#### THE INTERNATIONAL CADMIUM ASSOCIATION

**REGULATORY UPDATE**

**July 28, 2011**[[1]](#footnote-1)

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**FEDERAL ISSUES**

**CAA ISSUES**

**EPA Announces Timeline For Reconsideration Of Boiler And Incinerator Rules**

On June 24, 2011, EPA announced that, as part of a filing with the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit, it set a schedule for issuing updated air toxics standards for boilers and certain solid waste incinerators. EPA states that, to ensure that the standards are based on the best available data and the public is given ample opportunity to provide additional input and information, it will propose standards to be reconsidered by the end of **October 2011** and issue final standards by the end of **April 2012**. The CISWI rule established emission limits for nine pollutants, including **cadmium**. On June 21, 2011, a bipartisan group of Representatives introduced the EPA Regulatory Relief Act (H.R. 2250), which would provide EPA with an additional 15 months to propose new emissions standards for industrial boilers, process heaters, and incinerators. The bill would also provide affected industries with additional time to prepare for the new rules, extending the compliance date from three years to at least five years after the final rules are promulgated. EPA and industry have asked the court to stay the lawsuits until EPA completes a self-initiated reconsideration of several aspects of the rules that could alter or nullify many of the provisions at issue. More information regarding EPA’s rules is available at <http://www.epa.gov/airquality/combustion>.

**EPCRA ISSUES**

**EPA Preparing Proposal To Require Electronic Reporting Of Toxics Release Data**

According to a notice in EPA’s July 7, 2011, Regulatory Agenda, EPA proposes to require facilities to report non-confidential information via TRI-MEweb. EPA states that facilities reporting trade secrets would continue to file paper forms. The use of TRI-MEweb will help ensure data accuracy, while also enabling EPA “to more effectively provide the public with access to the latest TRI data on toxic chemical releases and other waste management within communities.” EPA stated that it intended to publish an NPRM in June 2011, but has published nothing to date.

**RCRA/CERCLA ISSUES**

**EPA Proposes To Revise Definition Of Solid Waste**

EPA issued a July 22, 2011, proposed rule that would revise certain exclusions from the definition of solid waste for hazardous secondary materials intended for reclamation that would otherwise be regulated under RCRA Subtitle C. According to EPA, the purpose of the proposed revisions is to ensure that the recycling regulations, as implemented, encourage reclamation in a way that does not result in increased risk to human health and the environment from discarded hazardous secondary material. In the proposed rule, EPA states that, operationally, the terms “comparable” and “not significant” or “not significantly elevated” are the same for hazardous secondary materials recycling, and the examples EPA provided in the 2008 final rule preamble that explained how EPA envisions this factor working are still appropriate. EPA repeated those examples in the July 22, 2011, rule, including:

For example, if paint made from reclaimed solvent contains significant amounts of **cadmium**, but the same type of paint made from virgin raw materials does not contain **cadmium**, it could indicate that the **cadmium** serves no useful purpose and is being passed though the recycling process and discarded in the product. Thus, the levels of **cadmium** would not be considered “comparable” and the paint would fail this legitimacy factor.

Comments on the proposed rule are due **September 20, 2011**.

**TSCA ISSUES**

**EWG “Encourages” EPA To Require Submission Of Biomonitoring Data**

In a June 2, 2011, letter to EPA Administrator Lisa Jackson, EWG notes the “troubling gap” in health and safety data submitted under TSCA. According to EWG, industry has submitted “relatively few studies” documenting people’s exposures to industrial chemicals and “even fewer focused on exposures of children during critical states of development.” EWG states that its review suggests that either industry is failing to submit required data or is failing to conduct basic research to determine which of its chemicals end up in people’s bodies, and at what levels. EWG urges EPA to “explicitly emphasize the importance of receiving biomonitoring studies when issuing future” TSCA Section 8(d) rules. EWG also “encourages EPA to consider drafting a separate rule that calls for biomonitoring data from companies previously obligated to report studies under TSCA.” EWG further asks EPA “to remind companies that they have an ongoing duty under TSCA Section 8(e) to notify EPA when they obtain information suggesting that a chemical presents substantial health risks.” The letter is available at <http://static.ewg.org/pdf/EWG-Letter-to-EPA-Biomonitoring-6-2-2011.pdf>.

