#### THE INTERNATIONAL CADMIUM ASSOCIATION

**REGULATORY UPDATE**

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

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**FEDERAL ISSUES**

**RCRA/CERCLA ISSUES**

**EPA Publishes Notice Of Data Availability Concerning Coal Combustion Residuals**

EPA published an October 12, 2011, notice of data availability and request for comment on additional information it obtained in conjunction with its June 21, 2010, proposed rule concerning the disposal of coal combustion residuals from electric utilities. According to EPA, this additional information is generally categorized as: (1) chemical constituent data from coal combustion residuals; (2) facility and waste management unit data; (3) information on additional alleged damage cases; (4) adequacy of state programs; and (5) beneficial use. EPA states that it is considering a variety of possible approaches to update and enhance the risk assessment and the regulatory impact analysis supporting the development of the final rule. EPA specifically requests comments on the validity and propriety of the use of all new information, data, and potential analyses being noticed. EPA requests comment only on the information either specifically identified in the October 12, 2011, notice or located in the docket for the notice and states that it “is not reopening any other aspect of the proposal or the underlying support documents that were previously available for comment.” Comments were due November 14, 2011. More information is available at <http://www.epa.gov/epawaste/nonhaz/industrial/special/fossil/ccr-rule/index.htm>.

**House Passes Coal Residuals Reuse And Management Act**

On October 14, 2011, in a 267-144 vote, the House passed the Coal Residuals Reuse and Management Act (H.R. 2273), which will give states primary oversight over coal ash disposal and block EPA from regulating the material as hazardous waste. The House rejected all five Democratic amendments and approved by voice vote an amendment by Representative John Shimkus (R-IL) to clarify that states may request technical assistance from EPA and to expand groundwater monitoring requirements. Under the bill, states would decide whether they want primary permitting authority over coal ash, mostly from coal-fired power plants. The bill would prevent EPA from moving forward on its May 2010 proposed rule, which proposed two regulatory options -- regulating the material as hazardous waste under RCRA Subtitle C or continue to manage coal ash as a nonhazardous waste under RCRA Subtitle D and leave regulatory authority with the states. Senators Kent Conrad (D-ND) and John Hoeven (R-ND) introduced companion legislation in the Senate on October 20, 2011. On October 12, 2011, the Obama Administration issued a Statement of Administration Policy opposing the bill. According to the Obama Administration, “[a]ny approach to managing coal ash would need to include: (1) clear requirements that address the risks associated with the coal ash disposal and management; (2) consideration of the best science and data available; (3) adequate evaluation of structural integrity; (4) protective solutions for existing as well as new facilities; and (5) appropriate public information and comment.” The Statement of Administration Policy is available at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/legislative/sap/112/saphr2273r_20111012.pdf>.

**TSCA ISSUES**

**B&C Posts Q&As From CDR Webinar**

On November 15, 2011, B&C posted responses to questions raised by stakeholders during the September 15, 2011, CDR rule webinar, hosted by B&C. During the September 15, 2011, webinar, which was attended by more than 300 participants, numerous issues, questions, and requests for clarification were addressed during the Q&A portion of the webinar. Many of the questions submitted, however, could not be addressed during the time allotted. In addition, parties sent in questions after the webinar was completed. B&C compiled all of these questions and developed responses, which have been reviewed by EPA staff. B&C notes that the Q&As “are intended solely as informational guidance and should not be viewed as legal advice. Although EPA staff provided feedback on the responses, the Q&A document is not an official EPA document.” The Q&As are available at <http://www.lawbc.com/regulatory-developments/entry/qas-from-september-15-2011-cdr-webinar-available/>.

