#### THE INTERNATIONAL CADMIUM ASSOCIATION

**REGULATORY UPDATE**

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

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**FEDERAL ISSUES**

**TSCA ISSUES**

**CPR Alert Includes Recommendations For TSCA Reform**

On October 28, 2013, CPR posted an issue alert concerning TSCA reform. According to CPR, in the U.S., “the framework for safeguarding people and the environment against the dangers of toxic chemicals comprises three mutually reinforcing legal systems: federal regulation, state and federal civil justice systems, and state regulation.” CPR states that the alert “seeks to explain how each part of the three-part protective framework contributes to reducing the risks posed by chemicals, and we recommend ways that TSCA reform can strengthen all three parts of the protective framework.” The alert includes the following recommendations for TSCA reform:

* Include a savings clause providing that nothing that EPA does under TSCA shall affect the right of an injured party to sue the manufacturer, distributor, or seller of a chemical substance in a common law court;
* Specifically allow state and local governments to continue enforcing any regulations that are already in effect when EPA issues a new TSCA regulation that covers the same chemical substances;
* Authorize state and local governments to issue new regulations that are more stringent than EPA’s existing TSCA regulations, unless the chemical industry is able to demonstrate that simultaneous compliance with both is impossible;
* Give EPA broader authority to demand information from the chemical industry on potentially toxic chemicals;
* Strengthen TSCA’s chemical testing provisions by establishing a list of high-priority chemicals for chemical risk assessment and including statutory deadlines, enforceable through citizen suits, for completing these assessments;
* Shift the burden to chemical manufacturers to test new chemicals before they enter the marketplace; and
* Enhance EPA’s authority to take effective regulatory action to protect the public against chemicals that pose unacceptable health or environmental risks.

The CPR issue alert is available at <http://www.progressivereform.org/TSCA_IssueAlert_1309.cfm>.

**House Subcommittee Holds Hearing On CSIA**

On November 13, 2013, the House Energy and Commerce Subcommittee on Environment and the Economy held a hearing on the CSIA (S. 1009), which was introduced in May 2013 by the late Senator Frank R. Lautenberg (D-NJ) and Senator David Vitter (R-LA). The Subcommittee’s background memorandum provides a summary of the following changes proposed by the CSIA to TSCA Title I and how they compare to existing law: definitions; data development requirements; notice requirements for new chemicals and uses; safety assessments, determinations, and regulatory restrictions; information gathering and the TSCA Inventory; imports; CBI; and preemption. An archived webcast of the hearing, background memorandum, and witness statements are available at <http://energycommerce.house.gov/hearing/s-1009-chemical-safety-improvement-act>. More information is available in B&C®’s November 14, 2013, memorandum, which is available at <http://www.lawbc.com/regulatory-developments/entry/house-subcommittee-holds-hearing-on-chemical-safety-improvement-act>.

**EPA Announces Penalty For Failure To Disclose Public Health Risks Under TSCA**

On November 14, 2013, EPA announced a November 12, 2013, administrative decision ordering Elementis Chromium, Inc., “one of the largest manufacturers of chromium chemicals in the world,” to pay a penalty of $2,571,800 for failing to disclose information about substantial risk of injury to human health from exposure to hexavalent chromium. EPA alleged TSCA violations for failing to report the results of an industry-commissioned study that documented significant occupational impacts to workers in modern chemical plants. According to EPA, the study filled a gap in scientific literature regarding the relationship between hexavalent chromium exposure and respiratory cancer in modern chromium production facilities. The decision will become a final order 45 days following issuance, unless Elementis chooses to appeal the decision to EPA’s Environmental Appeals Board. The decision is available at <http://www.epa.gov/oalj/orders/2013/TSCA-HQ-2010-5022_ElementisChromium_13-11-12_ID_Biro.pdf>.

**MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES**

**IRIS Assessment**

***McCarthy Testifies Before House Committee, Describes Changes To IRIS Process***

EPA Administrator Gina McCarthy testified on November 14, 2013, before the House Committee on Science, Space, and Technology at a hearing to discuss strengthening transparency and accountability within EPA. According to McCarthy, through a transparent and open process, EPA is committed to enhancing the IRIS Program. McCarthy stated:

A strong, scientifically rigorous IRIS Program is of critical importance, and the EPA is in the process of: 1) enhancing the scientific integrity of assessments; 2) enhancing the productivity of the Program; and 3) increasing transparency so that issues are identified and debated early in the process. In 2009, the EPA made significant enhancements to IRIS by announcing a new 7-step assessment development process. Since that time, the National Research Council (NRC) has made recommendations related to enhancing the development of IRIS assessments. The EPA is making changes to the IRIS Program to implement the NRC recommendations. These changes will help the EPA produce more high quality IRIS assessments each year in a timely and transparent manner to meet the needs of the Agency and the public. A newly released NRC report is largely supportive of the enhanced approach the EPA is taking to develop the IRIS assessment for inorganic arsenic.

McCarthy’s testimony and an archived webcast of the hearing are available at <http://science.house.gov/hearing/full-committee-hearing-strengthening-transparency-and-accountability-within-environmental>.

**NIOSH Seeks Comment On Draft Update Of NIOSH Carcinogen Classification And Target Risk Level Policy For Chemical Hazards In The Workplace**

NIOSH announced on November 15, 2013, the availability of a draft document for public comment entitled *Current Intelligence Bulletin: Update of NIOSH Carcinogen Classification and Target Risk Level Policy for Chemical Hazards in the Workplace*. The draft document updates the NIOSH carcinogen classification and relevant REL policies. According to NIOSH, the proposed update is prompted by comments from the public and stakeholders and recent developments in how the carcinogenic risk to substances is assessed. NIOSH states that its stakeholders have recently expressed concerns about limitations in the NIOSH approach to classifying and controlling carcinogens. One significant limitation is use of the term “Potential Occupational Carcinogen,” which dates to the OSHA hazard classification for carcinogens outlined in 29 C.F.R. Section 1990.103. The draft document states: “In this phrase, the adjective ‘potential’ conveys uncertainty that -- given the current state of scientific knowledge of carcinogenicity -- is not warranted with many carcinogens, such as asbestos, benzene, and **cadmium**.” NIOSH notes that its existing NIOSH carcinogen policy does not allow for classification on the basis of the magnitude and sufficiency of the scientific evidence. In contrast, other organizations such as NTP, IARC, and EPA have differential classification systems with categories that reflect the weight of scientific evidence. NIOSH will hold a public meeting on the draft document on **December 16, 2013**. Comments on the draft document are due **February 13, 2014**. More information is available at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/cancer/policy.html>.

**OSHA Announces Resources Intended To Better Protect Workers From Hazardous Chemicals; Annotated PEL Tables Include Cadmium**

OSHA announced on October 24, 2013, two new web resources intended “to assist companies with keeping their workers safe.” OSHA states that its exposure standards “are out-of-date and inadequately protective for the small number of chemicals that are regulated in the workplace.” OSHA has created a toolkit to identify safer chemicals that can be used in place of more hazardous ones. The toolkit walks employers and workers step-by-step through information, methods, tools, and guidance either to eliminate hazardous chemicals or make informed substitution decisions in the workplace by finding a safer chemical, material, product, or process. The toolkit is available at <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/safer_chemicals/index.html>. OSHA also created another new web resource, annotated PEL tables, that “will enable employers to voluntarily adopt newer, more protective workplace exposure limits.” OSHA states that, since adopting the majority of its PELs more than 40 years ago, “new scientific data, industrial experience and developments in technology clearly indicate that in many instances these mandatory limits are not sufficiently protective of workers’ health.” The annotated PEL tables provide a side-by-side comparison of OSHA PELs for general industry to the Cal/OSHA PELs, NIOSH RELs, and ACGIH TLVs. The annotated PEL tables are available at <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/annotated-pels/index.html>. OSHA Annotated Table Z-1 includes the following information for **cadmium**:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Substance** | **CAS No.** | **Regulatory Limits** | **Recommended Limits** |
| **OSHA PEL** | **Cal/OSHA PEL** | **NIOSH REL** | **ACGIH 2013 TLV** |
| **ppm** | **mg/m3** | **8-hour TWA****(ST) STEL****(C) Ceiling** | **Up to 10-hour TWA****(ST) STEL****(C) Ceiling** | **8-hour TWA****(ST) STEL****(C) Ceiling** |
| Cadmium (as Cd); *see* 1910.1027 | 7440-43-9 |  |  | 0.005 mg/m3*See* Sections 1532 and 5207 | Ca[See Appendix A](http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/nengapdxa.html) | 0.01 mg/m3 (total)0.002 mg/m3 (resp.) |

