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Heat Stress and Personal Protective Equipment



During the summer months, we may focus on what the heat index and humidity are doing to the chemicals or what safety measures need to be taken during transport or storage, but it's also important to keep in mind the affects of wearing PPE. Here is a helpful resource to help prevent workers from overheating and for communicating best practices: [Limiting Heat Burden While Wearing Personal Protective Equipment \(PPE\)](#).

News from OSHA

- [\\$12.7M funding available for training initiatives, Grants Due July 7](#)
- [June 15th Stakeholder Meeting to discuss Voluntary Protection Programs](#)
- [OSHA Seeks Input RE: Leading Indicators, Due July 17](#)

Mark Your Calendar

- NEW** June 13, 2023 - CHCS Webinar: [Waste Management](#)
 - June 7-8, 2023 - CHCS Distance Learning: [Basic Ecotoxicology](#)
 - June 14-15, 2023 - CHCS Distance Learning: [Advanced Ecotoxicology](#)
 - June 28-29, 2023 - CHCS Distance Learning: [Advanced Preparation of SDS\(EU&UK\)](#)
 - June 28, 2023 - SCHC Member Monthly Forum: [Asia Regulatory Updates](#)
 - June 28-29, 2023 - CHCS Distance Learning: [Advanced Preparation of SDS\(EU&UK\)](#)
 - July 3-4, 2023 - CHCS Distance Learning: [Basic SDS Writing](#)
 - NEW** July 13, 2023 - CHCS Webinar: [Hot Takes on Firefighting Measures](#)
 - NEW** August 11, 2023: [SCHC Call for Poster Abstracts DUE](#)
 - SAVE THE DATE** September 30- October 5, 2023: [SCHC Annual Meeting at the Crystal Gateway Marriott](#)
- Find [Member Discount Codes](#) under the SCHC.org menu's Resources tab

SCHC

Call for Poster Abstracts

Sponsorship
Opportunities

Award Nominations

Call for Poster Abstracts

Jing Sun, the Chair of the SCHC Poster Session Committee, launched this year's Call for Poster Abstracts. Posters will be shared at the 2023 Annual Meeting in Arlington, Virginia. Read the "General information and Guidance" and the "Call for Poster Abstracts" on schc.org/2023-poster-session.

Deadline to submit your poster abstract is **August 11, 2023**.



Have you checked out this year's [Sponsorship Opportunities](#)?

Commitments should be made by **August 4, 2023**, but recognition opportunities begin earlier.



Award Nominations

For the next two months, we'll be sharing reminders that you have time to recognize someone special for their contributions to the SCHC community. You can submit multiple nominations. Be sure to submit [your form](#) soon so we can review all nominees in time for the SCHC 2023 Annual Meeting. Last day to submit **July 31st**!

CHCS Newsletter & Webinars

SCHC Members can view the latest CHCS newsletters by logging into SCHC.org, visiting the schc.org/CHCS page, and scrolling to the newsletter section. Members must be logged in to access this benefit. In the May edition of CHCS' newsletter, readers can find articles about:

- Draft UK REACH Amendment 2023 published with new registration deadlines
- The Health & Safety Executive publishes Regulatory Management Option Analysis (RMOA) for PFAS
- The EU reports increase in trade of hazardous chemicals following Brexit
- EU Community Rolling Action Plan Update
- Training Courses & Workshops
- CHCS Webinar & Events
- News from Our Partners

A new addition you'll notice this month is the "CHCS Webinars & Events" line on their newsletter. SCHC Members are invited to participate in CHCS offerings.

[June 13, 2023 Webinar: Waste Management](#)

This webinar will cover Section 13 of the safety data sheet, provide a good insight into waste terminology and discuss a number of important waste management topics. This webinar is being offered free of charge to SCHC Members.

[July 13, 2023 Webinar—Hot Takes on Firefighting Measures](#)

This webinar covers firefighting advice, including how to understand what to put into Section 5 of safety data sheets (SDS). Specifically:

- What information should be included in a SDS
- How the information is, or could be, used
- Types of fire and suitable extinguishers
- Firefighting technologies, including newer developments
- Common causes of fire, and
- Case study fires.

This webinar is also being offered free of charge to SCHC Members.

