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Editor's Comment:

The following Note is important, as the AgVet Chemicals Management System is far more controlled than the Industrial Chemicals Management system. We need to be aware of the different needs and different approaches in each system.

Australian Ag & Vet Chemicals Mgmt System

Seven principles have been identified that are considered essential to the design of an effective Australian AgVet chemicals risk management system:

1. A seamless system.
2. Strong feedback loops.
3. Flexibility to respond to emerging issues.
4. Provision for continuous improvement.
5. Confidence in the regulatory and management process.
6. Effectiveness and efficiency.
7. International confidence.

The following structural shortcomings have been identified as coming between the current and future ideal system:

- Varying approaches to control of use between States / Portfolios.
- Lack of overall policy integration, formal links and interfaces.
- Fragmented and limited monitoring of outcomes.

This 20 page report. It covers 11 proposals that have broad support and another 6 that don't have full consensus.

From <http://www.apvma.gov.au>, 10 Oct 2003

Hazmat & Environment Notes are prepared by:

Jeff Simpson

Hazardous Materials Consultant

Editor & Publisher

I have edited and published this newsletter since 1985, initially within the Aerospace Industry, and then to all industry using chemicals since 1991.

I work as a Regulatory Affairs and Hazardous Materials Consultant and try to put my concern about chemicals into practice, and influence everyone to make better choices of, and better use of chemicals.

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

• New EU Chemicals Legislation - REACH

On the 29 October, the European Commission adopted a proposal for a new EU regulatory framework for chemicals. Under the proposed new system called REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals), enterprises that manufacture or import more than one tonne of a chemical substance per year would be required to register it in a central database. REACH would put an end to the artificial distinction between "new" and "existing" chemicals.

The REACH system

The proposed Regulation would replace over 40 existing Directives and Regulations. REACH would require companies that produce and import chemicals to assess the risks arising from their use and to take the necessary measures to manage any risk they identify. This would reverse the burden of proof from public authorities to industry for ensuring the safety of chemicals on the market.

The proposed new system would thus focus on:

- substances of high concern, including those that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (CMRs), persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic (PBTs) or very persistent and very bio-accumulative (vPvBs)
- avoiding unnecessary bureaucracy by only requiring essential safety and use information for chemicals manufactured or imported in volumes of 1-10 tonnes per year
- encouraging research and innovation by lengthening the trial period, raising the threshold for the registration of research substances and simplifying the regulation for downstream users
- preventing increased bureaucracy for downstream enterprises by utilising existing systems for the exchange of safety information ie Safety Data Sheets (SDS). The SDS is an internationally accepted tool for the communication of information about chemical hazards, risks and risk reduction measures
- helping enterprises deliver the objectives of the system at minimum costs.

The proposal will now be forwarded to the European Parliament and the EU's Council of Ministers for adoption under the so-called co-decision procedure.

Extracted from the European Commission website and Media release at:

<http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/chemicals/chempol/wहितepaper/reach.htm>

• Call for Information on Sensitiser Chemicals

NOHSC has commissioned NICNAS to conduct an assessment of certain chemicals with clinical reports of occupational sensitisation.

The assessment will determine whether skin sensitisation data for these chemicals are sufficient to meet the NOHSC Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances for skin sensitisation (risk phrase R43).

NICNAS is seeking unpublished sensitisation toxicity data and information on any adverse incidents regarding sensitisation by skin contact associated with the following

20 individual chemicals that appear to have a clinical history of occupational dermal sensitisation.

Glyceryl monothioglycolate	CAS 30618-84-9
Coconut diethanolamide	CAS 68603-42-9
Cobalt chloride	CAS 7791-13-1
Diazolidinylurea	CAS 78491-02-8
Quaternium 15	CAS 4080-31-3
Imidazolidinylurea	CAS 39236-46-9
Alcohols, lanolin	CAS 8027-33-6
Cl+Me-isothiazolinone	CAS 21277-94-1
2-Nitro-4-phenylenediamine	CAS 5307-14-2
N-Cyclohexylbenzothiazyl sulphenamide	CAS 3081-14-9
Zinc dimethyldithiocarbamate	CAS 137-30-4
C.I. Basic Red 46	CAS 12221-69-1
Benzalkonium chloride	CAS 8001-54-5
Phenol formaldehyde resin	CAS 9003-35-4
Toluenesulfonamide formaldehyde resin	CAS 25035-71-6
4-tert-Butylphenol formaldehyde resin	CAS 25085-50-1
Abietic acid	CAS 514-10-3
Sodium metabisulfite	CAS 7681-57-4
Triethyleneglycol dimethacrylate	CAS 109-16-0

Data should be submitted by 5 December 2003 to Dr Graham Harvey freecall: 1800-638-528, ph: 02-8577-8851, fax: 02-8577-8888, or email: graham.harvey@nicnas.gov.au.

