

# IMPLEMENTATION OF TSCA AMENDMENTS

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# Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act

In June of 2016, a bipartisan majority of Congress passed and President Obama signed the Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act (LCSA).

LCSA significantly amended the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), which was originally enacted in 1976.



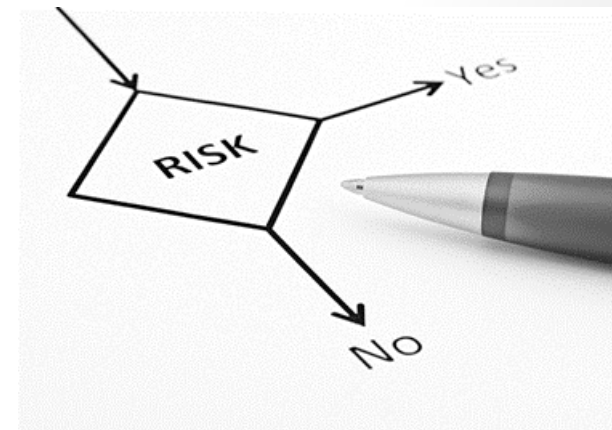
# Amended TSCA: Existing Chemicals

Re-set the TSCA Inventory of chemicals in commerce

Identify high priorities and low priorities for risk evaluations

Conduct risk evaluations of high priority chemicals

If chemical presents unreasonable risk under conditions of use, develop risk management rule



# Amended TSCA: New Chemicals

Pre-manufacture notification

Risk-based review

Affirmative determination of safety

## Reviewing New Chemicals under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)



**News**

### Improvements to New Chemical Safety Reviews

August 7, 2017: EPA announced a reduction in the new chemicals case backlog and measures to strengthen EPA's new chemicals program.

- [Read the press release.](#)
- [Learn more.](#)

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### Progress under Amended TSCA

As of January 23, 2018:

- 67 new chemical determinations were completed in December 2017.
- 1253 new chemical determinations have been completed since enactment.

[Learn more.](#)

<https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca>

# A More Efficient System with Deadlines

EPA identifies first 10 chemicals to undergo risk evaluations



December 2016

EPA must have risk evaluations underway for at least 20 chemicals



December 2019



EPA establishes rules for:

- Chemical manufacturers to notify EPA of active chemicals
  - Identification of low and high priority chemicals
  - Risk evaluation process for high priority chemicals
- Establishment of Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals



# More Statutory Deadlines

**90 days:** Once manufacturer submits info about a new chemical to EPA, within 90 days the Agency must determine safety or that information is insufficient (EPA can request more information)

**3.5 Years:** Once EPA begins risk evaluation of a high priority chemical, it must complete the evaluation within 3.5 years

**2 Years:** Once EPA determines chemical presents unreasonable risk, it must finalize risk management measures within 2 years (with possibility for extension)

# Summary of EPA Implementation Actions

- ✓ Final Inventory Reset, Prioritization, and Risk Evaluation Rule
- ✓ Risk evaluation guidance
- ✓ Scopes of 1<sup>st</sup> 10 Risk Evaluations
- ✓ New Chemicals backlog substantially reduced
- ✓ New Chemicals “not likely to present unreasonable risk” website
- ✓ CBI substantiation requirements
- ✓ Risk management rulemakings in progress
- ✓ Inventory re-set process underway (Feb. 8 and Oct. 5 deadlines)



**What's Next?**



# On the Horizon

- ✓ **Strategy for Alternatives to Animal Tests**
- ✓ **Science Advisory Committee on Chemicals (SACC)**
- ✓ **Fees Rule**
- ✓ **Nomenclature**
- ✓ **Mercury Export Ban**
- ✓ **PBTs: Expedited Action**

# Legal Challenges of Framework Rules



NGOs filed challenges of Prioritization & Risk Evaluation Rules

EDF filed challenge of Inventory Reset Rule

ACC & other trade assns. intervened in NGO challenges on Prioritization & RE Rules

ACC also intervened in EDF challenge of Inventory Reset Rule

# New Chemicals

Pilot project on pre-submission consultation

New ACC consortium to provide input on EPA's development of category approaches to certain Pre-Manufacture Notification (PMN) submissions

Possible NGO challenge to implementation of new chemical review program?



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## Reviewing New Chemicals under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