REGULATORY

The Great Complexity of International Chemical Inventories, pt 3

The Great Complexity of International Chemical Inventories

Part 3 of a series contributed by Chandra Gioiello, VP, IHSC, LLC

The Thailand Model

Thailand is more interesting in the way they have handled the importation of chemicals over the years. The importation of chemical substances in Thailand has been very feet-on-the-ground based. In order to import a new product, a representative of the importer must go, in person, to their local DIW offices to file the appropriate paperwork on the importation. If the supplier considers any ingredients of their formulation proprietary, they must file their information online with the DIW with reference to that local DIW filing. There are certain chemical substances that are restricted from importation. For all hazardous substances (which are basically anything that would be considered hazardous under the GHS plus radioactive materials), at least a notification is required. They may also be restricted if that is determined by the DIW. The chemical inventory that exists in Thailand is an informational database on chemical substances imported into Thailand from 1995 to 2017. If your substance is not on the inventory, that is not important, since the inventory isn't a restrictive list like TSCA. Instead, you can check the inventory for information about the substances you want to import, but really what matters is if the substance is hazardous. From there you do the filing with the DIW. Naturally occurring substances are exempt.

In a way, Thailand has come up with a very practical way of managing chemicals coming into their country. Companies can report to them the hazards of the chemicals that they are introducing into commerce, and the governing body can restrict the importation or use as it sees fit. While there is perhaps a lack of data involved, there doesn't seem to be a centralized classification system. If one company imports chemical A as an Eye Irritant Category 2 but company B imports the same chemical as an Eye Damage Category 1, there doesn't seem to be any impact.

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REGULATORY

The Great Complexity of
International Chemical
Inventories, pt 3
(continued)

The Great Complexity of International Chemical Inventories

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Conclusions

There is no right or wrong way for a country to handle the manufacture or importation of chemicals. I guess they could not handle it at all, but any kind of tracking is better than no tracking. REACH has provided us with so much information about the chemicals that are in commerce, but the amount of work and infrastructure required to make a system like that work is pretty immense. TSCA-like systems are not perfect, but they do allow tracking and restriction on chemicals. And in a way, the Thailand model is the most practical of them all. When a company wants to import a new chemical into their region, you file with the local offices about what the hazards are, and they give you guidance from there.

But every country has to determine what system will work for them. It's true of the implementation of the GHS as well. Some countries can't put a REACH model in place. In the US, for example, we would need a whole revamp of the way chemicals are controlled in our country (specifically the divide between the EPA and OSHA) if something like that could ever be put in place. It's not actually impossible, but it would require legislation in place.

The important part of compliance for a manufacturer is to know your responsibilities. Almost every country in the world can only hold companies based in their country responsible for compliance. What this means is that if you are manufacturing in the US and you have a customer in the EU, it is their responsibility to ensure their compliance with EU regulations. The one supposed exemption is China model, who has put out regulatory wording that they can enforce on companies outside of China, but as of yet, I haven't heard of them attempting this and I think there would be an international discussion about the legality of it.

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REGULATORY

The Great Complexity of
International Chemical
Inventories, pt 3
(continued)

UK to Revoke Annex VIII
of CLP

The Great Complexity of International Chemical Inventories

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While your customer in the importing country may ask you to ensure that the SDS and label are compliant with their regulations, that you are in compliance with any REACH-like requirements, or that all substances are on their equivalent of TSCA, the responsibility of ensuring that all of that is actually done is on the importer. Supporting importers in their compliance can definitely improve relationships between seller and importer and can increase sales, regulatory burdens can easily overcome any extra income. REACH registrations can be expensive, so any company will need to consider whether the increase in sales is worth it.

However, as a regulatory compliance professional, these decisions are usually outside of our wheelhouse. The question usually just pops up asking if product Y can be shipped to country B. Unfortunately, sometimes the answer is “maybe.” But it is important for us to understand how the inventory in the target country works, who is responsible for compliance, and what information we can provide the importer to allow them to import the product in a compliant manner. And we also need to be brought into the discussion early on in the system so that R&D doesn’t spend two years perfecting a product to sell in New Zealand which then can’t be sold there. And management doesn’t blame R&D, they blame you.

Read [part one](#) and [part two](#) in previous SCHC’s newsletters.

UK to Revoke Annex VIII of CLP

Caroline Raine, a Regulatory Technical Director at NCEC, [posted](#) that the UK’s Department for Health and Social Care (DHSC) accidentally adopted the EU Annex VIII to the British Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) post Brexit. Raine shares that DHSC plans to revoke Annex VIII from Great Britain’s law before the end of 2023 which means that UK companies will no longer be required to submit a poison centre notification in the harmonized format to the National Poisons Information Service. No updates have been shared when this change goes into effect.

REGULATORY

Animal Testing
Alternatives

New QSAR Version

Animal Testing Alternatives

On May 31st and June 1st, 2023, ECHA is hosting a [workshop](#) to discuss critical needs necessary to enable faster progress to transition to an animal free regulatory system. The two-day event will be live streamed via YouTube and the recording will be available when the stream ends.



