Hazmat & Environment Notes Oct-Dec 2007

- **Are GHS Cut-Off Concentrations Appropriate?**

For 3 decades the EU has been using their Hazardous Substance Cut-Off Concentrations. In Australia we have been using the same Cut-Off Concentrations since the late 1990s for our Workplace Hazardous Substances.

As I understand it, the EU cut-off %s were originally set as conservative %s, so as to enable industry to quickly classify and label mixtures of hazardous substances appropriately, without having to test the whole mixture.

The GHS has introduced much lower cut-off concentrations (typically about half the %s of the EU system). The GHS thus captures many more mixtures as Hazardous Substances and will classify at a higher hazard level on the Label and in the SDS. The classification with a higher hazard is also increased due to how substances with only a Band Toxicity Range use a toxicity calculation value near the bottom end of each range.

It is significantly more likely that these lower GHS cut-off %s will incorrectly classify a mixture, that if tested would not be as hazardous as the GHS cut-off % classification.

Can anyone tell me where to find the original technical hazard basis for the GHS cut-off concentrations, or was it a political decision? These values were already in place for the 1st session in July 2001? The basis for them is not explained on the UN GHS website at *www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html*.

Maybe we need to re-address this aspect of the GHS before we start classifying mixtures?

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.

Screen **ISSN: 1441-5534**

Hazardous Substances

- **NICNAS Formaldehyde Safety Information Sheets**

NICNAS has published 5 Safety Information Sheets regarding Formaldehyde.

Formaldehyde General,
Formaldehyde in Embalming,
Formaldehyde in Caravans, Mobile Homes and Demountable buildings,
Formaldehyde in Laboratories, and
Formaldehyde in Clothing and other Textiles.

They are 2 to 4 pages long.

From: http://www.nicnas.gov.au/

Editor's Comment: They can now be searched on, or extracted from, because from 12/12/07 they are no longer image files.

The NICNAS recommendation in PEC No. 28*, Nov 2006, to label all industrial products containing ≥0.1% HCHO with "R49 May cause cancer by inhalation" is not mentioned.

They now advise that "Formaldehyde has been shown to cause nasal cancers in animals at levels not found in the majority of workplaces" and no longer refer to the exposure standard.

In their Sheets they don't advise that NICNAS recommended the Formaldehyde exposure standard be lowered from 1 ppm TWA 2 ppm STEL to 0.3 ppm TWA 0.6 ppm STEL "as predicted human additional risk of respiratory tract cancers due to occupational exposure to formaldehyde at 1 ppm is unacceptable" (p221 PEC No. 28*). Instead they advise it is due to sensory irritation.

* at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/PEC/PEC28.asp

- **Extension for ADO's Chrysotile Exemption 4**

Exemption 4: For the Australian Defence Organisation to use chrysotile parts and components which the ADO considers to be mission-critical, and where there is no known suitable, non-chrysotile alternative. This exemption will be regulated in detail by the Safety Rehabilitation Compensation Commission. *Exemption until 31 December 2010.*

This amended Exemption 4 of the National List of Exemptions, as listed in the entry for chrysotile asbestos in Schedule 2 of the *National Model Regulations for the Control of Workplace Hazardous Substances* was declared, by majority decision of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council on the 17th October 2007.

From:www.ascc.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/570D9A98-0EFB-4E46-ACB5-72904053E6CA/0/Instrument_of_Declaration221007.pdf

- **Collapse when Cleaning Inside a Degreasing Tank**

28/09/07 Cromatec Electro-Plating Pty Ltd: was convicted and fined $20,000 plus costs after pleading guilty to a breach of s19(1). On 22 April 2005, a worker was exposed to a chemical and collapsed inside an industrial degreasing tank that he was cleaning.

The company failed to: **1/** provide adequate information, instruction, training and supervision to the worker in relation to the safe performance of the task; **2/** ensure appropriate steps were undertaken to identify all reasonably foreseeable hazards and to then assess and minimise the associated risks; and **3/** ensure that adequate safe work practices and procedures for the task were developed and implemented.

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/show_page.jsp?id=6070

More details of this Collapse when Cleaning Inside a Degreasing Tank incident can be found in the 28th September 2007 Judgement: *Awwad v Cromatec Electro-Plating Pty Ltd* **[2007] SAIRC 55, Magistrates Court Of South Australia, (Industrial Offences Jurisdiction)**

"On 22 April 2005 when the employee, … a 53-year-old process worker, collapsed inside an industrial degreasing tank which he was cleaning at the time at the defendant's premises at Melrose Park. The employee had been exposed to a chemical, trichloroethylene, and as a result suffered acute asthma which required medication and treatment for an ensuing period of twelve months after which he was fully recovered."

From:www.industrialcourt.sa.gov.au/download.cfm?downloadfile=C907459F-E7F2-2F96-3D873B252CD00264

- **Steel Body Pressure Vessel Explosion – SA**

12/10/07 UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA: was convicted and fined $37,500 after pleading guilty to breaches of s19(1) and s22(2). On 1 June 2005, a worker was struck in the eye socket and a student struck on the upper leg when a steel bodied pressure vessel exploded in the course of a research project.

The university failed to: **1/** provide plant in a safe condition; **2/** conduct an adequate risk assessment and hazard identification in relation to the use of the plant; and **3/** have an adequate system in place to ensure the plant was checked and inspected prior to its first use.

From: www.safework.sa.gov.au/show_page.jsp?id=6070

More details of this Pressure Vessel Explosion incident can be found in the 12th October 2007 Judgement: Russell v University of South Australia **[2007] SAIRC 65, Magistrates Court Of South Australia, (Industrial Offences Jurisdiction).**

"The plant was unsafe in that:
(a) the bolts used to fasten the lid to the body were of inadequate length, diameter and number;
(b) the bolts were not fully recessed into the nuts;
(c) the vessel did not have a pressure relief mechanism."

And "the defendant failed to take reasonable care to avoid adversely affecting the health and safety of the student …"

From:www.industrialcourt.sa.gov.au/download.cfm?downloadfile=A7175A72-E7F2-2F96-3727A6256D954D7E

Chemical Management

- **Chemicals & Plastics Regulations in Australia**

It is worthwhile to look at the submissions to this study. In particular have a look at the PACIA 29/8 & 22/10 and Accord 24/10 submissions, plus the various Authority submissions to gain a good overview of our industry's complexity.

