

# Greenlist Bulletin

From the Toxics Use Reduction Institute  
at the University of Massachusetts Lowell

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## State Chemicals Policy: Trends and Profiles

[Source: National Pollution Prevention Roundtable, April 22, 2013](#)

WASHINGTON D.C. -- A new report issued on by the National Pollution Prevention Roundtable (NPPR) reveals significant state actions to address toxic chemical pollution. According to the research, over 77 individual chemical restriction bills have been passed by states in recent years, including 31 bills related specifically to mercury. The new report, "State Chemicals Policy: Trends and Profiles" reveals that almost all 50 states have either proposed or enacted legislation aimed to regulate chemicals. In 2013 alone, more than 26 states had bills introduced that are under consideration by state legislatures.

"Toxic chemical pollution is a growing and costly problem for our state," said Ted Sturdevant, legislative and policy director for Washington State Governor Jay Inslee. "The costs of cleaning up from chemical pollution puts a drag on our economy and threatens public health. As the report shows, states are listening to citizens and taking actions on toxic threats."

[Read more...](#)

Access report [here](#).

## NIOSH Recommends New Level of Exposure for Nanomaterials

[Source: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, April 24, 2013](#)

NIOSH today recommended that occupational exposures to carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and carbon nanofibers (CNFs) be controlled to reduce a potential risk of certain work-related lung effects. CNTs and CNFs are man-made elongated particles made of sheets of pure carbon that are about a thousand times smaller than a human hair.

NIOSH's recommendations, which were issued in a technical document called a Current Intelligence Bulletin, are based on peer-reviewed findings from NIOSH laboratory studies, field observations of industrial processes, intensive review of published studies by other research authorities, and public

review and comment on an earlier draft of the document. Some companies already use or plan to establish control measures that achieve the recommended exposure limit and match a number of NIOSH's recommendations.

[Read more...](#)

Read "[Current Intelligence Bulletin 65: Occupational Exposure to Carbon Nanotubes and Nanofibers.](#)"

### New York City Mandates Dry Cleaners to Disclose Chemicals Used

[Source: American Drycleaner, February 28, 2013](#)

NEW YORK -- Beginning next February, New York City dry cleaners will be required to disclose to consumers the primary chemicals used in their dry cleaning process, says the New York City Department of Environmental Protection.

About 1,400 dry cleaning businesses throughout the Big Apple will be required to list the chemicals and a link to information about their health effects, so that consumers can access their potential impact.

DEP will work with affected businesses over the next year to implement the new rule ahead of the enforcement date.

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*TURI's Note:* The Community and Small Business Program has funded excellent work in conversions to professional wet cleaning systems. Please view TURI's [page on dry cleaning](#) to find case studies, fact sheets and much more.

### Green jobs and occupational safety and health: Foresight on new and emerging risks associated with new technologies by 2020

[Source: European Agency for Safety and Health at Work, April 8, 2013](#)

In order to meet its environmental targets, the EU is set for a rapid growth of the green economy. It is therefore important to anticipate new and emerging risks to occupational safety and health (OSH) in green jobs in order to ensure that these jobs are not only good for the environment but also for workers' safety and health. This report presents a foresight study that has identified possible future scenarios for OSH in green jobs, given developments in green technologies, under different economic and social conditions. A summary report is also available.

[Read more...](#)

Access full report [here](#).

### Cancer Incidence in World Trade Center Rescue and Recovery Workers, 2001-2008

[Source: Environmental Health Perspectives, April 23, 2013](#)

Authors: Samara Solan, Sylvan Wallenstein, Moshe Shapiro, Susan L. Teitelbaum, Lori Stevenson, Anne Kochman, Julia Kaplan, Cornelia Dellenbaugh, Amy Kahn, F. Noah Biro, Michael Crane, Laura Crowley, Janice Gabilove, Lou Gonsalves, Denise Harrison, Robin Herbert, Benjamin Luft, Steven B. Markowitz, Jacqueline Moline, Xiaoling Niu, Henry Sacks, Gauri Shukla, Iris Udasin, Roberto G. Lucchini, Paolo Boffetta, and Philip J. Landrigan

**Background:** World Trade Center rescue and recovery workers were exposed to a complex mix of pollutants and carcinogens. The purpose of this investigation was to evaluate cancer incidence in responders during the first seven years after September 11, 2001. . . .

**Results:** A total of 575 cancers were diagnosed in 552 individuals. Increases over registry-based expectations were noted for all cancer sites combined (SIR 1.15; 95% CI: 1.06, 1.25), thyroid cancer (SIR 2.39; 95% CI: 1.70, 3.27), prostate cancer (SIR 1.21; 95% CI: 1.01, 1.44), combined hematopoietic and lymphoid cancers (SIR 1.36; 95% CI: 1.07, 1.71) and soft tissue cancers (SIR 2.26; 95% CI: 1.13, 4.05). When restricted to 302 cancers diagnosed six or more months after enrollment, the SIR for all cancers decreased to 1.06 (95% CI: 0.94, 1.18), but thyroid and prostate cancer diagnoses remained greater than expected. All cancers combined were increased in very highly exposed responders and among those exposed to significant amounts of dust compared with

responders who reported lower levels of exposure.

**Conclusion:** Estimates should be interpreted with caution given the short follow-up and long latency period for most cancers, the intensive medical surveillance of this cohort, and the small numbers of cancers at specific sites. However, our findings highlight the need for continued follow up and surveillance of WTC responders.

[Read more...](#)

Read article in *Environmental Health Perspectives*, "[Cancer Incidence in World Trade Center Rescue and Recovery Workers, 2001-2008.](#)"

### Why every company has a chemical footprint

[Source: GreenBiz.com, April 19, 2013](#)

Author: Mark Rossi

What is your company's chemical footprint?

You may think this question does not apply to your organization because it doesn't use chemicals. Yet all products are made from chemicals. Chemicals are the building blocks of matter, which is what we make products from. Thus all companies use chemicals by virtue of the products they purchase, use and sell. Buildings are also part of the "products" that organizations buy, from the shell to the interior components, such as flooring, wall coverings and chairs.

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### CA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment Proposition 65 BPA delisted - Effective April 19, 2013

[Source: CA Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment, April 19, 2013](#)

Effective April 19, 2013, the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) is removing bisphenol A (BPA) (CAS No. 80-05-7) from the list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity for purposes of Proposition 65. The chemical was added to the list on April 11, 2013, based on reproductive endpoints (developmental toxicity).

On April 19, 2013, the Honorable Raymond M. Cadei issued a preliminary injunction requiring OEHHA to delist the chemical in *American Chemistry Council v Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. et al.*, Sacramento County case number 34-2013-00140720, pending final resolution of the case. A copy of the court's order is included with this Notice.

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