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The items in Red *** are Urgent to comment on.

•Implementation of the GHS in EU Legislation

The Commission Services Directorate-General (DG) Enterprise & Industry and DG Environment with technical support from DG JRC have drafted a proposal for a Regulation which would introduce the GHS criteria into Community law. In accordance with the Commission's commitment to better regulation, the Commission Services are undertaking a public consultation on this draft proposal. You are invited to participate in this consultation and to give comments and answers to the questions set out in the online-questionnaire.

The internet consultation on the GHS draft Regulation will last from 21/08/06 till 21/10/06. The Draft Regulations can be found on the GHS Consultation website: It includes various impact assessments that are worth reading:

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

From: <http://ec.europa.eu/yourvoice/ipm/forms/dispatch?form=GHS>

With thanks to Henk van Peski for alerting me.

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

• Eye Corrosive & Severe Irritant In-Vitro Methods

The final USA National Toxicology Program (NTP) Background Review Documents (BRDs) on the Current Status of In Vitro Test Methods for Detecting Ocular Corrosives and Severe Irritants for the Bovine Corneal Opacity and Permeability, the Isolated Chicken Eye, the Isolated Rabbit Eye, and the Hens Egg Test-Chorioallantoic Membrane test methods are now available on-line at http://iccvam.niehs.nih.gov/methods/ocudocs/ocu_brd.htm.

These Background Review Documents (BRDs) review available data and information regarding the validation status of each of these test methods for identifying ocular corrosives and severe irritants. These test methods were reviewed for their ability to predict ocular corrosives and severe/irreversible effects as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (EPA 1996), the European Union (EU) (EU 2001), and the United Nations (UN) Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (UN 2003). The objective of these BRDs is to describe the current validation status of these test methods, including what is known about its accuracy and reliability, the scope of the substances tested, and the availability of a standardized test method protocol.

For further information, email: niceatm@niehs.nih.gov

From the USA NTP email, NTP website & the BRDs.

• Working Group on Action to Control Chemicals

[WATCH](http://www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/hsc/iacs/acts/index.htm) (a UK government scientific advisory committee) advises the UK Advisory Committee on Toxic Substances (ACTS) and UK HSC/E on issues relating to the assessment and control of health risks from chemicals. WATCH will also provide scientific support to help progress HSC/E's Chemicals Programmes on occupational cancer, occupational skin disease and occupational respiratory disease. This Chemicals Programme aims to reduce ill health that results from exposure to chemicals by 20% by 2010.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/hsc/iacs/acts/index.htm

There are 2 papers from the 20 June 2006 meeting that interested me:

Profiling of Occupational Carcinogens (based on Priority)

at: www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/hsc/iacs/acts/watch/200606/paper5annex1.pdf

& Profiling of Occupational Carcinogens (based on Potency)

at: www.hse.gov.uk/aboutus/hsc/iacs/acts/watch/200606/paper5annex1.pdf

• BfR Press Releases or Newly Posted Articles

I have just come across this very useful Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) website. I have included 3 of their articles into my Notes (these follow):

You can register for an email subscription for the latest Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) press releases or articles newly posted on the Internet. Go to: <http://www.bfr.bund.de/cd/716>

• Carcinogenic Effect of Inhaled Formaldehyde Sufficiently Documented

"Formaldehyde is harmful; it irritates the mucous membranes and can trigger cancer in the nasopharynx when it is inhaled. These are the results of an assessment of new studies presented (in May 2006) by the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment to the general public. The Institute believes that there is sufficient evidence that this substance can trigger tumours in the nasopharynx when inhaled. It, therefore, proposes a change to the current classification. The harmful action of formaldehyde depends on the concentration. "Scarcely any carcinogenic effect is to be expected at indoor air levels of or below 124 micrograms formaldehyde per cubic metre", said the President of the Federal Institute, Professor Dr. Dr. Andreas Hensel. "However, repeated, clear exceeding of this value may entail risks to health."

From: www.bfr.bund.de/cms5w/sixcms/detail.php/7876

• Nano Particles Were Not the Cause of Health Problems Triggered by Sealing Sprays!

Initially the 12th April press release advised:

"Between 27 and 30 March 2006 97 incidents involving, in some cases, severe respiratory disorders and even pulmonary oedemas were reported following the use of two "nano" sealing sprays in aerosol cans from the manufacturer Kleinmann. Thanks to concerted action by the poison control and treatment centres, federal state authorities, the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), manufacturers and distributors, the suspicious products were very quickly withdrawn from the market in Germany. In press releases consumers were warned not to use these products. No further incidents were notified after 30 March 2006."

"The experts assume that the observed health disorders were caused by inhalation of the very fine aerosol spray. Aerosol sprays with a droplet size of 10 micrometres are only formed when the product is applied from spray cans containing a propellant. Droplets of this size penetrate deeply into the lungs and can impair pulmonary function. It was not possible for the experts to determine in a definitive manner whether the nano particles, a component of the aerosol, also contributed to the health problems observed because of the lack of data on both toxicological properties and the nano scale of the particles."

From: www.bfr.bund.de/cms5w/sixcms/detail.php/7750

Then the 26th May Information advised:

“According to the findings of the Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR), nano particles are not the cause of the health disorders, in some cases severe, which occurred after using so-called sealing sprays.”

“An expert meeting with the companies responsible for manufacturing the sprays at BfR on 23 May 2006 revealed that the products do not, in fact, contain any nano particles (particles below a size of 100 nanometres). This was also confirmed by chemical analyses commissioned by BfR from two specialist laboratories.”

From: www.bfr.bund.de/cms5w/sixcms/detail.php/7842

Editor's comment: This is a pertinent case study where the use of the word “Nano” in the name incorrectly raised the concern that the effects were actually due to nano particles.

• Consumers Need Better Protection Against Allergenic Substances

“Four percent of infants alone in central Europe suffer from a food allergy. Around 12 percent of 13-14 year olds and considerably more adults have hay fever. Contact eczema is another frequent problem. The symptoms of an “excessive” immunological defence reaction of the body can manifest in the respiratory tract, skin or digestive organs. The number of allergic disorders is on the increase ...”