OSHA Annotated Table Z-2 includes the following information for **cadmium**:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Regulatory Limits** | **Recommended Limits** |
| **OSHA PELs** | **Cal/OSHA PEL*****(as of 4/26/13)*** | **NIOSH REL*****(as of 4/26/13)*** | **2013 ACGIH TLV** |
| **Substance** | **8-hour TWA** | **Acceptable Ceiling Concentration** | **Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift** |
| **Concentration** | **Maximum Duration** | **8-hour TWA****(ST) STEL****(C) Ceiling** | **Up to 10-hour TWA****(ST) STEL****(C) Ceiling** | **8-hour TWA****(ST) STEL****(C) Ceiling** |
| Cadmium fume (Z37.5-1970) | 0.1 mg/m3 | 0.3 mg/m3 |  |  | *See* Annotated Table Z-1 | Cadmium fume (Z37.5-1970) | 0.1 mg/m3 |
| Cadmium dust (Z37.5-1970) | 0.2 mg/m3 | 0.6 mg/m3 |  |  | *See* Annotated Table Z-1 | Cadmium dust (Z37.5-1970) | 0.2 mg/m3 |

More information is available at <http://www.dol.gov/opa/media/press/osha/OSHA20132026.htm>.

**HealthyStuff.org Announces Results Of 2013 Fall Product Screening**

HealthyStuff.org tested 143 consumer products, ranging from household, kitchen, outdoor, and office supplies to exercise equipment, clothing, and jewelry. Healthystuff.org purchased the products from 11 national retailers, including the Dollar Tree Stores, Inc., Dunham’s Sports, Home Depot, K-Mart, Lowes, MC Sports, Target, Walgreens, Walmart, Claire’s Stores, Inc., and Icing. HealthyStuff.org tested for a number of chemicals, including **cadmium**. According to the “product highlights,” four pieces of jewelry had **cadmium** levels between 40 and 70 ppm. More information is available at <http://www.healthystuff.org/findings.11122013.fallscreening.php>.

**TURI Conference Includes Technical Panel Discussion Of Cadmium Replacement**

On September 24, 2013, TURI held the “Aerospace/Defense Industry Supply Chain Conference: Chemicals of Concern and Safer Solutions.” The conference included a technical panel discussion of “**Cadmium**/Nickel Plating and Emerging Safer Alternatives.” The presentation regarding **cadmium** replacement is available at <http://www.turi.org/Our_Work/Business/Industry_Sectors/Aerospace_Defense/Aerospace_and_Defense_Conference_September_2013/Cadmium_Replacement-_DiGiovanni>. More information regarding the conference is available at <http://www.turi.org/Our_Work/Business/Industry_Sectors/Aerospace_Defense/Aerospace_and_Defense_Conference_September_2013>.

**U.S. PIRG Releases 2013 *Trouble In Toyland* Report**

On November 26, 2013, U.S. PIRG released its 2013 *Trouble in Toyland* report, which provides safety guidelines for consumers purchasing toys for small children and provides examples of toys currently on store shelves that may pose potential safety hazards. The report states:

The current federal legal standard limits six kinds of phthalates to 1,000 ppm, and limits the amount of antimony and arsenic, **cadmium** and other elements that can leach out of toys. We found toxic chemicals including phthalates, antimony, and **cadmium**. The Ninja Turtles Pencil Case was found to contain 150,000 ppm of one of six phthalates banned from toys, as well as excessive levels (600 ppm) of the toxic metal **cadmium**.

More information is available at <http://www.uspirg.org/news/usp/trouble-toyland>.

