



Putting Breast Cancer Out of Work

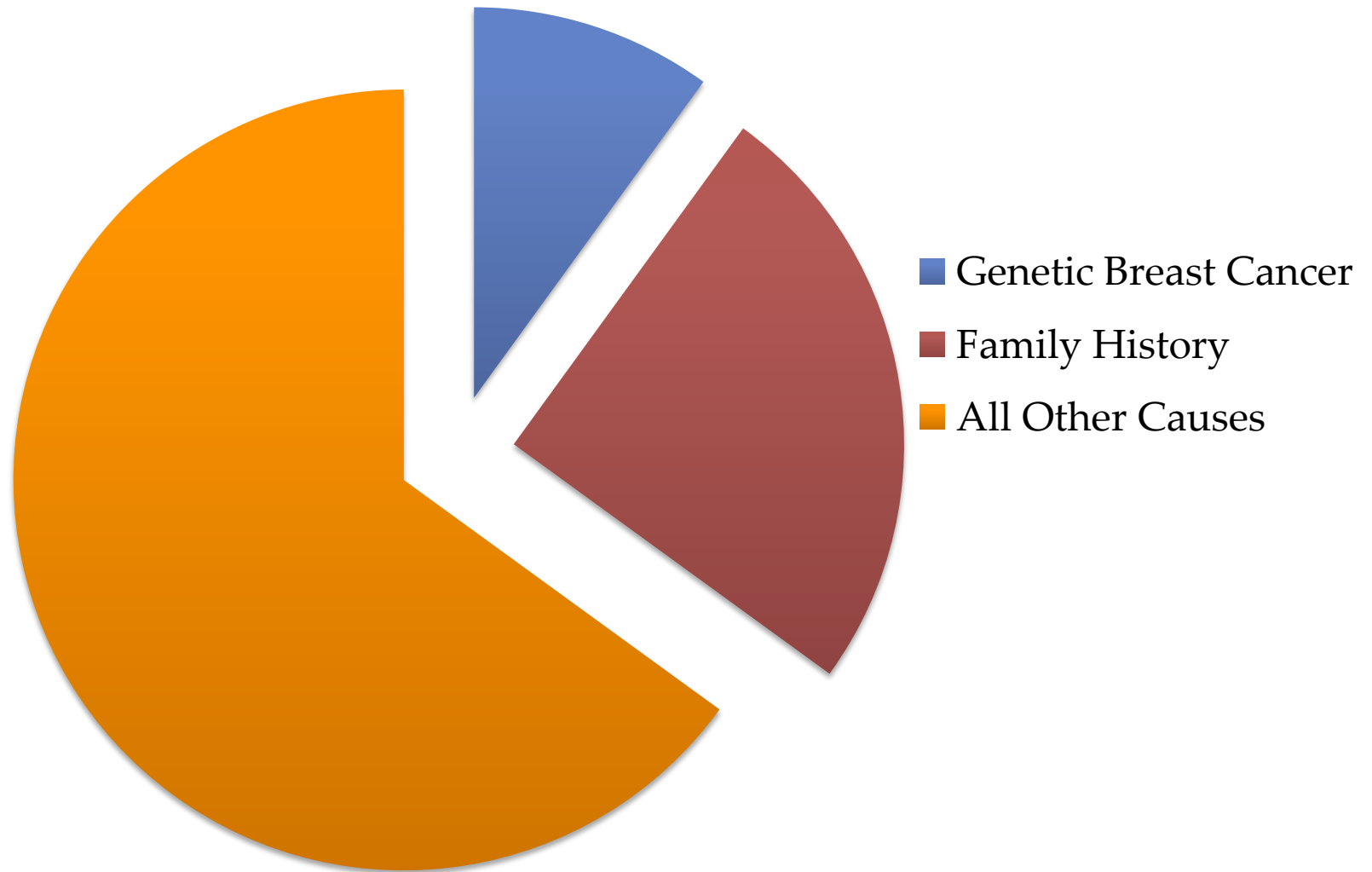
How to Move Our Workplaces and
Our Country from Dangerous
Chemicals to Safer Alternatives

Shocking new information on breast cancer.



A November 2012 study that found that Ontario women who work manufacturing plastic automotive components and processing food are five times more likely to have breast cancer before menopause than other women living similar lives in the same communities.