“Many questions about what triggers allergies and the related immunological processes have still to be answered. Avoidance strategies are, therefore, particularly important. In this respect it is advantageous to recognise the allergy-triggering potential of critical substances early on. Substances intended for use in consumer products should be tested for their allergenic properties beforehand. Although reliable test methods are already available for contact allergy effects, there are no such tests for detecting the allergenic properties of substances which lead to a sensitisation of the respiratory tract. The same applies to the allergy-triggering properties of foods which impact on the gastro-intestinal tract.”

“BfR plans to invite medical associations, universities and other circles concerned to expert meetings in order to examine this subject in greater depth. Furthermore, the Institute is to develop tools for targeted risk communication with a view to offering consumers maximum information and optimum protection.”

Editor's Comment: I was particularly interested in this, as my 14 year old son, participating for the first time in a Scout Showtime production at the Atheneum Theatre in Melbourne, had a severe allergic reaction to the base stage make-up and subsequently needed to take medication to protect himself from other children wearing this make-up over the following week. I found we have no system to report such severe reactions to, in Australia!

From: www.bfr.bund.de/cms5w/sixcms/detail.php/8240

Chemical Management

• The True Cost of Occupational Asthma (UK)

In 2000 the Health and Safety Commission (HSC) published a long-term (10-year) occupational health strategy for Great Britain which sets a target for occupational asthma (OA) of a reduction of 30% in newly incident cases by 2010.

To raise awareness among employers, workers, and policy-makers the HSE commissioned the present study, Research Report 474 (RR474), to develop detailed estimates of the cost of OA in Great Britain. The study considers solely OA, and does not cover work-aggravated asthma.

The 136 page report as a 2Mb pdf is available to download.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/research/rrhtm/rr474.htm

• Reading Labels and Material Safety Data Sheets

How to find out about chemicals used at your workplace. This revised 3rd Edition of the guide, from NSW Workcover, will help workers obtain health and safety information by reading and understanding labels on containers of chemicals, and the material safety data sheets (MSDS) relating to chemicals they use.

From: www.workcover.nsw.gov.au/Publications/OHS/SafetyGuides/default.htm and go down the Guides to “Reading ...”

• Some Presentations from Hazmat 2006

13 of the presentations from the Hazmat 2006 Conference in May, which have been made available or updated since, are available as pdf or pps files to download from the Fire Protection Association Australia website:

www.fpaa.com.au/events/index.php?events=past

Workplace Hazardous Chemicals - Two Become One ([22 Kb](#)), George Thomas & Barry Pratt

APVMA (Agricultural Chemical Products) Labelling – New Labelling Concept, ([23 Kb](#)), Eva Bennet-Jenkins

Children's Vulnerability to Chemicals ([76kb](#)), Mariann Lloyd-Smith

Security Issues and Chemicals ([25 Kb](#)), Martin Davies

Security Sensitive Chemicals – What Review and Changes May be Needed by Your Company ([27 Kb](#)), Garry Kuhn

Going Beyond the Safety Case & Risk Assessment Approach to Achieve Continuous Improvement ([416 Kb](#)), Nigel Cann

Contractor Management – Who Oversees the Contracted Out Chemical Work in Your Company ([22 Kb](#)), Luke Sullivan

What is the Office of Chemical Safety and Where is it Heading? ([2.31 Mb](#)), Margaret Hartley
NICNAS – Proposed Changes to the Existing Chemicals Program ([6.0 Mb](#)), Dr Wafa El-Adhami
Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) ([943 Kb](#)), Lisa Nardi
Choosing Sustainable Chemical Products ([3.71 Mb](#)), Joshua Taylor
Assessing the Risks Involved in Transporting Dangerous Goods ([148 Kb](#)), Andrew Petersen
Management of Chemicals and Risk Assessment in Universities ([250 Kb](#)), Paul Barton
Improving the Community Consultation Process ([187 Kb](#)), Bro Sheffield-Brotherton

• Understanding Relative Vapour Density

There are misunderstandings about published Relative Vapour Density (RVD) values, which correctly apply to chemicals that are gases at room temperature, but don't apply to an evaporating liquid in air, such as styrene (as a gas RVD 3.6), but where the saturated vapour is actually an air/styrene mixture with a density very close to air of about 1.02 at 20°C. This means that in the example the evaporating styrene liquid will be far more subject to draughts and diffusion than a 100% styrene gas atmosphere (which occurs at or above the boiling point).

From Barry Pratt at the DGAG Aug 2006 Meeting, Melbourne

• Five Steps to Risk Assessment, INDG163(rev2)

The UK HSE is urging businesses to spend less time dotting 'i's and crossing 't's and more time on putting practical actions into effect. To help companies do this the UK HSE has issued a revamped risk assessment guide featuring examples that spell out, in plain English, what is – and what is not.

The guidance *Five Steps to Risk Assessment*, first published in 1993, has been revised and simplified to make it even easier for normal business people, not just health and safety experts, to use. It also places greater emphasis on making sure that decisions are actually put into practice.

The 8-page booklet, which is available free at: www.hse.gov.uk/risk/fivesteps.htm provides advice and tips on five key elements to an effective risk assessment: identifying the hazards; deciding who might be harmed and how; evaluating the risks and deciding on precautions; recording findings and implementing them; and finally ensuring they are reviewed at regular intervals.

This is supported by four examples of what a risk assessment might look like. The examples help emphasise that risk assessment need not be difficult and the paperwork need not be long and complicated. For most, bullet points work very well.

From: www.hse.gov.uk/lau/pdfs/launews0706.pdf and www.hse.gov.uk/risk/

• PACIA Membership for Consultants

If you are a chemical regulation consultant (like myself) then I strongly recommend that you seriously consider becoming a member of Plastics and Chemical Industry Association (PACIA). Membership of PACIA means you become part of the main association that makes input into industrial chemical regulations in Australia and in several areas already leads our Australian Authorities in what is needed to be done to make a better world.

If you need to know what is going on, and when you can take action, then PACIA is the key association in Australia that actively participates to help make it happen (that consultants can belong to).

The cost for a consultant (non-corporate) member, who doesn't trade or manufacture chemical products, is \$630 per year. For details contact PACIA, ph: 03-9426-3807, email: info@pacia.org.au, website: www.pacia.org.au.

