

Summary of the SAB's Current Work

February 2016

Certain Halogenated Compounds Category

This topic originated at the SAB when the SAB was reviewing nPB. The Board wanted to consider a recommendation that would encompass a larger group of structurally similar chemicals, in order to prevent poor substitutions. The Board defined the CHCC as a category as a group of substances with 4 or less carbons, at least one halogen and only hydrogen as the other constituent. Data was reviewed for approximately 138 substances. Primary concerns are CNS effects & volatility. The Board recommended listing this group in November 2011.

VMSs

In June 2010, the Board began looking at substances that were known common replacements for then-designated Higher Hazard Substances, most specifically TCE and PCE. Amongst these common substitutes were Volatile Methyl Siloxanes. The SAB discussed two cyclic VMSs and one linear VMS over the course of several meetings. The Board recommended to list HMDS and place it on the less hazardous list in March 2011. The primary concern is flammability (flash point 1°C). HMDS is used in cleaning operations. In March of 2012 D4 was tabled and in March of 2013 the Board recommended no action for D5, while noting several concerns including uterine carcionomas in rats, potential effects on the dopamine pathway, and persistence and bioaccumulation issues. In the summer of 2015 TURI received comments from Green Earth on the D5 rating in Alternatives Assessment. TURI committed to reviewing new information on D5 with the SAB and is currently working on that.

Phthalate esters

In May of 2012, the SAB began work on the phthalate esters category. The phthalate esters category originated from the CERCLA list and has been on the TURA list since the program's inception. However, the category was not well defined and when the category was added in 1993 as part of the phasing in of the CERCLA chemical list, a DEP policy was put in place that exempted reporting of this category. The Board reviewed data and studies for 58 ortho phthalate esters as well as meta and para phthalate esters. Primary effects were reproductive and developmental effects. The Board completed their review of phthalate esters in September 2015 and TURI will be delivering their report to DEP shortly. The Phthalate Ester work differs in that the phthalate ester category is already listed and TURI is providing this information to DEP so they can reevaluate their reporting policy.

Ethyl acetate

During the process of preparing the policy analysis for Higher Hazard Substances methylene chloride and nPB, ethyl acetate was noted as a possible replacement for some applications. Ethyl acetate was also on the SAB's less hazardous list. In December 2013, the SAB recommended that ethyl acetate be designated as a Lower Hazard Substance. The policy analysis for Ethyl Acetate as

a Lower Hazard Substance will be presented today. The primary concern with Ethyl Acetate is its flash point of 24°F.

Diisocyanates

At the time that TDI was recommended as a Higher Hazard Substance, the Advisory Committee suggested that the diisocyanates category be reviewed as well. This work was begun in 2014 as is likely to continue in 2016.