In October I asked that we all at least ask a modelled set of chemical regulations across Australia. Thankyou to all of you who made a submission. We had 8 of the 51 to 7th Nov 2007.

The Issues Paper and Submissions are at: www.pc.gov.au/study/chemicalsandplastics

- **Aust. Restriction of Hazardous Substances Policy**

Preliminary Environmental and Economic Assessment of Australian Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) Policy.

On 1 July 2006 the EU RoHS directive banned the placing on the EU market of new electronic products (e.g. televisions, computers, mobile phones etc) which contain more than agreed levels of six hazardous substances - cadmium, chromium (VI), lead, mercury and the brominated flame retardants: polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) and polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE).

This preliminary report identifies and assesses a range of RoHS issues for Australia. Solutions vary from rigid mandatory requirements in the European Union and Japan, through to voluntary take back schemes in the USA and Canada.

Downloaditfrom:www.environment.gov.au/settlements/publications/waste/electricals/rohs-assessment/index.html

From:www.environment.gov.au/settlements/waste/electricals/index.html

- **Update on the New Zealand GHS Requirements**

New Zealand's hazardous substances legislation requires all substances imported into or manufactured in New Zealand to be covered by a HSNO approval. New products must be classified according to the HSNO criteria (based on the GHS) and assigned to a group standard. Conditions on a group standard approval include the requirement to notify ingredients not on the New Zealand Inventory and from 1 July 2008, the conditions for labelling, safety data sheets, signage and packaging must be complied with.

Andrea Eng, General Manager Hazardous Substances, ERMA New Zealand will be speaking at Hazmat 2008 in May.

For details go to: www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/groupstandards/staged.html

- **Group Standards for Graphic Materials**

On 2 November 2007, ERMA New Zealand released for consultation a new Group Standard for Graphic Materials. This group standard will be targeted at managing crayons, finger paints and children's water colour paints in particular.

Other graphic materials which cannot meet the scope of this group standard will remain within the scope of other relevant Surface Coatings and Colourants Group Standards.

Submissions to submissions@ermanz.govt.nz close Friday 14 December 2007.

For information contact Elizabeth Morgan by email: elizabeth.morgan@ermanz.govt.nz , ph: NZ-4- 918-4798.

http://www.ermanz.govt.nz/consultations/consult-groups.html

- **Staged Group Standards – 1st July 2008 SDSs**

The purpose of staged implementation is to allow importers, manufacturers and users of NOTS a period of time to become familiar with the new group standard conditions, and to progressively implement these conditions.

Compliance required on 1st July 2008 with conditions for:
- ► Labelling[3,4]
- ► Safety Data Sheets (SDS)
- ► Signage
- ► Packaging

3. Unless the substance complies with the labelling requirements of Europe, Australia, USA or Canada, in which case a 4 year period of transition applies.

4. A 4 year period is allowed for compliance with labelling, provided that the product labels comply with the regulatory requirements for labelling that apply in these countries. This provision will apply to new products as well as NOTS.

Details contact ERMA NZ Compliance Line: NZ-800-376-234, email: hsinfo@ermanz.govt.nz .

From: www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/groupstandards/staged.html

Editor's Note: You need fully compliant NZ SDSs from 1 July 08.

- **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals**

Each Group Standard contains a condition requiring notification to ERMA New Zealand of any new hazardous chemical present in products approved under that Standard.

ERMA New Zealand is developing a searchable database for the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) to replace the current excel spreadsheet. This database was due to be released in July 2007.

The Jan 2007 Excel Version of the NZIoC is available on the website below together with Amendments.

CAS numbers and chemical names on the NZIoC have been verified. During the verification process All CAS numbers on the Interim Inventory found to be invalid or obsolete were removed, and valid alternatives added where possible.

From: www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/compliance/inventory.html

- **Check The Status of Your Substance in NZ**

Go to "Do I need to make an application?" at www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/applications/check.html

You can check the existing approval status of a substance yourself at:

► The register of substances that have been approved either through the hazardous substance application process, or through the transfer process.

► The list of list of Dangerous Goods and Scheduled Toxic Substances transferred to the HSNO regime by ERMA New Zealand.

► The register of substances that have been approved either through the hazardous substance application process, or through the transfer process.

You can determine whether a substance is hazardous with:

► The Thresholds and Classifications (summary user guide) [pdf - 472kb], gives a summary of how to decide whether or not a substance is hazardous.

► More detailed explanation and interpretation of the hazardous property thresholds and classification system can be found in the full ERMA New Zealand Thresholds and Classifications (user guide)

From: www.ermanz.govt.nz/hs/applications/check.html

- **UN GHS – Australian Transition Process Paper**

At the July 2007 UN Geneva meeting on the GHS "Australia presented a paper on issues relating to implementation of the GHS, particularly relating to transition processes (how to move from existing systems to a revised system based on the GHS), training (how industry and regulators can ensure that employers and workers are informed of any changes in the future), and implementation in sectors with risk-based labelling (such as for pesticides and consumer chemicals)."

"It was agreed that Australia would lead the development of a formal paper for the 14th GHS meeting in December 2007 to discuss these issues further and engage the sub-committee in addressing some of the issues."

From: ASCC Newsletter Vol 6 October 2007 www.ascc.gov.au/NR/rdonlyres/99D4EF25-0B82-4761-8739-E18F695384EE/0/Advancing_National_Safety_1007.pdf

Working documents (including the document covering the transition process issue * where "it is proposed that a working group on GHS implementation be formed") for the December 2007 meeting can be found at: www.unece.org/trans/main/dgdb/dgsubc4/c42007.html.

* Issues "might include transition arrangements (e.g. would countries continue to accept old classifications and labels as well as GHS classification and labels for prescribed periods?), training (e.g. would there be information available that might assist in training of staff in the GHS that can be used by a variety of countries?), and building block approaches (e.g. would countries all adopt the elements of the GHS in a relatively consistent manner across sectors?)."

From: www.unece.org/trans/doc/2007/ac10c4/ST-SG-AC10-C4-2007-11e.pdf

- **UN GHS 2nd Revised Edition (Keep Checking)**

UN GHS 2nd Revised Edition is **not yet available** to download for free. Check the following websites for it.

www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_welcome_e.html

www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/ghs/ghs_rev02/02files_e.html

- **Draft Basic GHS Training Course (UNITAR)**

Prepared by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR).