Note: This Note is from Jeff Simpson, Haztech Environmental.

• Australasian College of Toxicology & Risk Assessment

The Australasian College of Toxicology and Risk Assessment (ACTRA) has been recently established to advance the study and applications of toxicology and health risk assessment as professional scientific disciplines, and to cultivate (and maintain) the highest standards of professional practice and ethics in persons engaged in this area.

Editor's Note: ACTRA's membership extends to persons using toxicology data and making risk assessments who are not qualified toxicologists. For example those classifying chemical products with health and environmental effects and then preparing MSDSs, etc.

Cost \$110/year. For an application form contact the ACTRA Secretariat, Meetings First, 4/184 Main St, Lilydale, Vic 3140, ph: (+61) (0) 3-9739-7697, email: ACTRA@MeetingsFirst.com.au

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

• Weblink to Annual NICNAS Reporting

Annual Reports for the previous registration year (1 September - 31 August) are required from introducers importing or manufacturing chemicals under:

- A commercial evaluation permit; and/or
- A low volume chemical permit; and/or
- A controlled use permit; and/or
- A self assessed assessment certificate; and/or
- An exemption.

Go to: <https://152.91.48.45/arm/WebForms/SignIn.aspx>

• Methyl Methacrylate and Ethyl Methacrylate - NICNAS Call for Information

Due to potential health concerns, when in cosmetics, raised by international regulatory activity.

2-Propenoic Acid, 2-Methyl-, Methyl Ester, CAS 80-62-6

2-Propenoic Acid, 2-Methyl-, Ethyl Ester, CAS 97-63-2

The information sought on these chemicals are:

- Quantities imported and/or manufactured in Australia for use in cosmetics in the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006;
- Uses of the chemical in the cosmetic industry.

The information sought on products/mixtures containing the chemicals are:

- Name of the product/mixture;
- Chemical name & CAS No. of the contained chemical;
- Quantities of product/mixture imported for cosmetic use in the period 1 July 2005 to 30 June 2006, and the concentration of chemical in the product;
- Uses of the product/mixture in the cosmetic industry.

All persons who have manufactured or imported these chemicals for cosmetic use during the past 12 months should have responded to NICNAS by the 2nd August 2006.

For information contact Stephen Zaluzny, ph: 02-8577-8883 or email: stephen.zaluzny@nicnas.gov.au

From NICNAS Chemical Gazette 4th July 2006

Comment: I have noticed that Methyl Methacrylate and Ethyl Methacrylate in cosmetics is also currently being considered for Scheduling in the SUSDP www.tga.gov.au/ndpsc/gazette/g0610pre.pdf

Food Chemical Issues

• Declaration of Antioxidants in Fats and Oils

The Food Intolerance Network has requested that the Food Standards Code be amended to require the declaration on food labels of antioxidants present in fats and oils, when such fats and oils are used as ingredients in foods. Currently, the Code provides an exemption from ingredient labelling for ingredients in compound ingredients (including food additives) when the compound ingredient comprises less than 5% of the final food. Under the proposed amendment, antioxidants in fats and oils, when used in compound ingredients, would be required to be declared at all times.

We invite comment on this matter. FSANZ recommends that the Application be accepted as there are no alternative measures available to address the Applicant's issue and that this Application now be progressed to Draft Assessment. Comment closes 20th Sept 2006.

To obtain a copy of the Initial Assessment Report go to:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/applications/applicationa555decla3292.cfm

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au

• Proposal for Mandatory Folic Acid Fortification

A draft standard recommending that folic acid be added to flour used for bread making is now available for public comment. Bread making flour has been recommended as bread is a common food that is consumed regularly by most women of child bearing age. Overseas projects where folic acid has been added to flour have proven successful in reducing the rate of neural tube defects. The proposed standard balances the need for women of child bearing age to get sufficient folic acid, while ensuring that some segments of the population, such as small children, do not get too much. Comment closed 31st July 2006.

To obtain copies if relevant documents go to:

www.foodstandards.gov.au/standardsdevelopment/proposals/proposalp295consider2600.cfm

From: www.foodstandards.gov.au

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Diazinon Review Findings Released 30th June 06

The Preliminary Review Findings Part 2 report into the use of Diazinon, a chemical used to treat external parasites on sheep, was released in the third quarter of 2006 rather than April as previously advised.

The research found unacceptable risks.

- 1. Risks to Product Users:** Emulsifiable concentrates (ECs) containing Diazinon may form toxic breakdown products following prolonged storage or if diluted in oil or kerosene.
- 2. Risk to Public Health:** All uses of Diazinon in enclosed spaces (except mushroom housing where the risk can be mitigated by additional protective measures) as well as use for domestic pest control and turf treatments may pose an unacceptable risk of inhalation toxicity from volatilisation during and after application.
- 3. Risk to Workers Safety - Use on Sheep:** All methods of application of Diazinon on sheep – portable and fixed plunge dipping, shower dipping and hand and auto race jetting – pose an unacceptable hazard for workers even when wearing personal protective equipment (PPE).
- 4. Risk to the Environment:** Diazinon used on citrus, pastures, rice, sugar cane and stagnant water/ponds would be likely to have an effect that is harmful to the environment.
- 5. Risk to Consumers and Risk to Trade - Agricultural Uses:** Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs) and appropriate withholding periods can ONLY be established for agricultural use of products containing Diazinon on mushrooms, onions, pineapples and bananas. - **Veterinary Uses:** The MRL entry for milk has recently been deleted in the United States. It is possible that Diazinon residues in processed dairy commodities containing high fat levels such as cheese may pose a risk to Australia's export trade.

In consequence the APVMA proposes to cancel the registrations of a number of products and vary the permitted uses of a range of others.

The APVMA is seeking public comment until 29 Sept 2006 to: Manager Chemical Review Team, APVMA, email: chemrev@apvma.gov.au.

Download the Media Release, Background Information and the 2 volumes of the Findings Report from the website below. Volume 1 ([95 page 868 Kb pdf](#)) contains the Preliminary Review Findings and Volume 2 ([97 page 528 Kb pdf](#)) contains the Full Technical Reports for: Toxicology; Occupational Health & Safety; and Residues. Contact ph: 02-6272-3213

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

• Carbaryl Review: Preliminary Review Findings

Released July 2006

Carbaryl products are being reviewed as part of the APVMA chemical review program, because of possible public health and food safety concerns. A Preliminary Review Findings report for Part 2, released in July 2006, provided the initial findings for the agricultural products and includes a modified proposed outcomes for this part of the review.

