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• **Some Notes from the Hazmat 2006 Conference**

- Drew Wagner, Office of the ASCC, spoke on preparing for the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals. He emphasised that uniquely Australian variations to this harmonised system would have to be justified. Labelling information provided as Pictograms was of particular importance. It is likely that Poison Scheduling of industrial chemicals used domestically, will adopt the GHS elements. We will align our GHS start with the EU and the USA.

- George Thomas, Office of the ASCC, and Barry Pratt, consultant, continued with the drafting of ONE National Standard for Workplace Chemicals. How to label and store "bulk" quantities of Hazardous Substances that are not Dangerous Goods was raised as an issue. Public comment seminars around Australia on the Draft Standard will be in late 2006.

- Eva Bennet-Jenkins, APVMA, highlighted just how different the Agricultural Chemicals labelling is compared with Industrial Chemicals labelling. APVMA is developing updated key labelling principles.

- Andrew Petersen, Price Waterhouse Coopers Legal, emphasised the director's liability to know their company and their personal responsibility to act, to ensure safety. There is a very different mindset in today's regulatory and legal systems. Document your risk assessments, in particular the controls and later reviews after you have put them in place.

Hazmat & Environment Notes

are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Materials Consultant
Editor & Publisher

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

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

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Hazardous Substances

• Code of Practice for Hydrofluoric Acid, 2nd Edition

The Code 2nd Edition seeks to encourage improvement on an industry-wide basis by aggressively promoting implementation of practices to responsibly manage HF.

From a supplier's point of view, it is clear that regulatory requirements need enhancement with further voluntary approaches to meet supplier's product stewardship responsibilities. For this reason the suppliers and distributors of Hydrofluoric Acid (to 71% solutions) came together to develop a Code of Practice for the supply of Hydrofluoric Acid and the support given to customers to ensure that Hydrofluoric Acid is only used when necessary and safe to do so.

Fully bound 75 page copy is \$170 including postage & handling. Download an order form from: www.pacia.org.au & select "Chemicals". PACIA Members may download a pdf copy for their own use.

From the PACIA website and the Code 2nd Edition.

• Workplace Exposure to Toxic Dust Report

This report from the Australian Parliament Senate inquiry into workplace exposure to toxic dust is now available.

This inquiry arose out of the exposure of workers to crystalline silica in the sandblasting industry. The report also covers Beryllium, Timber Dust, Alumina and Textile Dust. Nanoparticles are discussed as possible future health and safety concern.

From: www.aph.gov.au/Senate/committee/clac_ctte/toxic_dust/index.htm and the Report downloadable from here.

• Metalworking Fluids – Emerging Lessons – UK

This UK report released 2 May 2006, *Outbreak of Respiratory Disease at Powertrain Ltd, Longbridge, Birmingham*, outlines emerging lessons, for suppliers and users of metalworking and wash fluids, health professionals, and designers of metalworking and washing machines.

This follows the UK Health & Safety Executive (UK HSE) being alerted to an outbreak of occupational lung disease in March 2004. To the date of this report, 101 workers at the former car plant have been diagnosed, mainly with occupational asthma (87 cases) or extrinsic allergic alveolitis (24 cases). Some workers were diagnosed with more than one disease. The outbreak at Powertrain is thought to be both the world's largest linked to metalworking fluids, and the largest single outbreak of occupational asthma.

The UK HSE has updated its metalworking web pages.

From UK HSE Health & Safety Newsletter, June 2006 and the Report, which is downloadable from www.hse.gov.uk/metalworking/experience.htm.

• More Cancer Cases from Workplace Substances

"ABOUT 5000 Australians a year develop cancer after being exposed to cancer-causing substances at work - more than twice as many cases as previously estimated."

"Research by the Queensland Cancer Fund and University of Sydney found 11 per cent of all cancers in men and 2 per cent of cancers in women were linked to occupation, prompting doctors to warn that occupational health and safety regulations may be failing to protect workers."

Extracted from: www.theaustralian.news.com.au/story/0,20867,19453221-23289,00.html#

And: www.abc.net.au/news/newsitems/200606/s1661446.htm

A copy of the media release and an extract from the paper in the Australian & NZ Journal of Public Health, June 2006, by Associate Professor Lin Fritchi (Head of Epidemiology at the Queensland Cancer Fund) and Tom Driscoll (University of Sydney) will be put on: www.qldcancer.com.au/

• NZ HSNO Toxicity Classification Difficulty

HSNO has assigned the Classification Codes 6.1A to 6.1E to describe the GHS acutely toxic Category 1 to Category 5. Unfortunately, HSNO does not differentiate between oral, dermal, and inhalation routes of exposure. Thus it does not accurately portray the hazards arising from a substance which has a significant difference between oral toxicity and dermal toxicity.

From Journal Chemicals Management, May 2006

• WA SafetyLine Magazine, April 2006

This Worksafe WA newsletter contained a number of items about chemical management:

1/ Safe storage of LPG bottles - Equipment such as patio heaters and barbecues are not registered for use inside buildings and must only be used outside.

2/ Nail it – Hazards at Your Fingertips. Daily exposure to hazardous chemicals and dust fumes; heat burns from lamps on workstations; fatigue and stress due to tight appointment schedules; and fungi and blood infections are just some of the occupational safety and health (OSH) risks for Nail Technicians. Information is also available from Worksafe Bulletin – Nail

Technicians15/2005 available at www.worksafe.wa.gov.au/newsite/worksafe/pages/blt20050015.html and the Wholesale, Retail and Personal Services Industry Training Council of WA (WRAPS) by phoning 9481 5766.

3/ Nail Technician Case Study on Fume Reduction.

4/ Two New Codes of Practice for Handling Asbestos These are • the revised Code of Practice for the Safe Removal of Asbestos; and • the new Code of Practice for the Management and Control of Asbestos in Workplaces.

5/ Carcinogenic Chemical Compliance – WorkSafe WA is particularly concerned that compliance with regulations regarding the use of scheduled carcinogenic chemicals that are listed in the OSH Regulations 1996 (Schedules 5.4 - 5.6) is poor and potentially putting employees and employers unnecessarily at risk. For information contact WorkSafe WA Occupational Hygienist ph: 1300 307 877; email jlanglely@docep.wa.gov.au

From *WA SafetyLine Magazine* No. 63, April 2006 available at: [/www.worksafe.wa.gov.au/newsite/worksafe/pages/wswaslmq0063.html](http://www.worksafe.wa.gov.au/newsite/worksafe/pages/wswaslmq0063.html)

Chemical Management

• UK EuroNews is Now Online

A very useful newsletter published by the UK HSE is available online (previously part of the UK H&S Newsletter).