This first draft course is an introduction to the GHS, and is designed to provide a background on the GHS, a context for the system, and a focused overview, including a description of its requirements. It is expected that there will be a wide and diverse audience for this course, and that it might be provided in modules so choices can be made about what material to include when presenting it.

The second course (not yet available) will be more technical, and will focus on hazard classification and the development of GHS labels and safety data sheets (SDSs). This course is targeted to chemical manufacturers and formulators who will be responsible for creating and distributing labels and safety data sheets in accordance with the GHS.
The second course is still being developed.

The first course covers in 40 pages:

Background, Context and Scope & Application of the GHS

Lesson 1 Background on the GHS *Lesson 2 Scope and Application of the GHS*

Technical Overview of the GHS

Lesson 1 Classification *Lesson 2 Hazard Communication*

Other Issues Related to Implementation

From: www.unece.org/trans/doc/2007/ac10c4/UN-SCEGHS-14-inf22e.pdf

Editor's Comment: This makes available a very useful draft training package for ALL of us who will work to the GHS so we may become trained. I look forward to the second course which focusses on hazard classification, labels and safety data sheets which will probably be available for the July 2008 meeting.

Any feedback you have on the draft course to UNITAR would be appreciated.

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **NICNAS Annual Report 2006-2007**

This reports on the activities of NICNAS for 2006-2007. *Note: This is a 10Mb pdf file that took 20Mb download.*

At:www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Annual_Reports/AR_2006_2007_PDF.pdf

- **NICNAS Registration**

All importers and/or manufacturers of industrial chemicals for commercial purposes must register with NICNAS regardless of the amount of industrial chemicals imported and/or manufactured in that registration year. The registration year runs from 1 September to 31 August in the following year.

As at 31st October their were about 4780 registered importer and/or manufacturers on the List This compares with the Annual Report for 2006-2007 that lists a total of 5339.

From: http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Registration.asp

Editor's Note: There is no minimum $ value before inclusion.

- **CAS-ON-AICS Requests & Assessed Chemicals**

When you ask your overseas suppliers to confirm each ingredient CAS No. in their products is ON the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (CAS-ON-AICS), you need to ALSO ASK them to check whether any of the ingredient AICS listings have been "**Assessed by NICNAS – Yes**". If **Yes**, you will need to ask them to confirm that their product doesn't have any Secondary Notification issues (list follows) for that ingredient under Section 64 of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act (1989)* available from www.nicnas.gov.au/About_NICNAS.asp.

Secondary Notification Issues needing to be checked:

- function or use of the chemical has changed significantly
- amount of the chemical being introduced has increased significantly
- it has begun to be manufactured in Australia
- method of manufacture of the chemical in Australia has changed, in a way that may result in an increased risk of an adverse effect of the chemical
- additional information has become available to the person as to an adverse effect of the chemical

If any of the above or similar issues occur then NICNAS must be notified within 28 days.

Information obtained from: www.nicnas.gov.au

- **When will All Cosmetic Ingredients be on AICS?**

The previous TGA only cosmetic ingredients now to be controlled by NICNAS will be put on the AICS with an annotation. Where no CAS No. has been assigned for a existing cosmetic ingredient NICNAS. There is still discussion whether these cosmetic ingredients will be allowed to be used as industrial chemicals.

Editor's Comment: As the new NICNAS Cosmetic Standard is now in place the addition to the AICS needs to be done as soon as possible.

To keep track of what is being put in place go to www.nicnas.gov.au/Current_Issues/Cosmetics.asp. e.g. New cosmetic ingredients (not on AICS) are subject to notification and assessment unless they qualify for an exemption.

From: NICNAS Awareness Session on Cosmetics Standard

- **Implementation of Outstanding LRCC Reforms**

Additional proposals have been accepted to enable the introduction of more chemicals under the Low Regulatory Concern Chemicals (LRCC) reform initiative.

- Increase in volume for low hazardous chemicals introduced under the Low Volume Chemical Permit system;
- Introduction of highly controlled low risk chemicals under the Controlled Use Permit system;
- Extension of the Early Introduction Permit (EIP) system to low hazardous and low risk chemicals;
- Modular assessment of chemicals for which another assessment is available, for example, assessed by another assessment authority or introduction of an analogue of a previously assessed chemical; and
- Free EIP for non-hazardous chemicals and polymers and polymers of low concern.

Some of the Section 5 Findings and Recommendations:

5.1 contains: "Table 1 – Low Hazardous Criteria for Chemicals" & "Table 2 – Low Hazardous Criteria for Polymers"

5.2 contains "Table 3 – Low Risk Criteria for Chemicals and Polymers – Hazard Criteria" and "Table 4 – Low Risk Criteria for Chemicals and Polymers – Exposure Criteria".

These criteria will be included into the Handbook for Notifiers.

Contact NICNAS, Hana Hamdan ph: 02-8577-8855, email: hana.hamdan@nicnas.gov.au) or Bob Graf ph: 02-8577-8850 email: bob.graf@nicnas.gov.au).

From: Chemical Gazette, 6 Nov 07, www.nicnas.gov.au

Editor's Comment: It is worthwhile for companies considering bringing new "more sustainable" chemical products into Australia to have a close look at the updated low hazard an low risk criteria, etc.

- **Recognition of Canada as a Foreign Scheme**

Reduced up-front assessment fees (less 40%) for new chemicals previously assessed in Canada are now available in the Standard (STD) and Limited (LTD) categories, where conditions are met. These will be assessed in new STD-FS and LTD-FS categories. The reduced up-front fee depends on a number of conditions being met. The most important of these is that the Canadian assessment must be available to NICNAS, and that the assessment category should be comparable (that is, have a similar dataset) in Canada and Australia.

Contact NICNAS Notification & Assessment team, including:
Team Leader Ms Hana Hamdan, email hana.hamdan@nicnas.gov.au ph: 02-8577-8855, or
Julie Brown, New Chemicals Admin, ph: 02-8577-8870, email: info@nicnas.gov.au.

*Revised Guidance Material is at:*www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New_Chemicals/Foreign_Scheme_Notifications/Revised_guidance.doc

Questions & Answers are at:www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New_Chemicals/Foreign_Scheme_Notifications/QuestionAnswer051107.doc

*From:*www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New_Chemicals/Foreign_Scheme_Notifications.asp and

From: Chemical Gazette, 6 Nov 07, www.nicnas.gov.au

Scheduled Poisons

- **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)." SUSDP

The NDPSC has responded to my question in the April-June Notes.

