#### THE INTERNATIONAL CADMIUM ASSOCIATION

**REGULATORY UPDATE**

**September 28, 2013**[[1]](#footnote-1)

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**FEDERAL ISSUES**

**EPCRA ISSUES**

**EPA Requires Facilities To Report TRI Data Electronically**

On August 27, 2013, EPA promulgated a final rule requiring facilities to report non-trade secret TRI forms to EPA using electronic software provided by EPA. According to EPA, electronic reporting “provides numerous benefits, including making it easier for facilities to report accurate information, expediting form completion due to the pre-population of many form elements, decreasing the cost to EPA of processing forms, and providing TRI information more quickly to the public.” Facilities that submit trade secret TRI information will be excepted from the requirement and will continue to submit trade secret reporting forms and substantiation forms in hard copy. The final rule will be effective on **January 21, 2014**.

**TSCA ISSUES**

**Senate Committee Holds Hearing On TSCA Reform**

On July 31, 2013, the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works held a hearing on “Strengthening Public Health Protections by Addressing Toxic Chemical Threats.” The Committee focused almost exclusively on the Chemical Safety Improvement Act (S. 1009), which has received bipartisan support, as well as support from some NGO representatives who have been most active on the issue. Others, including Senator Barbara Boxer (D-CA), Chair of the Committee, have been critical of the bill, claiming it would preempt California laws such as Proposition 65. During the hearing, Senator Boxer’s animus toward the bill was palpable. Much of the testimony focused on whether the bill would preempt existing state laws or prevent states from promulgating additional laws regulating toxic chemicals, a topic close to Senator Boxer given the pride her native California takes in its approach to chemical regulation. Opening statements, witness testimony, and a webcast of the hearing are available at <http://www.epw.senate.gov/public/index.cfm?FuseAction=Hearings.Hearing&Hearing_ID=15d8775e-f02a-6ab7-1973-8ea6ce1196c7>. B&C’s® August 1, 2013, memorandum on the hearing is available at <http://www.lawbc.com/regulatory-developments/entry/senate-committee-holds-hearing-on-tsca-reform>.

**House Subcommittee Holds Third TSCA Hearing**

On September 18, 2013, the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy held a hearing on “Regulation of Existing Chemicals and the Role of Pre-Emption under Sections 6 and 18 of the Toxic Substances Control Act.” This was the Subcommittee’s third hearing on TSCA issues, and was intended to focus “on the existing statutory provisions, regulatory implementation, and ‘real world’ implications of TSCA section 6 requirements related to the manufacture and processing of existing chemicals; and TSCA section 18, regarding Federal preemption of State law.” The Subcommittee’s background memorandum and an archived webcast of the September 18, 2013, hearing are available at <http://energycommerce.house.gov/hearing/regulation-existing-chemicals-and-role-pre-emption-under-sections-6-and-18-toxic-substances>. B&C’s September 19, 2013, memorandum on the hearing is available at <http://www.lawbc.com/regulatory-developments/entry/house-subcommittee-convenes-hearing-on-role-of-tsca-preemption/>.

**STATE ISSUES**

***California***

**CDTSC Safer Consumer Products Regulations Will Take Effect October 1**

On August 28, 2013, California’s OAL approved the CDTSC’s Safer Consumer Products Regulations, which will take effect on **October 1, 2013**. The scope of the Regulations, including the four core elements -- Candidate Chemicals, Priority Products, Alternatives Analysis, and Regulatory Responses -- are discussed in B&C’s September 5, 2013, memorandum, which is available at <http://www.lawbc.com/regulatory-developments/entry/dtsc-releases-proposed-safer-consumer-products-regulations1/>. On September 26, 2013, CDTSC posted its Initial Candidate Chemicals List, which includes **cadmium** and **cadmium compounds**. CDTSC provides the following timeframe for implementation milestones:

1. Initial Candidate Chemical list → Effective date of the Regulations;

2. First “Proposed” Priority Products list → 180 days after the Regulations’ effective date;

3. First Priority Products list finalized → Requires rulemaking (may take up to one year);

4. Priority Product Notification → 60 days after listing on final Priority Products list;

5. Preliminary Alternatives Analysis Report → Due to CDTSC 180 days after listing on final Priority Products list;

6. Final Alternatives Analysis Report → Due to CDTSC one year after the notice of compliance for the Preliminary Alternatives Analysis Report; and