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Basic Information

EPA's Review Process

Filing a Premanufacture Notice with EPA

Regulatory Actions Under TSCA section 5

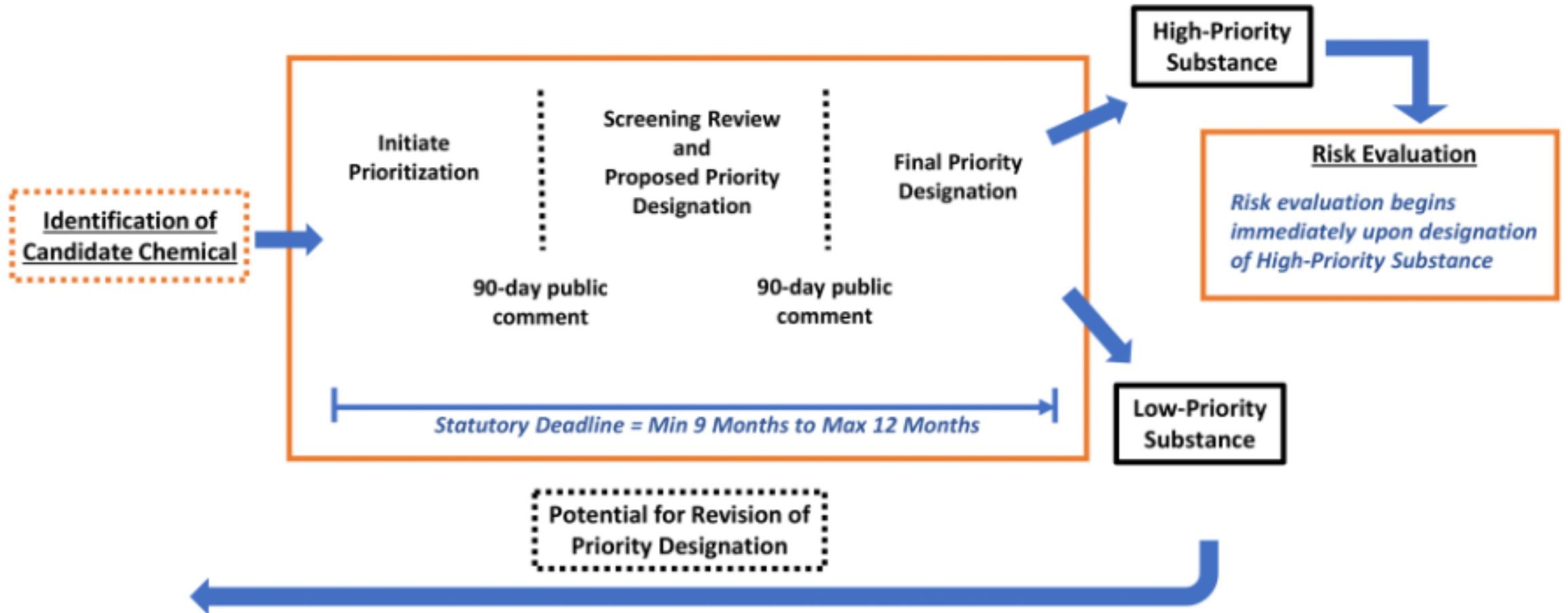
Premanufacture Notice Status

## Chemicals Determined Not Likely to Present an Unreasonable Risk Following Pre-Manufacture Notification Review

This page describes the chemical substances EPA has determined are "not likely to present an unreasonable risk" following review of pre-manufacture notifications under section 5 of TSCA, as amended by the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act, P.L. 114-182.

<https://www.epa.gov/reviewing-new-chemicals-under-toxic-substances-control-act-tsca/chemicals-determined-not-likely>

# Prioritization Process



# Risk Evaluations

- Initial 10 chemicals will be first risk evaluations conducted
- EPA will identify conditions of use for the risk evaluations on case-by-case basis
- In initial 10, conditions of use will be addressed in problem formulations for each risk evaluation
- Reasonably foreseen conditions of use: probable, not “possible”
- Importance of information on uses and potential exposures from downstream value chain



# Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act

## A More Effective Way to Regulate Chemicals

### EXISTING CHEMICALS

EPA will conduct risk-based reviews of chemicals in commerce

#### Inventory Reset

EPA maintains an inventory of chemicals, but it is difficult to tell which are used today and which are no longer in use

LCSA requires the inventory be updated so EPA can focus on chemicals actually in use today

#### Prioritization

EPA will screen all chemicals in active use to identify low and high priorities for risk evaluation. Prioritization will be based on factors including hazards, uses and exposures to people and the environment, including vulnerable groups like infants, children, pregnant women and the elderly

#### Low Priority Chemicals

Chemicals can remain in use but can be reprioritized based on new information

#### High Priority Chemicals

EPA will conduct a thorough risk evaluation

The first 10 high priorities must be drawn from EPA's existing TSCA Chemical Work Plan list

### NEW CHEMICALS

EPA must conduct a risk-based review and make an affirmative safety determination before a new chemical can come to market

#### Information Submitted to EPA

Manufacturers provide information about new chemicals and new chemical uses to EPA

#### Risk-Based Review

EPA reviews information including chemical characteristics, available testing and exposure data and intended uses

EPA can request more information if needed

#### Safety Determination

If EPA finds the chemical is not likely to present an unreasonable risk, it proceeds to market  
If the chemical presents an unreasonable risk, EPA may apply risk management measures

#### Risk Evaluation

EPA Risk Evaluations will:

- Be based solely on health and environmental information
- Consider a chemical's conditions of use
- Rely on the best available studies and weight of scientific evidence
- Consider risks to vulnerable groups

LCSA makes it easier for EPA to request more testing and data from producers when needed

20 risk evaluations must be underway within 3.5 years

#### Safety Determination

EPA will determine if a chemical meets the law's safety standard or requires risk management

#### Chemical Meets Safety Standard

Chemical may be used for its intended uses

#### Chemical Needs Risk Management

EPA's options include:

- ▶ Labeling Requirements
- ▶ Use Restrictions
- ▶ Phase Outs
- ▶ Bans

# Resources

LCSA Language ([link](#))

LCSA Fact Sheet ([link](#))

Frequently Asked Questions ([link](#))

LCSA Video ([link](#))

Infographic of Chemical Review Process ([link](#))

ACC's Principles for Improving Chemical Hazard and Risk Assessment ([link](#))