The Cause of Most Breast Cancers Is Not Genes or Family History



The Cause of Most Breast Cancers Is Not Genes or Family History



- Genetic Breast Cancer
- Family History
- All Other Causes

The Cause of Most Breast Cancers Is Not Genes or Family History



- Genetic Breast Cancer
- Family History
- All Other Causes

Early Detection is not Prevention

- Detecting breast cancer early may help treat it before it has a chance to spread, but it is not prevention.
- *Real prevention means eliminating causes, so that disease doesn't have a chance to start.*
- We can't change genetics, but we can change personal, environmental, and work factors





We can reduce the chemical part of the breast cancer problem

Putting Cancer Out of Work

How to Move Our Workplaces and Our Country
from Dangerous Chemicals to Safer Alternatives



Putting Infertility Out of Work

How to Move Our Workplaces and Our Country
from Dangerous Chemicals to Safer Alternatives



Putting Diabetes Out of Work

How to Move Our Workplaces and Our Country
from Dangerous Chemicals to Safer Alternatives



Putting Birth Defects Out of Work

How to Move Our Workplaces and Our Country
from Dangerous Chemicals to Safer Alternatives



Today's Objectives

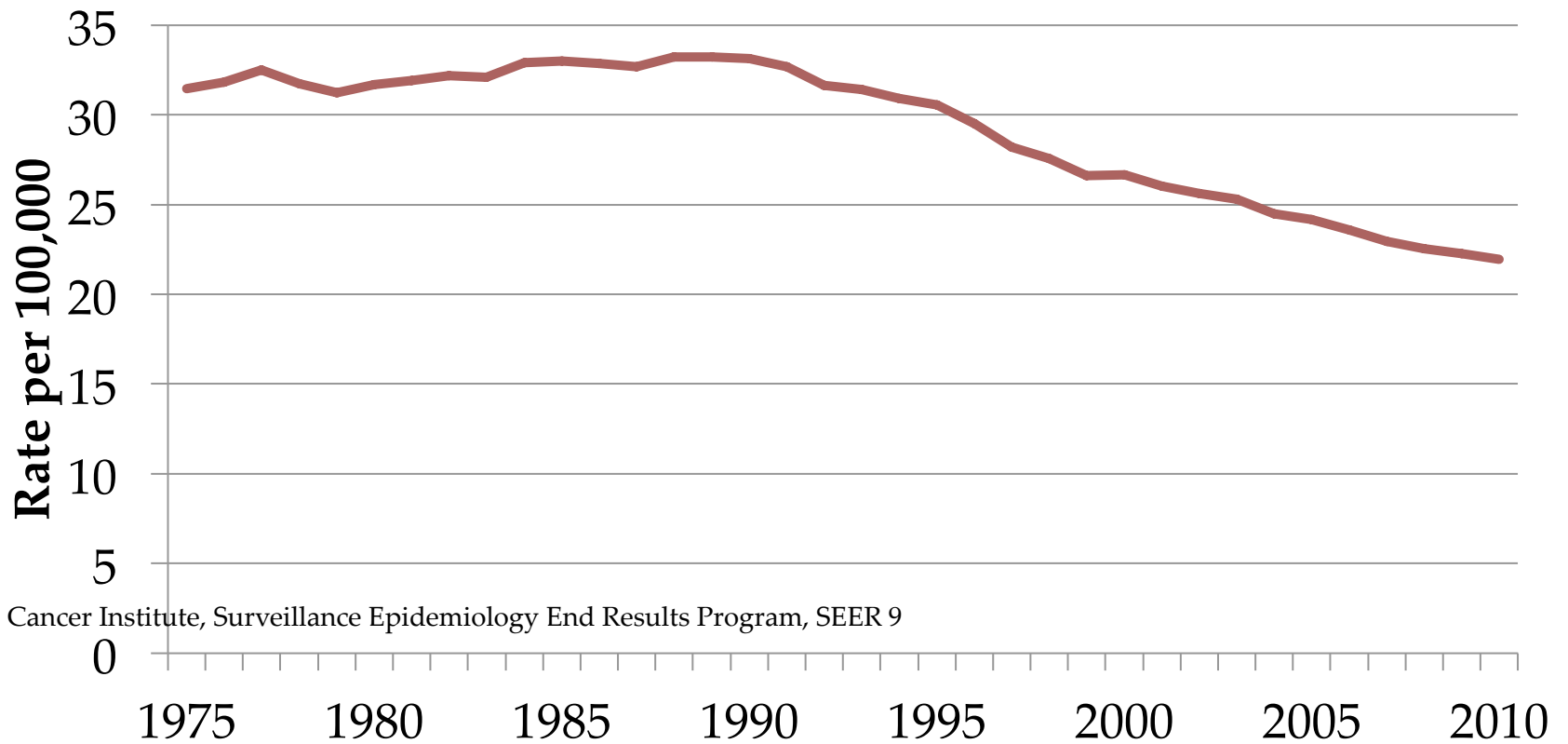
- To explain the relationship between chemicals, breast cancer and other diseases.
- To describe how the new science linking chemicals and human health should mean new laws and policies.
- To discuss how if Congress won't act, we need to do it ourselves and become Do It Ourselves Chemical Policy Reformers.
- To familiarize ourselves with informational resources on chemicals and their effects, such as MSDS, SDS and ChemHAT.
- To use these resources to identify an improvement we can make in our workplace.

What's the connection between breast cancer and chemicals and other diseases?