Question: 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".

The NDPS Committee decided their concept of a derivative of a similar nature would be where one of the Fluorides in Hexafluorosilicic Acid had been replaced by another Halide, and that my example of a substitution of the centre Silicon with another metal such as titanium, zirconium or hafnium were not derivatives in the meaning of their paragraph.

Editor's Comment: I am a bit surprised about this, as the SUSDP "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" which I thought that the NICNAS evaluation in LTD/1313 had quite clearly used.

These Metallic Hexafluoroacids do form free Hydrofluoric Acid, and will continue to release more as it reacts with other entities, so you will now need to analyse the free Hydrofluoric Acid in your Metallic Hexafluoroacids (which may be quite difficult to do accurately). Then you will Schedule in accordance with your free HF level.

From my original question and the NDPSC reply in NDPSC Oct 2007 Post Meeting Gazette Notice & Record of Reasons at: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/record/rr200710.htm

- **Proposed Changed Scheduling of Formaldehyde & Paraformaldehyde (from 1st May 2008)**

The NDPSC October 2007 Record of Reasons and Post Meeting Gazette Notice have an extensive discussion and recommendations of the proposed changes for Scheduling Formaldehyde (HCHO) and Paraformaldehyde to come into place on the 1st May 2008. The Paraformaldehyde entries mirror the Formaldehyde entries I have included below.

SUSDP Schedule 6 – Amendment

† FORMALDEHYDE (excluding its derivatives) in preparations containing 0.05 per cent or more of Free Formaldehyde **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 0.2 per cent or less of Free Formaldehyde when labelled with the warning statement:

PROTECT CUTICLES WITH GREASE OR OIL; or;

(e) in all other preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of free Formaldehyde when labelled with the warning

statement: CONTAINS FORMALDEHYDE.

SUSDP Appendix C Prohibition – New Entry

FORMALDEHYDE (excluding its derivatives):

(a) in oral hygiene preparations containing more than 0.1 per cent of Free Formaldehyde;

(b) in aerosol sprays for cosmetic use containing 0.005 per cent or more of Free Formaldehyde;

(c) in nail hardener cosmetic preparations containing 5 per cent or more of Free Formaldehyde; or

(d) in all other cosmetic preparations containing 0.05 per cent or more of Free Formaldehyde except in preparations containing 0.2 per cent or less of Free Formaldehyde when labelled with the warning statement:

CONTAINS FORMALDEHYDE.

Further submissions can be made, by persons who have already submitted, for the proposed Scheduling of Formaldehyde for the February 2008 NDPSC Meeting **by 12th Dec 2007** to NDPSC@health.gov.au

From NDSPC October 2007 Post Meeting Gazette Notice & Record of Reasons: www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/index.htm

***Editor's Comment:* What Does this Mean for You?**

≥0.05% HCHO is a very significant lowering of the current >5% concentration where Schedule S6 POISON is required. Appendix C Prohibition of HCHO in oral hygiene and cosmetic products is also a very significant change.

1/ Cosmetic aerosols will become prohibited if they contain ≥0.005% HCHO.

2/ If you sell cosmetic products (other than cosmetic aerosols) **with Free Formaldehyde in them or formed in them** (e.g. from Dimethyl Hydantoin), you need to keep the free concentration below 0.05% HCHO, otherwise you will need to either Schedule them as S6 POISON up to the above prohibition %s or label them as required if ≤0.2% HCHO to avoid having to Schedule them as POISON.

3/ All non-cosmetic products with ≥0.05% HCHO will become Schedule S6 POISON. This is a very significant lowering of the current >5% concentration where this occurs.

4/ All manufacturers who have Free formaldehyde in their products (whether there intentionally or released by another ingredient reacting or decomposing) will need to have their products analysed for Free HCHO.

5/ The NDPSC October 2007 Record of Reasons pages 35-52 make interesting reading and highlights the difficulty to come up with appropriate scheduling and prohibition of Free Formaldehyde, in domestic products covered by the SUSDP.

Food Chemical Issues

- **FSANZ Process to Amend the Food Stds Code**

New arrangements came into effect on 1 October for applying to FSANZ to amend the Food Standards Code which are outlined in an *Application Handbook* on the FSANZ website.

Assessing an Application: *Our default timeframe is being reduced from 12 to 9 months, with only one round of public consultation instead of the present two.*

FSANZ urge potential submitters to meet with us before lodging an application so that we can go through the information requirements together and agree on what is essential information.

Minor matters will, in future, have a 3-month timeframe, with no public consultation.

Development of new food standards or matters requiring extensive debate within the community will retain the 12-month timeframe and the two rounds of consultation.

From: Steve McCutcheon, CEO Food Standards Australia New Zealand, Nov 07 Annual Conference: www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/speeches/speeches2007/chiefexecutiveoffice3777.cfm

Also:www.foodstandards.gov.au/newsroom/factsheets/factsheets2007/changestothefsanzact3731.cfm

- **FSANZ Annual Report 2006-07: Items of Interest**

Nanotechnology: FSANZ "are continuing to monitor the use of nanotechnologies in relation to food, and are examining the need for any regulatory mechanisms that may need to be included in the *Australia New Zealand Food Standards Code*."

"Examples of potential food applications are the use of materials existing as fine particles, such as Silicon Dioxide, and nano-encapsulation of Bioactive materials."

Editor: The next paragraph is from Steve McCutcheon's Speech at the Nov 07 Annual Conference: "We understand that a company in the United States has applied for a patent to cover the use of Titanium Dioxide and Silicon Dioxide in chocolate, in nano-particle form, to give the surface a gloss. We could treat such a product as a novel food, but what do we know about the wider health implications of nano-particles in the body?"

Potential Intolerance Reactions to Food Additives: The FSANZ "strategy is to focus on the scientifically robust studies in order to establish a sound basis for any regulatory action. Another aspect of our strategy is to foster links with national and international experts in this field and to work with national regulatory agencies overseas. We will continue to monitor reported intolerance reactions with the view to minimising any potential risk to consumers."

Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers (PBDEs): In 2006-2007 FSANZ "undertook an analytical survey of levels of PBDEs in 35 different foods and completed a dietary exposure assessment for Australians."

"Although there is no applicable reference health standard, we are preparing a risk assessment for food using a margin-of-exposure approach, similar to previous national assessments on dioxins. We intend to publish this dietary exposure assessment and risk characterisation report in 2007-08."

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons: We also tested the 35 food samples mentioned above for levels of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons because of an emerging public interest in these chemicals and lack of Australian data. These analytical results have been used to conduct a dietary exposure estimate. We are preparing a study report and expect to release it later in 2007.

From: Food Standards ANZ Annual Report 2006-2007: www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/93912_text_web.pdf

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **APVMA Low Regulatory Scheme Update**

Amendments have been made to the Agvet Code Regulations to list two classes of chemical products that may be granted listed registration and 11 classes of chemical products that are reserved from registration in accordance with the Agvet Codes.

The products that may be granted listed registration are swimming pool and spa products and joint health products for dogs and horses, which comply with the legislative requirements under the Agvet Code Regulations & the respective established standards.

The products that are reserved from registration are agricultural chemical products used as general-purpose disinfectants that comply with the description of those products under the Agvet Code Regulations.

The purpose of the amendments is to make the registration process for low-risk agricultural and veterinary chemical products less burdensome.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/hottopics.shtml#smh

- **Home Swimming Pool and Spa Products - Listable Chemical Product Standard 2007**

The purpose of this Standard (27 Sept 2007) is to set out requirements in relation to a chemical product or class of chemical products to which the Standard applies, including the labelling and handling of the product or products.

The Standard covers:

Active const. Calcium Hypochlorite - granular & tablet forms
Active const. Lithium Hypochlorite – granular form
Active const. Sodium Hypochlorite – liquid form
Active const. Sodium Dichloroisocyanurate - granular forms (500 to 599g/kg Chlorine) & (600 to 630g/kg Chlorine)
Active const. Trichloroisocyanuric Acid – tablet form

It shows the label format & information for each of the above.

From:www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/0711downloads/listable_chem_prod_p24.pdf

From Ag&Vet Chemical Gazette 6Nov07
www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0711.shtml

- **Final 1080 Review Outcomes by End of 2007**

Before the end of 2007 the APVMA will announce the outcome of its review of the vertebrate pest poison, Sodium Fluoroacetate (known as 'ten-eighty' or '1080') which is used to kill foxes, wild dogs, and feral pigs. At this time we will publish a detailed report, the Sodium Fluoroacetate: Final Review Report and Regulatory Decision document on the Chemical Review at the www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/1080.shtml pages. In the meantime, download the key findings of the final review at www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/1080.shtml.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/hottopics.shtml#smh

- **Atrazine Review Update – Nov 2007**

The APVMA believes there could be a problem with the ongoing use of Atrazine post emergence on raised beds because runoff from treated areas may contain Atrazine at levels which may potentially be harmful to the environment.

At the 13 Nov 07 meeting representatives from Southern Farming Services (SFS) indicated that the proposed label restriction that the APVMA is considering is likely to have a significant adverse effect on raised bed croppers, as TT canola is currently a vital 'weed breaker' crop.

Any submission will need to detail either evidence contradicting the existing information considered by the APVMA and DEW, or provide a workable solution to the concern regarding runoff, in order to enable the APVMA to continue to support ongoing use of Atrazine.

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

- **APVMA Defends Media Criticism – 30 Oct 07**

Editor's Comment: The part that got my interest follows.

One claim made by the Sydney *Morning Herald* on the 25 Oct 07, was that of 600 risky chemicals identified by the APVMA in the early 1990s only 59 have been assessed twelve years later. The APVMA states this claim is incorrect.

In 1994 the APVMA formally established its Existing Chemical Review Program. Nominations for reassessing chemicals already on the market were sought to identify an initial list of these chemicals for review. The APVMA received 600 nominations, many of them multiple nominations of the same chemical, and some even for chemicals not regulated by the APVMA. From this list 208 active constituents were identified and from these a priority list of 79 was developed framed around those of perceived greatest concern.

Since 1994, the APVMA has completed 59 reviews of active constituents from this priority list and from others added subsequently. This has affected as many as 1000 products and many of these products have had their conditions of use tightened, while others were either compulsorily or voluntarily removed from the market.

If there is clear evidence that the risk is great, the products are recalled. If risks are moderate, new labels or consumer information is provided. In cases where risk is minimal to non-existent, remaining stocks are allowed to be sold.

Today, some 8300 agricultural and veterinary chemical products are registered for use in Australia. Typically, in any year, 10-15% of total number of products registered are under review.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/new/hottopics.shtml#smh

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

Dr Paul Sethi, Chemistry Manager, Chemistry and Residues Program, APVMA, ph: 02-6210-4821, fax: 02-6210-4840, email: paul.sethi@apvma.gov.au. *From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0711.shtml and www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0712.shtml.*

1/ **Clothianidin** *(in 3 Sumitomo Products)*

A systemic insecticidal chemical for the control of aphids and mirids in cotton and for the control of rust thrips and weevil borer in bananas (at 200 g/L); and control of woolly aphid in apples; mealybugs and codling moth in apples and pears and green peach aphid and oriental fruit moth in peaches and nectarines; and African black beetle larvae in turf (at 500 g/L).

Active Constituent: Clothianidin
Schedule Poison : SUSDP S5 (at 200 g/L) SUSDP S6 (at 500 g/L)

Clothianidin displayed low acute oral, dermal and inhalational toxicity in rats. Acute oral toxicity was high in mice. Clothianidin was not a skin or eye irritant in rabbits and was not a skin sensitiser in guinea pigs.

Clothianidin degradation in soil is slow under terrestrial field conditions (broadcast sprayed to cultivated bare soil), with half-lives ranging from 1 to over 2 years, and in one case no dissipation being recorded. Binding to soil and sediment accounts for much of the dissipation of Clothianidin in aquatic and soil metabolism studies under aerobic and anaerobic conditions.