## Lautenberg And Inhofe Hold Meetings Regarding TSCA Reform

Senators Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), Chair of the Environment and Public Works Subcommittee on Superfund, Toxics, and Environmental Health, and James Inhofe (R-OK), Ranking Member of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, held bipartisan stakeholder meetings concerning TSCA reform on June 20 and 21, 2011. The June 20 meeting was with industry stakeholders, and the June 21 meeting included input from environmental organizations. The meetings focused on the safety standard EPA should use when regulating chemicals, and there could be additional meetings, depending on the stakeholder response. Lautenberg introduced the Safe Chemicals Act of 2011 (S. 847) in April 2011. Inhofe has stated that, while heis open to discussing TSCA reform, perhaps Congress should focus on passing piecemeal legislation that would address individual issues, rather than a broader reform bill.

**EPA Preparing TSCA Section 8(d) Rule Concerning Cadmium**

According to a notice in EPA’s July 7, 2011, Regulatory Agenda, EPA agreed to initiate a TSCA Section 8(d) rulemaking in response to a May 28, 2010, petition filed by the Sierra Club under TSCA Section 21. The rule would require reporting by producers, importers, and processors of **cadmium** and **cadmium compounds** that are reasonably likely to be incorporated into consumer products. EPA states that, as requested by the petitioners, EPA will propose a rule to require the submission of lists and/or copies of ongoing and completed unpublished health and safety studies relevant to the determination on whether a potential hazard exists and whether a product may be a banned hazardous substance as outlined in CPSC guidelines. EPA states: “This action is a step toward protecting human health and especially children's health from the potential risks associated [with] exposure to **cadmium** through contact with consumer products.” EPA intends to issue an NPRM in **May 2012**.

## OMB Completes Review Of IUR Rule

According to a notice in EPA’s July 7, 2011, Regulatory Agenda, EPA intended to promulgate a final rule in June 2011. EPA notes that its August 13, 2010, proposed rule would require electronic reporting of IUR information and modify IUR reporting requirements, including certain circumstances that trigger reporting, the specific data to be reported, the reporting standard for processing and use information, and CBI reporting procedures. As reported in our July 12, 2011, e-mail, on July 7, 2011, OMB completed its review of EPA’s final rule, which is not publicly available at this time.

**STATE ISSUES**

***California***

**BAAQM Publishes Draft Regulation For Metal Melting And Processing Operations**

BAAQM announced on June 23, 2011, a draft regulation concerning metal melting and processing operations. According to BAAQM, while most metal melting and processing facilities operate in compliance with its rules and permit conditions, additional emission reductions could be made that in turn could result in improved air quality and fewer citizen complaints. Implementation of metal melting and casting best practices and improved mitigation and pollution prevention techniques should minimize the impacts of these facilities to nearby residences and businesses. The draft rule’s definitions include **cadmium** as an example of a metal for purposes of the rule. Comments are due **August 12, 2011**. More information is available at <http://www.baaqmd.gov/Public-Notices.aspx>.

***Illinois***

**Senate Passes Legislation Concerning Coal Combustion Waste**

H.B. 3620, which concerns the storage or disposal of coal combustion waste that is reused as structural fill at a site or facility, if that waste is fully encapsulated, passed both the House and Senate on May 28, 2011, and was sent to the Governor on June 24, 2011. The bill would define “fully encapsulated” as “encased or enclosed in such a way as to prevent the leaching of coal combustion residual constituents, including, but not limited to, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, **cadmium**, chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, and thallium, in trace amounts or otherwise.”

***Maine***

**Bill To Ensure Children’s Products Are Free Of Cadmium Dies In Legislature**

On May 31, 2011, the House receded and concurred to postponing indefinitely L.D. 492, which is intended to ensure that children’s products are free of **cadmium**. The bill would prohibit the manufacture, sale, distribution, or offer for sale or distribution of a children’s product containing **cadmium** at more than .004 percent by weight beginning **July 1, 2013**.

