Hazmat & Environment Notes Feb-Mar 2006

- **MSDS Code & Hazardous Substances Criteria**

The transition period ends on the 24th April 2006. At this time all MSDSs in Australia will be expected to be in and prepared to the 2003 16 part format as in the 2003 National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets and the chemical products will all have been assessed against the 2004 Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances.

Obtain copies of the Code of Practice & National Standard at:
www.nohsc.gov.au/OHSInformation/NOHSCPublications/#5

Note: In NSW from 1st September 2006 MSDSs will need to also contain the C1 Combustible Liquid Classification.

Reg 174J (2) (d) (vii) in the case of C1 combustible liquids, the appropriate classification under AS 1940.
From: NSW OH&S Regulation 2001:
www.legislation.nsw.gov.au/fullhtml/inforce/subordleg+648+2001+FIRST+0+N#ch.6-nt.1

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**

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

Hazardous Substances

- **Toluene Phase Out in Domestic Products in EU**

The Official Journal of the European Union advised on the 25th Nov 2005 of certain restrictions on the marketing and use of toluene in order to protect human health. The measures apply from 15th June 2007 in the EU after which Toluene CAS 108-88-3 may not be placed on the market or used in a substance or constituent of preparations at ≥ 0.1% by mass in adhesives and spray paints intended for sale to the general public.

From: http://europa.eu.int/eur-lex/lex/JOHtml.do?uri=OJ:L:2005:309:SOM:EN:HTML

And select the 13 down the right side to open the pdf file.

Editor's Comment: In the April 2004 EC 29th ATP, Toluene changed from R11-20 to the Risk Phrases F; R11; Repr.Cat.3; R63; Xn; R48/20-65; Xi; R38; R67. Highly flammable. Possible Risk of harm to the unborn child. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Harmful: may cause lung damage if swallowed. Irritating to skin. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. See http://ecb.jrc.it/esis/ for toluene's risk classification.

- **National Asbestos Demolition Campaign: NSW**

Workplace safety authorities across Australia and New Zealand have joined forces to improve the level of compliance in demolition work and any associated asbestos removal work that creates potential risks to workers and the general public.

The six-week campaign in NSW, which commenced 20 February, 2006, is the first national project to target asbestos demolition activities.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/MediaResources/MediaReleases/2006/100206.htm

- **Chemical Safety Self Assessment Tool**

The Chemical Safety Self Assessment Tool prepared under the Worksafe Victoria Chemical Notifiers Project is finally downloadable from their website.
www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/Vwa/publica.nsf/docsbyUNID/40E60DE2CA653D0CCA257142001E37C4?Open (570 Kb pdf)

The Chemical Safety Self Assessment Tool is a 28 page document designed to help duty holders manage chemicals safely, meet legal requirements and protect people and the environment.

Chemical safety requires a thorough, technical approach, especially to ensure the subtle and hidden hazards do not lead to catastrophic results. This self assessment tool is designed to assist in this task for sites that have a significant exposure to chemical hazards.

Editor's Comment: Even though the regulations referred to in the tool are specific to Victoria, the principles of the tool are very useful to help companies start to assess and manage the chemicals they handle. Letters have gone out to industry and initial visits / audits will start about May 2006 at a key range of chemical handling businesses.

From:www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/vwa/home.nsf/pages/so_chemicals

- **Safe Handling of Chemicals in the Automotive Industry**

An area of major concern identified within the automotive industry is the handling of hazardous and/or dangerous chemicals. The National Union of Workers (NUW) and the Australian Manufacturing Workers Union – Vehicle Division (AMWU), in conjunction with the Motor Vehicle and Parts OHS Industry Forum Group, has initiated the 'Safe Handling of Chemicals in the Automotive Industry' project to help to develop effective 'best practice' solutions and guidance material for the industry.

The project will develop and implement better risk management approaches to the safe handling, purchasing and control of chemicals within the industry.

A customised *'Chemical Purchasing Program and Control System'* will also be developed to improve current practices in the usage, handling, disposal and storage of chemicals.

The project allows for small to medium sized companies in the industry to apply for subsidy funding. The funding is to assist in the development or purchase of risk control equipment designed to minimise or eliminate the unsafe handling of chemicals of up to 50% of total cost, and capped at $2500 per company.

For more information, please contact Vince Pepi, SHOCAi Project Officer, ph: 03-9287-1777, email: vpepi@nuw.org.au.

From: www.worksafe.vic.gov.au/vwa/home.nsf/pages/manufacturing_vehicle#chemicals

Chemical Management

- **Nanotechnology Call for Public Submissions**

The Australian Government's National Nanotechnology Strategy Taskforce, is developing options for a National Nanotechnology Strategy and is seeking public comment by **1 May 2006**. Submissions will assist the development of the Strategy.

The discussion paper seeks your comment on what should be covered in a National Nanotechnology Strategy. It outlines why Taskforce is seeking comments; describes what nanotechnology is, highlighting some of the issues involved; and then describes what the Strategy might entail. It suggests issues that you may wish to comment on and provides a short list of further reading.

From: www.industry.gov.au/content/itrinternet/cmscontent.cfm?objectid=39AF8FB8-D905-CA01-D107FA7029AEDD21&searchID=76409

- **NICNAS Risk Assessment Of Chemicals:**

The Australian National Industrial Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) has prepared a Guidance Note on the concepts behind risk assessment and risk management processes within the Australian national chemicals regulatory program.

NICNAS aids in the protection of the Australian people and the environment by finding out **the risks** to occupational health and safety, to public health and to the environment that could be associated with the importation, manufacture or use of the chemicals. NICNAS is a risk based regulatory system using well established, internationally accepted methodology (International Programme on Chemical Safety, 1999; European Commission, 2003).

Risk assessment, takes into account:
- Hazard assessment (including hazard classification and establishment of dose-response relationships);
- Exposure assessment;
- Risk characterisation; and
- Risk management.

For details of **Chemical Risk Assessment: NICNAS Approach** go to the March 2006 Chemical Gazette, 7 March 2006 which contains the complete Guidance Note.

From Chemical Gazette 7 Mar 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Strategic Approach to Int'l Chemicals Management**

SAICM is a voluntary agreement which covers risk assessments of chemicals and harmonized labelling, up to tackling obsolete and stockpiled products.

It carries provisions for national centres aimed at helping countries, especially in the developing world, train staff in chemical safety including dealing with spills and accidents.

The initiative contained in the Dubai Declaration and agreed to by over 100 environment and health ministers puts the globe on track to meet a commitment made at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002.

The governments agreed to aim to use and produce chemicals in ways that minimize adverse effects to health and the environment.

