in the New Zealand Parliament to ensure the passage of its Bill at this time. It has been postponed, but will remain on the Order Paper to be revisited.

The NZ Government still strongly supports the vision of a joint trans-Tasman therapeutics authority because of the benefits to New Zealand, including greater consumer protection, enhanced innovation, making products available in a more timely way, and economies of scale in regulation.

Australian officials will now take stock of the work done to date with a view to identifying a course forward. This process will include cataloguing the comments and suggestions made by various industry groups during the consultation process and the many meetings involving industry in recent months.

From: www.tga.gov.au/tta/index.htm and from www.beehive.govt.nz/ViewDocument.aspx?DocumentID=30061

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Chlorinated Triphosphates - Call For Information

On the following Chlorinated Triphosphate chemicals:

Tris (2-Chloroethyl) Phosphate (TCEP), CAS:115-96-8;

Tris (1-Chloro-2-Propyl) Phosphate (TCPP), CAS:13674-84-5;

Tris (1,3-Dichloro-2-Propyl) Phosphate (TDCPP), 13674-87-8;

Tris (2-Chloro-1-Propyl) Phosphate, CAS: 6145-73-9.

Manufacturers or importers of Triphosphates or imported products/mixtures containing Triphosphates in the calendar years 2006 and 2007 are required to provide the information below. Formulators and end-users of Triphosphates are encouraged to provide the information.

The information required is:

- quantities of each Triphosphate imported in 2006 & 2007;
- quantities of each Triphosphate in products/mixtures imported in 2006 and in 2007;
- use patterns of each commercial grade Triphosphate raw material and each Triphosphate-containing product;
- atmospheric monitoring data during use of Triphosphates at workplaces;
- information on release of chlorinated Triphosphates from articles containing them, such as furniture, officeware products and interior of automobiles where components are known to contain Triphosphates;
- If substitution of Triphosphates has occurred by other chemicals or substitution of one Triphosphate with another, names of substitutes or the Triphosphate in use.

Information is to be provided by 4 Sept 2007.

A preliminary assessment and report of Triphosphates by NICNAS published in June 2001 focused on the uses of and potential exposure to Chlorinated Triphosphates in Australia. For a copy go to <http://www.nicnas.gov.au>. Trade names are in the report.

Triphosphates were found to be mainly used in Australia in the production of Polyurethane flexible and rigid foams. Flexible foams are incorporated into finished products such as bedding and other soft-furnishing applications. The semi-rigid foams are used in automobile accessories like sun visors, office furniture and stationary products. The June 2001 report recommended that a full (risk) assessment of Chlorinated Triphosphates be carried out.

Contact: Ms Virginia Parish, ph: 02-8577-8875, email: virginia.parish@nicnas.gov.au

From: Chemical Gazette, 7 Aug 2007 at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Lanthanum Modified Clay Secondary Notification

Manufacturers and importers must take part in the secondary notification of the existing chemical **Lanthanum Modified Clay**, CAS Number 302346-65-2. It was originally assessed in 2001 and the NA/899 report published in July 2001.

Manufacturers and importers must provide any information relevant to an assessment of Lanthanum Modified Clay which was **not originally covered** in the July 2001 assessment report. In addition information must be provided on 10 items, including quantities, uses, handling – storage-formulation-disposal methods, application methods, MSDSs, relevant unpublished studies, overseas

assessments/reviews, analogies chemical information, and contact details of those supplied.

For a secondary notification application form go to: http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Forms/Existing_Chemicals/Form1_a_SN_PEC_Word.doc. Any other persons with relevant new information are also encouraged to submit.

Applications must be received by **4 September 2007**.

For information contact Dr Janith Wickramaratna ph: 02-8577-8846, e-mail: janith.wickramaratna@nicnas.gov.au.

From: Chemical Gazette, 7 Aug 2007 at www.nicnas.gov.au

Editor's Comment: This may raise issues for other surface modified clays where the surface modifying chemical may become released, with unexpected effects.

From: Chemical Gazette, 7 Aug 2007 at www.nicnas.gov.au

• Diethylene Glycol in Oral Cosmetics - Call For Information

The call for information on Diethylene Glycol (DEG, CAS No. 111-46-6) in oral cosmetics (e.g. toothpaste and mouthwash), is due to potential health concerns.