From the Oct 2003 Chemical Gazette.

• Proposed Workplace Exposure Standards

Amendments for: 2-Butoxyethanol; 1,4-Dioxane; 2,2-Dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123); Trichloroethylene; Ortho-Dichlorobenzene (o-DCB); Ammonium, Potassium and Sodium Persulfate.

A Public Discussion paper providing a description of the process used to develop the proposed amendments, details of how to provide your comment, draft documentation to support the proposed amendments and a Preliminary Regulation Impact Statement is available at:

www.nohsc.gov.au/OHSInformation/Databases/ExposureStandards/expsearch.asp

For a hardcopy freecall: 1800- 552 448, or email: esrequest@nohsc.gov.au 'Proposed amendments to national exposure standards' and include your name and postal address. Public comment closes 13 February 2004.

From the Nov 2003 Chemical Gazette.

• When to Implement Significant Classification Changes?

In the Draft 29th ATP, Toluene has changed to R11-38-48/20-63-65-67 (currently R11-20). Phenol has become R23/24/25-34-48/20/21/22-68 (currently R24/25-34). Boric Acid has become R62-63 (currently an Exposure Standard entry in the Australian List).

In Australia I regard we have issue of when these "draft" classifications, to existing criteria, should be implemented in our performance based regulatory system (which doesn't prescribe the use of the Risk Phrases in our Designated List of Hazardous Substances, as apparently occurs in the EU).

I'd like to have feedback on this issue, plus as you find other chemicals in the draft 29th ATP with significant changes in Risk Phrases, please advise me by email.

The EU Draft 29th ATP is at (<http://ecb.jrc.it/classification-labelling/> go to the centre of the webpage and select [Provisional List of Existing Substances for the 29th ATP Rev.18](#))

- **Agsafe Code of Practice for the Safe Storage, Handling and Transport of Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals**

This Agsafe Code of Practice replaces the Agsafe Industry Standard. Its purpose is to provide a 'road map' for premises, ensuring compliance with relevant legislation and the Agsafe Accreditation Program.

The new Code of Practice provides ready access to all the technical information needed to manage a store safely, with links to the Accreditation Training Manual for further information.

The Code of Practice is presented on CD-ROM in Adobe PDF format, unless a hard copy is requested. Code of Practice 255540, Cost \$110.

Contact Agsafe Ltd, ph: 02-6230-4799, Fax 02-6230-6710.

From <http://www.agsafe.com.au/Publications.htm>

- **Elimination of Environmental Tobacco Smoke**

Guidance Note on the Elimination of Environmental Tobacco Smoke in the Workplace [NOHSC:3019(2003)], October 2003, (36 pages). It replaces the 1994 Guidance Note on Passive Smoking in the Workplace.

It is in three parts: Part 1 Environmental Tobacco Smoke as a Risk to Occupational Health and Safety; Part 2 Elimination of Environmental Tobacco Smoke; Part 3 Implementation of a Workplace Policy.

Available from:

<http://www.nohsc.gov.au/OHSInformation/NOHSCPublications/#2> under "Guidance Notes".

- **Frequently Asked Questions – October 2003**

- [Safe Use of Chemicals in the Workplace](#) (7 pages)
- [Safe Use of Dangerous Goods in the Workplace](#) (11 pages)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) to assist those who store and handle dangerous goods / deal with chemicals in the workplace to understand the requirements of the National Model Regulations and the National Standards and other matters relating to the storage, handling and use of chemicals in the workplace.

Download them from:

www.nohsc.gov.au/OHSLegalObligations/HazSubstancesAndDngGoods/

From the NOHSC website www.nohsc.gov.au

NICNAS (Industrial Chemicals)

- **NICNAS Existing Chemicals Review**

It is considered time to review the Program, particularly in light of significant changes to overseas existing chemicals assessment programs currently underway or in place. It will be looking at how to determine national priorities for assessment, how better to utilise overseas testing and

assessment program outputs and the needs of the community to have access to information on chemical safety and risks.