From: www.chem.unep.ch/ICCM/ICCM%20UNEP%20Press%20release.doc

SAICM comprises three core texts: **The Dubai Declaration; The Overarching Policy Strategy; A Global Plan of Action** (to be available shortly on: www.chem.unep.ch/saicm/).

SAICM focuses on risk (not hazard) and no longer has any emphasis on mandatory substitution. It will be funded through voluntary mechanisms. Confidential Business Information is protected and the Precautionary Approach has been preserved.

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **Declaration of 9 Phthalate Chemicals as PECs Used In Toys, Childcare Articles And Cosmetics**

9 phthalate chemicals have been declared as Priority Existing Chemicals (PECs) for full risk assessment. The declared phthalates are DEHP, DIDP, DMP, DINP, DBP, BBP, DnOP, DEP and bis(2-methoxyethyl) phthalate **for the following specific consumer applications** in children's toys; childcare articles; and cosmetics. (these applications are defined in the Chemical Gazette notice.)

Phthalates Declared as Priority Existing Chemicals

DEHP Diethylhexyl phthalate CAS 117-81-7
DMP Dimethyl phthalate CAS 131-11-3
DBP Dibutyl phthalate CAS 84-74-2
DnOP Di-n-octyl phthalate CAS 117-84-0
Bis(2-methoxyethyl)phthalate CAS 117-82-8
DIDP Diisodecyl phthalate CAS 26761-40-0, 68515-49-1
DINP Diisononyl phthalate CAS 28553-12-0, 68515-48-0
BBP Butylbenzyl phthalate CAS 85-68-7
DEP Diethyl phthalate CAS 84-66-2

Reasons For Declaration:

Phthalates are the most common group of chemicals used as plasticisers (plastic softeners) worldwide. They are employed in a diverse range of industrial and domestic applications. They can be present in soft plastics at concentrations up to 35-45%. Consumer products such as soft plastic articles and cosmetics are potentially significant sources of repeated and long term exposure to phthalates through migration and leaching.

There are concerns regarding potential adverse health effects due to exposure to phthalates, particularly reproductive and developmental health effects. Phthalates are of concern internationally and several jurisdictions have taken regulatory action for a number of specific phthalates. For example, in the EC, the phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, DINP, DIDP and DNOP) are banned in various ways.

The Purpose and Scope of the Assessment: is: to determine the risks to adults and children from phthalates in consumer applications with the potential for repeated or prolonged exposure. Health risk assessments will be conducted for selected phthalates available to children in consumer toys and childcare articles and to adults from cosmetics.

All who wish to import or manufacture any of these phthalates **as raw materials** for use in toys, childcare products or cosmetics, or import **cosmetic products** containing phthalates during the period that they are PECs **must immediately apply to NICNAS**.

The information required **by the 18th April** covers: a) identity and annual quantities of each phthalate; b) any unpublished studies relevant to human toxicity and exposure; c) contact details of the persons supplied "raw" phthalates for use in the relevant applications.

Contact Officer: Dr Graham Harvey, ph. 02-8577-8851, email: graham.harvey@nicnas.gov.au.

From Chemical Gazette 7 Mar 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Proposal to Remove a Chemical from AICS**

If you believe you are introducing or using CAS 67874-32-2 for 2-Propenoic Acid, Polymer with [(Hexyloxy)Methyl]Oxirane and [(Octyloxy)Methyl]Oxirane (including products containing it) you may give a statement to the Director within three months of this notice giving reasons as to why the chemical should not be removed.

For details Dr Venky Krishnamurthy, AICS Manager ph: 02-8577-8834 email: venky.krishnamurthy@nicnas.gov.au.

From Chemical Gazette, April 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **NICNAS Regulation Of Cosmetic Chemicals (Interim Arrangements)**

Interim arrangements for regulation of the product categories listed that meet the criteria to be regulated as cosmetics, pending legislative underpinning of cosmetic reforms. *Note:* Companies marketing these products retain the right to be regulated as either therapeutic goods or cosmetics.

The NICNAS Cosmetic Guidelines will supersede the current Cosmetic Claims Guidelines and will place the responsibility for cosmetics regulation solely with NICNAS.

The interim arrangements will commence initially for the following products only:
• antiperspirants;
• antidandruff shampoos;
• primary sunscreens with SPF less than 4;
• moisturisers with secondary sunscreens (SPF >4- <15);
• anti-acne skin cleansers.

While antibacterial hand washes will be subject to interim arrangements, it has been decided to delay implementation at this time because it is apparent that the proposed exclusion criteria require further clarification.

Several Forms and Guidance material are available from www.nicnas.gov.au/Forms/Cosmetic_Reform_Interim_Arrangements.asp. Contact: Dr. Naomi Degabriele ph: 02-8577-8856;email naomi.degabriele@nicnas.gov.au

For details of the Interim Arrangements see the January & February 2006 Chemical Gazettes at http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/Chemical_Gazette/Archive.asp. "Cosmetics - Your Online Guide" can be accessed at http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Cosmetics.asp

From Chemical Gazette, 3rd Jan 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au and Chemical Gazette, 7th Feb 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Declaration Of Lead Compounds as PECS (When Used In Surface Coatings & Inks)**

The lead compounds listed below are declared as Priority Existing Chemicals (PECs) for health risk assessment:

Lead Monoxide 1317-36-8; Lead Chromate 7758-97-6; Lead Sulfate 7446-14-2; Lead Molybdate 10190-55-3; Lead Sulfo-Chromate 1344-37-2; Lead Chromate Molybdate Sulfate Red 12656-85-8; Lead Chromate Oxide 18454-12-1; Lead Octanoate 7319-86-0; Lead 2-Ethylhexanoate 301-08-6; Lead Oxide 1314-41-6; Lead Nitrate 10099-74-8; Lead Naphthenate 61790-14-5; Lead Peroxide 1309-60-0; Lead Carbonate (White Lead) 1319-46-6; Lead Chrome 1244 CAS No. Unknown.

Use of lead compounds in domestic surface coatings (paints etc) has been eliminated in Australia. The PEC will identify the essential industrial uses of these compounds in surface coatings and inks and allow regulatory action to be taken.

All those who wish to manufacture or import any of the chemicals listed, including products/mixtures, for use in surface coatings or inks, MUST apply for the PEC Assessment.

Provision of information was required by **31 March 2006,** For details contact NICNAS, Stephen Zaluzny, ph 02-8577-8883, email: stephen.zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au

From Chemical Gazette, 3rd Jan 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Pentabromodiphenyl & Octabromodiphenyl Ethers**
  (PentaBDE and OctaBDE have both been Declared as Priority Existing Chemicals)

Reasons For Declaration of CAS 32534-81-9 & 32536-52-0

PentaBDE represented approximately 19% (i.e. 72 tonnes) of all polybrominated flame retardants (PBFRs) imported into Australia in 1998/1999. PentaBDE is predominantly used in fire retardant foams for upholstery and automotive applications.