Persons who have imported oral cosmetic products containing DEG during the past 12 months are required to provide the information below. Formulators of oral cosmetic products or any users, past importers or manufacturers, are also encouraged to provide this information.

Chemical Name: 2,2'-Oxybisethanol; Other Names: Diethylene Glycol; DEG Diglycol; 2,2'-Oxydiethanol; 2,2'-Dihydroxydiethyl Ether; Glycol Ether; Glycoethyl Ether

The information sought on oral cosmetic products containing DEG is:

- Name and type of oral cosmetic product(s);
- Quantities of oral cosmetic product(s) imported or manufactured during the period 1 July 2006 to 30 June 2007;
- The concentration of DEG in the product(s).

An oral cosmetic product is a substance or preparation intended for placement in contact with the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and the teeth; with a view to: altering odours; or cleansing it; or maintaining it in good condition; or perfuming it; or protecting it.'

Responses are required on the form in the 7 Aug 2007 Chemical Gazette, by 4 Sept 2007.

Information: Alexander Szabo ph: 02-8577-8813; email: alexander.szabo@nicnas.gov.au.

From: Chemical Gazette, 7 Aug 2007 at www.nicnas.gov.au

Food Chemical Issues

• Proposal for Nisin as an Antimicrobial in Meats

Application A565, 8th August 2007, Draft Assessment Report is available for comment until 19th Sept 2007.

It is proposed to amend Schedule 1 of Standard 1.3.1 – Food Additives, of the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code* (the Code) to include limits for Nisin of 12.5 mg/kg in processed meat products.

Nisin (INS 234) is a naturally occurring antimicrobial agent, also known as a bacteriocin. Bacteriocins are proteins or polypeptides produced by bacteria that kill or inhibit the growth of other bacteria. Nisin is a polypeptide composed

of 34 amino acids produced by the bacterium *L. lactis* ssp. *lactis*. Nisin may be present in food due to the presence of the Lactic acid bacteria used as starter cultures, or may be added directly. Therefore it is likely that human exposure to Nisin has been occurring naturally for many years.

Ingested Nisin is inactivated by digestive enzymes in a similar way to other dietary proteins or peptides and has therefore no effect on the colonic microflora. The Expert Advisory Group on Antimicrobial Resistance of the National Health and Medical Research Council (NHMRC) has concluded that Nisin was unlikely to induce antimicrobial resistance when used as proposed.

Currently, a range of foods are permitted to contain Nisin including cream products (up to 10 mg/kg) and flour products (up to 250 mg/kg). Other foods are also permitted to contain Nisin at GMP (Good Manufacturing Practice).

In assessing the proposed extended use of this antimicrobial agent into processed meat products, FSANZ considered the potential of Nisin to induce antimicrobial resistance, and determined it does not raise concerns.

Proposal: Use of Nisin in processed meats is technologically justified and it will be a potentially useful component of food preservation systems for processed meat production.

Obtain a copy from: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/applications/applicationa565nisin3303.cfm

From: Application A565, Draft Assessment Report - 8 Aug 07

• Ferric Sodium EDTA as a Permitted Form of Iron

Application A570 - Initial Assessment Report - 13 December 2006 to vary Food Standard 1.1.1.

Two broad categories of dietary iron are present in food: haem and non-haem iron. Haem iron is found in haemoglobin and myoglobin proteins of animal meat and fish. Non-haem iron is derived from various sources (e.g. vegetable foods, dairy products and dietary iron fortificants).

The human body's small intestine absorbs ingested haem iron and non-haem iron by different mechanisms.

Although the body has the ability to modulate iron absorption according to its needs, excessive amounts of iron may accumulate in the body and result in organ damage. Individuals with hereditary haemochromatosis are more susceptible to iron overload than the remainder of the population, even at normal dietary iron intakes.

Some questions were:

- Does ferric sodium EDTA administration result in increased absorption / bioavailability relative to the forms of iron currently permitted in the Code?
- What are the risks associated with increased iron absorption / bioavailability in the general population?
- Are certain population groups more vulnerable to an increased (high) absorption of iron?
- What is the potential impact of increased iron bioavailability and absorption on other nutrients in the diet?

The Applicant provided studies showing that Iron from Ferric Sodium EDTA is absorbed at much higher levels than other synthetic non-haem iron sources (Iron Sulfate, Iron sulfite, Iron Chloride, Ferrous Fumarate and Ferrous Biglycinate), especially when dietary inhibitors are present in a meal. This research was conducted on iron deficient populations.