***New York***

**Bill Would Regulate Cadmium In Children’s Jewelry**

The Senate passed S.B. 4055 on June 16 2011, and delivered it to the Assembly. S.B. 4055 and A.B. 6758 would prohibit heavy metals in paint or surface coatings of children’s jewelry, and regulate **cadmium** in children’s jewelry. Child would be defined as a person who is 12 years or younger, and children’s jewelry would be defined as jewelry designed or intended primarily for use by a child.

**Bills Would Ban Cadmium-Added Novelty Consumer Products**

There is no new publicly available information regarding A.B. 1158, which would ban the sale or distribution free of charge of any **cadmium**-added novelty consumer product beginning **June 1, 2013**. “**Cadmium**-added novelty consumer product” means a product intended mainly for personal use or adornment that contains **cadmium** in an amount equal to or greater than .0075 percent by weight, including but not limited to jewelry, toys, and ornaments. The Assembly passed the bill on May 9, 2011, and delivered it to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Environmental Conservation. A.B. 1158 is identical to S.B. 2729, which was also referred to the Committee on Environmental Legislation.

**Bills Would Designate Cadmium As Priority Chemical**

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding A.B. 3141, which was referred to the Assembly Committee on Codes on May 10, 2011. The bill, which is identical to S.B. 1526, would designate several chemicals, including **cadmium**, as priority chemicals. Two years after the effective date of the bills, the distribution, sale, or offer for sale of an item of children’s apparel or a children’s novelty product containing a priority chemical would be prohibited.

***Oregon***

**Senate Approves Bill Concerning Brake Friction Material**

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding S.B. 945, which would phase out the sale of brake pads using copper, asbestiform, **cadmium**, chromium, mercury, and lead. The Senate passed the bill on May 4, 2011. **Cadmium** and **its compounds** would be prohibited in an amount exceeding 0.01 percent by weight. The prohibition would take effect **July 1, 2014**, except for the prohibition for copper would take effect **January 1, 2021**. The bill was referred to the House General Government and Consumer Protection Committee.

***Washington***

**WDE Adopts Final Children’s Safe Product Act Reporting Rule**

As reported in our July 22, 2011, e-mail, on July 22, 2011, WDE announced its adoption of the final Children’s Safe Product Act Reporting Rule. Under the Rule, a manufacturer must notify WDE if a chemical on the CHCC list is present in a children’s product component. **Cadmium** and **cadmium compounds** are on the list of CHCCs. According to WDE, the Rule is intended to collect information that will help government and the public better understand the presence of chemicals in children’s products. WDE states:

The rule applies to companies that make children’s products like toys, cosmetics, jewelry and baby products. The largest manufacturers that make products likely to be placed in a child’s mouth or on their skin, or products for children age 3 and under, must report first. Ecology expects to receive the first reports in 2012. Other manufacturers will report according to the phased-in schedule outlined in the rule.

Retailers who only sell, but don’t make or import, children’s products are not subject to the rule.

More information is available at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/wac173334/0904.html>.

**MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES**

**Responsible Electronics Recycling Act Introduced In House And Senate**

Representatives Gene Green (D-TX) and Mike Thompson (D-CA) introduced the Responsible Electronics Recycling Act of 2011 (H.R. 2284) on June 22, 2011, and on June 23, 2011, Senator Sheldon Whitehouse (D-RI) introduced the Senate version of the bill (S. 1270). The bill would amend RCRA to establish a category of “restricted electronic waste” that would be barred from exports 24 months after the measure’s enactment. Under the bill, covered electronic equipment includes batteries containing **cadmium**, as well as the following items containing **cadmium**: circuit boards; printer drums; liquid crystal displays; flatscreen glass; and light emitting diodes; or “any other covered electronic equipment, or materials derived therefrom, containing any other toxic material, in elemental or compound form, identified by the Administrator.” The House bill was referred to the House Subcommittee on Energy and Environment. The Senate bill was referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works.

**House Committee Holds Markup On Bill To Revise CPSIA**

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding the Enhancing CPSC Authority and Discretion Act of 2011 (H.R. 1939), which would revise CPSIA and allow CPSC greater authority and flexibility to regulate based on risk. More information is available at <http://energycommerce.house.gov/news/PRArticle.aspx?NewsID=8642>.