•

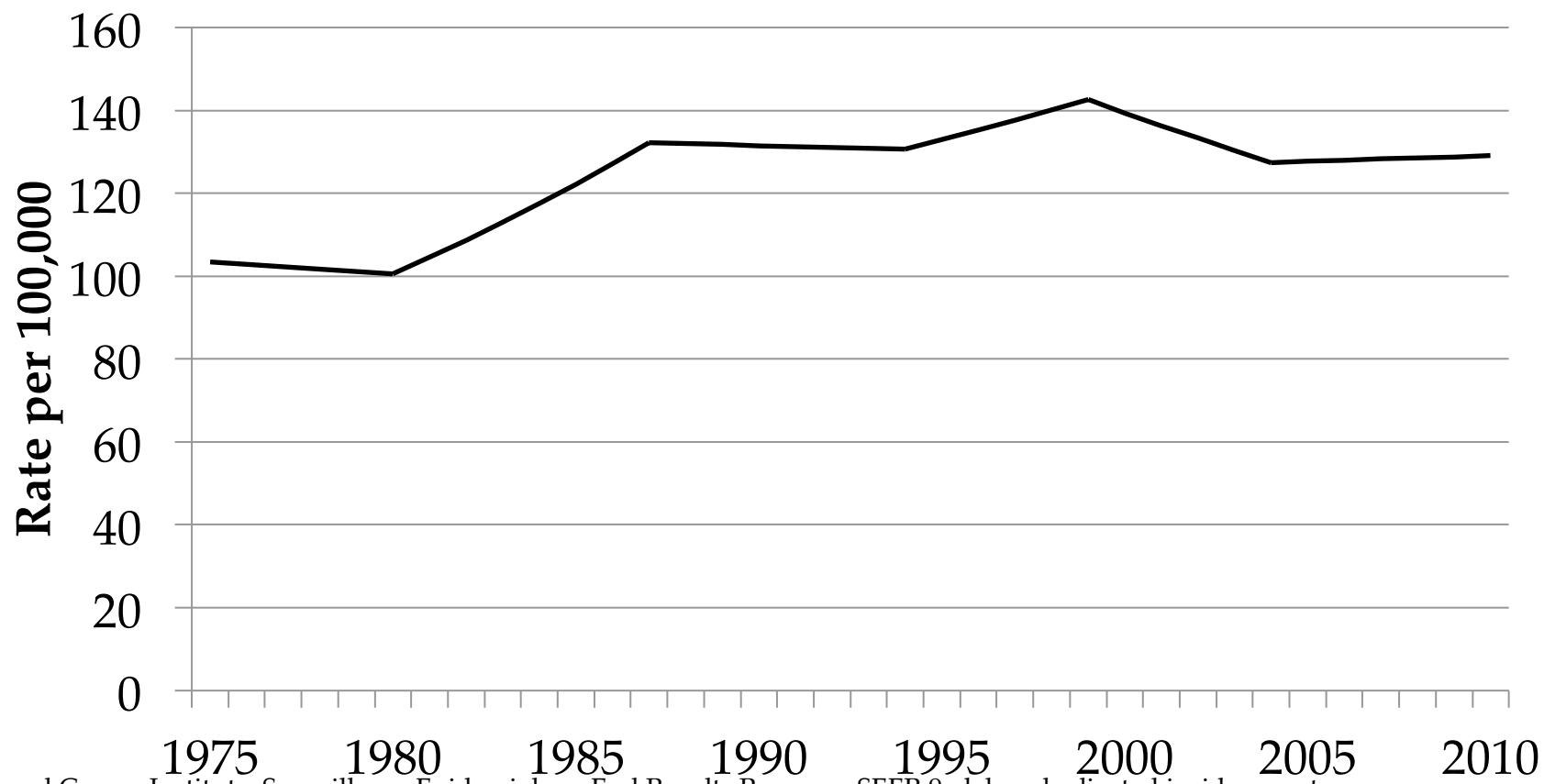


U.S. Breast Cancer Mortality Rate, 1975-2010



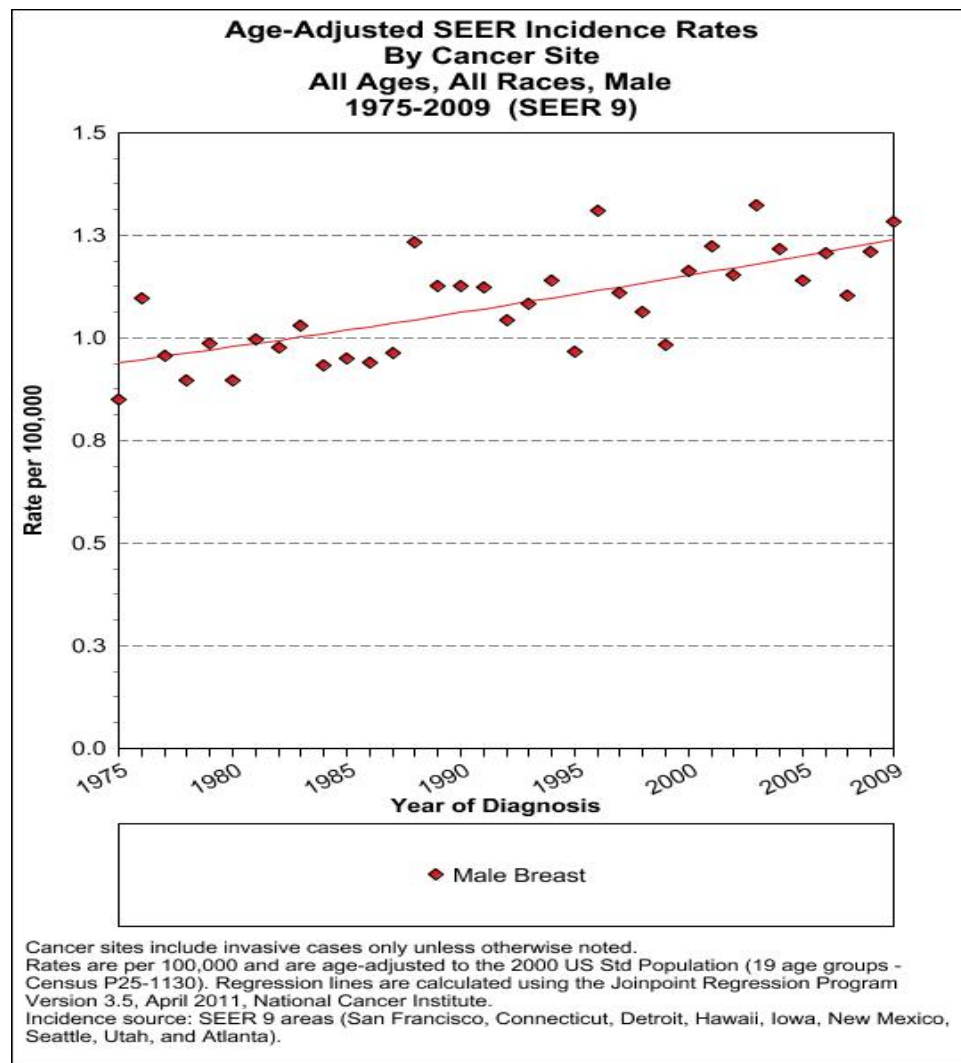