In animal studies, pentaBDE caused liver degeneration following repeated dosing, and effects on liver enzymes and thyroid hormone levels were seen in vitro. There is also evidence that exposure to congeners contained in commercial pentaBDE at a critical phase of neonatal brain development causes neurobehavioral changes in mice. Congeners derived from commercial pentaBDE are the main polybrominated flame retardants found in human breast milk in Australia. PentaBDE contains properties indicating it is hazardous to the environment. It is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and has been shown to be both persistent and bioaccumulative.

OctaBDE represented ≈11% (i.e. 47 tonnes) of all polybrominated flame retardants (PBFRs) imported into Australia in 1998/1999. OctaBDE is used in fire retardant polymers/resins predominantly for plastic boxes housing electronics.

In animal studies, octaBDE caused liver degeneration and hyperplasia of the thyroid in rats at low repeated doses. It showed toxicity to embryos in rats and rabbits. There is also evidence that exposure to a major component of commercial octaBDE at a critical phase of neonatal brain development causes neurobehavioral changes in mice, and that octaBDE may affect the female reproductive system. Commercial octaBDE contains components which are known to bioaccumulate and these have been detected in breast milk in Australia.

Both: The assessments will identify the health and environmental hazards of PentaBDE and OctaBDE. and the potential for environmental, occupational and public exposure in Australia so that the risk of adverse effects to the environment, workers and the public can be determined. The risk to human health and the environment from the release of PentaBDE from articles such as upholstery foam, and of OctaBDE from articles such as electronic equipment, will also be assessed.

Note: The PECs also cover persons who are intending to manufacture or import **articles** containing PentaBDE or OctaBDE while these chemicals are PECs are required to provide the following information:

a) the total quantity of PentaBDE or OctaBDE contained in articles (eg. PentaBDE in upholstery foam or OctaBDE in computer casings) proposed to be manufactured or imported while the chemical is a PEC;
b) the concentration of PentaBDE or OctaBDE in each type of article.

Provision of information was required by **22 March 2006,** For details contact NICNAS, Dr Kerry Nugent, ph: 02-8577-8861, email: Kerry.Nugent@nicnas.gov.au. Also contact Dr Sneha Satya ph: 02-8577-8880, email: sneha.satya@nicnas.gov.au.

From Chemical Gazette, 3rd Jan 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Nanomaterials – NICNAS Call For Information**

On manufactured or imported nanomaterials or products (mixtures) containing nanomaterials during 2005 and/or intend to be in 2006. Responses regarding the nanomaterials were required by 17 March 2006.

Nanomaterials are materials designed at the molecular (nanometre) level to take advantage of their small size and/or novel properties compared to the corresponding conventional bulk chemical. Nanomaterials may be nano-scale (1-100nm) in one dimension (eg surface films), two dimensions (strands or fibres), or three dimensions (particles).

Nanomaterials are currently of regulatory interest because some research on a few nanomaterials has suggested potential environmental and health impacts. Nanomaterials may have increased capacity for absorption and substantially greater surface area and reactivity. NICNAS will consider the potential health and environmental impacts of nanomaterials, and the ability of NICNAS to adequately assess the potential risks of nanomaterials.

NICNAS is seeking information on uses and quantities of nanomaterials imported or manufactured for industrial uses, and use in cosmetics and personal care products. NICNAS will prepare a report on the extent and scope of the use of nanomaterials in industrial, cosmetic and personal care products in Australia.

Note: Nanomaterials used exclusively as therapeutic goods (such as sunscreens), food or food additives and agricultural or veterinary chemicals, **do not** fall within the scope of NICNAS, and are consequently outside the call for information.

Information at NICNAS, Dr David Stone ph: 02-8577-8858.

From Chemical Gazette 7 Feb 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **PFOS, PFAS, PFOA & Related Substances**
  NICNAS Call for Information

NICNAS is seeking information on the following chemicals:
• Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) CAS No. 1763-23-1
• PFOS related and/or PFOS based substances

• Perfluoroalkyl Sulfonate (PFAS) group of chemicals
• PFAS related substances
• Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA) CAS No. 335-67-1
• PFOA related and/or based substances, and
• Products/mixtures containing the above substances.

There is growing international concern regarding PFOS, PFAS, PFOA and related substances as these industrial chemicals may be hazardous to human health and the environment. The information provided will update data on use and volume received, following a call for information in 2002 and will contribute to the OECD survey on these chemicals to be conducted in 2006, contribute to other regulatory agencies investigating their effects, and will assist NICNAS to make recommendations, and take action.

Information on these chemicals is sought from all persons who have manufactured or imported one or more of the chemicals or products in the calendar years 2004 & 2005:
- Chemical Name or Product/Mixture name;
- Quantities;
- Uses of the chemical or the product/mixture.
- Chemical name & CAS No. of the contained chemical;
- Concentration in a product/mixture;

The chemical structures of PFOS, PFAS and PFOA are described in the Chemical Gazette.

PFOS and PFAS chemicals have unique surfactant properties and many specialty applications. These applications include heat, chemical and abrasion resistance, and as dispersion, wetting and surface treatment. PFOS and PFAS chemicals may be contained in such products as fire-fighting foams, commercial and consumer floor polishes, window cleaners, alkaline cleaners, electroplating and etching bath surfactants/mist suppressants, mining and oil surfactant products and in hydraulic and dielectric fluids.

PFOA-related substances may also be construed to include certain fluorinated telomers, which may produce PFOA as a metabolite or degradation product. PFOA is used as an essential processing aid in the manufacture of fluoropolymers which are used in a wide variety of consumer and industrial applications. PFOA may also be a degradation product of small polymers called telomers, which are used in a range of commercial products including fire fighting foams, as soil, stain and grease resistant coatings on carpets, textiles, paper, and leather.

NICNAS holds comprehensive lists on PFOS, PFAS, PFOA and substances that degrade to these chemicals. If you are unsure on whether chemicals imported or used by them fall into these groups contact Dr Nian Chen ph: 02-8577-8864, email: nian.chen@nicnas.gov.au..

Complete the appropriate response forms by 15 April 2006 & forward to: Dr Nian Chen, Review and Treaties, NICNAS

From Chemical Gazette 7 Mar 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Use of Teflon in Non-Stick Cookware & PFOA**

There has been considerable interest in the possibility of adverse health effects following exposure to fumes released when Teflon coated cookware is used for cooking. However, fumes are released only when cookware is heated to extremely high temperatures (between 340°C to 650°C), that is, temperatures which in fact would incinerate food.