7. Regulatory Response Implementation → To be specified by CDTSC in the regulatory response determination.

Considering the timeframes provided in the Regulations, it will be years to complete the process for one Priority Product -- from the time the Candidate Chemicals List is first released, the Initial Priority Product List is released and then issued in final, the Alternatives Analysis process is completed, and the regulatory responses are issued. While there are indications that these Regulations may be subject to litigation, a prudent initial step for any company doing business in California to consider is to review, when available from CDTSC, the Initial Candidate Chemicals List and determine if any of its consumer products contain one of those substances. It will also be important for companies with products identified as Priority Products to identify other entities similarly affected and determine the ability to consolidate efforts (*e.g*., through a consortium) in conducting an Alternatives Analysis. More information is available on the CDTSC Safer Consumer Products web portal at <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/SCP/index.cfm>.

***Massachusetts***

**Senate Committee Favorably Reports Bill To Regulate Cadmium In Children’s Jewelry**

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding S.B. 990, which would ban the manufacture, sale, and distribution of children’s jewelry containing **cadmium** in any paint or surface coating or accessible substrate that exceeds 75 ppm. On July 11, 2013, S.B. 990 was reported favorably by the Committee on Public Health and referred to the Committee on Senate Ethics and Rules.

***Michigan***

**Bills Would Require Creation Of List Of Hazardous Chemicals In Toxic Substances Or Products**

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding legislation that would require the Department of Community Health to provide by **July 1, 2014**, a list of hazardous chemicals in toxic substances or products (S.B. 399). The bill was referred to the Committee on Government Operations. Similar legislation (H.B. 4795) was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Regulatory Reform. More information is available in our July 28, 2013, Update.

**Bills Would Require Manufacturers To Report Toxic Substances In Children’s Products**

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding legislation that would require manufacturers and distributors to make reports concerning toxic substances or products in children’s products (S.B. 400). The bill was referred to the Committee on Government Operations. Similar legislation (H.B. 4796) was introduced in the House and referred to the Committee on Regulatory Reform. More information is available in our July 28, 2013, Update.

***New York***

**Assembly Passes Bill To Ban Sale And Distribution Of Cadmium-Added Novelty Consumer Products**

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding A.B. 4822, which would ban the sale and distribution of any **cadmium**-added novelty consumer product. The bill was referred to the Senate Committee on Environmental Conservation. More information is available in our July 28, 2013, Update.

***North Carolina***

**NCSAB Meeting Agenda Includes Cadmium Discussion**

The agenda for NCSAB’s September 25, 2013, meeting includes **cadmium**. The minutes for the May 29, 2013, meeting state:

Dr. Starr initiated the discussion on **cadmium** with Dr. Prusiewicz providing a recap of the April 17, 2013 meeting as follows:

* The board reviewed and discussed four studies revaluating renal and bone effects in humans associated with **cadmium** inhalation exposures. The studies correlated health effects with urinary biomarkers of exposure (U-Cd, β2-microglobulin, NAG, or retinol binding protein (RBP).
* Dr. Dorman raised the question about the existence of kinetic models that could extrapolate from urinary **cadmium** biomarkers to **cadmium** inhalation concentrations.
* Dr. Dorman and Dr. Kenyon were to investigate published kinetic and/or empirical models to predict **cadmium** inhalation concentrations from **cadmium** blood or urinary biomarkers.
* The board discussed potential bone effects associated with **cadmium** exposures (osteoporosis and bone effects). Dr. Dorman raised the issue of possible reverse causality.

Five papers were scheduled for discussion at today’s meeting. They were:

1. Ruiz P, Mumtaz M, Osterloh J, Fisher J, Fowler BA. (2010). Interpreting NHANES biomonitoring data, **cadmium**. *Toxicology Letters* 198:44-48.

2. Börjesson J, Bellander T, Järup L, Elinder CG, Mattsson S. (1997). *In vivo* analysis of **cadmium** in battery workers versus measurements of blood, urine, and workplace air. *Occup Environ Med*. 54(6):424-31.

