



WHAT'S HAPPENING?

November 2008

**DIARY
DATES
FOR 2009**

HAZMAT

**Thursday 29th
and Friday
30th April**

Sydney

**AIDGC
ANNUAL
CONFERENCE**

**Friday 18th
September**

Sydney

RESOURCES

NICNAS Priority Existing Chemical Report No 28 - Formaldehyde

The main industrial use of formaldehyde is in the manufacture of formaldehyde based resins, which are widely used in a variety of industries. The report provides a comprehensive exposé on most occupational aspects of this chemical.

http://www.nicnas.gov.au/Publications/CAR/PEC/PEC28/PEC_28_Full_Report_PDF.pdf

Major Industrial Hazards Advisory Papers NSW Department of Planning

The provision of technical guidance was identified as being an integral part of a proposed regulatory framework for the control of major hazard facilities in NSW. The Department of Planning prepared a series of draft Major Industrial Hazards Advisory Papers (MIHAPs) to support the technical requirements of the National Standard. The regulatory references in these papers are no longer relevant and they are expected to be eventually superseded by WorkCover NSW guidance specific to the recent Regulation, however, they provide valuable general information.

MIHAP No 1 - Safety Assurance

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/mihaps-docs/mihaps-pdf/MIHAPNo1VersionA.pdf>

MIHAP No 2 - Notification, Classification and Prioritisation

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/mihaps-docs/mihaps-pdf/MIHAPNo2.pdf>

MIHAP No 3 - Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment & Risk Control

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/mihaps-docs/mihaps-pdf/MIHAPNo3.pdf>

MIHAP No 4 - Safety Management Systems

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/mihaps-docs/mihaps-pdf/MIHAPNo4VersionA.pdf>

MIHAP No 5 - Safety Reporting

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/mihaps-docs/mihaps-pdf/MIHAPNo5.pdf>

Corporate Members

Our Corporate Members provide a range of products and services to the Dangerous Goods Industry. Their contact details are:

AJM Environmental –
Adrian Minshull
02) 9542 2366

Basset Consulting
Engineers –
Tim Dean
(07) 3510 4000 or
0439 371 063

Store-Safe Pty Ltd –
Grant Breeze
02) 9569 2122

Vanguard Solutions
Tony Davies
08) 9420 5322

MIHAP No 6 - Training and Education

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/mihaps-docs/mihaps-pdf/MIHAPNo6VersionA.pdf>

MIHAP No 7 - Emergency Planning

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/mihaps-docs/mihaps-pdf/MIHAPNo7.pdf>

MIHAP No 9 - Accident Reporting and Investigation

<http://www.planning.nsw.gov.au/plansforaction/mihaps-docs/mihaps-pdf/MIHAPNo9.pdf>

Underwater Oil Leak Recovery Device

The article describes systems developed to contain and recover oil from aging underwater items such as submerged pipelines and sunken vessels.

http://www.spillcontrol.org/Joomla/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=19&Itemid=96

SAFETY IS NO ACCIDENT

Hydrogen Sulphide

This document describes the dangers of H₂S in the workplace, and how to avoid them. It explains how to recognize and prevent H₂S poisoning and the type of first aid to provide to persons overcome by the gas.

http://www.worksafebc.com/publications/health_and_safety/by_topic/assets/pdf/hydrogen_sulfide.pdf

IN THE FACTORY

Potential Explosion Hazards due to Evaporating Ethanol in Whisky Distilleries

Calculations performed in the study indicate a very low probability of an explosion of ethanol/air mixture, formed either by a spillage or by natural evaporation. The assumed temperature, pressure and alcohol content of the whisky would be very unlikely to yield a gas cloud with an ethanol concentration in the flammable range.

http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/hsl_pdf/2003/hsl03-08.pdf

Comparison of the Fire Hazards Presented by Plastic and Timber Pallets

Comparative tests using empty steel drums on single pallets stacked two high, or arrays of four pallets stacked three layers high have demonstrated a greatly increased combustibility of high density polyethylene (HDPE) pallets compared to standard timber pallets.

http://www.hse.gov.uk/research/hsl_pdf/2004/hsl0414.pdf

IN THE NEWS

Ethanol spill Closes Bruce Highway

<http://www.brisbanetimes.com.au/news/queensland/ethanol-spill-closes-bruce-highway/2008/11/15/1226318971134.html>

This month, my thanks go to John Baker and Peter Hunt for their contributions.

Keep In Touch

If you have any suggestions or queries please do not hesitate to contact the AIDGC Executive Officer, Robyn Hogan: robynhogan@unwired.com.au or leave a message with the AIDGC paging service 02 9430 6739 and I will return your call.

New Study Backs Solvent - Leukemia Link

Research provides new evidence that exposure to the industrial fuel/solvents benzene, toluene and xylene increases risk of developing leukemia and similar disorders.

<http://www.reuters.com/article/healthNews/idUSTRE4AH85R20081118>

ADG7 – New Terminology or Meanings: No 6 Unit Loads: Overpacks and Large Packagings

Overpacks

The concept of “unit load” has been replaced by a slightly different “overpack” – with some differences between what is allowed for road and rail in Australia and what is required for air or sea transport.

“Overpack” means an enclosure used to contain one or more packages and to form one unit for convenience of handling and stowage during transport. Examples of overpacks are a number of packages either:

- (a) placed or stacked on to a load board such as a pallet and secured by strapping, shrink wrapping, stretch wrapping, or other suitable means; or
- (b) placed in a protective outer packaging such as a box or crate;

This excludes the sling permitted in ADG6

Each package within an overpack must comply with all applicable provisions and be secured in such a way as to minimise the likelihood of damage to the packages during transport. Packages bearing orientation markings (↑↑) must be properly oriented. Incompatible goods must not be included (except for limited quantities where 3.4.5 applies)

Unless markings and labels representative of all dangerous goods in the overpack are clearly visible, the overpack must be marked with the proper shipping name and UN Number and labelled as required for packages for each item of dangerous goods within the overpack.

There are requirements for overpacks to be strong enough for repeated handling, capable of withstanding exposure to moisture, extremes of temperature, sunlight and minor leakages of substances in the overpack and in relation to suitability for fork lift trucks and other lifting apparatus.

There are packing instructions related to particular types of electric batteries in overpacks and a packing provision related to certain paints, adhesives, printing inks and resin solutions.

There are additional requirements for air and sea transport. The overpack must be marked “OVERPACK” and the use of overpacks is restricted to a single consignor (i.e. consolidation into overpacks by freight forwarders etc is not permitted).

Large Packagings

These may be used only when permitted by a Packing Instruction prefixed “LP” in Column 8 of the Dangerous Goods List.

They are different from IBCs and overpacks and are performance tested and marked with the UN packaging symbol and primary code 50 (rigid) or 51 (flexible). They are designed for mechanical handling, limited to a capacity of no more than 3 m³ and intended to contain articles or inner packagings with:

- (i). A net mass of more than 400 kg, or
- (ii). Capacities totaling more than 450