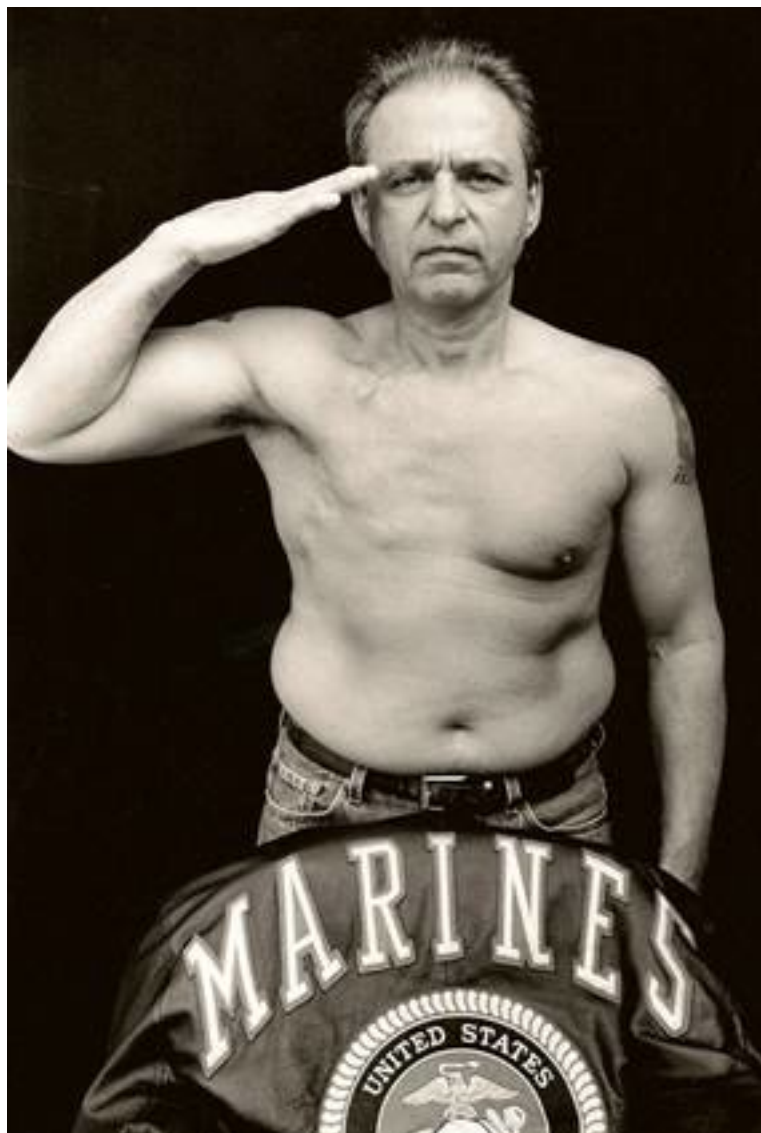
National Cancer Institute, Surveillance Epidemiology End Results Program, SEER 9