3. El-Agha O, Gökmen IG. Smoking habits and **cadmium** intake in Turkey. (2002). *Biol Trace Elem Res*. 88(1):31-43.

4. Akerstrom M, Sallsten G, Lundh T, Barregard L. Associations between urinary excretion of **cadmium** and proteins in nonsmoking population: Renal toxicity or normal physiology? *Environ Health Perspect* (online 31 October 2012).

5. Cieselski T, Weuve J, Bellinger DC, Schwartz J, Lanphear B, Wright RO. (2012). **Cadmium** exposure and neurodevelopment outcomes in U.S. children. *Environ Health Perspect*, 120(5) 758-763.

. . .

The calculations used to derive the current AAL for **cadmium** were presented. The calculation was based on an EPA inhalation unit risk estimate of one in one hundred thousand risk level in accordance with 1986 North Carolina Academy of Science (NCAS) guidelines. At the time the AAL was proposed, **cadmium** was considered a probable human carcinogen (thus the one in one hundred thousand risk level). **Cadmium** is currently classified by IARC as a known human carcinogen; therefore based on the 1986 NCAS Guidelines, a one in one million risk level would be used to derive an updated AAL. So while it appears the AAL would be slightly less conservative based on the new study, the ten-fold difference in the risk level used to derive a new AAL would make it more conservative than the current one.

Based on the board’s decision to focus on cancer endpoints for derivation of candidate AALs, the remaining papers scheduled for discussion at today’s meeting were not discussed.

The meeting minutes for the May 29, 2013, meeting, which include a more detailed discussion of the studies, are available at <http://daq.state.nc.us/toxics/risk/sab/minutes/170.pdf>. **Cadmium** was included on the agenda for the NCSAB’s July 31, 2013, meeting. The meeting minutes are not yet available. More information regarding NCSAB is available at <http://daq.state.nc.us/toxics/risk/sab/>.

***Oregon***

**House Passes Bill Requiring List Of High Priority Chemicals Of Concern For Children’s Health**

There is no new publicly available information to report regarding H.B. 3162, which would require the Oregon Health Authority to maintain a list of designated high priority chemicals of concern for children’s health used in children’s products. Under the bill, the list of high priority chemicals would include chemicals that are listed on both the Department of Environmental Quality’s Toxics Focus List and the Washington Department of Ecology’s List of Chemicals of High Concern to Children. **Cadmium** is included on both lists.

***Rhode Island***

**Bills Would Expand Scope Of Comprehensive Children’s Jewelry Safety Act**

There is no publicly available information to report regarding a bill (S.B. 497) that would expand the scope of the Comprehensive Children’s Jewelry Safety Act to apply to children’s jewelry sold within Rhode Island. Currently, children’s jewelry manufactured in Rhode Island for children age 12 years and younger must meet the requirements of ASTM F2923-11. The House passed a companion bill (H.B. 5423) on July 1, 2013.

**MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES**

**CDC Adds Prostate Cancer To List Of WTC-Related Health Conditions**

On September 19, 2013, CDC promulgated a final rule adding “malignant neoplasm of the prostate (prostate cancer) to the List in the WTC Health Program regulations.” The *Federal Register* notice states:

NTP and IARC findings have undergone substantial peer review and/or scientific scrutiny in their development. These authoritative bodies have categorized arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds as well as **cadmium** and **cadmium compounds** as known human carcinogens, and IARC has determined there is limited evidence that arsenic and inorganic arsenic compounds as well as **cadmium** and **cadmium compounds** cause cancer of the prostate. Thus, the criteria in Method 3, established to add a type of cancer based on relevant exposure and an established relationship to a specific type of cancer, have been met and prostate cancer is added to the List of WTC-Related Health Conditions.

The final rule is effective **October 21, 2013**.