This allows us to keep with EU's progress on the various chemical regulatory activities with summary of the background and developments. Some that caught my attention in the April 2006 edition:

REACH – The EU Commission anticipates that REACH will come into force in 2007, with the European Chemical Agency being up and running in 2008.

EXISTING SUBSTANCES REGULATION - The EC has now reached Member State agreement on a number of recently discussed risk-reduction strategies including 1,3 butadiene and acrylamide for which the UK is the rapporteur.

BIOCIDAL PRODUCTS DIRECTIVE - The European Commission presented a paper on a 'phase-out period' for active substances on priority list 2. The proposed date of 31 December 2007, by which all products containing non-supported active substances on this list should be off the market, was agreed.

AMENDED SEVESO II DIRECTIVE - Lowers the qualifying quantities of various substances dangerous for the environment. Includes additional named carcinogens and raises the threshold limits of all carcinogens. Redefines ammonium nitrate with new classes and qualifying quantities. Adds Potassium Nitrate to the list of specified substances.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/europe/euronews.htm

• UK Govt Position on REACH & Animal Testing

Even though the UK Government have worked hard to ensure that REACH (Registration, Evaluation & Authorisation of Chemicals) encapsulates a number of measures to minimise the use of animals, in particular the one substance, one registration (OSOR) provision and the requirement to use alternative tests to animals wherever that is possible, it will not prove possible to end all animal testing by the time REACH comes into force.

During the implementation phase of REACH, the European Commission will be working to develop guidelines on the testing needed to provide the information necessary to protect human health and the environment.

From: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/chemicals/specific.htm#otherissues and go to "3. Other Chemicals Issues".

• NSW Asbestos Licensing Threshold Amendment Proposal - Regulatory Impact Statement 2006

The purpose of this paper is to examine the benefits and costs of extending existing regulation (concerning asbestos licensing requirements) to any work involving 10-200m² of asbestos-containing material.

Currently demolition/removal of less than 200m² of asbestos-containing material, which is mainly undertaken on residential property, does not require a licence. Anecdotal evidence suggests that inadequate work practices are applied to work involving less than 200m² of asbestos-containing material – potentially leading to workers being exposed to asbestos fibres and heightening their risk of contracting asbestos-related illnesses. There is also potential for by-standers (home occupiers, neighbours, etc.) to be exposed to asbestos fibres.

Once the threshold has been reduced to 10m² from 1 July 2007, the bulk of the additional costs (in the vicinity of \$2.3 million) will arise due to increased testing of material for asbestos arising from renovations of bathrooms, laundries, kitchens and other internal renovations associated with housing greater than 20 years of age (houses older than 20 years are likely to contain asbestos)

Comment closed on the 19th May 2006. The 33 page Regulatory Impact Statement can still be downloaded.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/LawAndPolicy/Regulations/proposal_amend_asbestos_licensing_threshold.htm

- **Safety Assessment Principles - Nuclear Facilities**
UK HSE Draft for Public Consultation April 2006

Many changes have been made to the previous version of the SAPs, published in 1992, including a new thematic structure, guidance on the application of reducing risks 'as low as reasonably practicable' (ALARP) and proportionality, and what we expect to see in safety cases and safety management systems. There are also new sections, which include SAPs on decommissioning, radioactive waste and contaminated land. These revised SAPs take account of the latest good practice worldwide as embodied in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safety Standards.

The SAPs will apply to the assessment of new Nuclear facilities and existing ones.

The UK HSE Safety Assessment Principles (SAPs) are written for the purpose of guidance for Her Majesty's Nuclear Installations Inspectorate's (NII) regulatory assessment. They are not intended, and neither are they sufficient, for duty holders to use as design or operational guidance. The UK HSE inspectors use the NII together with the more detailed Technical Assessment Guides (TAGs), to guide decision-making in UK HSE's nuclear permissioning process.

From the Consultation Document Guidance and the Draft SAP. The draft SAPs are available via the HSE internet site <http://www.hse.gov.uk/nuclear/saps>. Comment closed in early June 2006.

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **Cosmetic Chemicals: Antibacterial Skin Products**
- Interim Arrangements

This is to advise companies of interim arrangements for antibacterial skin products currently regulated as therapeutic products that meet specified criteria to be regulated as cosmetics, whilst waiting for the NICNAS Act changes.

The exclusion criteria for antibacterial skin products have been refined and clarified by the Implementation Working Group.

1. This provision of the NICNAS Cosmetic Guidelines refers to antibacterial skin products, that is, skin products that are intended to be active against bacteria. It does not apply to skin products that are intended to be active against viruses, fungi or other microbial organisms.

2. This product category excludes products used for the prevention of the transmission of disease.

Products are regarded as being for the prevention of transmission of disease where information refers to this being presented on the label or by other means (e.g. advertising, internet site, point of sale material)

3. This product category excludes products used specifically in clinical/surgical settings.

Contact: Dr. Naomi Degabriele, ph 02-8577-8856, email naomi.degabriele@nicnas.gov.au

From Chemical Gazette 2 May 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

- **NICNAS Controlled Use Permit (Export Only)**

Regulations were registered on 20th April 2006 enabling the introduction of chemicals under this new permit category, effective immediately. They enable importation or manufacture of chemicals where the entire quantity will be exported.

The Controlled Use Permit (Export Only) will be available for chemicals where low risk can be demonstrated. In particular, sufficient control measures must be in place to satisfy the criterion of 'highly controlled' (section 22A of the Act). Sufficient control measures must be in place to prevent exposure to workers and the public and release to the environment. The duration of the Controlled Use Permit (Export Only) will be a maximum of three years (section 22G of the Act).

From: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/New_Chemicals/Permits_And_Permit_Catagories/Export_Only_Permit.asp

- **NICNAS Existing Chemicals Program Review**

The review paper, **Promoting Safer Chemical Use: towards better regulation of chemicals in Australia**, is available for comment until 23rd June 2006. There were a series of forums in all capital cities, plus Townsville and Broome, until the 2nd June where comments were collected.

This is a significant opportunity to adjust the Existing Chemicals Program to more useful and effective than just a small number of Priority Existing Chemicals reviews and possibly to harmonise Australia better with similar overseas activities on existing chemicals.

I am particularly interested to be able to ask NICNAS for professional interpretations of difficult chemical hazard classifications (as they are the only Authority capable of this in Australia).