**House Bill Includes Findings Regarding Cadmium In Vieques, Puerto Rico**

The Vieques Recovery and Development Act of 2011 (H.R. 1645), which would construct a specialty hospital and toxins research center on the island of Vieques, Puerto Rico, and would provide individual compensation to certain residents, was referred to the House Subcommittee on Immigration Policy and Enforcement on July 11, 2011. More information on the bill is available in our April 28, 2011, Update.

**Study Claims Commercially Laundered Towels Can Exposure Workers To Elevated Metal Levels**

According to a study entitled “Evaluation of Potential Exposure to Metals in Laundered Shop Towels,” commercially laundered towels can exposure workers to elevated metal levels, including **cadmium**, that could exceed agency guidelines.

The study conclusions include the following:

* When comparing the 2010 data without the identified outlier samples, six metals (barium, calcium, copper, lead, magnesium, and molybdenum) had mean concentrations in 2010 that were 1.5 - 2.8 times higher than the concentrations observed in 2003 (Beyer *et al*., 2003);
* Metals on shop towels can get onto hands and then potentially be ingested, as evaluated in the 2003 report and as developed in this evaluation; and
* For typical use of 12 towels a day per person, exceedances of Proposition 65 limits, and EPA and ATSDR toxicity criteria may occur for antimony, beryllium, **cadmium**, cobalt, copper, lead, and molybdenum. Calculated intakes for these metals were up to 3,600-fold higher (based on maximum intake concentration for lead) than their respective toxicity criterion.

Kimberly-Clark Professional commissioned the study, which is available at <http://www.thedirtonshoptowels.com/>.

**IRIS Assessment**

***EPA Announces IRIS Improvements***

On July 12, 2011, EPA announced plans to improve IRIS as part of its ongoing effort, initiated in 2009, to strengthen it. According to EPA, all new IRIS assessment documents will be shorter, clearer, and more visual, concise, and transparent. EPA states that users can expect to see a reduced volume of text and increased clarity and transparency of data, methods, and decision criteria. EPA will “rigorously edit” documents to eliminate inconsistencies and address redundancies and include more graphical and tabular representations of data. Related discussions will also be consolidated into concise narrative descriptions. EPA is “working closely” with the SAB “on how to bring to bear its expertise on an ongoing basis to focus on the quality, transparency and scientific rigor of IRIS assessments and guide EPA’s response to the NAS recommendations.” As part of the IRIS Program improvements, EPA intends to create a new peer consultation step early in the development of “major” IRIS assessments “to enhance the input of the scientific community as assessments are designed.” EPA states that this latest overhaul of the IRIS Program is “in direct response” to the recent NAS recommendations.

According to materials on the IRIS website, EPA will implement the revisions as follows:

* Assessments that have already been peer-reviewed or released for peer review: We are revising these assessments to address peer-review comments, especially those that call for increased transparency of study selection and evidence evaluation;
* Assessments currently under development but not yet released for peer review: We are re-examining these assessments to ensure that the rationale for study selection and evidence evaluation is clear; these assessments will also be edited to reduce redundancy; and
* New assessments that have not yet been started: We will fully implement NAS recommendations for new assessments, including a tighter document structure, evidence tables to summarize details from pertinent studies, transparency in study selection and evaluation criteria, and emphasis on clear analysis and synthesis.

More information is available at <http://www.epa.gov/iris/process.htm>.

***GAO Plans To Review EPA’s IRIS Assessment Process***

During testimony at the July 14, 2011, hearing held by the House Science, Space, and Technology Subcommittee on Investigations and Oversight on the IRIS Program, David Trimble, Director of Natural Resources and Environment at GAO, stated that GAO intends to review EPA’s IRIS assessment process and all the changes EPA has made to the Program since 2009, when GAO listed it as a “high-risk” government program in need of reform. According to Trimble, some of the changes EPA has made have helped address some of GAO’s concerns, though continued scrutiny is necessary. Trimble testified that GAO intends to review the IRIS Program later this year, and has scheduled meetings with EPA and OMB for this fall. GAO could release its report later in **2011**.