**STATE ISSUES**

***California***

**CDTSC Preparing Product Safety Draft Guidance**

According to Gina Solomon, Deputy Secretary for Science and Health at Cal/EPA, CDTSC will release by **January 2014** draft guidance intended to help chemical and product manufacturers, retailers, and importers evaluate different ways to make a product safer. The guidance will describe CDTSC’s proposed approach to conducting the first of two parts of an alternative assessment that may be required under the Safer Consumer Products Regulations. Solomon stated that CDTSC will release the guidance for public comment. Solomon spoke at the November 15, 2013, meeting of the National Academies committee on “Design and Evaluation of Safer Chemical Substitutions -- A Framework to Inform Government and Industry Decisions.” The National Academies committee will prepare a report advising EPA on how to encourage companies to consider ways they can use chemicals that are safer than the compounds for which they would substitute.

***Illinois***

**Attorney General Releases Annual Safe Shopping Guide**

Attorney General Lisa Madigan released on November 25, 2013, her annual Safe Shopping Guide, which highlights recalled toys and household items to help Illinois families create a safe environment for the holidays. Madigan’s office conducted an informal survey of popular websites such as Amazon, eBay, Craigslist, and eCrater, and found multiple items for resale that had been previously recalled for dangerous defects, including “McDonald’s Shrek-themed glasses that were found to contain a dangerous level of the toxic chemical **cadmium**.” More information is available at <http://illinoisattorneygeneral.gov/pressroom/2013_11/20131125.html>.

***Maine***

**MDEP Proposes Designating Cadmium As A Priority Chemical And Regulating Cadmium In Children’s Products**

On November 25, 2013, MDEP published four separate proposed rules pursuant to the Kids Safe Products Act that would elevate four chemicals on the list of chemicals of high concern, including **cadmium**, to priority status. By designating **cadmium** as a priority chemical, MDEP would be able to require manufacturers or distributors of certain children’s products to report its intentional use above *de minimis levels*. MDEP will hold a public hearing on **December 17, 2013**. Comments are due **January 10, 2014**. More information is available at <http://www.maine.gov/dep/rules/>.

***Minnesota***

**MDH Selects Cadmium For Review Under Drinking Water Contaminants Of Emerging Concern Program**

As reported in our October 21, 2013, e-mail, MDH has selected **cadmium** for review under its Drinking Water Contaminants of Emerging Concern Program. In its October 21, 2013, announcement, MDH states: “**Cadmium** is a naturally occurring metal that is used in the industrial process of metal plating and coating.” More information is available at <http://www.health.state.mn.us/divs/eh/risk/review/>.

**MPCA Announces Triennial Standards Review**

MPCA published a November 12, 2013, notice announcing that it is conducting a triennial standards review to obtain public input on the need for amendments and revisions to rules governing state water quality standards. According to the notice, MPCA is considering several topics for future revisions, including “[a]dditions or revisions of numeric [water quality standards] for protection of aquatic life based on EPA 304(a) Ambient Water Quality Criteria or any other EPA criteria published since 2004. Specific pollutants under consideration include **cadmium**, copper, nonylphenol, acrolein, ammonia, carbaryl, diazinon, tributyltin and selenium (in draft).” MPCA will hold a public meeting, which will be webcast, on **December 11, 2013**. Comments are due **January 15, 2014**. The notice is available at <http://www.pca.state.mn.us/index.php?option=com_k2&id=1991_cc193568e04cfa2ef4cc3a636d8aadfc&task=download&view=item>.

**INTERNATIONAL ISSUES**

**AUSTRALIA**

**Australia Seeks Comment On Sixth Tranche Of IMAP Assessments**

NICNAS has published for public comment the sixth tranche of human health and environmental assessments for chemicals identified as part of the Stage One implementation of the IMAP Framework. NICNAS requests comments where information that has the potential to affect the outcome of an assessment has not been considered. NICNAS states that for certain chemicals it is seeking information from any party, particularly companies introducing products with biocidal ingredients, which identifies industrial uses. Comments provided should be evidence-based and the relevance of submitted information should be highlighted. NICNAS assessed certain chemicals at Tier II (individual chemical evaluation) because the Tier I assessment indicated the need for further investigation. Tier II of the human health assessments includes a number of substances with the categories “**cadmium chlorides and sulfates**” and “**cadmium salts of selected fatty acids**.” For most of these substances, the assessment outcome is “[a]mendment of the existing classifications for worker health and safety on the HSIS.” Comments are due **January 17, 2014**. More information is available at <http://www.nicnas.gov.au/chemical-information/imap-assessments/imap-assessments/public-comment>.