There are claims that Teflon™ contains PFOA which is released when Teflon coated cookware is heated to 340°C. Available evidence indicates that no PFOA would be released from cookware at or below normal cooking temperatures.

It is advised that consumers do not overheat an empty non-stick pan or leave it unattended on the stovetop (especially at high settings) as general good practice.

NICNAS advises, that based on information currently available, there is no risk to the health of consumers using non-stick cookware under normal cooking conditions.

From Jan 2006 NICNAS Media Release www.nicnas.gov.au

- **NICNAS Existing Chemicals Program Review**

A Discussion Paper explains and discuss the issues and concerns identified in the review. NICNAS advised in February it will be released shortly for public comment for a period of eight weeks. It is expected to be available in April 2006.

The Existing Chemicals assessment program is under review with a view to enhancing its:
- efficiency and effectiveness;
- flexibility and responsiveness to stakeholder needs; and
- harmonisation with comparable schemes and the need to reflect international trends in best practice chemicals regulation.

The Review Steering Committee (RSC) with a broad range of representatives, is overseeing the work of three technical working groups.
- Working Group 1: Inputs - detection and identification of chemical hazards, risks and concerns;
- Working Group 2: Assessment processes - to address detected/identified hazards, risks and concerns; and
- Working Group 3: Outputs - development of a regulatory framework for best practice regulation of existing chemicals, including national implementation of NICNAS guidance & advice on safe use, elimination and risk reduction.

After comment has been received the final report with recommendations will be published by June 2006. Background information is available at www.nicnas.gov.au. *Note:* To receive the Discussion Paper by mail or e-mail, call NICNAS office ph: 02-8577-8850.

To discuss, contact Mr Bob Graf, Team Leader Reform, ph: 02-8577 8850, e-mail Bob.Graf@nicnas.gov.au or Mr Stephen Zaluzny, Regulatory Scientist, Existing Chemicals, ph: 02-8577-8883, e-mail Stephen.Zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au.

From Chemical Gazette 7 Feb 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds**
  Voluntary Call For Information

NICNAS is seeking use and exposure information on Beryllium and Beryllium Compounds, for the Office of the Australian Safety and Compensation Council, to assist in the review of the occupational exposure standard of Beryllium and its compounds.

Relevant chemicals include:
- **Beryllium (**CAS: 7440-41-7 for Elemental Beryllium);
- **Beryllium Compounds**, including Beryllium Fluoride CAS: 7787-49-7; Beryllium Hydroxide CAS: 13327-32-7] Beryllium Oxide CAS: 1304-56-9;
- **Beryllium-containing alloys**, including Beryllium-Copper and Beryllium Aluminium Alloys.

Specifically, information is being sought on:
- approximate annual quantities imported into and/or manufactured in Australia;
- use/s of beryllium and beryllium compounds, and the products containing beryllium;
- exposure information on beryllium and beryllium compounds, and the products containing beryllium.

NICNAS encourages all persons who have relevant information to provide this by **13 April 2006.**

Send to: Lorma Gutierrez, Rapid Risk Assessment, NICNAS, ph: 02-8577-8863, email: lorma.gutierrez@nicnas.gov.au.

From Chemical Gazette 7 Mar 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

TGA Chemicals

- **Safety of Sunscreens Containing Nanoparticles of Zinc Oxide or Titanium Dioxide (Update)**

(An update on the Note in the Oct-Nov 2005 Edition.)

At the present time around 70% of sunscreens with Titanium Dioxide and 30% of sunscreens with Zinc Oxide have these materials in nanoparticle form. Titanium Dioxide has been used in this way since at least 1990 and Zinc Oxide since 1999. There is no evidence that sunscreens containing these materials pose any risk to the people using them.

A theoretical concern has been raised that if Zinc Oxide or Titanium Dioxide in nanoparticle form are absorbed into skin cells they could possibly interact with sunlight to increase the risk of damage to these cells. However, initial studies are limited in number and have proved inconclusive.

In January 2006 the TGA conducted a review of the scientific literature (www.tga.gov.au/npmeds/sunscreen-zotd.pdf) in relation to the use of nanoparticulate Zinc Oxide and Titanium Dioxide in sunscreens. The review concluded that:

There is evidence from isolated cell experiments that Zinc Oxide and Titanium Dioxide can induce free radical formation in the presence of light and that this may damage these cells (photo-mutagenicity with Zinc Oxide).

However, this would only be of concern in people using sunscreens if the Zinc Oxide and Titanium Dioxide penetrated into viable skin cells. The weight of current evidence is that they remain on the surface of the skin and in the outer dead layer (stratum corneum) of the skin.

The Medicines Evaluation Committee endorsed this conclusion at its meeting on 2 February 2006.

From: www.tga.gov.au/npmeds/sunscreen-zotd.htm

Food Chemical Issues

- **Benzoate and Sulphite Permissions In Food**
  FSANZ Initial Assessment Proposal P298, 3rd Aug 05

The results of the 21st Australian Total Diet Study (ATDS), which concluded that some high consumers of Benzoate and Sulphite containing products may exceed the ADI at high (95th percentile) levels of dietary exposure, indicate that there may be potential public health and safety concerns with the current permissions in the Code for the use of Sulphites and Benzoates. FSANZ is preparing a Proposal to more fully examine the potential public health and safety risks, and to explore possible risk management options to reduce exposures to Sulphites and Benzoates.

FSANZ sort public comment in late 2005 and are making a Draft Assessment of the Proposal.

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/_srcfiles/P298%20Benzoates%20sulphates%20IAR_FINAL.doc

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

- **APVMA Labelling Update**

At the Labelling Code Working Group March meeting, the APVMA Legal section were to make a presentation on the requirements for labelling currently specified in the Agvet Codes; and the strengths and weaknesses of the current regulatory framework for labelling were to be discussed. The group were to consider the issues raised during public consultation on key labelling principles and concept labels before embarking on detailed revisions of the Labelling Codes.

As a priority the group will progress the proposal for approving a range of pack sizes via conditions of registration rather than through an individual label approval. *A second priority* will be to expand provisions of permit 6868, which allows registrants to make certain administrative changes to product label without seeking approval from the APVMA.

From APVMA Newsletter, March 2006, www.apvma.gov.au

- **Quality of APVMA Active Constituents**

Through the AgQA Scheme the APVMA has required product registrants to keep batch analysis results of active constituents and other records to demonstrate the ongoing quality of actives used in the products they supply. The APVMA has been actively monitoring this since 2004 and recent inspections of company records on-site, data call-ins and product testing are already resulting in some significant changes in behaviour of some agricultural chemical companies.