The Draft Assessment Report is to be available for comment in Dec 2007.

For information go to:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/

From the Initial Assessment Report A570 (17 pages) at:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/applications/applicationa570ferri3420.cfm

• Isomaltulose is Approved as a Novel Food

FSANZ has approved the use of a sugar substitute called Isomaltulose in food. It has been added to Food Standard 1.3.4 & 1.5.1. Isomaltulose contains Glucose and Fructose and therefore has similar properties to traditional sugars. It provides the same amount of the energy as Sucrose, but is digested more slowly, leading to lower and slower increases in blood Glucose when compared to Sucrose. Isomaltulose is suitable for use as a total or partial replacement for Sucrose in certain foods.

Isomaltulose is a Disaccharide comprised of Glucose and Fructose joined by an α -1,6 Glycosidic bond. Isomaltulose is naturally present at very low levels in sugar cane juice and honey. Commercial Isomaltulose is manufactured from Sucrose using enzymes.

The safety assessment and dietary exposure assessment indicate that Isomaltulose poses no public health and safety concern to the vast majority of consumers.

Concerns around the potential for effects in a small group of consumers with Sucrase/Isomaltase deficiency or hereditary Fructose intolerance will be managed by FSANZ preparing a fact sheet, to be available on the website, and a media release, containing information on Isomaltulose for these consumers.

Foods containing added Isomaltulose will declare it in the ingredient list.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/applications/applicationa578isoma3297.cfm

Also from: <http://www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheets2007/informationaboutisom3627.cfm>

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Dimetridazole - APVMA Review Finalised

Registration of Dimetridazole containing products has been cancelled for food producing animals. The recently concluded review by the APVMA has found that Dimetridazole is a potential carcinogen and that its use in food-producing species poses an undue risk to workers and consumers.

Cancellation and reconsideration of registrations and label approvals of products containing Dimetridazole was in the 3rd July 2007 A&Vet Chemical Gazette at: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0707.shtml

The Dimetridazole Final Report 28th June 2007 is at: www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/dimetridazole.shtml

This Note is from both of these references.

• Atrazine – APVMA Review Progresses

On 22 June 2007 the APVMA met with community representatives to allow them the opportunity to inform the regulator of ongoing and emerging concerns with the use of Atrazine in Australia. After carefully considering the information presented and taking advice, the APVMA has concluded that at the present time there is no scientific consensus on the issues raised by community representatives.

In particular, community representatives expressed concerns that Atrazine at very low levels could affect hormonal development in male frogs and that this raised concerns for human health, if Atrazine were to make its way into drinking water.

The APVMA has informed the community representatives that extensive studies in laboratory test animals show that there are no effects on health or reproduction in mammals maintained on drinking water containing Atrazine and related compounds at these low levels. Even at concentrations up to 100 times the levels that can sometimes be found in groundwater in the United States, laboratory test results indicate there were no toxic effects on the animals, their progeny or their ability to reproduce.

The APVMA now proposes to complete the current review and implement revised label instructions, to reduce the likelihood of Atrazine finding its way into waterways.

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

• Methyl Bromide: Reconsideration of Registrations

Methyl Bromide, a colourless gas at room temperature, is a potent biocide with insecticidal, fungicidal and herbicidal properties. There are currently 14 registered products containing Methyl Bromide in Australia

The primary uses of Methyl Bromide are for soil fumigation, post harvest protection and quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) treatments. It is also used as an industrial pre-cursor in the production of other chemicals.

Methyl Bromide is the most potent Ozone-depleting substance still in widespread use in Australia today. Its product labels are not consistent with *The Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer*.

The APVMA review focussed on the warnings and uses/instructions on product labels, particularly in respect of known environmental concerns with Methyl Bromide, and Australia's obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

The labels for products listed in 7 August 2007 Gazette Table 1 have been varied, and these products now meet the prescribed requirements for continued registration.

The APVMA has decided on a 2-year phase out for existing stocks of Methyl Bromide products which bear cancelled labels.

Information from Chemical Review Contact Officer
ph: 02-6210-4700 or chemrev@apvma.gov.au

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0708.shtml

• New APVMA Governance Rules & Advisory Board

The Australian Government has created a new Advisory Board for the APVMA that will ensure the CEO has access to high quality information from a wide range of sources. The Advisory Board includes experts in the chemical industry, primary production, consumer interests, public health, the environment and occupational health and safety.