**CANADA**

**Canada Releases 2013-2016 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy**

Canada released on November 4, 2013, the 2013-2016 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy. Goal 4 of the strategy is “Conserving and Restoring Ecosystems, Wildlife and Habitat, and Protecting Canadians.” The indicators include the general status of species in Canada and level of exposure to substances of concern. Within this goal, Target 4.8, “Chemicals Management,” calls for reducing risks to Canadians and impacts on the environment and human health posed by releases of harmful substances. The indicators include:

* Reduce releases of harmful substances (mercury, **cadmium**, lead, and isoprene) to the environment;
* Reduce concentrations of harmful substances in the environment; and
* Reduce levels of human exposure to harmful substances.

More information is available at <http://www.ec.gc.ca/default.asp?lang=En&n=714D9AAE-1&news=FE70FD21-EEFC-4C68-8355-A3E5DD344D98>.

**CHINA**

**China’s Revised Catalog Of Hazardous Chemicals Available For Comment, Includes Cadmium**

On September 26, 2013, SAWS issued for comment a revised Catalog of Hazardous Chemicals. The revised version includes approximately 3,000 substances, less than the almost 4,000 substances included in the current Catalog of Hazardous Chemicals. In general, the substances listed are subject to Decree 591 and its subordinate regulations addressing their safe management throughout the supply chain. Listed substances would need a license to be produced, used, or imported. According to SAWS, a chemical should be classified as hazardous and included in the Catalog if it falls into the hazard classes and categories set out by the national classification and labeling standards. Once the draft catalogue is formally adopted, it will replace the current List of Hazardous Chemicals. Comments were due October 31, 2013. More information is available, in Chinese, at <http://www.chinasafety.gov.cn/newpage/Contents/Channel_5826/2013/0926/220588/content_220588.htm>. While the draft Catalog is available only in Chinese, the list can be searched via CAS number, and includes 7440-43-9, **cadmium’s** CAS number. More information is available in The Acta Group’s October 8, 2013, memorandum, which is available at <http://www.actagroup.com/regulatory-developments/entry/china-issues-draft-hazardous-chemicals-list-for-comment/>.

**PHILIPPINES**

**FDA Issues Advisory Concerning The Purchase Of Christmas Toys**

FDA issued an October 30, 2013, advisory entitled “Safety of Children First When Buying Christmas Toys.” The FDA “strongly advised” consumers to purchase gifts from “legitimate toy establishments.” According to the advisory, the FDA has been collecting samples from the National Capital Region and analyzing the level of heavy metals, “particularly lead, cadmium and arsenic.” In the future, when it has the resources, FDA intends to “cover all regions, as well as ports of entry.” The advisory is available at <http://www.fda.gov.ph/advisories/cosmetic/118211-fda-advisory-no-2013-047>.

**Quezon City Resolution Would Require Agencies To Ensure Toys Sold Are Safe For Children**

In early November 2013, Quezon City Councilors Dorothy Delarmente, Eden Delilah Medina, and Lena Marie Juico proposed a resolution that would require the Quezon City Health Department to coordinate with the Department of Health and FDA to ensure that toys sold in the city are safe for children. The Councilors cited a September 2012 study conducted by EcoWaste Coalition that found high levels of metals such as antimony, **cadmium**, chromium, lead and mercury in 74 of the 150 toy samples bought from Divisoria district retailers in Manila.

**EcoWaste Coalition Finds “Cancer-Causing Cadmium” In Fashion Accessories And Jewelry**

EcoWaste Coalition announced on November 17, 2013, that it found **cadmium** in some costume accessories and jewelries being sold at bead and trinket shops in Quiapo, Manila. The NGO analyzed 50 samples of bracelets, brooches, earrings, hair clips, necklaces, and fashion accessories bought from seven specialty stores. According to EcoWaste Coalition, “[t]he excessive amounts of **cadmium** detected in over half of the samples would make them illegal to sell in Europe.” EcoWaste Coalition urged the government to restrict **cadmium** in accessories and jewelry that may get into children’s hands, and stated that manufacturers, importers, distributors, and retailers should not market **cadmium**-laden products to which children might be exposed. More information is available at <http://ecowastecoalition.blogspot.com/2013/11/cancer-causing-cadmium-found-in-cheap.html>.