For details go to: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/Existing_Chemicals/Review_Of_The_Existing_Chemicals_Program.asp

- **Australian High Volume Industrial Chemicals List**

The first list was published by NICNAS in July 2002. It contains information about the volume of the chemicals manufactured or imported at high volumes in Australia, which industries introduce the chemicals, and general uses of the chemicals. Available at: www.nicnas.gov.au/Industry/High_Volume_Industrial_Chemicals.asp

NICNAS want information on discrete chemicals **manufactured and imported in a quantity greater than 20 tonnes/company/year**. The threshold for reporting of chemicals in mixtures/products will be 100 tonnes/year/company.

A Guidance Notes and an HVIC Response Form can be obtained from the NICNAS website,

www.nicnas.gov.au/Forms/High_Volume_Industrial_Chemicals.asp. Note: Articles and radioactive chemicals are not chemicals in the meaning of the Act covering NICNAS. Exempt categories include: Incidentally-produced chemicals; Naturally-occurring chemicals; Polymers.

Editor's comment: You need to be careful about recognizing several issues: 1/ Hydrated CAS No.s will be differ from the anhydrous CAS No (these will need to be summed as the anhydrous CAS No). 2/ Be careful about polymers (that aren't included) which include encapsulated pigments, etc (which are included). 3/ Specific CAS No.s versus generic CAS No.s (these may need to be grouped by NICNAS). 4/ Hydrocarbon Solvents are now advised as their individual ingredients compared to previously as a general Petroleum Hydrocarbon CAS No. 5/ For product mixtures you need to sum across all your different products for the total of each ingredient you import or manufacture.

Send completed forms to: hvic@nicnas.gov.au or post to: HVICL Project Officer, Compliance & Reporting, NICNAS postmarked no later than **2 July 2006**.

For information: Cameron Dalglish ph: 02-8577-8831, email: Cameron.Dalglish@nicnas.gov.au, or Lewis Norman ph:: 02-8577-8854, email: Lewis.Norman@nicnas.gov.au.

From Chemical Gazette 2 May 2006, www.nicnas.gov.au

TGA Chemicals

• SUSDP No.21 - Scheduled Poisons Standard

A consolidation of SUSDP No.20 and its three Amendments with an effective date of 1 June 2006. It is available for purchase on subscription and sent out by mid July and the 3 amendments sent as published . *Note:* The book is still not available to be downloaded from the internet but this is very likely for the No. 22 - 2007 edition. However the amendments in the Post Meeting Gazette Notices for 2006 can be viewed prior to publication at <http://www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/ndpscgan.htm#2006>

Standard for Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons. It classifies drugs and poisons into schedules. It also includes model provisions about containers and labels, and recommendations about other controls on drugs and poisons. Relevant legislation of the States and Territories give it legal standing.

Approx. 410 pages, cost \$85.50. Credit Card Sales 63-(0)2-6260-2770. Or download a subscription order form.

From: <http://www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/susdp.htm>

• SUSDP Entries and Amendments

The following entries and amendments caught my attention.

New Entry - Effective 1 May 2006

Iodomethane – Schedule 7: This new active constituent has been proposed as a potential replacement soil fumigant for the currently used and structurally analogous methyl bromide. Iodomethane is photo-reactive at low altitudes and consequently has a short half-life in the troposphere. It has been included in Schedule 7 due to its potential developmental, reproductive and neurotoxic effects.

New Entries & Amendments – Effective 1 Sept 2006

Chlorhexidine >1-≤3% Schedule 5; >3-≤7% Schedule 6; >7% Schedule 7: on the basis of its severe eye irritancy, with an exemption for solid preparations on the basis that these would not present an eye irritancy hazard.

Sodium Polystyrene Sulphonate ≤10% Schedule 5 (in preparations for cosmetic use)

Alkaline Salts in Schedule 5 now refers to Appendix C (Prohibition of Sale, Supply and Use) for automatic dishwashing preparations when the pH is >12.5 for domestic use

Alkaline Salts for Non-Domestic use in Schedule 6 for when the pH is >12.5

From the SUSDP No. 20, Amendment 3, the Feb 2006 Post Meeting Gazette Notice at www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/gazette/g0602pos.pdf and the applicable Record of Reasons at www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/records.htm

• Eligible Active Ingredients in Listed Medicines

Substances eligible for use as active ingredients in Listed medicines in Australia, unless designated as a component of an active ingredient only. The list includes the restrictions and conditions that apply to active ingredients and mandatory components when used in Listed medicines. This list does NOT include those additional substances which may be used in homoeopathic preparations.

This is a downloadable 94 page, 374 Kb pdf file.

From: www.tga.gov.au/docs/html/listsubs.htm

• Advisory Group on Chemical Safety (AGCS)

The Advisory Group at the request of the Director of the Office of Chemical Safety provide:

1. expert advice as required on the safety assessment of veterinary, agricultural, industrial and domestic chemicals, as well as cosmetics in the following areas:

• Toxicology/Clinical toxicology; • Occupational Health and Safety; • Public Health Risk Assessment; • Chemical Monitoring; • Exposure Assessment; • Best Practice Methodology in hazard and risk assessment; • Health Standards; • Chemical use practices (agricultural, clinical veterinary, industrial and/or domestic/consumer).

2. advice on technical and scientific developments in the fields of regulatory science as they relate to human health and safety.

The expert members are:

Mr P Cone, Agricultural Practice - Policy and Legislation Advisor (Technical), Cotton Australia Limited

Dr P Johnson, Veterinary Practice - NSW Department of Primary Industries, Animal Welfare Inspectorial Office

Dr R Kenyon, Veterinary Practice - Epping NSW

Professor Emeritus JG McLean Consultant Toxicologist - Camberwell VIC

Dr R Nixon, Occupational Physician - Director, Occupational Dermatology, Research and Education Centre, Skin and Cancer Foundation, Melbourne

Professor B Priestly, Toxicologist - Director, Australian Centre for Human, Health Risk Assessment (ACHHRA), Department of Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine, Monash University

Professor M Robert, Pharmaceutical Scientist - NHMRC Senior Principal Research Fellow, Therapeutics Research Unit, School of Medicine, Southern Division, University of Qld.

Professor Emeritus A Seawright, Consultant Toxicologist/Toxicopathologist - Upper Brookfield QLD

Professor M Sim, Epidemiologist - Associate Professor and Head, Unit of Occupational & Environmental Health, Department of Epidemiology & Preventive Medicine, Monash University.

