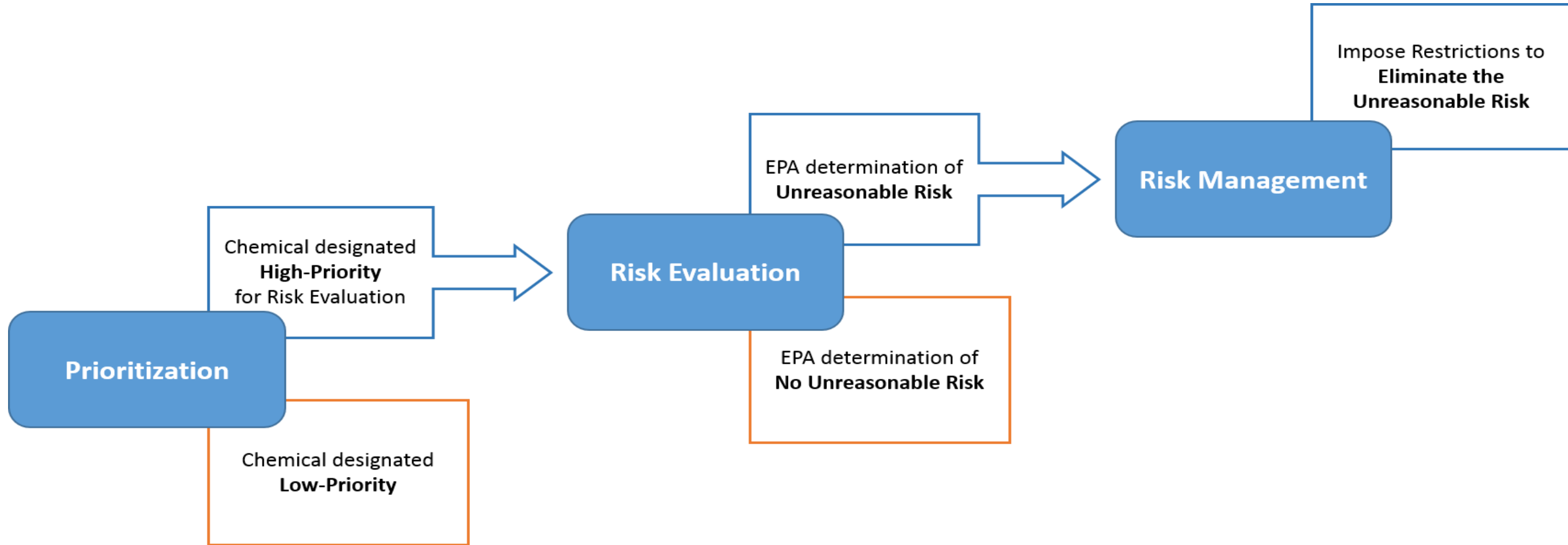


How EPA Evaluates the Safety of Existing Chemicals



<https://www.epa.gov/assessing-and-managing-chemicals-under-tsca/how-epa-evaluates-safety-existing-chemicals>

Draft Risk Management: First 10 Chemicals

Draft risk management rules expected 12 months after the issuance of the final risk evaluation, that means by the end of 2021 or early 2022

1,4-Dioxane

1-Bromopropane (1-BP) **

Asbestos

Carbon Tetrachloride **

Cyclic Aliphatic Bromide Cluster (HBCD) **

Methylene Chloride (MeCl) **

N-Methylpyrrolidone (NMP) **

Pigment Violet 29 (PV29)

Trichloroethylene (TCE)

Tetrachloroethylene (Perc)

** final risk evaluation includes electronics-related conditions of use

Final Risk Management: Five PBT Chemicals

Final risk management rules were issued in December 2020, effective February 2021

Risk management actions vary and are unique for each persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemical

Decabromodiphenyl ether (DecaBDE)

2,4,6-Tris(tert-butyl)phenol (2,4,6-TTBP)

Hexachlorobutadiene (HCBD)

Pentachlorothiophenol (PCTP)

Phenol, isopropylated phosphate (3:1) (PIP (3:1))

Get engaged! Under TSCA, the EPA is required to take action to address chemicals that pose unreasonable risks to human health or the environment

- > Input from stakeholders is critical to the process

- > EPA must issue a **proposed rule** one year after the final risk evaluation and a **final rule** two years after a final risk evaluation
 - > Regulatory risk management options are diverse, for example:
 - prohibit, limit or otherwise restrict manufacture, processing or distribution in commerce for a particular use or for use above a set concentration
 - require recordkeeping, monitoring or testing
 - direct manufacturers/processors to give notice of the unreasonable risk determination to distributors, users, and the public and replace or repurchase

Transparency in Risk Management



The EPA is seeking input from stakeholders on potential risk management options, their effectiveness, and potential impacts the options may have on businesses, workers, and consumers

- > Information useful to inform risk management includes
 - Information related to controlling exposures, including current work practices, engineering, and administrative controls
 - Information on essential uses and the impacts if the chemical was not available
 - Identification of uses that have been phased out or can be phased out
 - Information on substitute chemicals that are safe and effective alternatives
 - Suggestions on how EPA can further improve its regulatory processes or be more transparent