U.S. Breast Cancer Incidence Rates, 1975-2010



National Cancer Institute, Surveillance Epidemiology End Results Program, SEER 9, delayed adjusted incidence rate

and breast cancer is increasing in men too





Camp Lejeune Study Finds Higher Cancer Death Risk

BY MAGGIE FOX

Small Group Exercise #1

- Break into small groups
- Pick a reporter
- Using the small group activity method, read the fact sheet that's been assigned to you
- Prepare these questions for report back:
 1. What have these 5 new studies told us about breast cancer as an occupational disease?
 2. What can we do to prevent occupational breast cancer?

Alternative Exercise 1

Tackling Toxic Chemical Myths



There are at least four subtypes of breast cancer.

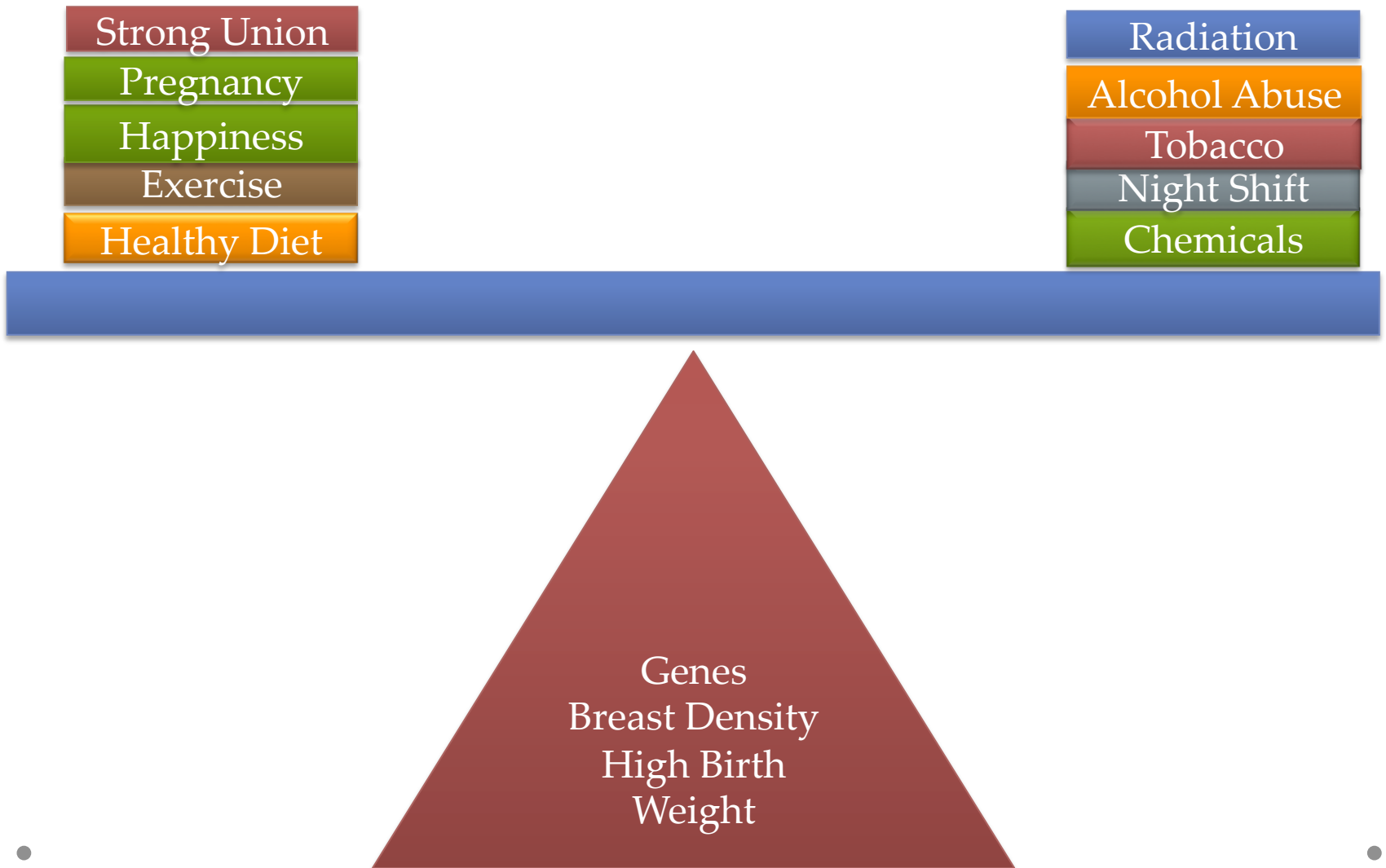
- Luminal A
- Luminal B
- HER-2 positive
- Basal like breast cancer (triple negative)
 - Most aggressive, most difficult to treat
 - Occurs most often in younger women, women with lower economic status, Black and Latina women