From: www.tga.gov.au/chemicals/agcs.htm

Food Chemical Issues

• Benzene in Some Non-Alcoholic Beverages

In early 2006 independent testing in the United States found levels of Benzene 2-5 times the World Health Organization (WHO) water quality guideline levels of 10 parts per billion (ppb or 0.01 mg per litre).

Natural sources of Benzene include volcanoes and forest fires. It is a natural part of crude oil, gasoline and cigarette smoke. Benzene is also a widely used industrial chemical (as a raw material to be reacted to other chemicals).

Benzene can be formed at very low levels in beverages that contain both Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) and Sodium Benzoate. Sodium Benzoate [Additive No. 211] is a permitted food preservative that may be added to many food products to ensure the microbiological safety of the food. Ascorbic Acid [Additive No. 300] is also an approved food additive (antioxidant) which may be added to drinks. It also occurs naturally in fruit and fruit juices Ascorbic Acid reacts with metals (Copper, Iron) found in water to form Hydroxyl radicals, which react with Benzoic Acid to form low levels of Benzene.

Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) sampled 68 flavoured beverages in March/April 2006, which was targeted mainly at beverages that were more likely to contain Benzene and included; cola and non cola soft drinks, flavoured mineral waters, cordial, fruit juice, fruit drinks, energy drinks, and flavoured/sports water.

38 of the beverages contained trace levels of Benzene. The levels detected ranged from 1 to 40 ppb. More than 90% of all beverages surveyed had levels of benzene below the WHO guidelines for drinking water (10 ppb).

Exposure to Benzene from beverages represents a minor contribution compared to total Benzene exposure and so the health risk is very low (from this source alone). The UK Food Standards Agency has stated that people would need to drink more than 20 litres of a drink containing Benzene at 10 ppb each day to equal the amount of Benzene you would breathe from city air in a day. A comparison table * of how an people may be exposed to Benzene is included on the FSANZ webpage. * See *Editor's Note at the end.*

The International Council of Beverages Associations (ICBA) has recently approved a *Guidance Document to Mitigate the Potential for Benzene Formation in Beverages* and this has been made available to all Australia beverage manufacturers at:

www.australianbeverages.org/lib/pdf/ICBABenzeneGuidanceDocumentFinal.pdf. In this I found: "Diet / Light products have the greatest potential for Benzene formation if precursors are present".

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au/mediareleasespublications/factsheets/factsheets2006/benzeneinflavouredbe3244.cfm

Editor's Note: The Table implies quite significant Benzene exposures from inhalation compared to ingestion. This appears to differ from Benzene Health Review on the Environment Protection and Heritage Council website at: www.ephc.gov.au/nepms/air/air_toxics.html where on page 3 "NICNAS estimated that the average 24 hour lifetime exposure to Benzene, from all sources (including an estimated ambient air component of 11%), of an individual not exposed to environmental tobacco smoke living in an urban area of an Australian city is 5.2 ppb."

• Fortifying Food with Iodine and Folate

Two of the key priorities for Food Standards Australia New Zealand (FSANZ) in 2006 are finalising the two proposals for the mandatory fortification of the food supply with Folic Acid and with Iodine.

FSANZ will be seeking further comment on the Draft Assessment Report for Folic Acid mandatory fortification in July this year and finalising the standard in September 2006 rather than at the end of 2006. The Draft Assessment Report for Iodine mandatory fortification will be out for public comment in August 2006 and the standard finalised in November 2006. The drafts will become available at www.foodstandards.gov.au under What's New.

Mandatory folic acid fortification of food is being considered to reduce the rates of neural tube defects in babies. Several studies have shown the re-emergence of mild to moderate iodine deficiency in school children, adults and pregnant women in parts of Tasmania, Victoria, NSW and New Zealand.

From: FSANZ Food Standards News 56, April 2006,
www.foodstandards.gov.au/mediareleasespublications/foodstandardsnews/foodstandardsnews56a3185.cfm

The original 2004 proposals for Mandatory Fortification at: www.foodstandards.gov.au/whatsinfood/fortification/

[Initial Assessment Report P295 – Consideration of Mandatory Fortification with Folic Acid](#)

[Initial Assessment Report P230 – Consideration of Mandatory Fortification with Iodine](#)

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Ag MORAG Vol 3 Part 2 Chemistry & Manufacture

This APVMA Manual of Requirements and Guidelines for Agricultural Chemicals has completely revised Part 2 Chemistry & Manufacture, for the 4th Edition due in Oct 2006.

A copy of the draft 38 page pdf file can be downloaded from: www.apvma.gov.au/guidelines/data_drafts.shtml

Comments are requested by the 31st July to Dr Paul Sethi, email: Paul.Sethi@apvma.gov.au.

• Submission of Ag Chem Electronic Product Labels for Final Label Approval to the APVMA

From 1 July 2006 applicants (to finalise their product registration and/or label approval) need NOT submit any printed copies of the Marketed Product Label (MPL) for final label approval, but may submit an electronic file of the MPL in portable document format (pdf).

Until 31 December 2006 applicants may submit ten printed copies of the MPL or Printers Proof Label (PPL) instead of e-labels. However, from 1 January 2007, the APVMA will not accept MPLs in printed form and will only accept E-Labels.

Detailed instructions for the preparation and submission of e-labels are on the APVMA website at: www.apvma.gov.au/registration/registering.shtml, then go to the 4th dot point under "Registration Procedure" and select [E-Labels](#). This then calls up a 6 page 130 Kb pdf file.

Contact: Peter Prammer, Manager, Application Management and Enquiries, APVMA; ph: 02-6272-3216; email Peter.Prammer@apvma.gov.au

• 2,4-D Short-Chain (High Volatile) Esters Preliminary Review Findings (Environment Component)

Products can be formulated using several different chemical forms of 2,4-D, including 2,4-D Acid, its salts (with alkali metals or amines), and various esters. Each of these forms have somewhat different physicochemical properties, presenting different risks to be considered.

In accordance with Part 2, Division 4, of the Agvet Code, the APVMA has reviewed environmental issues relating to active constituent approvals, product registrations and label approvals for the short-chain (high volatile) esters, namely 2,4-D Ethyl Ester, 2,4-D Butyl Ester, and 2,4-D Isobutyl Ester. This assessment included the potential impact on non-target biota, in both terrestrial and aquatic environments.

After consideration of all the data relating to the environmental fate and eco-toxicology of 2,4-D Ethyl Ester, 2,4-D Butyl Ester and Isobutyl Ester, the Preliminary Review Findings (Environment), Part 1: 2,4-D Esters document proposes to find that the APVMA can **NOT** be satisfied that continued use or any other dealing with these active constituents or products containing these active constituents in accordance with the instructions for their use, would not be likely to have an unintended effect that is harmful to animals, plants or things or to the environment.