Typical of the class of insecticide, Clothianidin shows relatively low toxicity to birds, fish, daphnids, algae and aquatic plants, but is very highly toxic to mysid shrimps and chironomids. In mesocosm studies emerging insects were especially heavily affected and a No Observable Effect Concentration (NOEC) of 1 µg ac/L was determined. In the laboratory, Clothianidin is very highly toxic to adult worker honeybees. A range of cage, tunnel and field studies showed that fresh residues of Clothianidin significantly affected mortality of bees, but that aged residues had a decreased effect. Effects on beneficial insects may also be expected at the application rates proposed. Clothianidin is toxic to the soil invertebrates earthworms and collembola, with NOECs of 0.53 and 0.32 µg ac/kg soil dry weight respectively.

2/ **Difethialone** (in a Bayer CropScience product)

The Bayer CropScience rodenticide product contains 0.025 g/kg Difethialone. The product is for use in the management of rat and mouse infestations in and immediately around industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic buildings and public services.

Active Constituent: Difethialone
Schedule Poison: SUSDP S6 (at 0.025 g/L)

The product will be formulated in Italy; repackaging will not be required in Australia.

The APVMA is satisfied that the proposed uses (it is not intended for use in food producing situations) in and immediately around industrial, commercial, agricultural and domestic buildings and public services, are not likely to have an unintended effect that is harmful to animals, plants or the environment.

3/ ***Prosulfocarb*** (in a Syngenta Crop Protection product)

This product contains the active constituent Prosulfocarb in combination with another currently approved active S-Metolachlor. It is for the control of annual rye grass and toad rush in barley and wheat.

Prosulfocarb has displayed low acute oral toxicity in mice, low dermal toxicity in rabbits and low inhalational toxicity in rats. It is not a skin and eye irritant in rabbits but is a skin sensitiser in mice.

The overall product is a moderate skin irritant and is not a skin sensitiser.

Prosulfocarb is stable to hydrolysis and moderately stable to photolysis in soils and water. It is expected to be relatively immobile in soils, and highly persistent in aquatic anaerobic sediments, where residues deposited to water may partition. The degradation of Prosulfocarb and its Sulphoxide metabolite in soils is relatively rapid. Field dissipation studies indicate that Prosulfocarb is unlikely to leach into ground. It has limited potential to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms.

Prosulfocarb is of low toxicity to terrestrial vertebrates. It is not expected to affect terrestrial invertebrates and soil micro-organisms at the proposed application rate. However, it is moderately to highly toxic to aquatic organisms, in particular daphnia and algae, and being a herbicide exhibits phytotoxic effects to terrestrial plants.

The aquatic risk arising from spray drift and run-off from the proposed ground application should be acceptable provided the draft label is amended to include the statement 'Highly toxic to aquatic organisms'.

Dangerous Goods

- **Legal Status of the ADG Code 7th Edition**

The Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code only has legal status where this is conferred by the relevant legislation in force in each State and Territory.

As this time WA hopes to have their new set of DG regulations in place in March at the earliest and this may be up to a month later. The other States and Territories are most likely to have their regulations in place for a 1st of July 2008 start.

All States and Territories then expect us to be fully compliant to ADG Code 7th Edition by 1st January 2009.

- **Limited Quantities in the ADG Code 7th Edition**

Chapter 3.4 provides the option of alternative packing methods for certain dangerous goods in small receptacles. It also provides concessions for marking & labelling packages.

e.g. UN 1760 CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. & UN 1993 FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. Both have Limited quantities of PG II 1L and PG III 5L.

e.g. Most PG III Dangerous Goods are LQ of 5L or 5kg.

Shrink-wrapped or stretch-wrapped trays package mass must not exceed 20kg. Other packages must not exceed 30kg. Packagings must meet 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.2 and 4.1.1.4 to 4.1.1.8 and be designed to meet the construction requirements of 6.1.4.

Marking in accordance with 3.4.8 means that a black Diamond with the UN No. only in it is needed (not the full pictogram Diamond, UN No. and Proper Shipping Name).

This means when the ADG Code 7th Edition comes into use you will be seeing a different outer package dangerous goods label. This may apply to Dangerous Goods samples you currently send.

From the ADG Code 7th Edition Chapters 3.4, 4.1.1 & 6.1.4.

- **Toxic Substances Grouping Criteria**

Grouping Criteria for Administration Through Oral Ingestion, Dermal Contact, & Inhalation of Dusts & Mists (ADG 2.6.2.2).

Packing Group	Oral Toxicity	Dermal Toxicity	Inhalation Toxicity dusts & mists
	LD50 (mg/kg)	LD50 (mg/kg)	LC50 (mg/L)
I	≤ 5.0	≤ 50	≤ 0.2
II	> 5.0 & ≤ 50	> 50 & ≤ 200	> 0.2 & ≤ 2.0
III	> 50 & ≤ 300	> 200 & ≤ 1000	> 2.0 & ≤ 4.0

Editor's Comment: **The key ADG Code changes here are:** Dangerous Goods currently in Packing Group III which will change. E.g. Liquids in the 300-500 mg/kg Oral Toxicity range will no longer be D.Goods. Dusts & Mists in the >4-10 mg/L Inhal'n Toxicity range will no longer be D.Goods. *However,* solids in the 200-300 mg/kg Oral Toxicity range will *become* D.Goods.

This classification grouping criteria change requires us to review our Toxic DGs and change their MSDSs, Labels, and their Transport, Storage and Handling requirements.

Note: Dangerous Goods transported by Air has required this since 1st January 2007 and this will be required by the IMDG Code 2006 from the 1st January 2008 (2 weeks time). This criteria may be used by Road and Rail from about mid 2008 by the ADG 7th Edition and will be required from the 1st January 2009.

- **Hazchem Code**

The Hazchem Code is no longer incorporated in the Dangerous Goods List and in now accessed in the ADG Code 7th Edition Appendix C3 List of Emergency Action Codes (that also includes the EU Hazard Identification No.).

Flowchart Diagrams to help determine the Hazchem Code from 1st principles are no longer in the ADG Code. Those diagrams have been omitted from the ADG Code 7th Edition as Emergency Action Codes (EACs) have been provided for all applicable substances.

Guidance in Appendix C is provided to help you understand the meaning of each part of the Hazchem Code.

Note: The Hazchem Code continues to only apply to Dangerous Goods in placardable units, tanks or bulk containers where it is used on the Emergency Information Panel.

Editor's Comment: It should not be allocated to packagings <500L or <500kg, as it may be misleading in an emergency.