***Cadmium (Qualitative Draft)***

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding the detailed tracking report for **cadmium** (qualitative and quantitative), which includes the following information:

| **Activity/Event** | **Start Date** | **End Date** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **1. Draft Development** | TBD | TBD |
| **2. Agency Review** | TBD | TBD |
| **3. Interagency Review** | TBD | TBD |
| **4. External Peer Review** | TBD | TBD |
| **5. Final Assessment/Posting** | TBD | TBD |

**NIOSH Evaluating Its Cancer And REL Policies**

NIOSH posted information on its website on July 27, 2011, announcing that it is currently reviewing its cancer and related REL policies to ensure that they reflect current scientific and risk management practices. NIOSH will publish a *Federal Register* notice describing the review process and requesting comments and information from the public and interested stakeholders. NIOSH intends to hold a public meeting in **November 2011** where stakeholders and other interested parties can ask questions and provide comments to NIOSH. The NIOSH List of Carcinogens includes **cadmium dust and fume**. According to NIOSH, it is re-evaluating its cancer policy to address concerns such as the use of the term “potentional occupational carcinogen,” which allows for only one cancer category. NIOSH is re-evaluating its REL policy to clarify issues such as the target working lifetime risk level and the application of “to the extent feasible” in the REL process. NIOSH will post additional information about the re-evaluation of its cancer and REL policies, including the *Federal Register* notice and the revised draft policies, at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/cancer/policy.html> when it is available.

**OSHA Announces NEP For Primary Metal Industries**

As reported in our June 3, 2011, e-mail, on June 2, 2011, OSHA issued a press release entitled “New OSHA National Emphasis Program will help protect workers from chemical and physical hazards in the primary metals industries.” According to OSHA, the purpose of the NEP is “to identify and reduce or eliminate worker exposures to harmful chemical and physical hazards in establishments producing metal products.” Appendix A to the Directive lists chemical exposure hazards found in the primary metal industries, including metal dusts including **cadmium**. The Directive is available at <http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=DIRECTIVES&p_id=4944>.

**OSHA Deletes Certification Requirements Of The General Industry And Construction Cadmium Standards**

Under Phase III of the Standards Improvement Project, OSHA promulgated a June 8, 2011, final rule that removed paragraph (f)(4) of the general industry PPE standard (Section 1910.132), paragraph (e)(4) of the shipyard employment PPE standard, Section 1915.152, and paragraph (n)(4) of the general industry and construction **cadmium** standards, Sections 1910.1027 and 1926.1127, which required employers to prepare and maintain a written record certifying compliance with the training requirements of these sections. OSHA states that it “does not believe that the training certification records required by the four standards provide a safety or health benefit to employees, nor are the burden hours and cost to employers justified.” The final rule became effective on July 8, 2011.

## OSHA Intends To Promulgate Final Rule Concerning Revising HCS To Conform With GHS

## According to a notice in OSHA’s July 7, 2011, Regulatory Agenda, OSHA is scheduled to promulgate a final rule in August 2011 concerning modifications to the HCS to conform with the GHS. OSHA’s September 30, 2009, proposed rule included revised criteria for classification of chemical hazards; revised labeling provisions that include requirements for use of standardized signal words, pictograms, hazard statements, and precautionary statements; a specified format for safety data sheets; and related revisions to definitions of terms used in the standard, requirements for employee training on labels, and safety data sheets. OSHA also proposed to modify provisions of a number of other standards, including standards for flammable and combustible liquids, PSM, and most substance-specific health standards, to ensure consistency with the modified HCS requirements.

**INTERNATIONAL ISSUES**

**Canada Announces Updated Draft Screening Assessment Of Substances Of Low Concern**

On June 18, 2011, Canada published the updated draft screening assessment of substances of low concern using the rapid screening approach in the *Canada Gazette*. After evaluating 1,047 substances of low concern using the rapid screening approach, Canada proposes that, based on available information, 545 of the substances do not meet the criteria set out under CEPA Section 64. Canada states that it “is committed to identifying and addressing all substances that may pose risks to the environment or to human health.” Therefore, to validate the assumptions it made under the rapid screening approach, Canada will obtain further information regarding the current quantities of these substances that are in commerce in Canada through its inventory update program. In addition, substances that have been found, through rapid screening, not to meet the criteria under CEPA Section 64 may still be addressed under future research and monitoring programs, or as part of future assessments of groups of substances. The remaining 502 substances that underwent rapid screening have been identified as requiring further screening assessment to evaluate their potential to cause harm. These substances have therefore been incorporated into the group of substances that are of remaining priority for assessment as a result of categorization. These substances include **cadmium zinc sulfide**. Comments on the draft screening assessment are due **August 17, 2011**. More information is available at <http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/plan/approach-approche/rapid-eng.php>.