This finding is based on the propensity of 2,4-D Ethyl Ester, 2,4-D Butyl Ester, and 2,4-D Isobutyl Ester to volatilise and persist in the environment (atmosphere), with the consequent potential to cause damage to non-target vegetation and the aquatic environment as a result of migration from the site of application.

In view of these findings, the APVMA proposes to **cancel** all approvals for the active constituents 2,4-D Ethyl Ester, 2,4-D Butyl Ester and 2,4-D Isobutyl Ester.

As all the active constituent approvals for 2,4-D Ethyl Ester, 2,4-D Butyl Ester and 2,4-D Isobutyl Ester are to be cancelled, the Agvet Code requires that all product registrations containing those active constituents and all associated labels, must also be **cancelled**.

The APVMA's detailed findings of the environment review component of 2,4-D esters can be found in the APVMA [Preliminary Review Findings document](#) at www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/2,4-D.shtml

Note: The environmental risk assessments for the 2,4-D long-chain (low volatile) esters, 2,4-D Acid, and salts of 2,4-D are currently being refined and are expected to be released as a second part of the 2,4-D review in the latter half of 2006.

Toxicological and occupational health and safety (OH&S) assessments for the review of 2,4-D are currently being undertaken by the Office of Chemical Safety (OCS). A further report on the outcomes of these assessments are expected to be available in early 2007.

For information contact APVMA ph: 02-6272-3213.

From the 2 May 2006 Ag&Vet Gazette, www.apvma.gov.au

• Methyl Bromide - Preliminary Review Findings

Methyl Bromide, a colourless gas at room temperature, is a potent biocide with insecticidal, fungicidal and herbicidal properties. It is used as a soil fumigant in horticultural industries, as a pest control treatment on dry commodities such as stored grain or dried fruit, as well as quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) treatment for imports, exports and certain commodities transported interstate. It is also used as an industrial feedstock ingredient (or pre-cursor) in the production of other chemicals.

Methyl Bromide is a potent ozone depleting substance. The APVMA review considered the potential for environmental damage to the ozone layer and has found that there are potential risks to the environment (specifically, the ozone layer) from its use.

The following label variations are proposed:

- product labels with general fumigation uses should be **varied** to delete all uses except QPS uses, and include a recommendation that recapture technology be used where appropriate. For example, non-QPS fumigation of buildings for rodents would not be permitted, nor would non-QPS fumigation of commodities; and
- product labels that have both soil fumigation and general fumigation uses should have the soil fumigation uses **deleted**.

The APVMA's detailed findings can be found in the APVMA Preliminary Review Findings document, The reconsideration of registrations of products containing methyl bromide and their associated labels. Preliminary Review Findings (April 2006) document, available on the APVMA website: www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/2,4-D.shtml.

Submissions by 4 July 2006, by email to chemrev@apvma.gov.au or by mail to: Evaluator, Methyl Bromide Review, APVMA. Information ph: 02-6272-3213

From the 2 May 2006 Ag&Vet Gazette, www.apvma.gov.au

• New Agricultural Active Constituents (3)

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/ Azimsulfuron

1-[4,6-Dimethoxyimidin-2-yl]-3-[1-Methyl-4-(2-Methyl-2H-Tetrazol-5-yl)-Pyrazol-5-ylsulfonyl]Urea

CAS: 120162-55-2, Formula: C₁₃H₁₆N₁₀O₅S

MW: 424.4, SUSDP Exempted from Scheduling

Chemical Family: Sulfonyl urea

Mode of Action: Inhibition of the synthesis of the branched-chain amino acids isoleucine and valine through blocking the enzyme acetolactate synthase (Avcare mode of action group B).

From: <http://www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0606.shtml>

2/ Dimethyl Sulfone

This is an organic Sulfur-containing compound that occurs naturally in a variety of fruits, vegetables, grains and in animals, including humans in trace amounts.

Dimethyl Sulfone serves as an important source of bioavailable Sulphur.

IUPAC Name: Methylsulfonylmethane;

CAS Number: 67-71-0

Molecular Formula: C₂H₆OS; Molecular Weight: 94.13

It occurs naturally in some primitive plants and is present in small amounts in many food and beverages. It has close chemical relationship to Dimethyl Sulfoxide (DMSO), which differs only in the oxidation state of the Sulphur atom. Dimethyl Sulfone is the primary metabolite of DMSO in humans.

From: <http://www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0606.shtml>

3/ Propylene Oxide

Chemical Name: 1,2-Epoxypropane; CAS Number: 75-56-9

Molecular Formula: C₃H₆O; Molecular Weight: 58.08

Chemical Family: Epoxides; Mode of Action: Fumigant.

SUSDP: Schedule S7

From: <http://www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0606.shtml>

• APVMA Data Protection Issue -

Demonstrating Consent for Use by Resubmission of Data

Where data has been resubmitted to demonstrate consent for use of the information, instead of providing a consent for use letter from the authorising party for the information. As the purpose of most non-technical 'image' type applications is not to conduct a technical assessment of any new data but rather to copy a claim between 'similar' or 'same' products, the information resubmitted in connection with the subsequent image application is not required for the purpose of the application. **The impact of this is that the copy of the information that has been resubmitted with the subsequent image application is not eligible for protection and its subsequent use by the APVMA is not limited**, ie it can be referenced without consent. Whilst it is apparent that this is not the intent of the applicant, it is the effect of the current legislative provisions.

To avoid unintentional effects on the protection status of information, the APVMA advises authorising parties to exercise care when providing information to third parties to be submitted in connection with an application to ensure that the information is only submitted where it is required for the application.

For further details on any data protection matters, please visit the APVMA's data protection web page at http://www.apvma.gov.au/registration/data_protection.shtml

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0606p27.shtml

• Diazinon Review Findings to be Delayed

The APVMA announced on the 26th April 2006 that the preliminary review report into the use of Diazinon, a chemical used to treat external parasites on sheep, will now be released in the third quarter of 2006 rather than April as previously advised.

The research found that in certain use situations, Diazinon-based products can splash onto rural workers in the process of treating sheep and be absorbed through the skin and may result in an unacceptable occupational health and safety (OH&S) risk.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/media/mr0603.shtml

• USEPA CCA-Treated Wood Sealant Studies

- Interim Results - Questions & Answers

This U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) study uses older CCA-treated wood. CPSC is also conducting a similar study using new CCA-treated wood.