The requirement to keep records demonstrating active constituent quality has led many companies to look more critically at batch analysis certificates and documents demonstrating that sites of manufacture are on the record of approved active constituents. Companies are now insisting that raw material suppliers provide clear and unambiguous documentation setting out the quality and traceability of these materials. The APVMA has written to all manufacturers of approved active constituents advising them of the introduction of the AgQA Scheme and informing them that Australian purchasers of active constituents and formulated products are now required to demonstrate compliance.

From APVMA Newsletter, March 2006, www.apvma.gov.au

- **Draft Toxicology & OH&S Data Requirements for Ag MORAG**

These two very interesting draft documents became available in January 2006 and will be incorporated into the website Agricultural Products Manual or Requirements and Guidelines (Ag MORAG) in April 2006 3rd Edition. They are the updates for the Toxicology Part 6 and OH&S Part 3 data requirements in the Ag MORAG Volume 3.

From the APVMA website www.apvma.gov.au

- **New Agricultural Active Constituents (2)**

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

1/ Aminopyralid

Aminopyralid is a selective systemic herbicide that is absorbed by the leaves and translocates throughout the entire plant, accumulating in meristematic tissues, including the roots, with an auxin inhibiting mode of action and has post emergence activity and residual control of germinating seeds and emerging seedlings.

CAS: 150114-71-9, Formula: $C_6H_4Cl_2N_2O_2$

MW: 207.3, SUSDP S6 (severe eye irritant)

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0601.shtml

2/ Combination of the Esters Listed Below

Methyl Laurate CAS 111-82-0, Methyl Linoleate CAS 112-63-0, Methyl Oleate CAS 112-62-9 , Methyl Myristate CAS 124-10-7, Methyl Palmitate CAS 112-39-0, Methyl Pentadecanoate CAS 7132-64-1, Methyl Stearate CAS 112-61-8, Dimethyl Azelate CAS 1732-10-1 and Dimethyl Pimelate CAS 1732-08-7.

These listed esters may be used combination as a synthetic analogue of feline facial pheromones.

These esters are not subject to an accepted pharmacopeia monograph. The Office of Chemical Safety (OCS) of the Department of Health and Ageing has considered the toxicological aspects of these esters and advised that there are no toxicological objections to the approval of these chemicals. They are NOT advised in the Gazette to be Scheduled poisons.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0603.shtml

- **Export Control Amendments Imposed on Certain Chemicals**

Amendments will alter the export controls imposed on certain chemicals and come into force on 12 June 2006. Under the Rotterdam Convention, Parties that export controlled chemicals to other Parties must ensure that exports do not occur when the importing country has indicated that it does not consent to imports of that chemical for a particular purpose.

The chemicals affected are:

Inclusion of Salts and Esters for: 2,4,5-T and its Salts and Esters; Pentochlorophenol and its Salts and Esters; Dinoseb and its Salts and Esters

Moncrotophos and Parathion will no longer be a severely hazardous pesticide formulation and will not have additional information requirements for its export.

For information see the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry website: www.daff.gov.au; contact officer: DAFF, Daniel Quinn, ph: 02-6272-4099; email: daniel.quinn@daff.gov.au

From Ag&Vet Chemicals Gazette 4 April 2006, www.apvma.gov.au

- **Active Constituents in Copper Based Fungicides Comment Sort on a Proposed Standard**

The APVMA is proposing standards for the active constituents present in copper based fungicides for the APVMA to be satisfied the use of the active constituent(s) or chemical products will not have a harmful effect on human health, the environment, occupational health and safety, or trade, and that the product is effective for its intended use.

Copies of the proposed Draft Standards for Copper Fungicides are available on the APVMA website (www.apvma.gov.au/actives/standards_actives.shtml).

They have been split up into the different Copper compounds: 1/ Draft Copper Carbonate, Basic CAS 12069-69-1; 2/ Draft Copper Hydroxide CAS 20427-59-2; 3/ Draft Copper Oxychloride CAS 1332-40-7; 4/ Draft Copper Sulfate Pentahydrate CAS 7758-99-7; 5/ Draft Cuprous Oxide CAS 1317-39-1; and

a finished standard for Copper Pyrithione CAS 14915-37-8;

Comment on the draft standards to: Dr Paul Sethi, Chemistry and Residues Program, APVMA, ph: 02-6272-3987, email: paul.sethi@apvma.gov.au.

From the APVMA Ag&Vet Chemicals Gazette, 7 Feb 2006, www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0602p26.shtml

- **Removal of Chemicals from the APVMA Priority Candidate List**

The APVMA has identified six chemicals on the Priority Candidate Review List that no longer have any registered products and therefore can be removed from the list, as a review will not be necessary.

For three of these chemicals (Benethamine Penicillin, Dinocap, Thiometon) there is an active constituent or manufacturing concentrate approval. If applications for new products were received in the future, the registrant would be required to provide an appropriate data package to support product registration and address any potential concerns.

The other three are Pentachlorophenol, Chlordane and Heptachlor, which have no active constituent approvals or registered products and are subject to international convention restrictions or prohibitions.

For further information please contact (02) 6272 3213 or chemrev@apvma.gov.au.

From the APVMA Ag&Vet Chemicals Gazette, 7 Feb 2006, www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0602p26.shtml

- **Agricultural Active Constituents and TRIPS**

Australia's obligations under the World Trade Organization Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) provides a five year period of data exclusivity for undisclosed data of applications for new active constituents.

TRIPS protection is only given to the data associated with primary applications (for approval of new active constituents) made to the APVMA from 1 April 1999 until 31 December 2004.

There currently 92 Agricultural Active Constituents protected under TRIPS. See the TRIPS list for details.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/actives/actives_TRIPS_list.pdf

Dangerous Goods

- **Draft WA Dangerous Goods Safety Legislation**

The draft regulations supporting the *Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004* and related material are available for comment until 8th May 2006.

Changes include a shift from people and companies being told what to do, to industry having to provide its own safety solutions by taking a risk management approach.

The objective is to reform dangerous goods legislation to stimulate higher levels of public and occupational safety and environmental protection. There are also new requirements for tighter security.

The documents are available from the DOCEP website:
www.docep.wa.gov.au/resourcessafety/Sections/Dangerous_Goods/Legislation_and_Policy/Legislative_Reform.html#package

The Legislation Package is grouped under:

Overview / Storing and Handling Non-Explosives / Major hazard facilities / Security risk substances / Explosives / Useful links.

The Information Sheets in the package give an executive summary of the initiatives of each of the four sets of regulations.