**Senate Committee And Subcommittee Hold Hearing On TSCA Reform Legislation**

On November 17, 2011, the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and the Committee’s Superfund, Toxics, and Environmental Health Subcommittee held a hearing on legislation intended to reform TSCA, the Safe Chemicals Act of 2011 (S. 847). Senator Frank Lautenberg (D-NJ), who introduced the legislation on April 14, 2011, and is Chair of the Subcommittee, chaired the hearing. The Safe Chemicals Act is intended to modernize TSCA to require chemical companies to demonstrate the safety of industrial chemicals and EPA to evaluate safety based on the best available science. Witnesses at the hearing included:

* Mr. Ted Sturdevant, Director, WDE;
* Ms. Charlotte Brody, Director of Chemicals, Public Health and Green Chemistry, BlueGreen Alliance;
* Mr. Cal Dooley, President and Chief Executive Officer, ACC;
* Mr. Robert Matthews, McKenna Long & Aldridge, on behalf of CSPA; and
* Dr. Richard Denison, Ph.D., Senior Scientist, EDF.

Majority, minority, and witness statements and a webcast of the hearing are available at <http://epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_id=a2714f34-802a-23ad-4b23-3ba5732a0172>.

**STATE ISSUES**

***California***

**Governor Signs Bill Concerning Certification Of Lead And Cadmium In Jewelry**

On October 4, 2011, Governor Brown signed S.B. 646, which would revise the requirements that a manufacturer or supplier of jewelry must provide, upon request, certification to a person who sells or offers for sale this jewelry. The bill would impose a state-mandated local program by creating a new crime with regard to the sale, or offering for sale, of this jewelry and the preparation of the certification. The revised requirements would require a manufacturer or supplier to prepare a certification. The certification shall attest that the jewelry does not contain a level of lead or **cadmium** that prohibits the jewelry from being sold or offered for sale.

***Maine***

**Proposed Rule Would Designate Cadmium As Priority Toxic Chemical**

On September 28, 2011, Maine issued a proposed rule that would define a list of “priority toxic chemicals” that subjects entities using the substances to reporting and pollution prevention planning requirements regarding any of the listed chemicals being used. The rulemaking would designate **cadmium**, formaldehyde, hexavalent chromium, perchloroethylene, styrene, and trichloroethylene as priority toxic chemicals. Under the proposed rule, the Maine DEP would review and revise the list of priority toxic chemicals every three years and would have statutory authority to revise the list more frequently, as well as lower thresholds for reporting, planning, and paying fees. Comments were due October 28, 2011. A factsheet is available at <http://www.maine.gov/tools/whatsnew/attach.php?id=307771&an=1>, and the proposed rule is available at <http://www.maine.gov/tools/whatsnew/attach.php?id=307771&an=2>.

***Massachusetts***

**Bill Would Require Chemical Action Plan For Cadmium In Children’s Products**

On November 21, 2011, an Act for a Competitive Economy Through Safer Alternatives to Toxic Chemicals (S.B. 2079) was introduced in the Senate. The bill, which is a new draft of S.B. 397 and H.B. 1136, would establish safer alternatives to toxic chemicals. Under S.B. 2079, the Massachusetts DEP, in consultation with the Toxic Use Reduction Institute, would be required to prepare chemical action plans for **cadmium** as found in children’s products; trichloroethylene as found in industrial degreasers; and nonylphenol ethoxylates as found in household cleaning products. The chemical action plans would: (a) identify specific actions that manufacturers and users of these chemical substances shall be required to implement; (b) require substitution of a safer alternative; (c) establish schedules, timelines, and deadlines for achieving substitution of these chemical substances with safer alternatives, for specified uses; (d) where appropriate, require manufacturers or users of these chemical substances to prepare and submit to DEP plans to effect the substitution(s); and (e) provide for technical assistance to manufacturers and users of these chemical substances. The bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Environment, Natural Resources, and Agriculture and referred to the Committee on Senate Ways and Means.

***Michigan***

**Senator Introduces Legislation Banning Cadmium From Use in Children’s Products**

On October 18, 2011, Senator Roger Kahn (R) introduced legislation (S.B. 764) that would ban **cadmium** and mercury from use in children’s products. The bill would classify **cadmium** and mercury as heavy metals and add them to the state’s toxic substance list for children’s products. Kahn also introduced legislation (S.B. 765) to create a Children’s Safe Products Advisory Council within the Michigan Department of Community Health. The Council would share information with the interstate chemical clearinghouse, make recommendations to the legislature on innovative programs used in other states, and report on efficient use of chemicals in the manufacturing process. Kahn’s October 18, 2011, press release is available at <http://www.senate.mi.gov/gop/senators/readarticle.asp?id=4395&District=32>.