The study results may be altered by more severe weather conditions (i.e., increased heat, UV radiation, humidity, etc.) and intensive use of a CCA-treated structure (there was no physical abrasion component that would simulate "wear and tear" or use in the study) may reduce coating effectiveness.

One of the Interim Results: Oil or water-based, penetrating sealants or stains are preferred over paint films, and should be applied at least once a year.

From: www.epa.gov/oppad001/reregistration/cca/sealant_qa.htm

Alerted by 3rd May 2006 [APVMA Community E-bulletin](#). The APVMA Community Consultative Committee (CCC). still have concerns about the availability of product, as well as unprotected existing structures. The CCC is looking into the effectiveness of sealants.

• Progressing Reduced Risk Chemistry

The primary objective of strategies outlined in the [APVMA CCC Background and Issues paper](#) (the weblink is below) prepared by Jo Immig, Dec 2005, on minor use (of pesticides) is to progress the promotion and adoption of reduced risk chemistry in the minor use program. The APVMA CCC suggests the APVMA develop guidelines and criteria for reduced risk chemistry, and conduct a grower survey to determine knowledge, use and interest in reduced risk chemistry.

Guidelines and criteria are to be developed for reduced risk chemistry which would address the areas of human health, environment and industry practices. Information is proposed to be gathered from a survey of minor use industries to identify:

- existing practices regarding reduced risk strategies
- obstacles to progression of reduced risk options
- incentives that could encourage the use of reduced risk products.

From 3rd May 2006 *APVMA Community E-bulletin* at www.apvma.gov.au

Paper: www.apvma.gov.au/community/ccc37_minor_use.pdf

Some points from the 13 page paper are below:

- This paper intentionally focuses on the opportunities for advancing non-chemical and low risk options for pest management.
- The definition of 'minor use' according to the OECD is a "small-scale pesticide use most frequently involving pest control in a minor crop or for a small pest problem in a major crop".
- It is not always economically attractive for a pesticide registrant to maintain a small pesticide use that produces low revenue. For regulators, the main barrier to the extension of registered pesticide use on minor crops is the need for extensive residue trials.
- Many of the 'minor use' crops are the fruits and vegetables consumed daily by children who are more at risk from residues, so any potential health impacts are critical to consider.
- The registration process does not provide incentives for getting nonchemical or low risk products approved quickly and inexpensively.
- Minor Use issues should not be left to government, industry and growers alone, the whole food supply chain needs to be actively involved, including consumers and public interest groups.

Dangerous Goods

• Draft Australian Dangerous Goods Code, 7th Ed.

A Placard Load will be the same as in ADG6 and the exemption from licencing of the transport of up to 3000L in Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) will continue. The Emergency Information Panels (EIPs) have been retained for IBCs. The Pesticide List, currently Appendix 9 of ADG6, is to be removed, as it is not able to be kept up to date. Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods being transported by Road and Rail in IBCs or smaller do not need to be labelled and transported as Dangerous Goods. **Note:** Any Environmentally Hazardous Dangerous Goods being shipped on a truck to Tasmania come under the IMDG Code as environmentally hazardous dangerous goods.

From the Hazmat 2007 Presentation by John Borig.

• More Labs for Testing for Dangerous Goods

I have been informed of the following Labs since the last newsletter and this issue came up at Hazmat 2006.

Most DG Physical Tests (not explosives) can be done by the *University of NSW Analytical Lab* (they specialise in unusual analyses), Sydney. Contact the Manager, Terry Flynn, ph: 02-9313-7908, email: T.Flynn@unsw.edu.au.

Class 3 Viscous Flammable Liquids (e.g. Paints) *CSIRO Highett*, 37 Graham Rd, Highett, Vic, 3190, Contact: Ken Lofhelm, Manager, Materials Science, ph: 03 9252 6307, email: kenneth.lofhelm@csiro.au

Class 6.1 Toxicity Tests and Class 8 Skin Corrosion Tests *ICP Firefly Pty Ltd*, Alexandria NSW 2015, Australia. Contact: Dr Isabelle Meyer-Carrive, ph:+ 61-2-9310-3899, email: info@icpfirefly.com.au.

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

• Proposed Fees & Charges: WA Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 Licensing Regime

Public comment is sought on fees and charges. Under the new regulations, some existing licences and permits will no longer be issued, and new licences will be introduced.

Comments by 31st July 2006 to: Dangerous Goods Safety Comment – Fees and charges, Resources Safety, DOCEP, Email: ResourcesSafety@docep.wa.gov.au

[Fees and Charges Under the Dangerous Goods Safety Act 2004 Licensing Regime – Information Sheet](http://www.docep.wa.gov.au/resourcessafety/Sections/Dangerous_Goods/Legislation_and_Policy/Legislative_Reform.html). Available at: www.docep.wa.gov.au/resourcessafety/Sections/Dangerous_Goods/Legislation_and_Policy/Legislative_Reform.html

• UK Buncefield Incident 11th December 2005

This incident demonstrated the capability of a very large hydrocarbon leak to create a massive explosion with a destructive power beyond the typical 'worst case' normally used for on- and off-site emergency planning purposes, and as the basis for advice to planning authorities on off-site development options.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/comah/buncefield/alert.htm

The review sought information from bulk oil/fuel storage sites relating to the control of risk covering:

- location/layout of bulk tanks and equipment;
- design for primary containment;
- secondary containment/mitigation measures;
- operational control measures; and
- inspection and maintenance systems.

These aspects were further broken down into 53 individual issues that operators were asked to review and report upon.

From the "Initial report on the Findings of the Oil/Fuel Depot Safety Alert Review" downloadable as www.hse.gov.uk/comah/buncefield/review.htm

The initial findings from UK HSE's safety alert it issued to operators of fuel storage depots in February 2006 show a generally good level of compliance with current standards at facilities similar to Buncefield, although the Environment Agency has started to identify some deficiencies in bunding and environmental awareness through its separate inspection activity. There were, however, five instances where compliance levels were not to the appropriate standard, and where direct action has been taken.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/press/2006/e06067.htm?ebul=hsegen/19-june-06&cr=04

• Draft Hazardous Chemicals Code: NFPA 400

The NFPA Hazardous Chemicals Technical Committee will be creating a new Hazardous Chemicals Code, NFPA 400 for publication in 2008 which will pull together many of NFPA's hazardous chemicals requirements into a single integrated document.