Carbaryl is a Carbamate Insecticide used for the control of insect pests on ornamentals, fruit and vegetables, and around public buildings. Formulations of carbaryl include emulsifiable concentrates, suspension concentrates, aqueous concentrates, wettable powders and solid formulations. There are currently 6 registered products containing the active constituent carbaryl, which are used, in agricultural situations.

The key preliminary findings of the review for Part 2 that have led to the APVMA's proposed recommendations were that:

- carbaryl residues in some fruit and vegetables may pose a potential risk to consumers;
- the mixing, loading and application of some products may pose a potential risk to users of the products.

Agricultural situations – The use of carbaryl products in most agricultural situations will be retained. For some products there will be restrictions on the way the chemical can be used and supplied. Labels will also contain more detailed instructions relating to the use of the products.

The Preliminary Review Findings contains a detailed toxicological data on Carbaryl.

Editor's Comment: The Office of Chemical Safety have used an Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 value of 246 mg/kg without clarifying whether this value met current standards. The other key data used, not supported by epidemiological evidence in humans, is oral vascular systems tumours in male mice.

Comment by 31 August 2006 by email chemrev@apvma.gov.au or by post, to the APVMA, Evaluator, Carbaryl Review Chemical Review. Contact ph: 02-6272-3213.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/chemrev/carbaryl.shtml & www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0607.shtml

• Submitting New Information under S161 & S160A

Section 161 of the *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Code Act 1994* (the AgVet Code) requires that 'interested persons' and holders of permits submit 'relevant information' to the APVMA as soon as possible.

Similar requirements are imposed by section 160A of the AgVet Code on provision of relevant information that might become available whilst a product or active constituent is undergoing APVMA consideration for registration or approval.

Notification of relevant information under s161 and s160A is mandatory and failure to notify is subject to penalties.

A [draft document](#) has been prepared to assist applicants, approval and permit holders and registrants to comply with the requirements of s161 and s160A. 20 page 143 Kb pdf at www.apvma.gov.au/qa/consult_s160_s161.pdf

Public consultation ends 4 Sept 2006. Email to: compliance@apvma.gov.au

From: <http://www.apvma.gov.au> under July 2006 & www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0607.shtml

• 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/ Florasulam

2',6',8-Trifluoro-5-methoxy[1,2,4]triazolo[1,5-d]pyrimidine-2-sulfonanilide

CAS: 145701-23-1, Formula: C₁₂H₈F₃N₅O₃S

MW: 359.3, SUSDP S5

Chemical Family: Triazolopyrimidine

Mode of Action: Inhibition of branched chain amino acid synthesis. Florasulam is to be used for post-emergent control of broadleaf weeds in cereal crops.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0608.shtml

2/ Prohexadione-Calcium

Calcium 3-oxido-5-oxo-4-propionylcyclohex-3-enecarboxylate

CAS: 127277-53-6, Formula: C₁₀H₁₀CaO₅

MW: 250.26, SUSDP S5

Pesticide Type: Plant growth regulator

Mode of Action: Gibberellin inhibition. Prohexadione-calcium is foliarly applied plant regulator which reduces vegetative growth by inhibiting the synthesis of gibberellin, a naturally occurring plant hormone.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0608.shtml

3/ Sodium Propionate

CAS: 137-40-6, Formula: C₃H₅O₂Na

MW: 96.06, SUSDP: Appendix B (Substances considered not to require control by scheduling)

Chemical Family: Salt of a carboxylic acid

Mode of Action: Not known. Sodium propionate acts as a mould inhibitor, and is proposed for use in a timber treatment product.

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0608.shtml

• Infopest MSDS CD-ROM by Qld DPI&F

Infopest MSDS is a compilation of Agricultural and Veterinary (Agvet) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) sourced directly from chemical companies and suppliers. It is advised to contain over 7500 MSDS. It is produced and sold by the Department of Primary Industries and Fisheries (DPI&F), Queensland.

It is fully indexed and searchable by: product name; active constituent; chemical company; NRA registered number

Infopest is released three times per year (in March, July and November).

I see the yearly subscription to the Infopest MSDS CD @ \$98.00 as best value, as the Labels can be accessed directly from the APVMA website. Contact them at: infopest@dpi.qld.gov.au.

From: <http://www2.dpi.qld.gov.au/infopest/default.html>

Dangerous Goods

• IATA Dangerous Goods Changes: 48th Ed. 2007

The IATA document "Significant Changes and Amendments to the 48th Edition (2007) can be downloaded from www.iata.org/whatwedo/dangerous_goods/ then go down the page and select under "Communication" the words "See here".

Point 3 — Classification (caught my attention): . Classification revisions from the 14th revised edition of the UN Model regulations to align the criteria in the transport regulations with those for hazardous substances as set out in the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling Chemicals (GHS). The closed-cup flash point for flammable liquids will move to 60°C; revisions to LD₅₀ and LC₅₀ values for toxic substances.

From the UN 14th Edition at: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev14/14files_e.html and select Part 2 Classification

2.6.2.2.4.1 Grouping Criteria for Administration Through Oral Ingestion, Dermal Contact, & Inhalation of Dusts & Mists

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

Editor's Comment: So this means from the 1st January 2007 we are now required to Group Dangerous Goods transported by Air according to the UN 14th Edition Grouping Criteria, which starts the process to adopt the GHS. The IMDG Code 2006 will also use the same grouping criteria but will not be mandatory until 2008. When ADG 7th Edition is introduced in Australia this will also introduce the same UN 14th Edition Grouping Criteria.

The key changes here are: Dangerous Goods currently in Packing Group III which will change. E.g. Liquids in the 300-500 mg/kg Oral Toxicity range will no longer be D.Goods. Dusts & Mists in the >4-10 mg/L Inhal'n Toxicity range will no longer be D.Goods. However, solids in the 200-300 mg/kg Oral Toxicity range will become D.Goods. For 2007 this will only be mandated by air, but from 2008 will effectively be by all modes.