Breast Cancer
and other
diseases are
caused by the
interaction of
genes and
environment

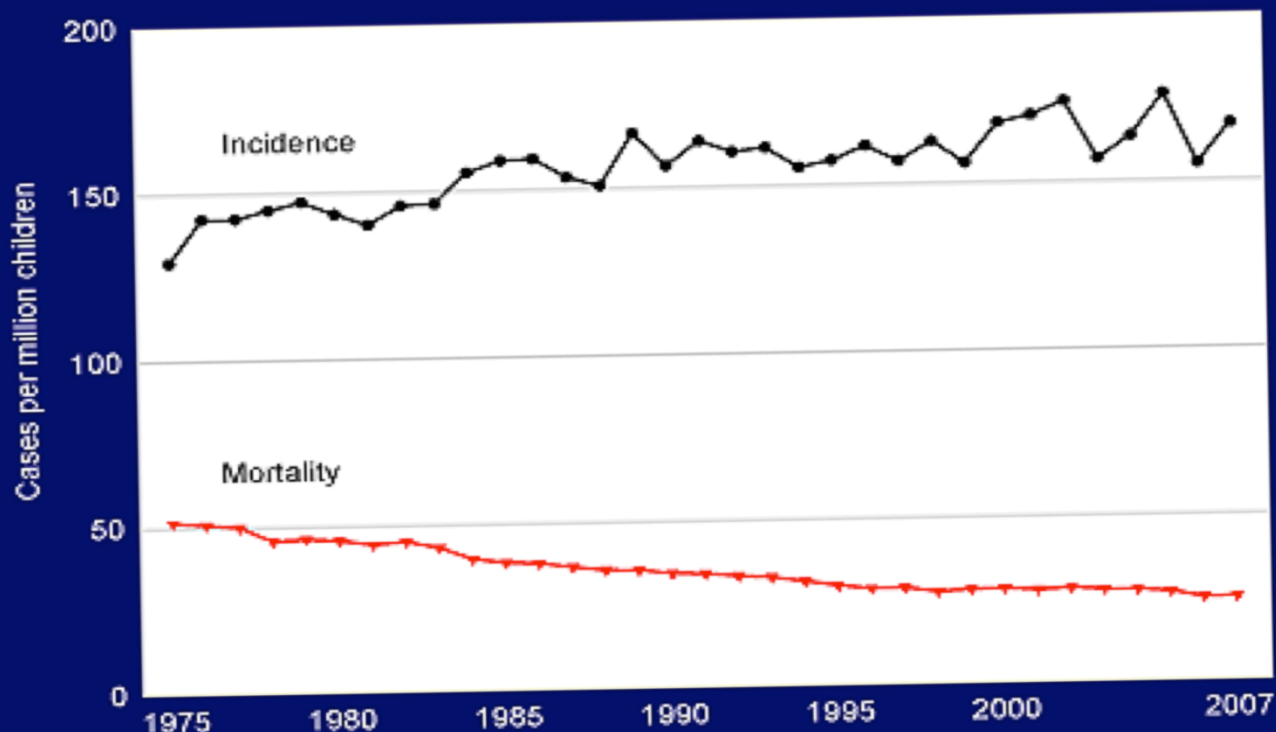


•

The Breast Cancer Resilience Scale



Cancer incidence and mortality for children under 20

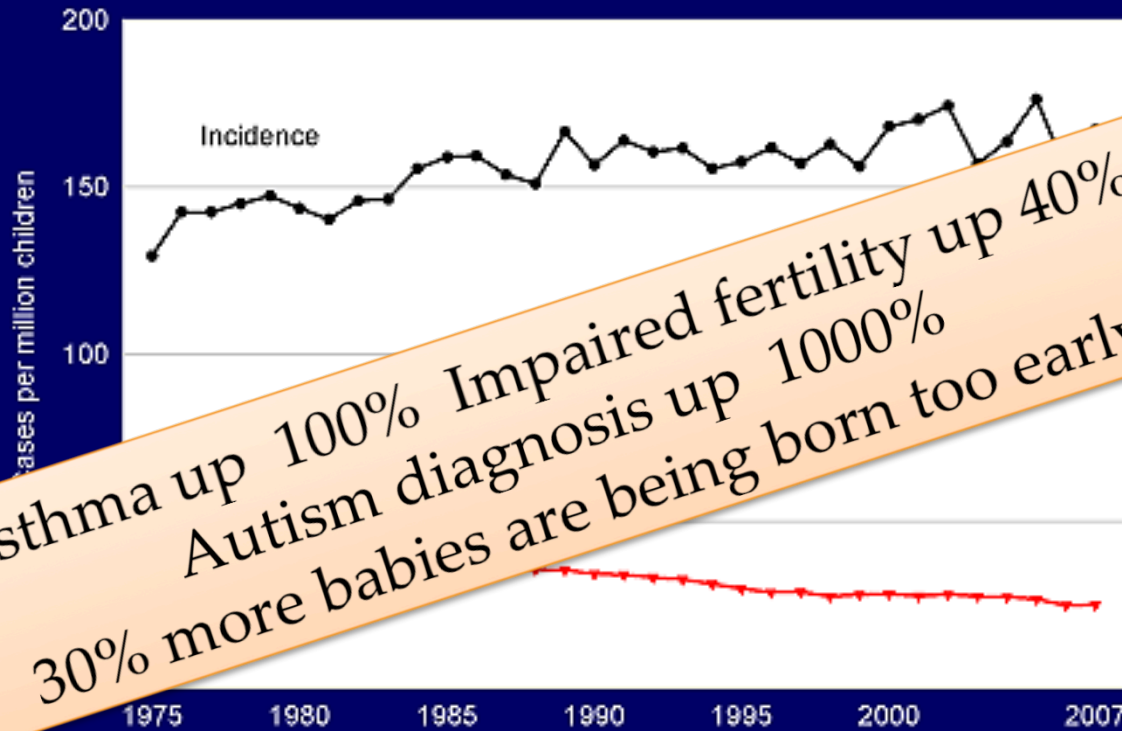


SOURCE: U.S. EPA. America's Children and the Environment.
www.epa.gov/envirohealth/children

DATA: National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology and
End Results Program