This document will incorporate the NFPA 430 Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers 2004, Edition and NFPA 432 Codes for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations 2002 Edition, plus address the following six classes of materials as new chapters in NFPA 400 Hazardous Chemicals Code:

1. Corrosive Solids and Liquids
2. Flammable Solids
3. Highly Toxic and Toxic Solids and Liquids
4. Pyrophoric Solids and Liquids
5. Unstable (Reactive) Solids and Liquids
6. Water-Reactive Solids and Liquids

For information on the NFPA 400 project contact Samuel Vanover, Chair Hazardous Chemicals Technical Committee email SVanover@jeffparish.net ph: USA-504-736-6250, or Carl Rivkin, NFPA staf, email: crivkin@nfpa.org ph: USA-617-984-7418.

Comment closed on 26 May 2006 but the 214 page, 4.4Mb pdf draft can still be obtained from: www.nfpa.org/itemDetail.asp?categoryID=163&itemID=19006&URL=Codes%20and%20Standards/Code%20development%20process/Drafts%20of%20proposed%20documents

and select NFPA 400. Or to download directly as the pdf www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/ROP/NFPA400ROPDraft.pdf

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Responsible Pesticide Use- EPA SA Guideline

This SA guideline brings together in one document the requirements that regulate the responsible use of pesticides in SA. This guideline is relevant to all people using pesticides within the state of South Australia, including householders, lifestyle landholders, pest controllers, professional sprayers, primary producers, and local and state government employees.

The key topics covered are:

What Are Pesticides?

Summary Of Pesticide Regulation In South Australia

Key Principles For Environmentally Sound Pesticide Use

Home Garden And Domestic Pest Control

Agricultural And Commercial Pesticides

Accidents, Emergency Situations And Reporting Offences

The 87 page 870 Kb pdf file "Responsible Pesticide Use" can be obtained from: <http://www.epa.sa.gov.au/guidelines.html>.

• Environmental Mgmt of On-Site Remediation - EPA SA Guidelines

EPA 623/06—This guideline provides advice on the environmental management of onsite (site contamination) remediation activities so as to minimise any actual or potential adverse impacts and to provide adequate protection to the community.

Whilst it is primarily aimed at environmental consultants and remediation contractors, the guideline also provides information to the general public, site owners, developers and other authorities who may have an interest in site contamination and remediation.

This guideline is not intended to prescribe technologies, goals or precise rules for the environmental management of on-site remediation. Rather it provides a framework for the key issues that need to be considered throughout remediation programs, and aims to ensure that every effort is made to protect human health, property and the environment.

Remediation works involving hazardous materials, biological hazards or radionuclides will necessitate additional measures that are not discussed in this guideline.

41 page pdf file from: www.epa.sa.gov.au/latest_news.html and select "New Publications" then "Environmental Management of On-Site Remediation".

Or: www.epa.sa.gov.au/pdfs/guide_remediation.pdf

• Notification of Pesticide Use in NSW

From February 2007 it will be compulsory for some pesticide users to give notice that they are planning to use pesticides.

Notification is based on the principle that people have a basic right to know when pesticides are used. Notifying people about pesticide use means that they can make informed decisions about their contact with pesticides. The aim of notification is to let people choose to reduce their exposure to pesticide use if they wish.

Three key groups will need to give notice of pesticide use and will have one year from February 2006 to understand and plan for their new responsibilities.

Public authorities for their pesticide use in outdoor public places such as parks and ovals, and in public places near sensitive sites such as schools and hospitals.

People who organise a professional pesticide treatment in the common areas of multiple occupancy residential complexes.

Pest management technicians who apply pesticides in the common areas of multiple occupancy residential complexes.

From NSW Dept of Environment and Conservation www.environment.nsw.gov.au/pesticides/pesticide_notification.htm

• Advantages & Drawbacks: Hexavalent Chromium

The report "Environmental Risk Reduction Strategy and Analysis of Advantages and Drawbacks for Hexavalent Chromium", 31 Oct 2005, prepared for the UK Department for Environment, Food and Rural Affairs was released in February 2006. The 348 page report covers

Sodium Chromate (CAS No. 7775-11-3);
Sodium Dichromate (CAS No. 10588-01-8);
Chromium Trioxide (CAS No. 1333-82-0);
Potassium Dichromate (CAS No. 7778-50-9); and
Ammonium Dichromate (CAS No. 7789-09-5).

No further risk reduction measures are reported to be required for: (a) Manufacture of Wood Preservatives; and (b) Electrolytic Chromium Coating of Steel (ECCS) and tinplate passivation.

The Risk Reduction Strategies address potential aquatic and terrestrial environmental risks in:

Manufacture of Metal Finishing Formulations;
Use of Metal Finishing Formulations (excluding electro chromium coated steel and tinplate passivation);
Manufacture of Cr(III) Tanning Salts;
Manufacture of Cr(VI) Pigments; And
Manufacture of Cr(III) Oxide Pigments.

The 2.2 Mb pdf file can be downloaded from: www.defra.gov.uk/environment/chemicals/eufuture.htm.

Standards

• Productivity Commission Review on Standards Australia and NATA Laboratory Accreditation

The Productivity Commission has been asked to conduct a review of the relationship between the Australian Government and Standards Australia and the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) and more broadly the efficiency and effectiveness of current standard setting and laboratory accreditation functions in Australia.

An Issues Paper was released in March 2006 and comment was received until 21 April 2006.

The Submission 84 by Safety Institute of Australia is of particular interest as it raises general problems with Standards and uses the Safety in Laboratories Standards as examples of some of the types of problems.

To view a copy of the SIA submission go to www.sia.org.au/ as select the link under Legislation & Stds. The Productivity Commission website is: www.pc.gov.au/study/standards/index.html.

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

AS/NZS 2243.8:2006: Safety in Laboratories - Fume Cupboards. Specifies safety requirements for laboratory fume cupboards and test methods to determine their performance. Siting and maintenance requirements are specified and requirements and guidance for the use of fume cupboards are included. *Published 26 April 2006, 53 pages, ISBN: 0-7337-7388-5. Cost: \$99.40 as the pdf.*

AS 2809 Set-2006: Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods Set. Includes: [AS 2809.1-1999](#) Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods—General requirements; [AS 2809.2-1999](#) Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods—Tankers for flammable liquids; [AS 2809.3-1999](#) Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods—Tankers for compressed liquefiable gases; [AS 2809.4-2001](#) Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods—Tankers for toxic and corrosive; [AS 2809.5-2001](#) Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods—Tankers for bitumen-based products; [AS 2809.6-2001](#) Road tank vehicles for dangerous goods—Tankers for cryogenic liquids. *Released as a set 31 May 2006. Cost \$245.12 as pdfs.*

CD DANGER-2006: Dangerous Goods CD. Contains the Class Labels Standard. Does not contain a full set of the DG (Storage & Handling) Codes (it has only 3). It only contains 3 EPGs (for Vehicle Fire, LPG and Petrol) but also contains HB76 for IERGs. It contains the Road Tank Vehicles for Dangerous Goods Set and Steel Tanks for Flammable and Combustible Liquids. *Released as a set 31 May 2006. Cost \$839.52 as a CD.*

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

DR 06210 CP Determination of Flash and Fire Points - Cleveland Open Cup Method. It is identical with, and has been reproduced from ISO 2592:2000, *Determination of Flash and Fire Points—Cleveland Open Cup Method*. # This draft has only the Preface. Comment closed 5 June 06.