***Washington***

**WDE Publishes Report On Control Of Toxic Chemicals In Puget Sound**

In early November 2011, WDE released a report entitled *Control of Toxic Chemicals in Puget Sound: Assessment of Selected Toxic Chemicals in the Puget Sound Basin, 2007-2011*. In 2006, WDE began a study to determine how toxic pollutants reach Puget Sound -- especially surface runoff, groundwater discharge, atmospheric deposition, and wastewater treatment discharges. The report incorporates new and more complete data about sources, loading, pathways, and hazards, and contains recommendations intended to help guide where resources might be directed. The report includes several chemical-specific assessments, including one for **cadmium**. The report states:

**Cadmium** was found to be a Priority 1 level of concern for freshwater sediments, one of the two categories for which data were sufficient for an adequate hazard evaluation. Observed data were lacking to conduct adequate evaluations for surface waters.

Both anthropogenic releases and loading of **cadmium** appear to be small. The largest ongoing source of **cadmium** to the environment appears to be leaching of **cadmium** from roofing material, constituting more than one-half of the total estimated release. Releases of **cadmium** from roofing material do not appear to translate to appreciable levels in surface runoff, which represents the smallest delivery pathway.

The report is available at <http://www.ecy.wa.gov/puget_sound/toxicchemicals/index.html>.

**MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES**

**Apparel And Footwear Manufacturers Announce Joint Roadmap Towards Zero Discharge Of Hazardous Chemicals**

On November 18, 2011, adidas Group, C&A, H&M, Li Ning, NIKE, Inc., and Puma announced the release of a joint roadmap towards zero discharge of hazardous chemicals in the supply chain by **2020**. The roadmap includes specific commitments and timelines, including:

* Jointly communicating the mission of zero discharge of hazardous chemicals to all suppliers beginning immediately;
* Conducting pilot projects at major, vertically integrated and materials suppliers between 2011 and **2013** to understand better the scope of use and discharge of hazardous chemicals;
* Verifying that nine classes of hazardous or persistent chemicals, including heavy metals (**cadmium**, lead, mercury, chromium (VI)), are not currently used;
* Initiating an inventory of all chemicals used in apparel manufacturing by the end of **2012**;
* Disclosing the results of all pilots and studies undertaken as part of this commitment; and
* Reporting regularly and publicly on progress against this commitment (quarterly in **2012**, annually from **2013** to **2020**).

The companies state that the joint roadmap is a “living document,” which they will refine as they “gain additional intelligence and insights through our initial pilots and research, as well as our collaboration with other brands and stakeholders.” The companies will accept comments from the public on the joint roadmap until **December 31, 2011**. More information is available at <http://nikeinc.com/news/adidas-group-ca-hm-li-ning-nike-and-puma-partner-to-reach-zero-discharge-by-2020>.

**ASTM International Announces New Standard For Children’s Jewelry**

ASTM International announced on November 10, 2011, the availability of ASTM F2923, “Specification for Consumer Product Safety for Children’s Jewelry,” which was developed by Subcommittee F15.24 on Children’s Jewelry, part of ASTM International Committee F15 on Consumer Products. According to ASTM, the standard addresses the lack of a nationally recognized requirement for **cadmium** in children’s jewelry, and provides guidance in identifying and mitigating other known hazards. The new specification establishes requirements and test methods for specified elements, including **cadmium**, and certain mechanical hazards in children’s jewelry. It also includes recommendations for age labeling and warnings, and guidelines for identifying the primary intended users of the jewelry. The standard addresses possible hazards posed by children’s jewelry, and includes specifications regarding magnets, batteries, nickel, **cadmium** in paint and surface coatings, **cadmium** in substrate materials, and other heavy metals in surface coatings. It applies to jewelry that is designed or intended primarily for children age 12 and under and that is principally designed and intended to be worn as an ornament. The standard may be purchased at <http://www.astm.org/Standards/F2923.htm>.