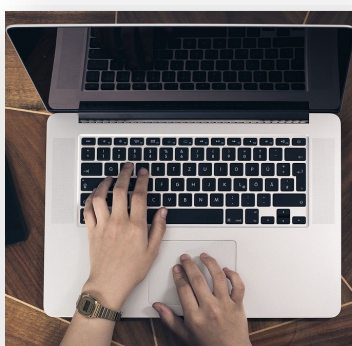
Image credit: echa.europa.eu

Questions can be asked on the workshop web page during those two days.

View the [Workshop Welcome Note](#) and learn more about ECHA's [Alternatives to Animal Testing Under REACH](#)

In related news, on May 17th, it was [announced](#) that a pilot project led by the European Federation of Pharmaceutical Industries and Associations (EFPIA), and supported by ECHA, has made an updated set of archived data from unpublished chemical tests available on the [IUCLID website](#). The database contains now altogether information about the hazard properties of 94 substances from 517 tests. This follows the project's initial delivery of data one year ago.

This data can help, for example, to develop predictive computational testing models, read across and other alternative test methods with the objective to decrease the reliance on animal testing.



New OECD QSAR Toolbox version available

A significant change in QSAR Toolbox 4.6 is the improved connection with IUCLID. The integration makes it easier for researchers to access and analyze relevant information.

REGULATORY

Three POPs Added to
Stockholm Convention

EPA Updates Registration
Review Schedule

Three Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Added to Stockholm Convention

During the first two weeks of May, more than two thousand delegates gathered in Geneva to attend the meetings of the conferences of the Parties to the [Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm conventions](#). The Conference of the Parties to the Stockholm Convention [adopted a global ban](#) on the manufacturing and use of:

- Methoxychlor (pesticide)
- UV-328 (CAS 25973-55-1) (UV absorber)
- Dechlorane Plus (polychlorinated flame retardant)

[Methoxychlor](#) has been used as a replacement for DDT against a wide range of pests including biting flies, houseflies, mosquito larvae, cockroaches and chiggers on field crops, fruit, vegetables, ornamentals as well as on livestock and pets. It is known to be very highly toxic to invertebrates and fish, including through its endocrine-disrupting effects, and has been detected in the environment and biota in the Arctic and in Antarctica, far from its production and use. Methoxychlor has also been detected in human serum, adipose tissues, umbilical cord blood and human breast milk.

[Dechlorane Plus](#) is a flame retardant and [UV-328](#) a UV absorbent, both chemicals are heavily used as plastic additives, such as for motor vehicles, industrial machines and in medical devices.

[Learn more](#) and watch a [recording](#) of the “Webinar on Dechlorane Plus and UV-328 proposed for listing in Annex A to the Stockholm Convention”.

EPA Updates Registration Review Schedule

In 2007, an amendment to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) formalized a requirement that EPA [review each registered pesticide](#) at least once every fifteen years to ensure that it can still be used without unreasonable adverse effect on human health or the environment. Due to COVID and other hindrances preventing completion in 2023, EPA has [issued an updated registration review schedule](#) for stakeholders.

REGULATORY

CA Prop 65 Updates

CA Prop 65 Updates

The California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) shared these recent notices:



Ethylene Oxide: In April we shared that the OEHHA has proposed to update the NSRL for [ethylene oxide](#) with a comment period ending in May. The comment period on a draft cancer inhalation unit risk factor for ethylene oxide has been [extended to June 14, 2023](#).

Notice of Adoption of Reference Exposure Levels for 1-Bromopropane: The OEHHA is adopting new [Reference Exposure Levels for 1-Bromopropane](#) for use in the Air Toxics Hot Spots Program. Reference Exposure Levels are airborne concentrations of a chemical that are not anticipated to result in adverse noncancer health effects for specified exposure durations in the general population, including sensitive subpopulations.

The [1-BP](#) REL values are as follows:

- Acute REL (for infrequent 1-hour exposures): 3,300 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) (700 parts per billion (ppb))
- Chronic REL (for long-term exposures): 1.7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.3 ppb)
- 8-Hour REL (for repeated 8-hour exposures): 3.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (0.7 ppb)

RELs Draft Document for Trimethylbenzenes (TMBs): OEHHA [released](#) a draft document summarizing the toxicity and derivation of Reference Exposure Levels (RELs) for Trimethylbenzenes (TMBs), which will be reviewed during the SRP meeting on June 16, 2023. No public comments were received on the TMBs REL document when it was released on January 27, 2023.

New CalEnviroScreen 4.0 The latest [CalEnviroScreen](#) data dashboard has been released. The dashboard is an interactive online tool used for filtering and visualizing the latest CalEnviroScreen data. Users can filter CalEnviroScreen 4.0 data by geography (county, city, or legislative district) and by any combination of the results from the 21 indicators. A tutorial video and user guide are available. Also released is the response to public comments on CalEnviroScreen 4.0.