This classification grouping criteria change has significant requirements for changes in MSDSs, Labels, Transport, Storage and Handling.

Point 4.2 - List of Dangerous Goods (caught my attention):

Then I looked at the UN 14th Edition & found 5 extra entries.

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

UN 3471 and UN 3472 are the Liquid forms of the previous singles UN No.s, which now just cover the Solid forms. The UN No.s 3469, 3470 and 3473 are new entries.

From the referenced IATA document at: www.iata.org/whatwedo/dangerous_goods/ & from UN 14 www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev14/14files_e.html

• Progress on the Draft ADG Code 7th Edition

The latest complete version of the Australian Dangerous Goods (ADG) Code, Model Legislation, Information Guide and Regulatory Impact Statement are expected to be available for distribution to the NTC committee members & ACTDG committee members in the week starting Monday 21st August. This will mean it will be available to the key industry associations who participate on ACTDG: PACIA, Accord, AIP, ALPGA and Transport Associations.

For details on the draft ADG 7 slow progress go to: www.ntc.gov.au/ViewPage.aspx?page=A022113024004706250

• Dangerous Goods Class Labels (ADG7)

ADG7 = Australian Dangerous Goods Code 7th Edition (due early 2007). A set of Dangerous Goods Class labels based on the UN Model Regulations 14 has been made available on the National Transport Commission (NTC) Australia website in a downloadable zip file.

www.ntc.gov.au/ViewPage.aspx?page=A02313407400130020

The names of the individual label files reflect the label 'Model Numbers' by which they will be known in ADG7.

These labels are in the form of fully scalable Windows Metafiles that can be inserted into Word documents in the same fashion as Clip Art.

The quality of label produced will be printer dependent. On some printers, included text may not properly align in the label. To get a 100 mm square label, they need to be scaled to 68%. For a 250 mm placard, scale to 170%.

From: www.ntc.gov.au, then Quick Links – "Dangerous Goods".

• An ADG 7 Suggestion: IBC EIPs & Paper Size

As the Emergency Information Panels (EIPs) have been retained for Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs), wouldn't it be good if we could use the standard A3 paper size to colour print these half sized EIPs to go on an IBC and then laminate it, in our own offices! Taking into account non printing edges this would mean reducing the vertical height from 300 mm to 280 mm and the other vertical box, letter size and label dimensions reduced in proportion to fit. Maybe this subtle but significant change can still be made?

- **More Draft Aust. Dangerous Goods Code 7th Ed.**

It is now Based on UN 14th Edition: See the Note under IATA 48th Edition 2007 which highlights the change in the Classification Grouping Criteria for Toxicity. This classification grouping criteria change has significant requirements for changes in MSDSs, Labels, Transport, Storage and Handling.

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

Flowchart Diagrams to help determine the Hazchem Code from 1st principles is **not** expected to be in the ADG Code. *Comment:* If so, I would like to see this on the NTC website.

LPG Hazchem is changing from 2WE to 2YE as Normal Fire Fighting Clothing gives better protection against heat and cold compared to Liquid Tight Chemical Protective Clothing.

Marking of Outer Packages – ADG 7 will require marking for all outer packages, with no exemptions from marking for small quantities, as currently allowed in the ADG 6th Ed. *Comment:* This will improve intermodal DG transport.

Labelling of Inner Packages – Under 5.2.2.1.13.1 GHS labelled inners won't need DG labelling on the inners and under 5.2.2.1.13.2 where the relevant hazard information is conveyed by an orange rectangular label incorporating substantially the same hazard pictogram as would be on a DG pictogram, THEN these inners also won't need DG labelling (Comment – this allows EU labelled substances with pictograms and phrases to be acceptable).

- **The Dangerous Goods Newsletter: Transport Canada**

You can download or subscribe to this newsletter at www.tc.gc.ca/tdg/newsletter/menu.htm. It is good another source of dangerous goods information and is published three times a year.

- **Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG) 2008**
- Request for Comments

The ERG2008 will be the fourth edition, when published, of this collaborative publication incorporating the dangerous goods lists from the UN 15th edition Recommendations for the Transport of Dangerous Goods, as well as from other international and national regulations.

The current 2004 Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG2004) was developed jointly by Transport Canada (TC), the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), the Secretariat of Transport and Communications of Mexico (SCT) and with the collaboration of CIQUIME (Centro de Información Química para Emergencias of Argentina), for use by fire fighters, police, and other emergency services personnel who may be the first to arrive at the scene of a transportation incident involving dangerous goods.

We strive to improve the quality of the ERG to provide the best and safest recommendations to the emergency responders for their own safety as well as for the safety of the public.

The database version of the ERG2004 is available at: www.tc.gc.ca/canutec/en/guide/ERGO/ergo.htm

The training package developed by CANUTEC on the use and functionality of the ERG that is available at: www.tc.gc.ca/canutec/en/guide/ERGO/Training_ppt.htm

The above sources of information may assist you in generating comments and suggestions towards this revision process. The following topics, among others, are of particular interest and importance:

- inconsistency between the response guidance of the ERG and other sources of technical information;
- error in the assignment of identification numbers to the names of materials;
- error in the assignment of a response guide to the identification number or name of material;
- error in the recommendations of response guides;
- improvement of explanatory text sections of the ERG;
- improvement of placards and silhouettes sections of the ERG;
- improvement of the glossary content;
- explanatory material in the ERG on how to use the ERG.

Send your comments and any supporting documentation to:

Michel Cloutier, Director, CANUTEC, Transport Canada, Transport Dangerous Goods Directorate, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N5, email: cloutm@tc.gc.ca

From www.tc.gc.ca/tdg/newsletter/menu.htm & select the "Spring 2006" newsletter.

• Buncefield Initial Report Published, 13 July 2006

The Incident: In the early hours of Sunday 11th December 2005, a number of explosions occurred at Buncefield Oil Storage Depot, Hemel Hempstead, Hertfordshire. At least one of the initial explosions was of massive proportions and there was a large fire, which engulfed a high proportion of the site.