Dr Eva Bennet-Jenkins' appointment as acting APVMA chief executive from 1 July has been continued. The recruitment process to fill the CEO's position long-term will begin soon with a call for expressions of interest.

These governance reforms do not impact on the APVMA's powers or functions, or its administration of the National Registration Scheme for agricultural & veterinary chemicals.

The new APVMA Advisory Board members are:

Mark Allison, former Chairman of CropLife Australia and a former Director of the APVMA.

Simon Robinson, current Chairman & President of the Animal Health Alliance with veterinary chemicals industry experience.

Wayne Cornish, a farmer, Chairman of ChemCert Australia and former Chairman of the National Farmers' Federation (NFF) Farm Chemicals Sub-committee and DrumMUSTER, with expertise in primary production.

Jenni Mack, the Chair of both CHOICE (Australian Consumers' Association) and the APVMA's Community Consultative Committee with experience in protecting consumer interests.

Prof. Michael Moore, Director of the National Research Centre for Environmental Toxicology with experience in environmental and health issues.

Claude Gauchat is Managing Director of direct2 Pty Ltd and former Executive Director of Avcare Ltd with experience in agricultural & veterinary chemical regulation.

Roger Toffolon, Manager of the Biological & Chemical Risk Management Unit within the NSW Department of Primary Industries with expertise in regulation of farm chemicals.

From: DAFF Media Release, 28 June 2007 at:
www.psmaff.gov.au/releases/07/07039sl.html and
www.apvma.gov.au/about_us/corpgov_arrangements.shtml
and www.psmaff.gov.au/releases/07/07048sl.html.

• New Agricultural Active Constituents (3)

Dr Paul Sethi, Chemistry Manager, Chemistry and Residues Program, APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4821, fax: 02-6210-4840, email: paul.sethi@apvma.gov.au. All from: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0708.shtml

1/ Dichlorprop-P, and Dichlorprop-P 2-Ethylhexyl Ester

Dichlorprop-P is an Aryloxyalkanoic Acid (Phenoxy Propionic Acid) herbicide. It is a selective hormone type herbicide absorbed through leaves with translocation to the roots. It acts as an auxin growth regulator. Dichlorprop-P 2-Ethylhexyl Ester is the (R,S)-2-Ethylhexyl Ester of Dichlorprop-P.

Dichlorprop-P:

Chemical Name: (R)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic Acid;
CAS Number: 15165-67-0; Formula: C₉H₈Cl₂O₃; MW: 235.1.

Dichlorprop-P 2-Ethylhexyl Ester:

Chemical Name: (R)-2-(2,4-dichlorophenoxy)propionic Acid, 2-Ethylhexyl Ester; CAS Number: 865363-39-9; Formula: C₁₇H₂₄Cl₂O₃; MW: 347.3.

Both contain Free phenols (as 2,4-dichlorophenol at ≤3g/kg).
Both Schedule Poisons: SUSDP S6.

Dichlorprop - P displayed low acute oral, dermal and inhalational toxicity. It was a severe eye irritant, a moderate skin irritant and not a skin sensitizer.

2/ Profoxydim Manufacturing Concentrate

The mode of action is inhibition of the acetyl Co-enzyme A carboxylase (ACCase) in the lipid biosynthetic pathway of

sensitive plant species. It is intended to be used as a systemic herbicide for the post-emergence control of *Echinochloa crus-galli* and other grass-weeds in rice. Profoxydim is not isolated during the production process and a 30% solution is produced as a manufacturing concentrate.

Profoxydim:

Chemical Name: (EZ)-2-[1-[(2RS)-2-(4-Chlorophenoxy)Propoxyimino]Butyl]-3-Hydroxy-5-(cis-Thian-3-yl)Cyclohex-2-en-1-one; CAS Number: 139001-49-3; Formula: C₂₄H₃₂ClNO₄S; MW: 466.0;

Chemical Family: Cyclohexenone;
 Schedule Poison: SUSDP S5 (except in preparations containing 20 percent or less of Profoxydim).