**ATSDR Revised Priority List Of Hazardous Substances Includes Cadmium**

ATSDR published a November 3, 2011, *Federal Register* notice announcing its revised priority list of hazardous substances that will be the subject of Toxicological Profiles. The list of 275 substances includes **cadmium**, which is ranked seven on the 2011 list and was seventh on the 2007 list. According to the notice, ATSDR intends to publish the next revised list in two years. Each substance on the list is a candidate to become the subject of a toxicological profile prepared by ATSDR. More information is available at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/SPL/>.

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

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding the Responsible Electronics Recycling Act of 2011 (H.R. 2284 and S. 1270), which 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.” More information is available in our July 28, 2011, Update.

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

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding 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. More information on the bill is available in our April 28, 2011, Update.

**CPSC Requests Comment On Plan To Review Existing CPSC Regulations**

CPSC published an October 19, 2011, *Federal Register* notice announcing that it is considering the “appropriate process and substance of a plan to review existing CPSC regulations.” CPSC intends to develop a plan of review that satisfies recent direction from President Obama, set forth in EO 13579, “Regulation and Independent Regulatory Agencies,” which states that independent regulatory agencies should follow certain key principles when developing new regulations and should review existing significant regulations. To that end, according to the notice, EO 13579 emphasizes the importance of retrospective analysis of rules and the need to develop a plan under which the agency will conduct periodic reviews of existing regulations. CPSC invites comments on the issues discussed in the notice to help formulate a plan that builds on its past review efforts while incorporating the principles outlined in EO 13579. Issues include criteria to select candidate rules for review; process of review; and the substance of review. Comments are due **December 19, 2011**.

**CPSC Promulgates Final Rule Regarding Consumer Product Testing And Certification**

On November 8, 2011, CPSC promulgated a final rule regarding the conditions and requirements for relying on testing or certification of either component parts of consumer products, or another party’s finished product, or both, to demonstrate compliance of a consumer product with all applicable rules, bans, standards, and regulations to support a children’s product certificate; as part of the standards and protocols for continued testing of children’s products; or to meet the requirements of any other rule, ban, standard, guidance, policy, or protocol regarding consumer product testing that does not already directly address component part testing. The final rule is effective on **December 8, 2011**.

**IRIS Assessment**

***House Subcommittee Holds Hearing On Environmental Regulation And Its Impact On The Economy***

On October 6, 2011, the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy held a hearing on “Chemical Risk Assessment: What Works for Jobs and the Economy?” According to the background memorandum, the hearing was intended to explore IRIS and the relationship between IRIS and EPA’s regulatory requirements, “specifically whether IRIS is producing high quality science-based risk assessments that are suitable for regulatory objectives, or policy judgments that could harm businesses and the public.” The background memorandum for the hearing and witness testimony are available at <http://energycommerce.house.gov/hearings/hearingdetail.aspx?NewsID=8961>.

***EPA Seeks Nominations For New SAB Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee***

On November 18, 2011, SAB published a *Federal Register* notice inviting public nominations of scientific experts to be considered for appointment to the EPA’s SAB Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee “to provide advice through the chartered SAB regarding Toxicological Reviews of environmental chemicals available on EPA’s Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).” EPA states:

EPA is seeking SAB advice on a continuous basis as part of an effort to strengthen and streamline the process for IRIS Toxicological Review development. In response, the SAB is establishing a new subcommittee, the Chemical Assessment Advisory Committee, which will provide advice through the chartered SAB regarding the IRIS program and the development of IRIS Toxicological Reviews.

EPA seeks nominations of experts with knowledge in human health risk assessment and expertise in a range of disciplines, including, but not limited to, public health; epidemiology; toxicology; modeling; biostatistics; and risk assessment. Nominations are due **January 6, 2012**.

***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 |

***Trouble In Toyland* Addresses Cadmium In Toys**

On November 22, 2011, U.S. PIRG announced the availability of its annual report, *Trouble in Toyland*, which “provide[s] safety guidelines for consumers when purchasing toys for young children and provide[s] examples of toys currently on store shelves that may pose potential safety hazards.” U.S. PIRG did not find any toys or jewelry that exceeded the voluntary limits for **cadmium**. The report reviews state and federal standards concerning cadmium, and states:

Consumer groups prefer the state laws and CEH settlement to the ASTM voluntary standard, because most of the state laws have stronger “total content” limits for **cadmium** instead of solubility tests. When they use solubility tests (Minnesota and Illinois), they use a more stringent 75 ppm standard rather than the ASTM voluntary solubility standard of 300 ppm.