From the WA Dept of Consumer and Employment Protection, Resources Safety website, April 2006 and an email from Dr Peter Drygala, Director Dangerous Goods Safety Branch

- **NSW Major Hazard Facilities Regulations Progress**

Specific regulations for the control of major hazard facilities (MHF) are to be introduced under the NSW OHS Act. The regulations will be based on the provisions of the National Standard for the Control of Major Hazard Facilities. The draft regulations will be released for public comment before the regulations are made. (Expected to be in April 2006)

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

- **Progress on Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate**

There is quite a degree of variation in how each of the States and Territories have implemented Regulations to cover SSAN.

New South Wales – The Explosives Act 2003 and the Explosives Regulation 2005 commenced on 1 September 2005. Under the new legislation, all people with unsupervised access to explosives or concentrated ammonium nitrate must now be licensed, and must satisfy a national probity assessment undertaken by NSW Police and Commonwealth security agencies. www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/LawAndPolicy/NewLegislation/DangerousGoods/default.htm.

Northern Territory – Declared the substances specified in the Schedule to be dangerous goods; and Classified each of those substances to be a security sensitive substance known as Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate. www.worksafe.nt.gov.au//corporate/whats_new_dangerous_goods.shtml.

Queensland – The use of explosives, including Security Sensitive Ammonium Nitrate (SSAN), is regulated under the *Explosives Act 1999*. After 30 June 2005 you cannot use SSAN unless you have a licence. www.nrm.qld.gov.au/mines/explosives/ammonium_nitrate.html.

South Australia - On 25th January 2006 legislation controlling access to substances containing more than 45% ammonium nitrate (SSAN) was gazetted. A transition period of six months applies to this legislation. www.safework.sa.gov.au/show_page.jsp?id=4199.

Tasmania – The Security Sensitive Dangerous Substances (SSDS) Act and Regulations have been proclaimed as at 21 November with a six month transition period to full compliance. www.wst.tas.gov.au/resource/ssdslegislat.htm.

Victoria - A new licensing system has been developed to control the sale, transport, storage and use of products containing more than 45% ammonium nitrate. From 1 January 2006 ammonium nitrate products will not be available to people who do not hold a licence. www.workcover.vic.gov.au/vwa/home.nsf/pages/so_dangerousgoods#ammonium.

Western Australia – The new requirements for tighter security stem from an agreement made in June 2004 by the Council of Australian Governments (COAG) designed to improve counter-terrorism controls through tighter management of ammonium nitrate and explosives.

Public Comment is sort by 8 May 2006.
www.docep.wa.gov.au/resourcessafety/Sections/Dangerous_Goods/Legislation_and_Policy/Security_Review_of_A.html.

- **Victoria: Major Hazard Guidance Notes Updated**

11 of the Victorian Major Hazard Guidance Notes which have been prepared to provide further clarification of the MHF Regulations were updated on the 6 March 2006.

From: www.workcover.vic.gov.au/vwa/home.nsf/pages/so_majhaz_guidance/

- **Labs for Physical Testing for Dangerous Goods**

I am aware of only one laboratory that I am informed is set up to do the various physical tests required to classify dangerous goods. The Lab is:

Sharp & Howells Pty Ltd, 41 Greenaway St, BULLEEN Victoria 3105 Australia,
ph: +61-3-9850-9722; fax: +61-3-9850-9733, mobile: +61-407-477-617, ask for: John Francescini.
email: "John Francescini" john@sharpandhowells.com.au, website: www.sharpandhowells.com.au.

If you are aware of other laboratories that are set up to do these DG physical tests please let me know by emailing me at Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au.

- **Flammable Hydrocarbon Gases: Safety Alert**

Prepared jointly by Motor Vehicle Repair Industry Authority (MVRIA) and WorkCover NSW to ensure motor vehicle repair businesses are aware of the hazards to their staff and customers in respect to re-gassing motor vehicle air-conditioning systems (MVACs) with flammable hydrocarbon gases. The alert can be downloaded from the website.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/OHS/SafetyAlerts/use_flammable_hydrocarbons_mvacs.htm

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

- **Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM**
  5 year Review

The purpose of the Assessment of Site Contamination National Environment Protection Measure (NEPM) is to establish a nationally consistent approach to the assessment of site contamination to ensure sound environmental management practices by the community which includes regulators, site assessors, environmental consultants, auditors, landowners, developers and industry.

The purpose of the Issues Paper (June 2005) was to identify and discuss the key issues that are to be addressed in the Review of the Assessment of Site Contamination NEPM.

The purpose of the Discussion Paper (April 2006) is to encourage discussion on the options put forward to address issues raised during the review.

Both can be downloaded from the website below.

From the 11-25th May 2006, each environmental agency in the states and territories will hold a public forum. For details of the dates and locations see the website below.

Comment is required by Friday 2 June 2006.

From: www.ephc.gov.au/nepms/cs/cs_review_2005.html

- **EPA Vic Draft Classification For Used Oil Filters**

EPA Victoria proposed to create a statutory classification for used oil filters to require that the waste must be reused or recycled and they requested comment by March 2006.

Download a copy of the 10 page draft from:
http://epanote2.epa.vic.gov.au/EPA/Publications.nsf/PubDocsLU/1023?OpenDocument

- **NSW Waste Avoidance & Resource Recovery**

The NSW Dept of Environment and Conservation (DEC) has published the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) for Waste Avoidance & Resource Recovery for 2006.

EPR policies aim to ensure that producers take physical or financial responsibility for the environmental impacts of their products throughout the products' life cycle. This includes both 'upstream' impacts from choice of materials and manufacturing processes and 'downstream' impacts associated with the use and disposal of products.

This EPR Priority Statement 2005-2006 replaces EPR Priority Statement 2004. The chemical 'wastes of concern' now identified in their list are:

Agricultural/veterinary (Agvet) chemicals; Agvet chemical containers; Batteries; Paint; Plastic bags; Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC); Treated timber; Tyres; Used oils and lubricants

The NSW DEC invites written submissions on any relevant matter relating to the EPR. Submissions can be emailed to: product.stewardship@environment.nsw.gov.au or faxed to 02-8837-6099, by **30 June 2006.**

From: www.environment.nsw.gov.au/education/spd_epr_2005.htm

- **National Action Plan for Addressing Dioxins**
  in Australia - *National Dioxins Program*

The Environment Protection & Heritage Council (EPHC) has agreed that this revised Action Plan will be the guiding document for addressing Dioxins in Australia, and will be implemented in consultation with other ministerial councils with an interest in Dioxins. The Plan can be downloaded from the EPHC website below.

For information contact Dept of the Env. & Heritage, Director of Chemical Policy Section, email dioxins@deh.gov.au, ph:1800-803-772.