Laboratory studies indicate that Profoxydim will degrade in the environment through aqueous oxidation, aqueous and soil photolysis and microbial processes. Field dissipation studies confirm that Profoxydim and its initial oxidation metabolite dissipate rapidly in soil and water in rice crop application scenarios and do not move down the soil profile. Profoxydim is practically non-toxic to birds. As the active constituent or as a formulation, it varies in toxicity to terrestrial invertebrates and aquatic organisms, and the metabolites tested also range in toxicity.

3/ Pyrasulfotole

Pyrasulfotole is initially to be used for post-emergent control of various broadleaf weeds in cereals. Mode of Action: Inhibition of carotenoid biosynthesis at the phytoene desaturase step (Group F herbicide).

Chemical Name: (5-Hydroxy-1,3-Dimethylpyrazol-4-yl)(α,α,α-Trifluoro-2-Mesyl-p-tolyl)Methanone; CAS Number: 365400-11-9; Formula: C₁₄H₁₃F₃N₂O₄S; MW: 362.3;

Contains Cyanide: Not more than 50 mg/kg.
 Schedule Poison: SUSDP S5.

• Safe Pesticide Use Poster and DVD: NSW DECC

The poster and DVD aims to complement formal training and agricultural advice currently available to market gardeners on pesticide use. They are available for free from

Developed by NSW DECC in collaboration with the NSW DPI and the Sydney Catchment Authority (SCA) with funding from the SCA and the NSW Environmental Trust.

From: www3.environment.nsw.gov.au/npws.nsf/Content/de_c_media_070620_01

Dangerous Goods

• Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7th Edition (ADG7) Finally Published

ADG7 will become available as a 2 volume hardcopy and a pdf copy on CD by end September 2007. Hardcopy cost \$140, CD cost \$120. The Model Subordinate Law is expected to be available by December 2007 as free downloadable pdf file.

From an NTC contact. Their website www.ntc.gov.au, select "Dangerous Goods" will redirect you to Canprint: <https://secure.canprint.com.au/publicationsales/productline.php/0009.html>

• UN Dangerous Goods Model Regs 15th Edition

15th Edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations, July 2007, is now available to purchase.

Cost US\$150, postage extra, ISBN13: 9789211391206, 784 pages. It can be ordered online at <https://unp.un.org/details.aspx?pid=7354>. It will soon become available as a free download from the UN DG website www.unece.org/trans/danger/danger.htm by selecting in the right column "UN Model Regulations".

Known as the Orange Book, this directory provides an extensive list of dangerous goods and their control in transport by air, rail, road, sea and inland waterways. It covers classification and definitions of all dangerous substances; packaging, labeling and relevant shipping documentation; and training of transport workers. This fifteenth revised edition of the Recommendations takes account of all amendments which were adopted in December 2006.

From: <https://unp.un.org/details.aspx?pid=7354>

• UN Manual of D.Goods Tests & Criteria - Amdt 2 UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods. ISBN13: 9789211391251, 16 page, US\$10.

From: <https://unp.un.org/details.aspx?pid=17074>

• Illegal Fireworks Haul Investigation in NSW

WorkCover NSW is investigating (as part of WorkCover's long-term commitment to track down and remove illegal fireworks) a large cache of illegal fireworks discovered on a rural property near Goulburn, NSW, in April 2007. They were found in a shipping container half filled with dangerous fireworks, including rockets and bungers.

Under NSW laws, the sale and purchase of fireworks without a WorkCover permit is punishable by fines of more than \$27,000, and jail terms of up to 12 months. In 2006 a NSW man was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment for illegal fireworks sales.

From NSW Workcover News 69 (July-Sept 2007) at: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/General/WorkCoverNews/workcover_news_69.htm

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NEPC Act Report and Suggested Changes

The [Report](#) notes (141 pages, 466Kb) that the NEPC model has some unique benefits when contrasted with other more centralised standard setting bodies.

The review makes a number of recommendations about making the NEPC Acts more responsive to the environmental needs of the present day.

Under Theme 3 (details p79-88), the review found that the potential usefulness of NEPMs is compromised because the scope of the NEPC Act is becoming progressively outdated. A broadening of scope of s.14 would avoid this built in obsolescence, subject to a range of safeguards including COAG endorsement, as the current scope does not include current environmental issues such as climate change and sustainability.

A number of stakeholders strongly advocated for broadening of s.14 scope to address eco-efficiency and sustainability practices, to enable effective and sustainability practices, to enable effective choices of products and services to minimise impact and maximize benefits. For example, a NEPM could be made for chemical product choice.

