

Titanium Oxide



Titanium Dioxide proposed to be classified as suspected of causing cancer when inhaled

ECHA/PR/17/10. The European Chemicals Agency is an agency of the European Union which manages the technical, scientific and administrative aspects of the implementation of the European Union regulation called Registration, Evaluation, authorizations and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH).

ECHA's Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) concluded that the available scientific evidence meets the criteria in the CLP Regulation to classify titanium dioxide as a substance suspected of causing cancer through the inhalation route. The opinion will be formally adopted later by written procedure or at the September meeting.

Helsinki, 9 June 2017 – The committee assessed the carcinogenic potential of titanium dioxide against the criteria in the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation and, having considered the available scientific data, concluded that it meets the criteria to be classified as suspected of causing cancer (category 2, through the inhalation route).

The committee also concluded that there was insufficient evidence to classify titanium dioxide in the more severe category for carcinogenicity (category 1B) as was originally proposed by the dossier submitter, France. This more severe category refers to a substance which is presumed to cause cancer.

Following adoption, the opinion will go through a normal editorial check before it is sent to the European Commission for final decision making. The opinion will also be made available on ECHA's website at the same time.

Crystalline Silica



Crystalline Silica Rule – Are You Ready?

According to OSHA, crystalline silica is a serious threat to nearly 2 million workers across the US. The Final Silica Rule, which will save an estimated 600 lives annually, is going into effect **September 23, 2017** for the construction industry, **June 23, 2018 for general industry** and maritime industry, and June 23, 2021 for the hydraulic fracturing industry.

Key Provisions

- Reduces the permissible exposure limit (PEL) for respirable crystalline silica to 50 micrograms per cubic meter of air, averaged over an 8-hour shift.
- Requires employers to: use engineering controls (such as water or ventilation) to limit worker exposure to the PEL; provide respirators when engineering controls cannot adequately limit exposure; limit worker access to high exposure areas; develop a written exposure control plan, offer medical exams to highly exposed workers, and train workers on silica risks and how to limit exposures.
- Provides medical exams to monitor highly exposed workers and gives them information about their lung health.
- Provides flexibility to help employers — especially small businesses — protect workers from silica exposure.

Questions, Contact The Redstone Group at 614-763-5034 x7007 or jwilliams@redstonegrp.com