The Initial Report from the independent Board supervising the Buncefield Major Incident Investigation was published on Thursday 13th July, 2006. The report contains summary and up-dated information on the work previously described in the three Progress Reports. The Board have also taken this opportunity to draw some broad early conclusions, and to indicate issues requiring special attention going forward. Several annexes of detailed information accompany the report.

The Initial Report (67 pages 1.1 Mb pdf) is available at: www.buncefieldinvestigation.gov.uk/reports/initialreport.pdf

From: www.buncefieldinvestigation.gov.uk/press/news.htm

A Note was previously published in the April-May 2006 Hazmat & Environment Notes newsletter on this incident.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• NEPM needed on Eco-Efficiency & Sustainability

The National Environment Protection Council Act 1994 is under review and **we have until the 25th August 2006 to comment** (www.ephc.gov.au/nepc/act_review.html). The objects of the Act are to provide all Australians with the benefit of equal environmental protection wherever they live, and to ensure that decisions of the business community are not distorted by variations between participating jurisdictions in relation to environment protection measures.

The terms of reference are given in: www.ephc.gov.au/pdf/nepc/NEPC_Act_Review_06_TOR.pdf

The Environment Protection & Heritage Council (EPHC) Objectives, Vision Statement, Terms of Reference, Immediate Priorities can be found at: www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/vision_state.html

Information about the NEPC origins are at: www.ephc.gov.au/nepc/origins_nepc.html.

The Act can be found at: <http://scaletext.law.gov.au/html/pasteact/2/1168/top.htm>

One of the key areas in the Act not as yet addressed by an NEPM and mentioned in EPHC priority issues is

"Eco-efficiency and Sustainability

- Pursuing eco-efficiency and conservation of natural resources, including energy and water use, through national approaches to sustainable consumption & production.
- Developing innovative approaches to business sustainability such as working with the financial sector to promote improved outcomes for the environment and heritage of Australia and New Zealand."

Editor's Comment: In Australia today we need to have industries and a community that minimise its impact using Eco-efficiency and Sustainability, whilst still competing in a worldwide market. An NEPM would be an effective tool to have created to help us to do this whilst being consistent across Australia (and with time harmonised worldwide).

In particular I am looking for that initial selection criteria and practical tools for individuals in companies and the community to use, when trying to decide **which chemical product for a particular use is reasonably Eco-efficient and Sustainable**. This needs to done on a harmonised basis worldwide so that our initial efforts become one layer in an ever more focussed set of layers, as we develop our skills over the years in this area.

However the NEPC Act does not adequately address how such an NEPM can be created, even though the concept of "ecologically sustainable development" is key in the Intergovernmental Agreement on the Environment Schedule. An additional entry needs to be added under Division 2, 14, (1) such as: Implementation of eco-efficiency and sustainability practices (to enable effective choices of products and services to minimise impacts and maximize benefits).

URGENT: Can you please put in a **Submission to Mary.Harwood@deh.gov.au** on this particular issue and urge others to do so **BY THIS FRIDAY 25TH AUGUST 2006**.

• Proposed Management Framework for NChEM (National Chemicals Environmental Management)

This proposal is to setup the management framework to help achieve the goal of NChEM, "to ensure the ecological sustainable management of chemicals". This is the first step in putting in place the systems needed by Authorities, industry and the community to achieve this.

NChEM is to cover four key areas:

- Strengthening Environmental Risk Assessment
- Streamlining Environmental Controls
- Informing our Decisions
- Prioritising Action

It will focus mainly on Industrial Chemicals and some minor refinements for Ag&Vet Chemicals. Later, therapeutics and food chemicals may be included. In particular, it will enable NICNAS to take on the role of deciding which chemicals are allowed to be used in Australia and under what conditions.

NChEM is not aiming to increase regulation. The reforms are intended to improve integration of national chemical assessments with State and Territory management approaches. Under NChEM only a limited number of industrial chemicals of high environmental concern would be affected. NChEM also proposes that States & Territories feed back information to the national regulators on the effectiveness of any control measures being implemented for these chemicals.

There are to be 2 Environmental Risk Assessment Manuals – one for industrial chemicals (therapeutic and food additive chemicals may be added later) and the other for AgVet chemicals.

There is a cross-reference to the Worker Safety portfolios for implementing GHS, and the Environment Protection and Heritage Council (EPHC) is working closely to achieve compatibility, for an integrated and whole of government approach to these issues. I am informed that start on the program for this is expected from mid 2007.

The document "Working Group On The Environmental Risk Management Of Chemicals - Report To Stakeholders, April 2004" is worth re-looking at, as it outlines how the above framework is part of the "Proposed Key Elements".

Editor's Comment: This framework is a good initial step, which is clearly needed. But it does not discuss the practical Regulations and Codes of Practice needed by industry to actually provide information in the form of labels and MSDSs. Maybe whilst we wait for the GHS "practical tools" our Australian EPAs could endorse the current "good practice" approach used by many in industry now, who are already classifying to the EU aquatic criteria, labelling with hazard phrases and providing information in MSDSs, so their customers can do environmental risk assessments.

To download the Discussion Paper; Questions & Answers on NChEM; and Background Information go to:
www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/chemicals_mgt.html

Public Meetings:

25 th Aug, 2-5pm, Brisbane;	29 th Aug, 2-5pm, Canberra;	31 st Aug, 3-6pm, Sydney;
5 th Sept, 10a-1pm, Melbourne	6 th Sept, 10a-1pm, Adelaide;	7 th Sept, 2-5pm, Perth;
? Sept, Darwin;	? Sept, Hobart.	? – these will only go ahead if there is enough interest

For details go to: www.ephc.gov.au/ephc/chemicals_mgt_pubconsult.htm

To register, contact Lisa Nardi, ph: 02- 9995-5964, email: Lisa.Nardi@Environment.nsw.gov.au.

Send submissions by 29th Sept 2006 to: email: MGilbey@ephc.gov.au, ph: 08-8419-1206.

• **NPI NEPM Variation**

National Pollutant Inventory National Environment Protection Measure variation. Major changes proposed include:

- name change from NPI to NEI;
- inclusion of greenhouse gas emissions #;
- removing the exemption for aquaculture reporting; and
- inclusion of transfers;
- substance and threshold changes;
- changes to publication requirements.