DR 06185 CP: Fire hazard testing - Part 7.1: Toxicity of Fire Effluent - General Guidance. #

DR 06186 CP: Fire Hazard Testing - Part 7.2: Toxicity of Fire Effluent - Summary & Relevance of Test Methods. #

DR 06187 CP: Fire Hazard Testing - Part 7.3: Toxicity of fire effluent - Use and Interpretation of Test Results. #

DR 06188 CP: Fire Hazard Testing - Part 7.50: Toxicity of fire effluent - Estimation of Toxic Potency - Apparatus and Test Method. #

DR 06189 CP: Fire Hazard Testing - Part 7.51: Toxicity of Fire Effluent - Estimation of Toxic Potency - Calculation and Interpretation of Test Results. #

These Fire Hazard Testing drafts have only the Contents table and will all be a reproduction of the relevant part of the IEC 60695 Fire Hazard series. Comment closed 24th May 2006.

DR 06249 Cylinders for Dissolved Acetylene. Revision of AS 2527-1997. Specifies the basic requirements for steel cylinders of 5 kg to 160 kg water capacity intended for the storage and transport of dissolved acetylene. Requirements for the porous filler, the solvent, and the cylinder marking are also specified. This Standard takes into account ISO 3807, *Dissolved Acetylene Cylinders—Basic Requirements*, the main deviation from that Standard being the inclusion of the simulated external fire test. 23 page pdf file.

DR 06248 Steel Cylinders for Compressed Gases—Welded—150 kg to 500 kg. Revision of AS 3577—1999. It covers cylinders which have test pressures from 1750 kPa to 7000 kPa, and are intended for the storage and transport of compressed gases in accordance with AS 2030.1. The objective of this revision is to align the radiographic inspection requirements to those of ISO 4706, *Refillable Welded Steel Gas Cylinders*. 33 page pdf file.

DR 06357 Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment. Based on but not equivalent to ANSI Z358.1—2004, *Emergency Eyewash and Shower Equipment*. Apart from terminology and layout differences, changes were made to address the specific needs of Australian applications, and integrate with other Australian Standards. The main differences are:

(a) Inclusion of guidance on dimensional constraints for disabled access. (b) Inclusion of local materials for plumbing components. (c) Inclusion of guidance on good design and manufacture.

38 page pdf file. **Note:** Comment Closes: 11th August 2006.

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

- **Dioxin, POPs & Contaminated Land, 27-28 June**

* Also known as the “Stockholm Convention Conference”.

A dialogue about the clean-up of POPs wastes in the Asia-Pacific region covering both stored wastes and polluted landfills. To provide information and stimulate dialogue about POPs remediation within the context of the Stockholm Convention. Cost: \$745. There are 3 half day Workshops at an additional cost on the 29th June. 1/ Evolution of treatment technologies thermal and other processes for treating POPs, 2/ Persistent Organic Pollutants in Pacific Island Countries (POPs in PICs), 3/ Reducing Dioxins and Furans Emissions from Combustion Processes

Details: www.aebn.com.au/main.html and select “Seminars & Training” then “View Seminars” then “NSW”.

- **Air Pollution Abatement Technologies, 25-29 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.

- **Dangerous Goods Regs Workshops, 27&28 July**

This is a practical half-day introductory workshop designed to get participants up to speed on NSW's recent dangerous goods laws. Dangerous goods risk assessments and other legislative requirements must be undertaken by **1 September 2006 deadline**. \$270.00. 27 July at Lidcombe and 28 July at Mayfield (Newcastle)

From: www.aebn.com.au/main.html and select "Seminars & Training" then "View Seminars" then "NSW".

- **Environmental Practice, 17-20 Sept 2006, Adelaide**

Convened by the Environment Institute of Australia and New Zealand for those who work in the environment such as management, planning, education, law, industrial operations, research and audit. Cost \$795 for a non-member by the 31st August 2006. Dinner on the 18th is an additional \$100.

For details go to: www.plevin.com.au/eianz2006

- **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/nccdcongress2006

- **The Safety Show, SYDNEY 17-19 October 2006**

Held concurrently is The Safety Conference.

From: www.thesafetyshow.com/

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

Organised by the [Australian Life Cycle Assessment Society](http://www.alcas.asn.au) 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 below.

From: <http://lca-conf.alcas.asn.au/>

- **AIOH 2007: Waves of Change, 4-6 Dec 2006**

24th Annual Conference of the Australian Institute of Occupational Hygienists. Date: 2nd 6th December 2006. Surfers Paradise Marriot Resort, Queensland. Non-member cost \$1050 to end Oct, then \$1250.

Occupational hygiene is becoming one of great diversity and continual change with the appearance of new hazards as well as advances in the science of workplace analysis and investigation. The Conference is planning to include "Introduction to...." Workshops on • Gases and Vapours, • Radiation, • Air monitoring, as concurrent sessions.

Details at: www.aioh.org.au/conference/2006/default.htm

A brochure with the Program and Registration will be available soon from this website.

- **AIOH Continuing Educ'n Sessions, 2-3 Dec 2006**

Before the AIOH 2007 Conference there will be half day Continuing Education Seminars at approx. \$200 each covering: • Biological Hazards, • Aging Workforce, • Noise, • Vibration, • Heat Stress. See above for details.

- **Spillcon 2007, Perth WA, 26-30 March 2007**

Marine Environmental Oil Pollution Prevention and Response Conference with advice and latest information concerning marine oil spill prevention and response techniques.

The 2007 theme "Global, Regional, Local" highlights the many tiered approaches used in Australia and around the world to prevent and respond to oil spills in the marine environment. Topics: Cause and Prevention; Preparedness; Response Management; Post Spill Issues of Recent Incidents; Case Studies; Public Perception

For details: www.spillcon.com/

- **Chemcon 2007, Singapore, April 2007**

For details: <http://www.chemcon.net/>

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

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