A background paper explaining more about the review, including a brief history of the Existing Chemicals Program (Paper 2) and overseas trends (Paper 3), and a questionnaire about problems you think should be addressed in the review are available from NICNAS or can be accessed from the NICNAS web site:

[Review of the Existing Chemicals Program-Background Paper-June 2003 \(158KB PDF\)](#)

[Background Paper 2 - Existing Chemicals Review: The NICNAS Existing Chemicals Program](#) (PDF 278K)

[Background Paper 3 - Existing Chemicals Review: Overview of Overseas Existing Chemicals Programs](#) (PDF 463K)

[Existing Chemicals Review Questionnaire-June 2003](#)

Download these from:

www.nicnas.gov.au/obligations/existing/pecreview.htm

Stakeholder consultation will mainly be undertaken by the public release of a Discussion Position Paper by February 2003. Meetings will then be held from Feb to April 2004, in the major capital cities (at least Sydney, Melbourne, Perth) with interested parties to discuss it,

For details contact NICNAS, freecall: 1800-638-528; Sneha Satya, ph: 02-8577-8880, sneha.satya@nicnas.gov.au; Deborah Willcocks ph: 02-8577-8890, deborah.willcocks@nicnas.gov.au; Jane Weder ph: 02-8577-8895, jane.weder@nicnas.gov.au.

From the NICNAS website: www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Your Guide To Keeping Cosmetics Safe**

Many ingredients in cosmetic products are classed as industrial chemicals, even those described as naturally occurring. To make sure these products are safe for the workers handling them, the environment and for consumers to use, the Commonwealth Government regulates the ingredients used in the manufacture and importation of cosmetics in Australia.

This Guide contains information from NICNAS, the Therapeutic Goods Administration and the Australian Competition and Consumer Commission.

You can access it at:

<http://www.nicnas.gov.au/australia/cosmetics.htm>

For details contact NICNAS Cosmetics,

Roshini.Jayewardan@nicnas.gov.au, ph: 02-8577-886

From the NICNAS website: www.nicnas.gov.au

- **Call For Information On Hydrotrope Surfactants**

Surfactants are used in a wide range of industrial and commercial products, with soaps and detergents being the main ones. Information on these chemicals is sought as Australia is co-sponsoring this group of chemicals into the OECD SIDS Program, along with an Industry Consortia.

ar-Toluenesulfonic acid, sodium salt CAS 12068-03-0

Benzenesulfonic acid, (1-methylethyl)-, ammonium salt CAS 37475-88-0

Benzenesulfonic acid, (1-methylethyl)-, sodium salt CAS 32073-22-6

Xylenesulfonic acid, sodium salt CAS 1300-72-7
 Xylenesulfonic acid, ammonium salt CAS 26447-10-9
 ar-Cumenesulfonic acid, sodium salt CAS 28348-53-0

Information sought on the hydrotrope surfactants is:

- quantities imported into and/or manufactured in Australia;
- products imported containing the chemical and concentration (%) of chemical in the products;
- uses of the chemical or the products containing the chemical; and
- brief description of the manufacturing and/or use processes and control measures in place

If you manufactured or imported one or more of the chemicals or products containing any of the chemicals since 1 January 2002, you were required to provide the information by mid October. Others were encouraged to provide the information.

For details contact Ms Virginia Parish, Existing Chemicals, NICNAS, freecall: 1800-638-528, email: virginia.parish@nicnas.gov.au

From the Sept 2003 Chemical Gazette.

• Information on Chlorinated Trisphosphates

Call for information from importers, formulators and end users of the following chemicals:

- Tris (2-chloroethyl) phosphate (TCEP) CAS 115-96-8
- Tris (1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TCPP) CAS 13674-84-5
- Tris (1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate (TDCPP) CAS 13674-87-8
- Tris (2-chloro-1-propyl) phosphate CAS 6145-73-9

The information required on these chemicals is:

- a) the quantities of each trisphosphate and/or quantities of each trisphosphate in products/mixtures imported in the calendar year 2002 and 2003 to date;
- b) atmospheric monitoring data during use of chlorinated trisphosphates in workplaces;
- c) emissions from articles containing chlorinated trisphosphates, such as levels of trisphosphates in indoor air, including estimates of "blooming" for furniture and officeware products/materials known to contain trisphosphates, and in the interior of automobiles where components are known to contain trisphosphates.