From: www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/dioxins.html#final_nap_oct_2005

- **Australia's Database of Pollutant Emissions**

The number of facilities reporting on the National Pollutant Inventory has risen from 3629 in 2003-2004 to 3713 in 2004-2005. A copy of the Feb-March 2006 NPI Update newsletter,
can be downloaded from: www.npi.gov.au/publications/npiupdates/index.html#download.

A interpretive guide to understanding South Australia's NPI data can also be downloaded:
www.npi.gov.au/publications/interpretive-guide.html

From: www.npi.gov.au/index.html

- **Ecological Footprint Analysis 3 Day Training**

The science and applications of Ecological Footprinting.

Presented by the EPA Victoria (Krista Milne), in conjunction with Manfred Lenzen of Integrated Sustainability Analysis, University of Sydney and Mathis Wackernagel of the Global Footprint Network.

Over three days on the 4 May, 18 May and 2 June 2006.

One participant per project: $750 Two participants per project: $1000

For details and a brochure go to the website below or for more information contact Sally Jungwirth, EPA Victoria, ph: 03-9695-2538, email: sally.jungwirth@epa.vic.gov.au or Manfred Lenzen, Integrated Sustainability Analysis at University of Sydney, ph: 02-9351-5985, email: manni@physics.usyd.edu.au.

From: http://www.epa.vic.gov.au/Lifecycle/eco-footprint_training.asp

Publications

- **Toxicology & Ecotoxicology in Chemical Safety Assessment**

Edited by: Laura Robinson (Independent Consultant) and Ian Thorn (EKA Chemicals, Somerset, UK). Published Feb 2005.

This book is written for corporate health & safety officers and safety managers, R&D chemists, process chemists and engineers, and manufacturing unit managers & supervisors in all industries where chemicals are used. The information in this book will help those personnel understand, interpret and apply the range of information supplied on a material safety data sheet when planning the safe handling and use of chemicals. It is "not for the professional toxicologist, but for those who need to use toxicology professionally. (Chemistry & Industry 10 May 2005)"

It provides detailed practical guidance in using supplier Tox/Ecotox data when assessing the risks from the data supplied.

Editor's Comment: The Ecotox section has been found to be particularly useful in this regard by a chemical classification colleague.

ISBN: 1-4051-1559-9, 16 pages, published in the UK by Blackwell Publishing. Cost £69 (approx. $170 Aust.). Postage is advised to add about $10 Aust.

From: www.blackwellpublishing.com/book.asp?ref=1405115599&site=1

Standards

- **Standards –** www.standards.com.au

AS 1216-2006: Class Labels for Dangerous Goods. Sets out details of the design of labels for the classes, divisions and subsidiary risks of dangerous goods as given in the 14th edition of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and the seventh edition of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods (ADG Code). *Editor's Suggestion:* Confirm that the Class 5.2 Class Label has been corrected before purchasing. Published: 1 Mar 2006, ISBN: 0-7337-7280-3, 38 pages, pdf $82.76, hardcopy $91.96

AS 1678.5A1-2006: Emergency Procedure Guide - Transport - Group text EPG for Class 5 Substances - Oxidizing Agents. Published: 7 Feb 2006, ISBN: 0-7337-7234-X, 2 pages, pdf $22.57, hardcopy $25.08

AS 1678.5K1-2006: Emergency Procedure Guide - Transport - Group text EPGs for Class 5 substances - Organic peroxides. Published: 7 Feb 2006, ISBN: 0-7337-7235-8, 2 pages, pdf $22.57, hardcopy $25.08

AS 1678.5Q1-2006: Emergency Procedure Guide - Transport - Group text EPGs for Class 5 substances - Organic peroxides, temperature controlled. Published: 7 Feb 2006, ISBN: 0-7337-7236-6, 2 pages, pdf $22.57, hardcopy $25.08

AS 2187.2-2006: Explosives - Storage and Use - Use of Explosives. Specifies requirements for the safe use of explosives including the mixing, testing, initiation and firing of charges. The Standard also provides information on misfires as well as considerations such as ground vibration and airblast. Special topics including blasting in hot material, blasting under water and demolition by blasting are also included. Published: 2 Feb 2006, ISBN: 0-7337-7225-0, 120 pages, pdf $129.10, hardcopy $143.44

AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006: Protective Clothing - Protection Against Chemicals - Determination of Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Permeation by Liquids and Gases. Published: 8 Mar 2006, ISBN: 0-7337-7299-4, 29 pages, pdf $82.76, hardcopy $91.96

AS/NZS ISO 6530:2006: Protective Clothing - Protection Against Liquid Chemicals - Test Method for Resistance of Materials to Penetration by Liquids. Published: 31 Mar 2006, ISBN: 0-7337-7338-9, 7 pages, pdf $41.18, hardcopy $45.76

HB 203:2006: Environmental Risk Management - Principles and Process 3rd Edition. Published: 24 Feb 2006, ISBN: 0-7337-7214-5, 98 pages, pdf $69.30, hardcopy $77.00

GB 025-2006: The Risk Management Universe: A Guided Tour. Produced by the British Standards Institution (BSi). This book brings together leading experts from various risk management fields, to describe current best practice and point to future developments.

Published: 1 Mar 2006, ISBN: 0-5804-3777-9, 416 pages, hardcopy $110.44

- **Drafts –** free pdf files from www.standards.com.au

DR 06068 CP: Amendment 2 to AS 1940-2004 - The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids. Published: 6 Feb 2006, 4 pages, pdf free.

- **New Projects / Standards Undergoing Review**

From: www.standards.org.au/downloads/Projects.doc

The Storage and Handling of Corrosive Substances
Committee: CH-009, **Project Number:** 7191
Project Manager: Dawn Lindsay
Revision of: AS 3780-1994 in light of changing regulatory requirements and other dangerous goods standards.

The Storage and Handling of Class 4 Dangerous Goods
Committee: CH-009, **Project Number:** 7192,
Project Manager: Dawn Lindsay
New Project: To prepare and Australian Standard to provide safe storage and handling requirements and recommendations for dangerous goods of Classes 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3.

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

- **Hazardous Substances & Dangerous Goods Training**

April 27, Warehousing of Chemicals & the Transport Interface, 2.1, *Melbourne;* **May 3,** Warehousing of Chemicals & the Transport Interface, 2.1, *Sydney;* **May 4,** Dangerous Goods Risk Assessment, 2.4, *Sydney;* **May 11,** Road & Rail Transport of Dangerous Goods, 1.1, *Perth;* **May 18,** Warehousing of Chemicals & the Transport Interface, 2.1, *Brisbane;* **May 31,** Warehousing of Chemicals & the Transport Interface, 2.1, *Adelaide;*

June xx, Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Substances, 4.3, *Melbourne;* **June 7**, Understanding the New MSDS Code of Practice, 2.5, *Melbourne;* **June 14**, Dangerous Goods Risk Assessment, 2.4, *Melbourne;* **June 15**, Warehousing of Chemicals and the Transport Interface, 2.1, *Perth* ; **June 22**, Risk Assessment of Hazardous Substances, 4.4, *Melbourne*

Cost for non-PACIA members: 1 day $495, 2 days $990.