The report is available at <https://www.uspirg.org/uploads/78/db/78db1c387b2b7d96c56691b4752cb249/USPIRG_Trouble_In_Toyland.pdf>.

**INTERNATIONAL ISSUES**

***Canada***

**Canada Announces Next Phase Of The Chemicals Management Plan**

Canada announced on October 3, 2011, the renewal of its commitment to protect Canadian families and consumers by updating its Chemicals Management Plan. According to Canada, the next phase of the Plan will focus on:

* Further improving product safety in Canada;
* Completing assessments of 500 substances across nine categories including:
* Aromatic azo- and benzidine-based substances;
* Boron-containing substances;
* Certain internationally classified substances with potential for exposure to individuals in Canada;
* Certain organic flame retardants;
* Cobalt-containing substances;
* Methylenediphenyl diisocyanates and diamines;
* Phthalates;
* Selenium-containing substances; and
* Substituted diphenylamines.
* Investing in additional research for substances like bisphenol A, flame retardants, substances that affect hormone function, and substances that affect the environment.

According to an October 8, 2011, *Canada Gazette* notice, Canada intends to complete the assessments of petroleum sector stream substances and of other priority substances identified through the first phase of the Chemicals Management Plan, and to address approximately 1,000 additional substances, through other approaches such as a rapid screening approach of low volume or low hazard substances. In addition, to address the balance of the remaining priority substances efficiently, the Minister of the Environment plans to issue an update of the Domestic Substances List. Canada will request basic information from industry to update the status of these substances in Canadian commerce. More information is available at <http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/group/index-eng.php>.

**Xstrata Nickel Holds Public Session Concerning Proposed Application For Site-Specific Air Standard**

On October 17, 2011, Xstrata Nickel held a public session to provide information and answer questions about its proposed application to the Ontario Ministry of the Environment for a site-specific air standard for its Sudbury smelter. The standard relates to the smelter’s **cadmium** emissions. According to a company spokesperson, Xstrata Nickel is seeking a temporary standard that would be agreed upon by the company and the Ministry. It would include an action plan to meet the permanent, more stringent standard by a certain date.

***China***

**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.

**China’s MEP Announces State Council’s Suggestions On Strengthening Environmental Protection**

On October 21, 2011, the MEP announced 16 suggestions in three categories intended to strengthen major environmental protection activities. The categories and suggestions include:

I. Improve environmental protection supervision and management:

1. Strictly carry out the environmental impact assessment process;

2. Continuously strengthen total reduction of discharge of major pollutants;

3. Intensify supervision of environmental enforcement; and

4. Effectively prevent environmental risk and properly handle sudden environmental accidents.

II. Make more efforts to address pre-eminent environmental issues affecting scientific development and threatening public health:

5. Practically strengthen prevention and control of heavy metals pollution;

6. Carry out strict environmental management on chemicals;

7. Ensure nuclear and radiation safety;

8. Deepen comprehensive prevention and control of pollution in key areas;

9. Vigorously develop environmental industry;

10. Accelerate environmental protection in the countryside; and

11. Make more efforts in ecological conservation.

III. Carry out reforms and make innovative schemes and mechanisms for environmental protection:

12. Continue facilitating the historical transformations for environmental protection;

13. Carry out economic policies conducive to environmental protection;

14. Continuously improve the capacity in environmental protection;

15. Improve environmental management system and work mechanisms; and

16. Strengthen the leadership and performance evaluation for environmental protection work.

Regarding item 5, MEP states that environmental protection authorities should “appropriately adjust” the distribution of industrial enterprises involving heavy metals, and “firmly ban” any new, reform, or expansion project that increases total discharge of heavy metal pollutants in key areas.Environmental protection authorities should strengthen environmental supervision of the enterprises relevant to heavy metals to ensure that pollution discharge of these enterprises meets the national standard. Environmental protection authorities should also increase enforcement efforts to punish the enterprises causing heavy metal pollution. MEP calls for standardized recycling and treatment of waste electric and electronic products, and urges environmental protection authorities to develop waste recycling systems and industrial parks for collective processing and treatment of wastes. The MEP’s announcement is available in English at <http://english.mep.gov.cn/News_service/infocus/201111/t20111101_219373.htm>.

