Implications of the Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act – Marisa Kreider

Marisa Kreider is a Senior Managing Health Scientist at Cardno ChemRisk. Dr. Kreider opened her presentation by explaining that the Lautenberg Chemical Safety Act (LCSA) is legislation to amend TSCA, the primary chemical management program in the U.S. The update was triggered by criticism that TSCA was outdated, gave EPA little authority to require testing or restrict manufacture/import, incorporated non-risk considerations (e.g. cost, feasibility) in risk decisions, lacked transparency, and was ambiguous and/or conflicted with state-level regulations. Marisa outlined how LCSA has changed TSCA in the following aspects: 1) EPA must provide a definitive determination of risk for chemicals – both new and existing, 2) EPA has the authority to request testing when chemical may present unreasonable risk, 3) focus on susceptible sub-populations and sentinel exposures, 4) emphasis on high throughput and computational testing methods, 5) require companies to substantiate confidential business information claims, and 6) establishes preemption rules. Dr. Kreider defined the four steps of the risk assessment paradigm: hazard identification, dose response, exposure assessment, and risk characterization. She outlined challenges to sound risk assessment such as data gaps and the dangers of relying on modeling and computational techniques. She concluded by pointing out implications of LCSA for industrial hygienists. LCSA may require more stringent risk-based standards than under OSHA. There may be an increased burden on IHs to collect empirical data to support EPA risk assessments. There may also be an increased need to communicate with the workforce about EPA conclusions or newly instituted risk management measures (e.g. PPE).