**IRIS Assessment**

***EPA Announces Revised IRIS Process***

On July 31, 2013, EPA announced changes to the IRIS Program intended “to improve the scientific foundation of assessments, increase transparency in the program and the process, and allow the agency to produce more IRIS assessments each year.” Consistent with recommendations from the NRC, EPA will release preliminary materials and hold a public meeting early in the assessment development process to explain the criteria for selecting studies and to ensure that critical research was not omitted. EPA states that meeting with the public earlier in the process will result in more timely opportunities for the public to provide input into the assessment and comment on the information available for each chemical assessed. EPA is also using a new document structure for IRIS assessments that is clearer, more concise, and more systematic to make the information more accessible. To improve transparency, EPA states that it is enhancing the IRIS website by providing more detailed information regarding assessment schedules, stakeholder meetings, and updates on IRIS progress. EPA is also implementing “stopping rules” that will provide a cut-off point for accepting new data for individual IRIS assessments and raising scientific issues related to the assessment. More information about the IRIS process is available at <http://www.epa.gov/iris/process.htm>.

***EPA Posts Summary Report Of Public Stakeholder Meeting***

EPA announced on August 6, 2013, the availability of a summary report of the November 13, 2012, public stakeholder meeting to discuss the IRIS Program. According to EPA, more than 450 individuals, from a wide variety of organizations from multiple sectors, participated in the meeting. Stakeholders provided comments on several aspects of the IRIS Program, including communication, transparency, throughput, trust, stakeholder engagement, and others. The summary report is available at <http://www.epa.gov/iris/publicmeeting/stakeholders-kickoff/index.htm>.

**National Academies Report Includes AEGL Committee’s Conclusions Regarding Cadmium**

As reported in our August 30, 2013, e-mail, the National Academies recently posted the *Twenty-second Interim Report of the Committee on Acute Exposure Guideline Levels*, which presents the Committee’s conclusions and recommendations for improving the AEGL TSDs for a number of chemicals, including **cadmium**. The TSDs were reviewed by the Committee at a meeting on April 22-24, 2013. The *Twenty-second Interim Report* states:

The committee found the TSD to be unacceptable and in need of major revisions. The TSD presents data on different **cadmium** species without providing context regarding their solubility and particle size and the implications for interpreting and extrapolating data. None of the AEGL values were adequately justified.

The TSD should provide a discussion about the different **cadmium** species to which people may be exposed, and the relevance to understanding kinetics and lung toxicity. **Cadmium oxide** appears to be the most toxic species. The TSD should review the evidence as justification for focusing on that species to derive AEGL values. Exposure concentrations and AEGL values in the TSD should be expressed in terms of mg/m3 of elemental **cadmium**, not as the individual test species.

The *Twenty-second Interim Report*, which includes recommendations for specific improvements, is available at <http://www.nap.edu/catalog.php?record_id=18432>.

**OSHA’s HCS Meets Requirements Of MSHA’s HCS**

MSHA issued guidance on August 13, 2013, to the mining industry to clarify that mine operators who meet OSHA’s HCS will be in compliance with MSHA’s HCS. MSHA states that the guidance, in a program policy letter, reflects its understanding that many mine operators are meeting OSHA’s HCS. MSHA’s press release states: “We recognize that many mines already receive safety data sheets and labels for hazardous chemicals that are developed in accordance with OSHA’s revised standard. We also recognize that mine operators may be required to develop safety data sheets and labels compliant with OSHA’s standard in order to transport, import or export hazardous chemicals because of the transition to the global classification and labeling system.” MSHA notes that while OSHA’s HCS is compatible with MSHA’s, some aspects of OSHA’s hazard classification may not be compatible with other existing MSHA standards, such as storage requirements for hazardous chemicals. Mine operators must comply with all existing MSHA standards concerning hazardous chemicals. More information is available at <http://www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/msha/msha20131649.htm>.

**INTERNATIONAL ISSUES**

**CHINA**

**MEP Proposes Labeling Requirements For Wood-Plastic Composite Products**

On July 26, 2013, MEP proposed new labeling requirements for companies that produce wood-plastic composite products, including provision of information on formaldehyde and volatile organic compound emissions and heavy metals content. Labels would have to indicate heavy metals content per kilogram of product, with lead below 90 mg, **cadmium** below 75 mg, chromium below 60 mg, and mercury below 60 mg. MEP has not announced a date for implementation. Comments were due August 31, 2013. More information is available, in Chinese, at <http://www.mep.gov.cn/gkml/hbb/bgth/201307/t20130726_256390.htm>.