This group of chemicals are mainly used in Australia in the production of polyurethane flexible and rigid foams.

For details contact Jun Zhang, Existing Chemicals, NICNAS, ph: 02-8577-8882, freecall: 1800-638-528, email: jun.zhang@nicnas.gov.au

From the Sept 2003 Chemical Gazette.

• NICNAS Compliance Audit Programs

NICNAS has commenced an audit program:

Phase 1: Preliminary surveys will be sent to current holders of Commercial Evaluation and Low Volume Permits, and Certificates issued for chemicals assessed under the Limited category.

Phase 2: Companies will be selected for site visits to examine the implementation of the permit conditions within their workplace, verify the information submitted on the

audit forms and to assist companies in improving their tracking systems.

From the Sept 2003 Chemical Gazette.

• Third Party Confidential Data for NICNAS

For NICNAS New Chemical Assessments where there are issues of third party ownership of data, which is to be held confidential from the notifier, a new form, Form 5, has been prepared.

From the Oct 2003 Chemical Gazette.

• Essential Uses of Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS) and its Derivatives

The reasons (PFOS) be restricted to only essential uses and data about uses of PFOS in Australia are described in a PFOS Alert No. 2: www.nicnas.gov.au/publications/pdf/Alert_2_PFOS.pdf.

Further information about essential uses of PFOS is sought prior to consideration of any regulatory action.

The OECD hazard assessment released in November 2002 concludes that PFOS is persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic to mammals. A copy of this report is available at: <http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/23/18/2382880.pdf>.

NICNAS is encouraging manufacturers, importers, and users of PFOS and its derivatives, or products containing these chemicals, to come forward and provide information on such uses. Various applications are described in the Gazette notice.

Contact Dr Jane Weder, NICNAS, freecall: 1800-638-528, ph: 02-8577-8895, or email: jane.weder@nicnas.gov.au by 21 November 2003.

From the Nov 2003 Chemical Gazette.

Agricultural & Veterinary Chemicals

• Registration and Review of AgVet Chemicals

Amendments to the Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Legislation came into force on 9 October 2003.

The legislative amendments make provision for:

- introducing a low regulatory system for the management of AgVet chemicals categorised as relatively low risk;
- greater flexibility to the APVMA in dealing with the applicant, the interested person and the approved person;
- new powers for the screening process, including for the APVMA to reject applications that are extremely deficient in the information they provide without formally considering them, and to retain a component of the application fee to cover the cost of screening an application, subject to new appeal provisions;
- a requirement that applicants provide to the APVMA any relevant new information about a chemical of which they become aware while the APVMA is assessing an application for registration;
- additional requirements for the APVMA to approve new labels, including determining the size and type of label, determining particulars to be contained on the label, and putting the final printed label on the file;
- a requirement that an application to vary a label is to be accompanied by the proposed new label, with additional requirements on the APVMA to approve the variation.

This information was extracted from the APVMA website:
www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0310p56.shtml

• Chlorinating Compounds – Changes in SUSDP

Following the review of available toxicology data the poisons schedule classifications for chlorinating compounds have been altered. This will mainly impact on swimming pool and spa treatment products.

The main amendments are:

- Calcium hypochlorite; Lithium hypochlorite; Sodium dichloroisocyanurate and Trichloroisocyanurate change from Schedule 5 to Schedule 6;
- Sodium hypochlorite changes from Schedule 5 to Exempt.

These changes became effective on 1 Sept 2003. Swimming pool and Spa treatment product Registrants will need to amend existing labels as soon as possible.

For details David Hutchison, APVMA, ph: 02-6271-6384; fax: 02-7272-3218.

From 2 Sept APVMA Ag&Vet Chemical Gazette

• Active Constituent Approvals – Policy Changes

The APVMA Board has agreed to defer the implementation date from 1 November 2003 to 1 March 2004. There will then be a 2 month phase-in. Registration Notices issued for agricultural chemical products from 1 March 2004 will contain a condition of registration requiring batch records to be kept to demonstrate that the quality of all actives in the product meet the applicable standards.