Contact Denise Morris on 03-8317-6666 or email training@pacia.org.au. For details and a registration form go to: www.pacia.org.au/index.cfm?menuaction=mem&mmid=012&mid=012.003

- **Holmesglen Safety – Melbourne, Victoria**

Courses coming up:

Hazardous Substances (1 day) 8 May, 3 Oct; **Dangerous Goods Storage and Handling** (1 day) 28 Apr; 24 Jul; 24 Oct; **Dangerous Goods Bulk Driver Training** 19-20 Jun; 18-19 Sep; 20-21 Nov; **Dangerous Goods Refresher Driver Training** (1 day) Mon 19 Jun; Mon 18 Sep; Mon 20 Nov; **Programs offered on demand:** Dangerous Goods Shipper's Course – for Carriage by Air (2 days); Dangerous Goods Code; Dangerous Goods Shipper's Recertification

Cost; 1 day $200-225, 1.5 days $250 (no GST is charged on these courses). Details ph: 03-9564-6287,

www.holmesglen.vic.edu.au/content/content1.cfm?PageID=29, email: safety@holmesglen.vic.edu.au

- **Hazardous Area Workshops**

11 Hazardous Area workshops from 2 May 2006 through to the 5 Dec 2006 held in Melbourne, Brisbane, Adelaide, Sydney and Canberra. Cost 1 day $391, 2 days $726, 3 days $1089.

For details go to http://www.eptech.com.au and select "Training Workshops", ph:03-9707-3110, 0408-367-078.

- **Enviro 2006 Conference & Exhib'n, 8-11 May 2006 Melbourne.** The theme is: Building Sustainable Cities

From: www.enviroaust.net/e6/. Cost will be ~$1400 for the 3 days. For details contact the conference secretariat: Quitz Pty Ltd, ph: 02- 9410 1302, email: quitz@bigpond.net.au

- **Industrial Air Pollution Control Course, 15-17 May 2006, Melbourne, Victoria**

Learn skills in cleaner production and control equipment design, operation and maintenance from experts in these fields. Discuss topical air pollution control issues at an expert panel session.

Cost $2178 (accom extra), go to www.casanz.org.au and select "Training Events". Register by emailing to admin.officer@casanz.org.au.

- **Safety In Action 2006, 16th 18th May, Melb**

Conference streams include Emergency Services, Risk Management, Safety in Off-Shore Petroleum Industry. SIA will include a large Trade Show. Organised by the Safety Institute of Australia (Vic).

One day costs approx. $350. For details contact the SIA Conference Organiser ph: 03-9654-7773, email: safety@aec.net.au, website: www.safetyinaction.net.au.

- **Port & Maritime Security & Counter-Terrorism 2006**

Conference and Exhibition addressing the security situation of Australia's vast marine border, maritime transport sector and wider regional considerations.

18th and 19th May 2006. Dockside, Sydney. Cost $2304.

More details: www.informa.com.au and select "Transport",. or ph: 02-9080-4300, email: enquiries@informa.com.au

- **Fire Safety Engineering International 2006**

Conference theme: "The Future of Fire Safety Engineering" To be held at Gold Coast, Australia, 24-25 May 2006.

More details: www.sfs.au.com/Events.shtml, ph: 03-9865-8677, email: fse06@sfs.au.com

- **Hazmat 2006 Conference, 25-26 May 2006, Melb**

Covers Dangerous Goods; Hazardous Substances; Global Harmonisation; NICNAS, Waste Disposal; Emergency Response; Security; Liability Issues; etc. With good networking opportunities with the speakers.

Cost ~$800, Members of Supporting Orgs ~$700, All Distance Attendees ~$600. Contact Fire Protection Assoc'n of Australia (FPAA) ph: 03-9890-1544, fax: 03-9890-1577,
email: nlowerson@fpaa.com.au
website: www.fpaa.com.au

- **Emergency Management 2006, 29-31 May, Sydney**

Will cover: Incident Response - Counter Measures - Consequence Management – Recovery.

Organised by IIR Conferences. Cost $2395. To register ph: 02-9923 5100, email: hchang@iir.com.au,
For details and a brochure go to
www.iir.com.au/conferences/confdetail.html?detail=I0344.html&cat_code=security&conf_code=I0344

- **PACIA National Conference, 18-20 June 2006**

Will cover Security of Chemicals, Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM); Government Red Tape Taskforce

The Sebel Heritage Golf & Country Club, Yarra Valley – Melbourne. Contact PACI ph: 03-9429-0670,
email: info@pacia.org.au.

- **Air Pollution Abatement Technologies, 25-29th June 2006, Cairns, Queensland**

Organised by the International Society for ElectroStatic Precipitation. The Conference is on future challenges and will cover ESP Applications, Fundamentals, new ESP Technologies, Cold Plasma & Other Technologies and Fabric Filtration. *Cost $825 (non member). For details go to www.icespx.com.*

- **10th National Chemical Diversion Congress**

17-19 Oct 2006, Gold Coast, Queensland. The Congress is a proactive measure to combat precursor chemicals being used in clandestine laboratory production of illegal drugs.

Registration $295 (before 12 Sept); $350 (after 12 Sept). Fax to: +61-(0)7-3364-4245 or Post to 10th National Chemical Diversion Congress, Queensland Police Service, GPO Box 1440, Brisbane, QLD 4001. Numbers are limited.

From: www.police.qld.gov.au/ncdcongress2006

- **Life Cycle Assessment Conference, 22-24 Nov 06**

Organised by the Australian Life Cycle Assessment Society and sponsored by the EPA Victoria.

The Conference aims to make bridges between different environmental assessment methods that have a sustainability focus; and to provide a forum for sharing LCA experience in different sectors. There will also be special workshops and courses.

Location: Melbourne. Cost: <$1000 for the 3 days. For details go the website. *From: http://lca-conf.alcas.asn.au/*

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 will come and work in your office, which provides better access to data with improved security, plus good technical contact with relevant personnel, which allows my 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 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

Hazmat & Environment Notes" publication times are: end March, end May, end July, end Sept, and end Nov. Renewals are notified with your last issue. The date of your last issue of your subscription will be given on the top right corner of the envelope label, e.g. 11/06 or normally in the Subject of the Email in which you receive the Hazmat Notes pdf file.

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