REGULATORY

EPA Proposes New Standards for Ethylene Oxide Pollution

EPA Proposes New Standards for Ethylene Oxide Pollution

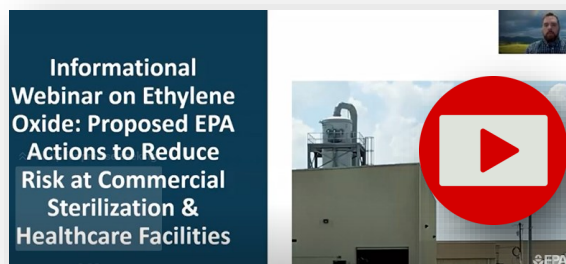
On the previous page we shared how the OEHHA is addressing ethylene oxide (EtO) in California, now we'll share the latest updates from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as they combat the harmful effects caused by the colorless gas. EPA established an [EtO section of their website](#) dedicated, and issued [three proposals](#):

"In April 2023, EPA issued three proposals that together will reduce risk in communities and for workers:

1. **Reducing EtO Emissions from Chemical Plants:** On April 6, 2023, EPA announced a proposal under the Clean Air Act that would update several rules that apply to plants that make synthetic organic chemicals and plants that make a variety of polymers and resins. One of those rules is "the HON," which is shorthand for Hazardous Organic NESHAP. EPA's proposal would reduce 6,053 tons of air toxics per year, including EtO, chloroprene, hexane, benzene, methanol, 1,3-butadiene, and vinyl acetate, among others. Once the final rule is fully implemented, it would reduce 58 tons of EtO per year. That's a 63 percent reduction compared to nationwide estimated EtO emissions from all sources in 2020.
2. **Reducing EtO Emissions from Commercial Sterilizers:** On April 11, 2023, EPA proposed to strengthen emission standards for the 86 commercial sterilizers that are currently operating across the country as well as for new sterilizers. These requirements, if finalized, will reduce the amount of EtO that comes out of commercial sterilizers by 80 percent and will reduce risk in nearby communities to levels below the Clean Air Act benchmark for elevated risk.
3. **Reducing Risk to Workers in the Sterilization Industry:** On April 11, 2023, EPA proposed a broad set of new protections under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act that will reduce risk for all workers who use EtO to sterilize things and for others who work, live, or go to school near sterilization facilities."

Watch the recording of the May 1st, 2023 EPA [EtO webinar](#) on YouTube

Image credit: EPAGroups



REGULATORY

NIOSH News

The Dirty Job of Burn Pits

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NIOSH News

As a NIOSH Alliance partner, we frequently share updates that they publish or which reinforces their mission.

[Understanding the link between Firefighting and Cancer](#): From the NIOSH Science Blog: "Firefighting is a demanding profession that presents many risks from acute injuries on the fireground to long-term illness, like cancer. Firefighters can encounter cancer-causing chemicals by breathing them in, getting them on their skin or in their eyes, or by ingesting them. Exposure to these chemicals can occur while being near burning materials..." This blog links to communication materials, fact sheets and promotional materials that advocate awareness of hazards and participation in the National Firefighter Registry.



Other NIOSH blogs featured this month:

[NIOSH TWH Affiliate Program Rapidly Creating New Worker Well-being Opportunities](#)

[The National Mesothelioma Virtual Bank: Advancing Research and Treatment](#)

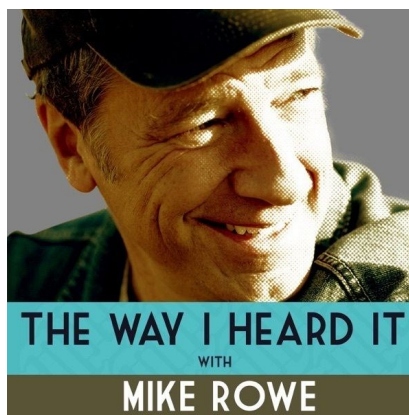


Image credit:
mikerowe.com/podcast

The Dirty Job of Burn Pits

Mike Rowe, famous for his TV show "Dirty Jobs" invited two DAV representatives to discuss the health impact of toxic burn pits on "The Way I Heard It with Mike Rowe" podcast. Learn how 3.5 million veterans were exposed, the ramifications, and what is happening now in the episode "[Not On My Watch with Dan Clare](#)".

MEMBER ENGAGEMENT AND NEWSLETTER REMINDER

Please send all newsworthy newsletter topics to the Member Engagement Committee by email to Member_Engagement@schc.org.