A number of others did not support any broadening of the scope and some suggested reducing it.

The review accepted that it would be useful to broaden the scope in relation to eco-efficiency and sustainability.

Appendix 4 summarises the comment from consultations and written submissions which enables us to see the issues raised.

From: www.ephc.gov.au/nepc/act_review.html

• Draft Environmental Risk Assessment Guidance Manuals

Public comment is invited on Environmental Risk Assessment Guidance Manuals for both industrial and agvet chemicals. Submissions by Friday 23 Nov 2007. Available at: www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/chemicals_mgt.html. **Industrial** Chemicals 112 pages 752kb, **AgVet** Chemicals 136 pages, 901Kb.

The draft Guidance Manuals outline nationally agreed best practice for conducting environmental risk assessment of chemicals and provide an overview of:

- the steps taken to carry out an environmental risk assessment on industrial and agvet chemicals, including lifecycle considerations
- why data are needed and how they are used
- how international considerations are taken into account
- how risk assessors come to their recommendations about environmental risk management actions.

The data required for exposure and environmental assessments is identified, which is based industrial chemicals on the NICNAS Handbook for Notifiers at www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/NICNAS_Handbook.asp and for agvet chemicals on Part 7 of the APVMA Agricultural Requirement Series at: www.apvma.gov.au/guidelines/requirements_ag.shtml.

Editor's Comment: These Manuals should be read by writers of MSDSs, to help us to come up to speed on environmental effects and issues for chemicals. For example: In the industrial chemicals Guidance Manual, Appendix 1 it tabulates some possible biodegradation and transformation pathways of some organic chemicals.

From: www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/chemicals_mgt.html

• Vapour Recovery at NSW Service Stations

Proposal for the phased implementation of vapour recovery at the bowser in the Sydney region and the extension of vapour recovery when petrol is delivered by road tanker, to the remainder of the Sydney Region as well as Newcastle, Wollongong and Central Coast regions.

The discussion paper: ACTION FOR AIR - Improving Air Quality through Vapour Recovery at Service Stations, August 2007 is available on the website below (46 pages, 398Kb). Comment by Friday 14 September 2007

From: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/air/petrolvapour.htm

Publications

• Quick Selection Guide to Chemical Protective Clothing 5th Edition, 2007:

ISBN 978-0-470-14681-1, by Krister Forsberg and S.Z. Mansdorf, published by Wiley-Interscience. It contains colour-coded tables of recommendations with a listing of 19 common barrier materials against almost 800 chemicals, organised in 99 chemical classes. A very useful guide for: safety professionals, laboratory and emergency response personnel, and persons preparing Material Safety Data Sheets. I have found this to be a key independent reference for possible protective materials.

The 5th edition changes include: a Checklist of Selection, Use, Care and Maintenance, and Disposal of Chemical Protective Clothing (p18); the Chemical Index is now a single column rather than a double column of information which improves its readability; The Chemical Class and Subclass Listings based on ASTM F1186 are now separately listed on p74-77; a new section is the Trade Name Table (p85-90) containing generic barrier materials (with representative trade names) are listed versus 22 chemicals test battery to ASTM F1001/EN 374-1.

Cost approx Aus\$82. 209 spiral bound pages published & available from John Wiley & Sons, Australia ph: 1800-777-474. From: www.johnwiley.com.au & search on 9780470146811 where you can see the Table of Contents.

Standards & Codes

• Standards – www.saiglobal.com/shop

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

AS 1216-2006 : Class labels for dangerous goods.

Details the design and selection of labels appropriate to the classes, divisions and subsidiary risks of dangerous goods as designated in the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code). This now includes the new Class 5.2 Organic Peroxides and Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous Substances labels. **ISBN:** 0-7337-7280-3, **Published:** 1 Mar 2007, **Pages:** 38, **Cost:** \$94.50 pdf, \$105.00 hardcopy.

Note 1: There was a free amendment in Nov 06 with the new Class 5.2 Organic Peroxides & Class 9 Environmentally Hazardous Substances labels also available. Search on 1216.

Note 2: You can also access Class Diamonds on the www.ntc.gov.au website under "Dangerous Goods".