**Hong Kong CFS Announces Food Safety Findings For June 2013**

CFS released on July 31, 2013, the findings of its food safety report for June 2013. According to CFS, of the 10,000 food samples tested, four samples were found to be unsatisfactory and the overall satisfactory rate was 99.96 percent. The unsatisfactory samples, including vegetables, an aquatic product, milk, and fermented red bean curd, failed to pass chemical and microbiological tests. CFS took about 1,600 samples of fresh vegetables, fruits, legumes, preserved vegetables and pickled fruits, dried vegetables, and ready-to-eat vegetables for analysis. One sample of Baby Shanghai Green was detected to contain a metal contaminant, **cadmium**, at a level of 0.13 ppm, exceeding the legal limit of 0.1 ppm. The spokesman stated: “Based on the level of **cadmium** detected, it is unlikely that the sample would pose any adverse health effect upon normal consumption.”

**Press Reports Cadmium Poisoning Killed Villagers**

*China Youth Daily* reported on July 31, 2013, that at least 26 villagers have died from **cadmium** poisoning and hundreds more fallen ill since 2009 near a disused factory in central China. According to the press, soil samples from Shuangqiao in Hunan province contained 300 times authorized **cadmium** levels and excess amounts were found in 500 of 3,000 villagers tested by health authorities. It stated that 26 people died as a result of **cadmium** exposure in the last four years, eight of them under 60, and 20 of them from cancer, while children in the village were born with deformities. A major chemical plant operated in the village until 2009, and a “huge” industrial waste pile remains on the factory grounds, as does “an odour that will not go away.”

**Police Detain Seven People For Polluting River In July**

Local police stated on August 6, 2013, that they detained seven people for polluting a river in south China’s Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in July 2013, and that one suspect remains at large. According to the police, a man surnamed Gong, 34, owner of the Huiwei Ore-Processing Company that has been identified as the source of the pollution, was confirmed to be responsible for the contamination of the Hejiang River. Police investigation found that Gong had secretly converted the qualified ore-processing plant and illegally installed an indium production line as of May 2. The plant discharged effluents containing **cadmium** and thallium near the river without treatment or disposal, resulting in the pollution of the river. The pollution was discovered in early July after hazardous substances were detected after dead fish were spotted in a section of the river.

**China Intends To Update RoHS In 2013**

According to an MIIT spokesperson, China intends to update its RoHS in 2013. The spokesperson stated that a major change is to expand the product scope to include all electrical and electronic products. China RoHS currently applies only to electronic information products containing lead, **cadmium**, mercury, hexavalent chromium, PBBs, and PBDEs. MIIT is also updating supporting standards, including a revised standard on information that has to be included on products. China will rename RoHS the Administrative Measures on RoHS in Electrical and Electronic products, and the associated list of products included will be known as the catalogue of electrical and electronic products subject to compliance management in the restriction of hazardous substances. The updated RoHS will require products listed in the catalogue to be managed under a national conformity assessment regime, restricting hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products. An MIIT spokesperson stated that it will issue rules on the updated RoHS within two years.

**PHILIPPINES**

**Manila City Council Resolution Urges Prohibition Of Toxic Chemicals In Children’s Products**

During the week of July 29, 2013, the Manila City Council adopted a resolution urging Congress to pass a law prohibiting the use of toxic chemicals in children’s products. The resolution cites findings by EcoWaste Coalition that 78 of 100 samples of children’s bracelets, earrings, necklaces, and rings bought in July 2013 in Divisoria, Manila, contained harmful chemicals, particularly lead and **cadmium**. The resolution expressed “strong and unqualified support for the call of EcoWaste Coalition for the passage in Congress of legislation against toxic chemicals in children’s products.” Copies of the resolution will be sent to the House, Senate, the Office of the Executive Secretary, and the EcoWaste Coalition.