At its meeting on 14 July 2006, COAG agreed that the NPI would not be used as a vehicle for reporting greenhouse gas emissions (GGEs) and that no further work be undertaken by the Environment Protection and Heritage Council on incorporating greenhouse gas emission reporting in the NPI pending finalisation of the above report.

Note: Jurisdictions have been requested to pursue national purpose-built legislation for emissions and energy reporting and report back to COAG by December 2006. Should national purpose-built legislation not be agreed at December 2006 COAG the NPI becomes a valid fallback position.

Name Change: Proposed to become "National Emissions Inventory" or "NEI".

Substances Added: Acrolein; Particulate Matter ≤2.5um (PM2.5); Polychlorinated biphenyls.

Substances Considered but Not Added:

•Air Toxics; •Carbon Tetrachloride; •Dichloropropenes; •Hydrazine; •Ozone Depleting Substances; •Organochlorines from Smelting; •Phthalate Esters; •Polybrominated Flame Retardants; •Quinoline; •1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; •Thallium; •TDS, BOD, pH for Water.

Substances Deleted:

•Acrylamide; •Aniline (Benzeneamine); •2-Ethoxyethanol Acetate; •Ethyl Butyl Ketone; •2-Methoxyethanol; •2-Methoxyethanol Acetate; •4,4-Methylene Bis(2,4 Aniline (MOCA)); •Nickel Carbonyl.

Substance Definition Changes:

•"Chlorine & Compounds" Replaces "Chlorine"
 •"Phenol" Changed to Refer Only to "Phenol" and Not "Phenol and/or Phenol Compounds"
 •"Polychlorinated Dioxins and Furans (TEQ)" Replaces "Polychlorinated Dioxins and Furans"
 •"Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (Benzo[A]Pyrene Equivalent)" replaces "Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons".

New/Changed Thresholds:

- Category 1a definition simplified to be 25 tonnes usage
 - Corrects inequitable situation where some "bulk" facilities were excluded from reporting while smaller ones were included.
- New Category 1b threshold (5kg "usage") for high risk substances (e.g. mercury)
 - Needed for high toxicity substances where smaller emission sources may be the most significant contribution to the environment.
 - This threshold is currently also being assessed for its appropriateness for other substances such as Arsenic, Beryllium, Cadmium, Chromium (VI), Di-(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) and Lead.

New Industries:

- Aquaculture no longer excluded from reporting
- "Commencement of Reporting" amended and definition of "Industry Handbook" changed to "Industry Reporting Materials" which facilitates the inclusion of industries previously not required to report due to a lack of a reporting handbook

Data Publication

- Data to be published on the Internet by 31 March (instead of 31 January)

Send submissions by 15th Sept 2006 to: email: MGilbey@ephc.gov.au, ph: 08-8419-1206.

From the various NPI Variation documents at:

http://www.ephc.gov.au/nepms/npi/npirev2002_intro.html#npi_nepm_variation_2006

• National Pollutant Inventory Summary Report 04-05

Presents an overview of activities during 2004-05, together with the types of information you can find on the NPI web site and tips on how to use the data. It also explains why substances are included in the NPI, and discusses the sources and paths of substance emissions to air, land and water.

- 3826 facilities reported to the NPI – 5.4% more than the previous year.
- Facilities reported on 85 of the 90 NPI substances.
- More than half of these substances had decreased reported emissions compared to last year's data.
- The metal ore mining sector reported the largest amount of emissions to the Australian environment.

From: www.npi.gov.au/publications/seventh-report/index.html and the 15 page Report (downloadable [1.69 Mb pdf](#))

Standards

• Review on Stds Aust & NATA Lab Accreditation

Urgent: The Australian Government asked the Productivity Commission to undertake a **research study** into the Australian Government's relationship with Standards Australia Limited and the National Association of Testing Authorities.

A [Productivity Commission Draft Research Report](#) on Standards Setting and Laboratory Accreditation was released on 25th July 06 at www.pc.gov.au/study/standards/draftreport/index.html.

My main concern is how do we fund our technical specialists to participate and ensure we have Standards that up to standard, particularly in our era of performance based regulations. These issues are covered in Chapters 5-Overall assessment and status of Standards Australia, 7-Assessment: the standards produced and access, & 8-Assessment: Governance & Process where these issues are discussed.

One suggestion that I thought had particular merit mentioned on page 130 is "a tax concession for costs associated with participation, along the lines of the Research and Development tax concession (Britax Childcare, sub. 91, p. 5)". This approach of a tax concession for costs to participate, was also raised at the recent Hazmat 2006 Conference. All technical persons who have heard of this concept since agreed with it as this ultimately meant our specialists could again contribute.

Please make a contribution to the Productivity Commission **by the 1st Sept 2006** to endorse this concept of **recognizing specialists time must be somehow paid/recompensed for.**

Email for comments and queries: standards@pc.gov.au. Printed copies from Maggie Eibisch, ph: 02-6240-3206

From the Draft Research Report plus my comments.

From: www.pc.gov.au/study/standards/index.html

• Standards – www.standards.com.au

AS/NZS 2243.2:2006 : Safety in Laboratories - Chemical Aspects. Covers the requirements and recommended procedures for safe working practices in the chemical laboratory. It includes procedures for handling flammable, toxic, corrosive, unstable and highly reactive chemicals and makes reference to the handling of compressed and liquefied gases. The Standard also includes information on hazards associated with working in the chemical laboratory. **ISBN:** 0-7337-7586-1, **Published:** 30 Jun 2006, **Pages:** 45, **Cost:** \$88.70 pdf, \$98.56 hardcopy.

AS/NZS 2843.1:2006: Timber Preservation Plants - Timber Preservation Plant Site Design. Specifies requirements for the siting, design and layout of timber preservation plant sites. It deals with these aspects in a manner intended to prevent and mitigate the health risk of plant personnel and minimize environmental contamination from timber preservation plant sites. It is applicable to all approved preservatives and, where necessary, specific requirements for some preservative are given, e.g., CCA. **ISBN:** 0-7337-7604-3, **Published:** 07 Jul 2006, **Pages:** 21, **Cost:** \$62.57 pdf, \$69.52, hardcopy.