Under the new scheme, the APVMA will evaluate the data package for approval of a new active constituent and approve the active constituent subject to a standard determined by the APVMA. The standard for an approved active constituent will generally include the following:

- The minimum purity of the active constituent (in g/L or g/kg as appropriate) as well as the ratio of the content of isomers/diastereoisomers (where relevant);
- The maximum level of impurities present at or greater than 0.1% of total content;
- The maximum level of impurities (e.g. water) which can affect the stability and overall quality of the active constituent; and
- Any impurity present in quantities of 0.1% or less, which may be toxicologically significant.

Product Registration

At the time of product registration product applicants will be required to demonstrate the quality of the active constituent(s) used in their products by providing to the APVMA batch analysis results for each source of each active, together with details of the analytical method(s) used to generate those results.

APVMA Active Constituent Standards

Standards for all approved active constituents are under development and the APVMA will publish these in the December 2003 Gazette.

Note: These changes are only applicable to new sources of active constituents prepared by chemical synthesis. They do not apply to biologically active constituents derived from living organisms (plants, animals, micro-organisms, etc), with or without modification, which will require separate

approval. The data requirements for such actives are established on a case-by-case basis.

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

From: www.apvma.gov.au/gazette/gazette0310p47.shtml

• Draft Specifications - Active Constituents

The following draft specifications have been released for consultation.

d-allethrin ; amitrole ; bendiocarb ; bioallethrin
 chlorpyrifos ; cypermethrin ; alpha-cypermethrin
 beta-cypermethrin ; zeta-cypermethrin ; cyfluthrin
 2,4-D ; 2,4-D-dimethylamine salt ; 2,4-D-ethylhexyl ester
 ; deltamethrin ; diazinon ; dichlorvos ;
 1,3-dichloropropene ; dimethoate ; diphenylamine ;
 diflubenzuron ; fenarimol ; fenotrothion ; fenthion
 glyphosate ; mevinphos ; d-phenothrin ; quintozone ;
 thiodicarb ; thiram

Send comments by 31 December 2003 to Dr Paul Sethi
 Fax: 02-6272-3551 or email: paul.sethi@apvma.gov.au

• New Ag & Vet Active Constituents, Oct & Nov 03

These were listed in the Ag & Vet Gazettes, 7th Oct 2003 and 4th Nov 2003.

Cinmethylin,	Link to p14, Oct 03
Bacillus Thuringiensis Strain MPPL 002	Link to page 16
1-Methylcyclopropene	Link to page 18, Oct 03
Selenium Yeast	Link to page 20, Oct 03
Gamma-Cyhalothrin	Link to page 22, Oct 03
Boscalid	Link to page 24, Oct 03
Clothianidin	Link to p14, Nov 03
Metarhizium anisopliae var. acridum	Link to p16, Nov 03

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

Dangerous Goods

• Transport of Dangerous Goods – 13th UN

Model Regulations, are now available to download as 16 pdf files from the UN website: www.unece.org/trans/danger/publi/unrec/rev13/13files_e.html

There are a lot of extra SOLID, LIQUID & SOLUTION UN Numbers compared to the 12th Edition. And compared to the ADG Code there are 112 more UN Number entries.

The 13th UN Model Regulations will be implemented in Australia in the 7th Edition of the ADG Code due out for public comment in about April 2004 and I expect to be implemented about January 2005.

• 2002 IMDG Code Fully Implemented Jan 2005

Most of the "shoulds" in the IMDG Code become "shalls" as of the 1st Jan 2004 which will mean the IMDG moves to being a mandatory document for all countries transporting according to it.

For example the Environmentally Hazardous Substance classification becomes mandatory for everyone in the world transporting dangerous goods by sea. This has implications for several Asian countries where companies have not wanted to classify their products as Dangerous Goods when they were UN 3077 or UN 3082.

Another change will be that all Sulfur as Powder (not as Prills) will become Dangerous Goods UN 1350 regardless of the package size under the IMDG Code.

• Diphenylamine Transport Exemption

Following my application to the Competent Authorities Panel a Transport Exemption No. EXEM 2003/30 has been granted by the Victorian Workcover Authority to allow Diphenylamine (currently UN 2811) to be transported as UN 3077 ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, SOLID, N.O.S.

A copy of the exemption must be retained by each person who employs the exemption. To this end I passed a copy onto PACIA and ACSFA for distribution. However, if you need a copy I can now send one as needed.