**Excessive Cadmium Levels Found In 266 Workers**

According to a November 24, 2011, statement released by the county government, 266 workers at a zinc smelting company in northwest China’s Gansu Province have been found to have excessive **cadmium** levels in their blood over the past month. The first case was exposed when a worker at the company, which is owned by the Gansu Baohui Industrial Group Co. Ltd. based in Huixian county, received medical treatment on October 23, 2011. The company subsequently stopped the operation of its **cadmium** recycling machine, stored the **cadmium** dregs in safe places, and invited doctors to conduct blood tests on the hundreds of workers who had been exposed to **cadmium**. Currently, 71 workers are being treated at a local hospital, including one who was suspected of **cadmium** poisoning, and the other 195 are being treated at the company with the instructions of medical experts. The county stated that an initial investigation showed that inadequate protective measures were to blame for the incident.

***India***

**Local Fisheries Department Claims Pollution Reducing Fish Population**

Senior officials with the Burdwan fisheries department stated on October 24, 2011, that increasing amounts of poisonous elements like **cadmium**, mercury, and lead in the Damodar River are causing a severe problem for the growth of fish. The officials claim that the issue, even after being brought to the notice of the West Bengal Pollution Control Board, remains unresolved. According to the officials, the unchecked discharge of industrial effluents in the Damodar has reduced the river’s fish population substantially in the past few years. The West Bengal Pollution Control Board responded that increasing river pollution is a matter of grave concern, but the fisheries department never asked for any correctional measures.

***Korea***

**Excessive Cadmium Found In Internal Organs Of Crabs**

The Busan Federation for Environmental Movements announced on November 16, 2011, that excessive amounts of **cadmium** were found in the internal organs of blue and snow crabs caught in waters surrounding the Korean Peninsula. According to the group, researchers examined nearly 90 samples of 20 marine products from August to October 2011. While the levels of mercury in all sea foods were found to be below the legally-allowed limit, crabs and octopus showed levels of **cadmium** above the standard permitted. A spokesperson stated “Out of four blue crab samples, the three showed **cadmium** levels exceeding the legal limit by 1.15 to 10 times. One in three snow crab samples had levels above the standard, while two out of four octopus samples were found to contain high levels of the heavy metal.” But besides their internal organs, **cadmium** levels in other parts were below the legal limit.

***Philippines***

**Christmas Gift Items Test Positive For Heavy Metals**

The EcoWaste Coalition announced on November 21, 2011, that Christmas gift items such as painted toys, glasses, and mugs tested positive “with nasty chemicals known for damaging a child’s brain and future.” Of the 50 samples, 32 contained heavy metals. The Coalition stated that, aside from lead, many of the painted glasses and mugs were found to contain antimony, arsenic, **cadmium**, and chromium above levels of concern, “and thus increasing the chances of multiple exposure to hazardous chemicals.” The EcoWaste Coalition bought a variety of toys and gift items from street vendors at Carriedo Street in Quiapo, Rizal Avenue, Santa Cruz, and Juan Luna Street, Divisoria, in the city of Manila.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

**ACC** -- American Chemistry Council

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

**B&C** -- Bergeson & Campbell, P.C.

**CDR** -- Chemical Data Reporting

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

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

**CSPA** -- Consumer Specialty Products Association

**DEP** -- Department of Environmental Protection

**EDF** -- Environmental Defense Fund

**EO** -- Executive Order

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

**ICdA** -- International Cadmium Association

**IRIS** -- Integrated Risk Information System

**MEP** -- Ministry of Environmental Protection

**PIRG** -- Public Interest Research Groups

**Q&A** -- Question and Answer

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

**SAB** -- Science Advisory Board

**TBD** -- To Be Determined

**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)