Cancer Incidence and Mortality in Children

Cancer incidence and mortality for children under 20

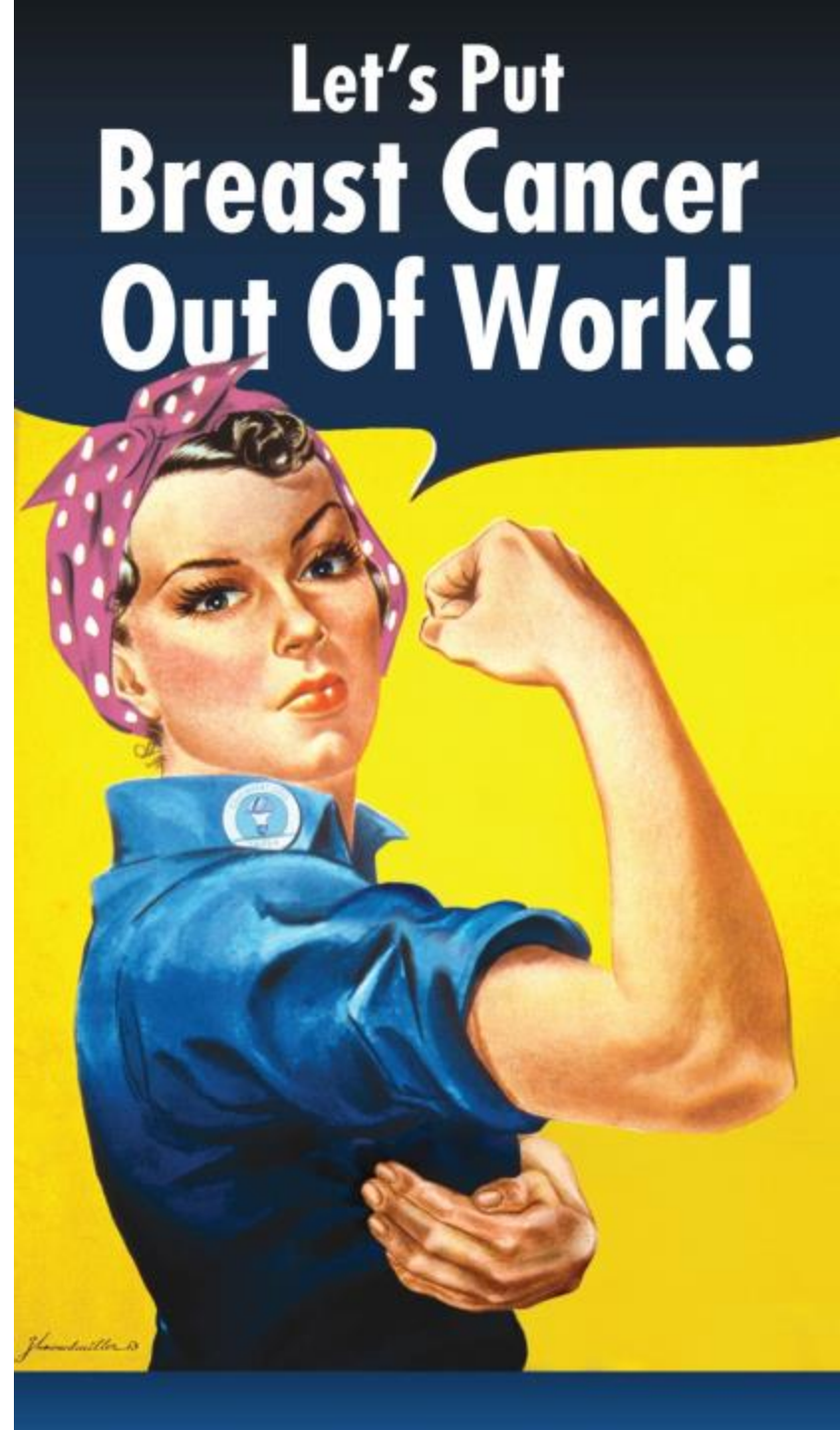


Asthma up 100%
Autism diagnosis up 1000%