- **The New Hazchem dot ●**

The new Hazchem dot ● refers to Alcohol Resistant Foams for polar liquids, with >1%-10% miscible with water to be ●3, and >10% miscible to be ●2.

- **IBCs & the Reduced Size Emergency Info Panel**

** An Emergency Information Panel printed on an A3 sheet with minimum printing margins all round is deemed to meet this minimum size requirement.*

5.3.3.5 Despite 5.3.1.3.5, if a placardable unit has a capacity of not more than 3 cubic metres, an emergency information panel fixed to the unit may have dimensions not less than half those shown in Figure 5.3.2*(above), in which case the size of each label and the height of lettering and numerals on the panel must be reduced in proportion to the reduced dimensions of the panel.

From the ADG Code 7th Edition Chapters 5.3.3.5

- **Key Corrections in the ADG Code 7th Edition**

Definition References on page 6
- Category reference should be (see 1.2.1.2.***17***)
- Class reference should be (see 1.2.1.2.***17***)

2.9.2 ASSIGNMENT TO CLASS 9 on page 29

Points **(a) (b)** and **(c)** in 2.9.2.2 are missing.

2.9.2.2 Despite 2.9.2.1, GMMOs or GMOs are not subject to this Code when they are:

(a) licensed by the Office of the Gene Technology Regulator (OGTR); or
(b) approved by Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ); or
(c) exempt from such licences and approvals under the Gene Technology Act 2000.

Note 3 for Diethyl Ether appears on the top of page 308 instead of following Note 2 at the bottom of page 307.

Portable Tank Instructions on pages 398, 399, 400 and 401 have UN No.s 1029, 1075, 1965 and 3057 missing.

Other Corrections are being compiled by the NTC and I assume will be published as a corrigendum by the middle of next year when the ADG Code 7th Edition is expected to be regulated to be used.

Editor's Comment: A sustainability correction request, to save on unnecessary waste of black ink in printers and photocopiers. **Remove the black top** to the ADG Code pages which takes more ink than the rest of the print on the page. This could be done for the next print run and CD run.

- **Dangerous Goods Storage & Handling Regulations**

Most States and Territories use the Dangerous Goods List in the ADG Code as the basis for classifying DGs for Storage & Handling. The new ADG Code means that the DG(S&H) Regulations in each State & Territory will need to be reviewed & updated.

A large range of new and changed UN No.s will come into place which will mean that these more specific UN No.s will need to replace the generic UN No.s (as there is a clear obligation to use the most accurate UN No. to describe Dangerous Goods).

The introduction of the Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods criteria will require the Authorities to decide how they want these Dangerous Goods stored and handled. They may follow the ADG Code 7th Edition Special Provision AU01 which means IBCs and packages are not subject to the transport code. I would suggest that proper bunding when storing Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods is essential.

Even though that some products may not be labelled as Environmentally Dangerous Goods their MSDSs will need to include their Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods classification, with an explanation of the Australian Special Provision for Road & Rail, BUT also advising when transported by sea or air to Tasmania, they are Dangerous Goods to the IMDG Code and the IATA Regulations.

- **IMDG Code 2006 is *fully* In Place from 1 Jan 2008**

Some of the differences from the 2004 Code to the 2006 Code for the changes between UN 13 & UN 14 are:

1/ Mandatory sequence for the Identification data

UN Number, PSN, Class (sub risk), PG

(Editor's Comment: If you transport by sea and air this should have this already in place .)

2/ New UN Numbers have been introduced:

UN 3469 PAINT, FLAMMABLE, CORROSIVE;
UN 3470 PAINT, CORROSIVE, FLAMMABLE;
UN 3471 HYDROGEN DIFLUORIDES SOLUTION, N.O.S.;
UN 3472 CROTONIC ACID, LIQUID;
UN 3473 FUEL CELL CARTRIDGES

3/ UN 1950, aerosols are no longer 'Class 2' when in limited quantities. They are Division 2.1 or 2.2 as appropriate.

4/ More detailed rules are given for the testing of aerosols.

5/ The flashpoint for classifying flammable liquids has changed from 60.5C to 60C (closed cup)

6/ Defined groups of substances which are chemically similar but are allocated to different, conflicting, classes no longer need segregating.

Alerted to me by the UK Chemical Hazard Communication Questions Forum at http://www.chcs.org.uk/email-forum.htm

- **IATA Dangerous Goods Regs 2008 - Changes**

Some of the changes in the *Significant Changes and Amendments to the 49th Edition (2008) IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations* document that caught my attention:

List of Dangerous Goods 4.2

- the proper shipping name for UN 2949 — Sodium hydrosulphide has been revised to add "hydrated" (Editor's Note: As in the UN15 List)

- a reference to Special Provision A123 has been added against in the light type entry for "Batteries, dry" to reinforce that the battery terminals must be protected against short-circuit, even though the batteries themselves are not regulated for transport;

Special Provisions in 4.4 - A154 — is a new Special Provision against UN 3090 — Lithium batteries and UN 3091. Lithium batteries contained in equipment and Lithium batteries packed with equipment to identify that lithium batteries subject to safety recall by the manufacturer or those that have been damaged, are forbidden for transport.

Packing 5.0.1.2 — A new sub-paragraph has been added to reinforce that any external contamination on packagings must be removed prior to packages being placed in transport.

A new Appendix I has been added in the 2008 edition. This appendix is designed to provide advance warning of the changes that will become effective from 1 January 2009 based on changes agreed by the UN in the 15th revised Edition of the *Model Regulations*

From: *www.iata.org/NR/rdonlyres/3BE5697E-DB50-48C7-A7E0-6E8E6E26D703/0/SignificantChanges49Ed.pdf*

- **Purchasing the IMDG Code and the IATA Regs**

1/ The International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code 2006 becomes fully operational on the 1st of Jan 2008 and the 2004 Code can no longer be used.

The IMDG Code 2006 (Aust$325) and Supplement 2006 (which includes Packing Procedures, etc) (Aust$150) can be ordered in Australia from: Boat Books Australia Pty Ltd, www.boatbooks-aust.com.au, Sydney ph: 02- 9439-1133, Melbourne ph: 03-9525-3444, Brisbane ph: 07- 3229-6427, e: boatbooks@boatbooks-aust.com.au.