Environmental Notes on Chemicals

• Review of Controlled Waste NEPM Issues Paper

Terms of Reference for the Review which are discussed in this Issues Paper are:

- The effectiveness of the NEPM in achieving the national environment protection goal
- The resources available for implementing the NEPM.
- Relationship of the NEPM to national waste issues eg hazardous waste.
- Relationship of the NEPM to Agreements (e.g. Basel).
- The need, if any, for amending the NEPM.

Comments are sought by 14 November 2003

For details contact: Ms Kerry Scott, Project Manager, NEPC Service Corp'n, SA, fax: 08-8224-0912, email kscott@ephc.gov.au

From: www.ephc.gov.au/nepms/waste/waste_review.html

• Long-Term Containment Facilities - Solid Haz Waste

The Victorian EPA has released the [Draft Performance Requirements for Long-Term Containment Facilities](#) for public comment which closes on the 12th December.

The 26 page document discusses a facility built to last 500 years that will contain solid hazardous wastes that are either Category B or have been treated/immobilised from Category A to become Category B.

Only waste for which no other higher order option exists will be accepted at this long-term containment facility.

There is no discussion of several key points in the draft:

- there is no indication that the contained wastes are expected to slowly stabilise over time and that the stabilisation process in each waste cell be monitored.
- For wastes found not to stabilise with time there is no clear feedback loop to stop this sort of waste being produced.

- what happens when we get to 500 years? Do we expect future generations to finally pay to stabilise this waste?

On the 24th & 26th November there will be technical workshops that the public may attend on this issue.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/Waste/draft_documents.asp

• Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Waste

The Victorian EPA has also released the [Draft Guidelines for Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Wastes](#) for public comment, which closes on the 12th December.

The concentration range for Category B Waste is based on drinking water standards and then factorised up. I suggest there is a need to eventually move to an actual environmental effect basis for these cut-offs. Any contaminants NOT on the list will need these values developed for them.

On the 24th & 26th November there will be technical workshops that the public may attend on this issue.

From: www.epa.vic.gov.au/Waste/draft_documents.asp

• Ethanol Debate – Call for Ethanol Blends

“A group of eminent doctors and scientists have presented a petition to Federal Cabinet calling for the mandating of ethanol in fuels to replace health damaging fuel additives in order to improve public health and to reduce health costs.”

“The petition highlights the growing body of international and Australian scientific evidence of the risks posed to the public by traffic-related air pollution, especially coarse, fine and ultra-fine particles, gaseous irritants, and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons.”

“The petition was signed by :

- Associate Professor Ray Kearney, Dept of Infectious Diseases & Immunology, The University of Sydney;
- Professor Paul Greenfield, Senior Deputy Vice-Chancellor, University of Queensland;
- Professor Harry Watson, Dept of Mechanical & Manufacturing Engineering, University of Melbourne;
- Dr Joe Baker, Commissioner for The Environment, ACT;
- Adjunct Professor Barry Batts, Dept of Chemistry, Macquarie University (NSW);
- Dr William J. Wells, Wells Enterprises International, Sarina Qld.”

These quotes were obtained from a detailed article, on the 20th September 2003, from the News Weekly (publication of the National Civic Council) website: http://www.newsweekly.com.au/articles/2003sep20_e.html

• Waste Management Case Studies

The Envirowise UK website has produced Case Studies to show waste management in action within an organisation. Each case study gives savings generated, which are independently audited, useful tips and pointers to further help. You will need to register and login to download a publication (which are free as pdf files).

Some of the 130 examples are:

[CS273 Batch chemical manufacturer saves with Cleaning In Place](#)

[CS094 Cost-effective metal recovery and recycling from industrial effluents](#)

[NC178 Cost-effective Reduction of Fluoride Air Emissions Through Process Optimisation](#)

[CS092 Cost-effective treatment of waste oily water](#)

[FP091 Designing Out the Costs of Hard Chrome Plating](#)

[FP070 Optimised Process Reduces Formaldehyde Emissions](#)

[GC146 Detecting and Reducing Fugitive Emissions Saves Money](#)

[GC162 Paint Monitoring Software Reduces Paint and Solvent Use](#)

[CS274 Process Changes at Plastics Company Save Costs and Waste](#)

[NC11 Rinsing and Chemical Recovery System Achieves Large Savings](#)

[GC085 Simple Measures Reduce Isopropyl Alcohol Use](#)

[GC099 Small Foundry Benefits from Investment in Sand Reclamation](#)

From: *The Envirowise UK website:*
www.envirowise.gov.uk/envirowisev3.nsf/key/CaseStudies
P. There is a lot of other very useful information here.

