

This is the weekly bulletin of the TURI Library at the University of Massachusetts Lowell. Greenlist Bulletin provides previews of recent publications and websites relevant to reducing the use of toxic chemicals by industries, businesses, communities, individuals and government. You are welcome to send a message to [mary@turi.org](mailto:mary@turi.org) if you would like more information on any of the articles listed here, or if this email is not displaying properly.

## **EPA Convenes Summit on PFAS**

[Source: PaintSquare, March 22, 2018](#)

The United States Environmental Protection Agency announced Monday (March 19) that it will convene a national leadership summit to address the topic of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAS, used in products including paints.

PFAS in many cases provide nonstick and chemical-resistant properties to the materials they coat. The most notable PFA substance in production in the U.S. today is GenX, which has raised controversy after last year's releases at a Chemours plant in North Carolina.

[Read more...](#)

See from U.S. EPA, "[EPA to Convene National Leadership Summit to Take Action on PFAS](#)".

See article from Environmental Working Group, "[Washington Is First State to Ban Fluorinated Chemicals in Food Packaging](#)".

See newly released PFAS fact sheets from the Interstate Technology and Regulatory Council, topics include: [Naming Conventions and Physical and Chemical Properties](#); [Environmental Fate and Transport](#); [Remediation Technologies and Methods](#).

## **In This Issue**

### **[EPA Convenes Summit on PFAS](#)**

### **[Toxicity Studies of Triethylamine Administered by Inhalation to F344/N Rats and B6C3F1/N Mice](#)**

### **[New ECHA website informs consumers about chemicals, including information on nanomaterials](#)**

### **[U.S. chemical makers could face tougher, more costly air pollution controls: Court says EPA must revamp emission standards for industrial boilers](#)**

### **[Endocrine disruptor assays go fast track: EPA ramps up efforts to create high-throughput approaches for screening chemical effects on hormone synthesis and receptor pathways](#)**

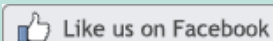
### **[Battery recyclers get the lead out: Saddled with a challenging legacy, companies say they are reducing emissions of the heavy metal](#)**

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## **Quick Links**

[Greenlist Bulletin Archives](#)

[TURI Website](#)



## **Toxicity Studies of Triethylamine Administered by Inhalation to F344/N Rats and B6C3F1/N Mice**

[Source: National Toxicology Program, March 2018](#)

Triethylamine is used primarily as a catalyst to cure the resin systems incorporated into sand cores for foundry molds. It is also used as a curing catalyst in phenol-formaldehyde particle board adhesives, for the precipitation and purification of penicillin and cephalosporin antibiotics, and in the interfacial polymerization process for the production of polycarbonate resins. Triethylamine was nominated by the United Auto Workers Union for long-term toxicity and carcinogenicity studies based on its high production volume, the large number of occupationally exposed workers, and the lack of carcinogenicity data. Male and female F344/N rats and B6C3F1/N mice were exposed to triethylamine (greater than 99% pure) by whole body inhalation for 2 weeks or 3 months. Genetic toxicology studies were conducted in *Salmonella typhimurium* and mouse peripheral blood erythrocytes.

[Read more...](#)

Access full technical report [here](#).

## **New ECHA website informs consumers about chemicals, including information on nanomaterials**

*Source: [Safenano, March 20, 2018](#)*

ECHA has launched a new dedicated website to make consumers more aware of the benefits and risks of chemicals in their everyday lives.

Many consumers in Europe are concerned about the possible risks posed by chemicals in their lives -- a 2016 Eurobarometer study of almost 28,000 people in 28 countries showed that 65 % of respondents were concerned about being exposed to hazardous chemicals.

To specifically address consumers with information on chemicals, ECHA has launched the Chemicals in our life website. The website, available in 23 EU languages, provides useful information on the benefits and risks of using chemicals and explains how the EU legislation on chemicals protects us.

[Read more...](#)

Access ECHA ['Chemicals in our life' website](#).

## **U.S. chemical makers could face tougher, more costly air pollution controls: Court says EPA must revamp emission standards for industrial boilers**

*Source: [Chemical & Engineering News, March 29, 2018](#)*

*Author: Cheryl Hogue*

U.S. chemical manufacturing plants with large industrial boilers may face tighter, more expensive emission control requirements for toxic air pollutants because of a recent federal appeals court decision.

The court ordered EPA to revise a 2015 Clean Air Act regulation for some 14,000 boilers that produce heat or electricity at U.S. industrial plants. According to environmental activists, these industrial boilers are some of the nation's largest sources of air pollution.

EPA's regulation requires facilities to install pollution control equipment that limits boilers' emissions of carbon monoxide to 130 parts per million. The agency said this technology would lower releases of other air pollutants, including hydrochloric acid, fine particulate matter, and mercury.

But EPA failed to explain why the CO standard was an acceptable substitute for establishing individual emission limits for other toxic air pollutants, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit says in a March 16 ruling. It directed EPA to revise the regulation. At the behest of environmental groups that brought the case, the court ordered the CO standard remain in place until the agency finalizes the rewrite.

In the decision, the court upheld another part of the regulation that establishes work practices to curtail emissions during start-up or shutdown of boilers. The American Chemistry Council, the major trade association of U.S. chemical manufacturers which intervened in the case, supports this portion of the regulation.

[Read more...](#)

## **Endocrine disruptor assays go fast track: EPA ramps up efforts to create high-throughput approaches for screening chemical effects on hormone synthesis and receptor pathways**

*Source: [Chemical & Engineering News, March 12, 2018](#)*

*Author: Britt E. Erickson*

Growing concerns about environmental contaminants associated with adverse developmental, reproductive, neurological, and immune effects led Congress more than 20 years ago to direct the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to develop a program to screen chemicals for their potential to mimic estrogen in humans. EPA decided to go beyond the mandate and evaluate the impacts of chemicals on androgen and thyroid hormone systems and to look at effects in wildlife as well as humans.

EPA's resulting Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program (EDSP) got off to a slow start and sputtered for nearly two decades at a cost of about \$10 million annually. To date, only a few dozen pesticides have gone through the battery of five in vitro and six in vivo assays to screen for potential endocrine activity under the program. Eighteen of those pesticides were flagged for further testing.

By 2015, it was obvious to EPA officials that the agency's existing approach would require decades to evaluate all the chemicals EPA must examine for potential endocrine disruption. The list of chemicals targeted by EDSP includes about 1,000 active ingredients in pesticides, 5,000 inert ingredients in pesticides, and 6,000 drinking water contaminants, with some overlap between the lists of pesticides and drinking water contaminants.

[Read more...](#)

See the U.S. EPA page on the [Endocrine Disruptor Screening Program \(EDSP\)](#).

## **Battery recyclers get the lead out: Saddled with a challenging legacy, companies say they are reducing emissions of the heavy metal**

*Source: [Chemical & Engineering News, February 5, 2018](#)*

*Author: Alexander H. Tullo*

The lead-acid car battery industry can boast of a statistic that would make a circular-economy advocate in any other sector jealous: More than 99% of battery lead in the U.S. is recycled back into batteries.

That, according to the Battery Council International, which tallies the lead recycling data,

beats highly recycled materials like newspapers and aluminum cans, which both recycle at rates of less than 65%.

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