You can find out whether you need the Supplement or order the IMDG Code 2008 direct from the IMO at: www.imo.org/Publications/mainframe.asp?topic_id=427

2/ The International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations 2008 (Aust$252 plus $15 delivery), which takes over on the 1st of Jan 2008, are available in Australia from: Marair Freight, www.marair.com.au, email: Andrew@marair.com.au, Melbourne ph: 03-9335–2699.

The IATA DG Regs 2008 can also be ordered direct from: www.iata.org/ps/publications/9065.

- **NZ Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land 2007**

NZS 5433:2007 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land in New Zealand. This Standard is to the 14th Edition of the Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: Model Regulations, 2005.

Available next week, probably Monday 17th Dec 07, from New Zealand Standards at www.standards.co.nz, cost NZ$365.56 (incl. GST) Hardcopy, NZ$329.00 (incl. GST) pdf electronic copy, which cover both Parts 1 & 2..

Note: The NZ Land Transport Rule Dangerous Goods 2005, Rule 45001/1 that this comes under has not been altered and is at: www.ltsa.govt.nz/rules/dangerous-goods-2005.html.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **Lead Carbonate Release in WA Esperance**

The report of the Parliament of WA *Education And Health Standing Committee* inquiry into the cause and extent of the lead pollution in Western Australia Esperance area was released on 6 September 2007. The report can be accessed through the Parliament of Western Australia
Websiteat:www.parliament.wa.gov.au/web/newwebparl.nsf/iframewebpages/Committees+-+Reports

The Government response to the Report on Esperance Lead Pollution, released on the 29 Nov 2007, includes an outline of the steps the Government will take to lift standards and to better manage the transport and export of potentially dangerous goods through WA Ports.

- Download the Esperance Inquiry Response (2007-11-29)

At:www.naturebase.net/component/option,com_docman/task,doc_download/gid,2019/

This Government response to the Inquiry Report supports and acknowledges all the recommendations of the Parliament of WA *Education And Health Standing Committee* - Inquiry Into The Cause And Extent Of Lead Pollution In The Esperance Area 2007.

The WA Dept of Environment and Conservation Lead Issue Update - Issue 3 (Sept 2007) is also available at: http://portal.environment.wa.gov.au/portal/url/item/3A9BF5B954D67D6CE04010AC6E050209. For Lead this includes Blood Test Results and What's Been Done Already? The issue of possible Nickel exposure is also discussed.

From:http://portal.environment.wa.gov.au/portal/page?_pageid=157,6427791&_dad=portal&_schema=PORTAL

Editor's Comment: This **Uncontrolled Release of Lead Carbonate in WA** will be a topic at the Hazmat 2008 Conference in Melbourne on 15&16th May, where Jane Bremmer, WA National Toxics Network and member of the NICNAS Community Engagement Form, will discuss the release, the reports and consider what needs to be done so that the environment and public health is protected from such incidents occurring? This topic will be part of 3 sessions on how should we train our professional & technical people in Hazmat Regulations, Compliance and Application?

Standards & Codes

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

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

ISO 17075:2007: Leather - Chemical Tests –
Determination of Chromium(VI) Content. To quantify the chromium(VI) content in leathers down to 3 mg/kg.
Published: 19 Nov 2007, **Pages:** 9, **Cost:** $70.90 pdf, $78.77 hardcopy.

ISO/TS 16976-1:2007: Respiratory Protective Devices - Human Factors - Part 1: Metabolic Rates and Respiratory Flow Rates. Published: 22 Oct 2007, **Pages:** 16, **Cost:** $93.05 pdf, $103.39 hardcopy.

- **Drafts – www.saiglobal.com/shop**

DR 07413 CP: The Removal and Disposal of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks. Describes temporary decommissioning of tanks *in situ* and the removal, transport and off-site disposal; and abandonment of tanks *in situ.*
Published: 30 October 2007; **Pages:** 20; **Cost:** Free pdf, $17.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 11th Dec 2007.

DR 07416 CP: Flammable and Combustible Liquids - Precautions Against Electrostatic Ignition During Tank Vehicle Loading. Provides minimum precautions, but does not cover the full range of safety precautions for tank vehicle loading.
Published: 8 November 2007; **Pages:** 54; **Cost:** Free pdf, $28.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 20th Dec 2007.

DR 07433 CP: Explosive Atmospheres - Part 0: Equipment - General Requirements
Published: 28th November 2007; **Pages:** 54; **Cost:** $94.50 pdf, $105.00 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 9th Jan 2008; **Update Note:** Revision of AS/NZS 60079.0:2005.

ISO/DIS 8124-3: Safety of Toys - Part 3: Migration of Certain Elements.
Draft Published: 20 Oct 2007, Pages: 20, Cost: $70.90 pdf, $78.77 hardcopy; **Comment Closes:** 18th Mar 2008.

Seminars, Conferences

- **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

- **Ecoforum 2008, 27-29 Feb 2008, Gold Coast, Qld**

Includes a stream on advances in assessing and managing land contamination. Cost $1050, accommodation extra.

From: www.ecoforum.net.au/2008/

- **Safety In Action 2007, 29 April – 1 May 08, Melb**

It will include streams on: Risk Management; & OHS Regulation: Where are we and where are we going?

Details from: Hanna O'Sullivan, Manager - Conference Div'n ph: 03-9654-7773, email: safetyconference@aec.net.au.

From: http://www.sia.org.au

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

Hazmat 2008 will be held in Melbourne, on 15&16th May 2008. Workcover Victoria is the major sponsor. A Hazmat 2008 Conference Sponsors & Exhibitions brochure is now available at www.fpaa.com.au/events/index.php. The final Program & Registration brochure will be available at the start of February 2008. Cost $800 non-member, $700 member supporting association, $600 distance delegates.

Please contact Chris Dayson, Events Manager, FPAA, ph: 03-9890-1544 Email: ChrisDayson@fpaa.com.au

- **Chemcon 2008, Rome Italy, 9-13th June 2008**

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

- **PACIA National Conference 16-18th June 08, Melb**
  "Strengthening Industries Future"

Contact Honi Walker ph: 03-9426-3809 hwalker@pacia.org.au

From:www.pacia.org.au/index.cfm?menuaction=mem&mmid=013&mid=013.009

- **World Sustainable Building Conference, Sept 08**

Melbourne, 21-25 Sept 2008. Held every three years, with the world's leading technical experts and researchers on sustainable built environments. Registration $1095. *From: www.sb08melbourne.com/*

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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