AS/NZS 2843.2:2006 : Timber Preservation Plants - Treatment Area Operation. Specifies requirements for the operation of timber preservation equipment used in the treatment area. It deals with these aspects in a manner intended to prevent and mitigate the health risk to treatment area personnel and minimize environmental contamination from timber preservation plant sites. It is applicable to all approved preservatives and, where necessary, specific requirements for some preservative are given, e.g., CCA. **ISBN:** 0-7337-7605-1, **Published:** 07 Jul 2006, **Pages:** 27, **Cost:** \$62.57 pdf, \$69.52, hardcopy.

Fire Hazard Testing - Toxicity of Fire Effluent (Series published late June 2006)

AS 60695.7.1-2006: **General Guidance**. Pages: 15 Cost: \$62.57 pdf, \$69.52, hardcopy.

AS 60695.7.2-2006: **Summary and Relevance of Test Methods**. Pages: 26 Cost: \$74.45 pdf, \$82.72, hardcopy.

AS 60695.7.3-2006: **Use and Interpretation of Test Results**. Pages: 25 Cost: \$74.45 pdf, \$82.72, hardcopy.

AS 60695.7.50-2006: **Estimation of Toxic Potency - Apparatus and Test Method**. Pages: 15 Cost: \$62.57 pdf, \$69.52, hardcopy.

AS 60695.7.51-2006: **Estimation of Toxic Potency - Calculation and Interpretation of Test Results** Pages: 8 Cost: \$54.04 pdf, \$61.16, hardcopy.

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

DR 06448: The Storage and Handling of **Mixed Classes** of Dangerous Goods, **In Packages and Intermediate Bulk Containers**. **Published:** 18 Jul 2006, **Committee:** CH-009, **Pages:** 76, **Comment Closes:** 19th Sept 2006

DR06419: Methods for Sampling and Analysis of Ambient Air - Part 4.1: **Determination of Sulfur Dioxide** - Direct Reading Instrumental Method. **Published:** 10 Jul 2006, **Committee:** EV-007, **Pages:** 30. **Comment closes:** 11th Sept 2006.

DR 06435 CP: Clothing for Protection Against Chemicals - **Determination of the Resistance of Protective Clothing Materials to Penetration by Liquids Under Pressure**. **Published:** 13 Jul 2006, **Committee:** SF-004, **Reproduced from ISO 13994:2005**, this draft only contains the Contents table. **Comment closes:** 24th Aug 2006.

DR 06444: Protective Clothing - Protection Against Liquid Chemicals - **Measurement Of Repellency, Retention, and Penetration of Liquid Pesticide Formulations Through Protective Clothing Materials**. **Published:** 17 Jul 2006, **Committee:** SF-004, **Pages:** 1 **Reproduced from ISO 22608:2004**, this draft only contains the Contents table. **Comment closes:** 18th Sept 2006.

*Draft available soon for AS/NZS 1596:2002: **The Storage and Handling of LP Gas.***

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

- **Visions Conference 2006, 30th Aug-1st Sept 2006**

Presented by the Safety Institute of Australia (Queensland and Northern Territory Division) in partnership with Workplace Health and Safety Queensland.

The theme is *Visions in Natural Resources*, exploring a range of health and safety issues, relevant to mining, power generation, human resources and regional health and safety issues. There are 6 presentations directly on chemical management issues.

Cost \$820, accomod. extra. Conference Secretariat ph: 07-3247-4854, email: Visions-Conference@dir.qld.gov.au

From: www.dir.qld.gov.au/workplace/training/events/visions/index.htm

- **Safe Handling of Chemicals – Training Development Workshop, 4th Sept 2006, Melb**

The aim of the workshop will be to develop a best model

training procedure which will be a chapter in the “Management System for the Safe Handling of Substances” in the Automotive Industry. The following will be discussed at this workshop for inclusion in the procedure: - Employee induction; - Work Area; - Contractor induction; - Training Needs Analysis; - Training matrix, training plan and skills register; - Trainer qualifications; - Records; - Developing training packages.

8.30am-3.30pm. No charge, enroll by the 28th August 2006, Western Bulldogs Social Venue, Whitten Oval, Footscray West. SHOCAi, ph: 0419-351-967, 03-9287-1777 (switch) email: “Ken” kvandermeulen@nuw.org.au.

- **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

- **Advances in Neurotoxicology & Risk Assessment of Volatile Organic Cpds, Sept 06**

Will be held at the Melbourne Airport Hilton Hotel on Monday 18th September 2006 from 9.30 am to 4.30 pm.

Aims to provide toxicologists, risk assessors, hygienists, regulators and others who have an interest in the toxicology and health effects of volatile organic chemicals with an opportunity to increase their working knowledge on solvent toxicity, to present recent developments on use of neurotoxicity, and other data for the assessment of health risks to solvents.

Speakers: Dr Will Boyes; Dr Roger Drew; Assoc. Prof. John Edwards; Dr Sam Bruschi; Mr Len Turczynowicz; Prof. Brian Priestly.

Cost: Student - \$110, Member - \$220, Non-Member - \$330. Some discounts before 1st Sept.

For details contact the ACTRA Secretariat, Meetings First, 4/184 Main St, Lilydale, Vic 3140, ph: (+61) (0) 3-9739-7697, email: ACTRA@MeetingsFirst.com.au

- **10th National Chemical Diversion Congress, Oct 06**

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 17-19th 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.org.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, 4-6th 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.

- **Safety In Action 2007, 20-22nd March 2007**

For details: <http://www.sia.org.au>

- **Spillcon 2007, Perth WA, 26-30th 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, 23-27th April 2007**

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

Note: The previous **ChemCon 2006 CD Rom** with the papers and presentations is available. GHS and REACH papers are of particular interest. Cost € 200, plus € 25, - for shipment (and 20% VAT where applicable) by sending an order e-mail to office@chemcon.net.

- **Hazmat 2007, Sydney, 10-11th May 2007**

To be held at the Dockside Conference Centre, Sydney CBD. If you are interested in having an exhibitor's table or sponsoring the Hazmat 2007 Conference, please contact Natalie Lowerson, Events Manager, FPAA, ph: 03-9890- 1544 "Natalie Lowerson" nlowerson@fpaa.com.au

Details are on the FPAA website: www.fpaa.com.au/events/