**Safe And Nontoxic Children’s Products Act Introduced In The House**

Representative Anthony Del Rosario (1st District, Davao del Norte) introduced the Safe and Nontoxic Children’s Products Act (H.B. 62), which would regulate the importation, manufacture, sale, and distribution of children’s toys, articles, and school supplies laced with toxic and hazardous chemicals to protect children’s health. Del Rosario cited 2011 results by the EcoWaste Coalition finding that 30 percent of the 200 local and imported toys tested positive for at least one toxic metal, such as lead, antimony, **cadmium**, mercury, chromium, and arsenic. The bill would create the Children’s Product Safety Council, composed of the Secretary of the Department of Health as Chairperson, Secretary of the Department of Trade and Industry as Vice Chairperson, and other agency representatives, as well as representatives from government and NGOs engaged in consumer rights and environmental protection.

**Philippines Enacts Toy And Game Safety Labeling Act**

On September 3, 2013, President Benigno S. Aquino, III approved the Toy and Game Safety Labeling Act of 2013, which is intended to protect children against potential hazards to their health and safety by requiring special labeling of toys and games. A hazardous substance is defined as “any substance or mixture of substances which is toxic, corrosive, irritant, a strong sensitizer, flammable or combustible, or generates pressure through decomposition, heat or other means, if such substance or mixture of substances causes any substantial injury or illness during or as a proximate result of any customary or reasonably foreseeable ingestion by children.” Under the Act, all toys and games locally or internationally manufactured that are imported, donated, distributed, and sold in the Philippines shall comply with the appropriate provisions on safety labeling and manufacturer’s markings found in the Philippine National Standards for the safety of toys. Cautionary statements must be displayed on the principal display panel of the product’s package and on any descriptive material that accompanies the product. The Act is available at <http://www.gov.ph/2013/09/03/republic-act-no-10620/>.

**TAIWAN**

**Taiwan Announces Voluntary RoHS Standards**

The BSMI announced on August 15, 2013, voluntary national standards in line with the EU’s RoHS requirements. According to BMSI, the standards will assist industry to “adapt to environmental trends in international trade and to promote the achievement of international environmental standards in products sold in the domestic market.” More information is available, in Chinese, at <http://www.bsmi.gov.tw/wSite/ct?xItem=48468&ctNode=1510&mp=1>.

**THAILAND**

**Court Orders NEB To Declare Tak’s Mae Tao River Basin Environmentally Protected Area**

The Phitsanulok Administrative Court issued a verdict on August 14, 2013, that the NEB will have to declare Tak’s Mae Tao River Basin an environmentally protected area. The Stop Global Warming Association led the suit on behalf of 31 residents, and filed a complaint against various agencies, including the NEB, for allowing a zinc mine to operate in their upstream area. According to the complaint, the mine spread **cadmium** in paddy fields in tambons Mae Tao, Mae Ku, and Phra That Pha Daeng. The NEB asked for an extension of the deadline to impose the zones, stating that declaring an environmental protection zone was a lengthy process that included public hearings. More than 800 residents have compensation lawsuits against the mine operator, and the Bangkok South Civil Court is scheduled to rule on some cases on **September 29, 2013**.

\* \* \* \* \*

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, or Carla N. Hutton at (202) 557-3809 or chutton@lawbc.com.

## ACRONYMS

**AEGL --** Acute Exposure Guideline Levels

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

**BSMI** -- Bureau of Standards, Metrology, and Inspection

**CDC** -- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**CDTSC** -- California Department of Toxic Substances Control

**CFS** -- Centre for Food Safety

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

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

**EU** -- European Union

**HCS** -- Hazard Communication Standard

**ICdA** -- International Cadmium Association

**IRIS** -- Integrated Risk Information System

**MEP** -- Ministry of Environmental Protection

**mg** -- Milligram

**MIIT** -- Ministry of Industry and Information Technology

**MSHA** -- Mine Safety and Health Administration

**NCSAB** -- North Carolina Scientific Advisory Board on Toxic Air Pollutants

**NEB** -- National Environmental Board

**NGO** -- Non-Governmental Organization

**NRC** -- National Research Council

**OAL** -- Office of Administrative Law

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

**PBB** -- Polybrominated Biphenyl

**PBDE** -- Polybrominated Diphenyl Ether

**ppm** -- Part Per Million

**RoHS** -- Restriction of Hazardous Substances

**TRI** -- Toxics Release Inventory

**TSCA** -- Toxic Substances Control Act

**TSD** -- Technical Support Document

**WTC** -- World Trade Center

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)