Networking Groups / Publications

• Chemical Hazard Classification Group

We have had two successful meetings with 22 at the first and 16 at the second. There is a group of about 30 persons in Melbourne who want to be actively linked with the group because they have to cope with classification difficulties. The next 2 meetings will be Wed 25th Feb, 26th May 2004.

There are now about 45 persons on the ListServ at <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/Chem-Haz-Classification/>. Its key purpose is to help members resolve their classification issues and is available for everyone to join.

For details on either email: Jeff.Simpson@haztech.com.au

• UK Chemical Hazards Communication Society

Since I started the Chemical Hazard Classification Group in July I have been scanning the internet and sending emails asking about similar groups.

So far I have found the UK Chemical Hazards Communication Society Website <http://www.chcs.org.uk/> which has an active Email Forum / Listserv anyone can join for free. Full membership, which includes a newsletter, costs £40 per calendar year.

• Toxic Substances Bulletin – UK HSE

Bulletin 47 (Jan 02) to Bulletin 52 (Sept 03) can be accessed from the UK Health & Safety Executive website: <http://www.hse.gov.uk/toxicsubstances/>

The Toxic Substance Bulletin provides very useful resource information. E.g. It regularly features "COSHH Essentials" which helps small organizations do hazardous (dangerous) substances risk assessment and put in place appropriate control measures. It keeps current when the UK is asking for comment on Draft Exposure Standards.

Standards

All below are downloadable from www.standards.com.au

• New Standards

AS/NZS 3580.10.1:2003: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of particulate matter - **Deposited matter - Gravimetric method.** 10 pages, \$36.43 pdf copy, ISBN 0-7337-3656-4

AS/NZS 3580.9.3:2003: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - **Total suspended particulate matter (TSP)** - High volume sampler gravimetric method. 15 pages, \$45.54 pdf copy, ISBN 0-7337-3657-2

AS/NZS 3580.9.6:2003: Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Determination of suspended particulate matter - **PM(sub)10 high volume sampler with size-selective inlet** - Gravimetric method. 19 pages, \$45.54 pdf copy, ISBN 0-7337-3655-6.

• New Drafts

DR 03422: Environmental and Sustainability Reports - general guidelines on the verification, validation and assurance of these reports. 18 pages, free pdf copy.

DR 03476-03481: Guide to the Use of Preservative-Treated timber - Consumer Information Sheets:

Suppl 1: Copper chromium arsenic treated timber

Suppl 2: Ammoniacal copper quaternary treated timber

Suppl 3: Copper Azole-treated timber

Suppl 4: Light organic solvent preservative treated timber

Suppl 5: Creosote or pigment-emulsified creosote treated timber

23 pages, free pdf copy.

All Standards and Drafts are from www.standards.com.au

Seminars, Conferences, Courses

• Vic EPA Technical Workshops: Haz Waste

Long-Term Containment Facilities - Solid Haz Waste and Hazard Classification of Solid Prescribed Industrial Waste.

On the 24th & 26th November there will be technical workshops that the public may attend on these issues.

For details contact Vic EPA Information ph: 03-9695-2700

• National Clean Air Conference, 23-27 Nov 2003

Linking Air Pollution Science, Policy and Management – CASNO3. Scope of Conference: Air pollution science; measurement and modeling; practical applications; policy development; air quality management; community interactions and education; health and air quality. Organised by CASANZ.

Cost \$957. Details: <http://www.pco.com.au/casn>; ph: 02-4984-2554; email: casn@pco.com.au.

• **Safety In Action 2004, 30th Mar–1st Apr, Melb.**

There will be a one day Chemical Management stream covering Transport, Storage & Handling, Security, etc. SIA will include a large Trade Show. Organised by the Safety Institute of Australia (Vic).

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

• **Hazmat 2004 Conference, 5-6th May, Melbourne**

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

Cost \$770, Members of Supporting Organisations \$660, All Distance Attendees \$550. Contact Fire Protection Assoc'n of Australia (FPAA) ph: 03-9890-1544, fax: 03-9890-1577, email: amym@fpaa.com.au website: www.fpaa.com.au

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