PD ISO/TR 17737:2007: Workplace air. Guidelines for selecting analytical methods for sampling and analyzing Isocyanates in air. ISBN: 0 580 55194 9, **Published:** 29 Jun 2007, **Pages:** 16, **Cost:** \$189.75 (For copyright reasons this is only for sale in Australia).

BS EN 14175-4:2004: Fume cupboards. On-site test methods. ISBN: 0 580 50372 6, **Published:** 30 Apr 2007, **Pages:** 28, **Cost:** \$269 (For copyright reasons this document is only for sale in Australia).

BS EN 14470-2:2006: Fire safety storage cabinets. Safety cabinets for pressurised gas cylinders. ISBN: 0 580 49984 5, **Published:** 31 Jan 2007, **Pages:** 20, **Cost:** \$190 (For copyright reasons this is only for sale in Aust.).

ISO/FDIS 11625: Gas cylinders - Safe handling for compressed, liquefied or dissolved gases. Sizes from 0,5 L

to 150 L water capacity. **Status:** draft **Published:** 10 May 2007, **Pages:** 13, **Cost:** \$85 pdf, \$95 hardcopy.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

DR 07309: General Fumigation Procedures. Proposes general procedures and precautions to be adopted when chemical fumigation for the eradication of pests is being carried out. It recommends the general principles for the use of gases for the fumigation of buildings, enclosures such as vessels (e.g. yachts, ships' holds, & aircraft), freight containers, silos and dedicated fumigation structures, and materials under sheeting. It includes fumigations carried out on farms for agricultural purposes. It does not include requirements for soil fumigation. Revision of AS 2476-1981. **Published:** 24 July 2007; **Pages:** 23; **Cost:** Free pdf, \$17.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 25th Sept 2007.

DR 07330 CP: Explosive atmospheres - Part 29.1: Gas detectors - Performance requirements. Specifies general requirements for construction, testing and performance, and describes the test methods that apply to portable, transportable and fixed apparatus for the detection and measurement of flammable gas or vapour concentrations with air. Revision of several standards to be AS/NZS 60079.29.1 **Published:** 9 Aug 2007; **Pages:** 44; **Cost:** \$79.20 pdf, \$88.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 20 Sept 2007.

DR 07331 CP: Explosive atmospheres - Part 29.2: Gas detectors - Selection, installation, use and maintenance. Revision AS/NZS 61779.6:2000, to be AS/NZS 60079.29.1 **Published:** 9 Aug 2007; **Pages:** 44; **Cost:** \$94.50 pdf, \$105.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 20 Sept 2007.

Seminars, Conferences

- **Hazmat 2008, Melbourne, 15-16 May 2008**

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

- **IUAPPA 14th World Clean Air Congress, 9-13th Sept**

Incorporating the 18th Clean Air Society of Australia and New Zealand Biennial Conference. It will focus on community engagement through the development of new partnerships between local, the science, business and government communities. Cost \$1400, on-line registration, go to: www.iuappa2007.com/

- **Chemical Diversion Congress, 18-20 Sep 07, Hobart**

To examine challenges & develop strategies in the field of chemical diversion and manufacture of illicit drugs. A forum for enforcement, industrial and academic leaders. Cost \$425, ph: 03-6234-7844, email: jenna@leishman-associates.com.au.

From: www.ncdc.police.tas.gov.au.

- **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 **POTM17** or go to www.informa.com.au/dustexplosions*

- **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.

- **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/

- **Sustainable Chlorine, 13-17th Nov 07, Victoria**

2007 Australasian Chlor-Alkali Industry Conference, Mornington Peninsula, Victoria. It aims to address: 1/ production and maintenance challenges; 2/ current and future engineering & technology opportunities; 3/ current and future safety expectations; 4/ chlorine security (federal HCDG legislation); and 5/ future environmental sustainability challenges and opportunities for the industry. Cost \$1000. Registration at: www.orica-chloralkali.com/conference/registration_form.html

- **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. Go to: 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.

- **ICONN 2008 Nanoscience & Nanotechnology**

25-29th February 2008, Melbourne. For those working in the field of nanoscale science and technology to discuss new advances in the field. One of the 7 areas is: Health and Safety, Environment, Regulation, Ethical and Social Issues, Education, Training and Skills in Nanotechnology. Cost \$!300 to 10 Dec 07 and \$1500 25 Jan 08 on, ph: 03-9320-8600.

From: www.ausnano.net/iconn2008/index.php