**Canada Proposes Limits For Cadmium In Children’s Jewelry**

On July 25, 2011, Health Canada proposed a new guideline regarding the amount of **cadmium** that may be found in children’s jewelry. Health Canada states in its press release:

Cadmium is a heavy metal which is known to be highly toxic when ingested. Health Canada is proposing a guideline regarding total **cadmium** concentration in children’s jewellery of 130 parts per million (0.013%). It is believed this concentration would help protect children from **cadmium** poisoning following accidental ingestion, or prolonged licking and sucking, of these products. Stakeholders affected by this proposed guideline have until **October 10, 2011** to provide comments on the proposal.

According to the press release, Health Canada will continue to monitor the marketplace and will take appropriate action when levels of **cadmium** in excess of the guideline are found in children’s jewelry. Health Canada states that it may also seek the introduction of regulations limiting **cadmium** in children's jewelry via the federal regulatory process. Comments are due **October 10, 2011**. The consultation document is available at <http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/cps-spc/legislation/consultation/_2011cadmium/index-eng.php>.

**Shanghai To Test Children’s Clothes For Heavy Metals, Including Cadmium**

The National Garments Quality Inspection and Supervision Centre has drafted a regulation that would regulate the levels of five heavy metals -- antimony, **cadmium**, chromium, cobalt, and nickel -- in children’s clothes. According to authorities, once the regulation is promulgated, tests will be included in their regular inspections. The regulation was ordered after parents became worried about the quality of baby clothes sold in Shanghai.

\* \* \* \* \*

Unless otherwise noted, if you have questions about any item summarized above, please call or e-mail Lynn L. Bergeson at (202) 557-3801 or [lbergeson@lawbc.com](mailto:lbergeson@lawbc.com), or Carla N. Hutton at (202) 557-3809 or [chutton@lawbc.com](mailto:chutton@lawbc.com).

## ACRONYMS

**ATSDR** -- Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

**BAAQMD** -- Bay Area Air Quality Management District

**CAA** -- Clean Air Act

**CBI** -- Confidential Business Information

**CEPA** -- Canadian Environmental Protection Act

**CERCLA** -- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

**CHCC** -- Chemicals of High Concern for Children List

**CISWI** -- Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incinerators

**CPSC** -- United States Consumer Product Safety Commission

**CPSIA** -- Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act of 2008

**EPA** -- United States Environmental Protection Agency

**EPCRA** -- Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

**EWG** -- Environmental Working Group

**GAO** -- United States Government Accountability Office

**GHS** -- Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals

**HCS** -- Hazard Communication Standard

**ICdA** -- International Cadmium Association

**IRIS** -- Integrated Risk Information System

**IUR** -- Inventory Update Reporting

**NAS** -- National Academy of Sciences

**NEP** -- National Emphasis Program

**NIOSH** -- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health

**NPRM** -- Notice of Proposed Rulemaking

**OMB** -- Office of Management and Budget

**OSHA** -- Occupational Safety and Health Administration

**PPE** -- Personal Protective Equipment

**PSM** -- Process Safety Management

**RCRA** -- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

**REL** -- Recommended Exposure Limit

**SAB** -- Science Advisory Board

**TBD** -- To Be Determined

**TRI** -- Toxics Release Inventory

**TRI-MEweb** -- TRI Made Easy Web

**TSCA** -- Toxic Substances Control Act

**WDE** -- Washington Department of Ecology

1. This Update addresses significant federal, state, and international environmental and occupational safety and health regulatory issues and ongoing advocacy efforts pertinent to the ICdA member companies. A list of acronyms used in this Update is provided. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)