**EcoWaste Coalition Announces Results Of November 2013 Toy Sampling**

On November 23, 2013, EcoWaste Coalition held a toy clinic to screen toys for toxic metals. During the event, EcoWaste Coalition announced the results of its toy sampling for November 2013, which analyzed assorted toys that were procured from some several formal and informal retailers. According to EcoWaste Coalition, out of 150 samples, 73 items (49 percent) were found to contain at least one toxic metal above levels of concern, including **cadmium**, that were not indicated on the product labels. More information is available at <http://ecowastecoalition.blogspot.com/2013/11/ecowaste-coalition-campaigns-for-safe.html>.

**SOUTH KOREA**

**MOE Issues Statement Clarifying Korean REACH**

MOE issued on September 17, 2013, a statement, in Korean, intended to address industry’s concerns regarding the Korean REACH. MOE noted that forthcoming Presidential and Environment Ministerial Decrees will address how Korean REACH is implemented. According to MOE, while there will not be a low-volume exemption, there will be a simplified registration process available to low-volume manufacturers and importers. MOE stated that exemptions for research and development substances would be provided. According to MOE, only 2,000 substances will need to be registered, assuming the criteria for determining priority chemicals are carcinogen and reproductive toxicity. MOE’s statement is available, in Korean, at <http://www.me.go.kr/web/289/me/common/board/detail.do?idx=185421&decorator=me&searchOption=all&boardId=notice_02&categoryId=03&searchWord=%C8%B2%C0%CE%B8%F1>.

**TAIWAN**

**Taiwan Revises Testing Methods For Food Contact Products**

FDA published in the October 31, 2013, *Gazette* a revised testing method for PVC plastics used in food utensils, containers, and packaging. The revisions include testing for cadmium, and the revised maximum limit for **cadmium** is 0.5 ppm. The revision took effect immediately.

The November 13, 2013, *Gazette* includes two revised testing methods for plastic products and plastics with formaldehyde-melamine used in food utensils, containers, and packages. The revised testing method for plastic products used in food contact materials includes testing for cadmium, and the revised maximum limit for **cadmium** is 0.5 ppm. The revised testing method for plastics with formaldehyde-melamine as a raw material for synthesis also includes testing for cadmium, and the maximum limit for **cadmium** is 0.5 ppm. The revised methods took effect immediately.

\* \* \* \* \*

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

**ACGIH** -- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

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

**Cal/EPA** -- California Environmental Protection Agency

**Cal/OSHA** -- California Division of Occupational Safety and Health

**CAS** -- Chemical Abstracts Service

**CBI** -- Confidential Business Information

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

**C.F.R.** -- Code of Federal Regulations

**CPR** -- Center for Progressive Reform

**CSIA** -- Chemical Safety Improvement Act

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

**FDA** -- Food and Drug Administration

**IARC** -- International Agency for Research on Cancer

**ICdA** -- International Cadmium Association

**IMAP** -- Inventory Multi-Tiered Assessment and Prioritization

**IRIS** -- Integrated Risk Information System

**MDEP** -- Maine Department of Environmental Protection

**MDH** -- Minnesota Department of Health

**mg/m3** -- Milligram Per Cubic Meter

**MOE** -- Ministry of Environment

**MPCA** -- Minnesota Pollution Control Agency

**NGO** -- Non-Governmental Organization

**NICNAS** -- National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme

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

**NTP** -- National Toxicology Program

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

**PEL** -- Permissible Exposure Limit

**ppm** -- Part Per Million

**PVC** -- Polyvinyl Chloride

**REACH** -- Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals

**REL** -- Recommended Exposure Limit

**SAWS** -- State Administration of Work Safety

**STEL** -- Short-Term Exposure Limit

**TLV** -- Threshold Limit Value

**TSCA** -- Toxic Substances Control Act

**TURI** -- Toxics Use Reduction Institute

**TWA** -- Time-Weighted Average

**U.S. PIRG** -- United States Public Interest Research Group

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)