30% more babies are being born too early
Impaired fertility up 40%

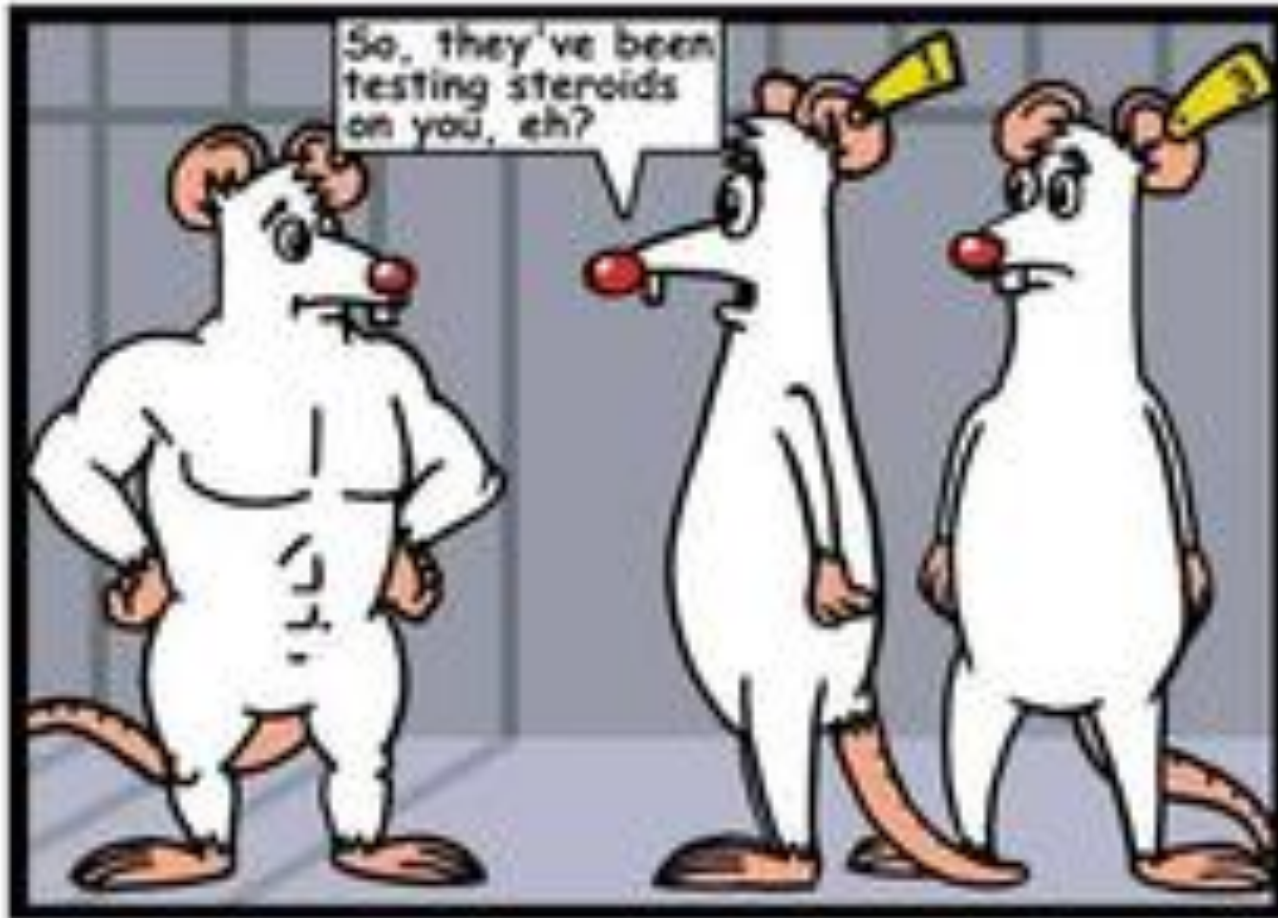
SOURCE: U.S. EPA. America's Children and the Environment.
www.epa.gov/envirohealth/children

DATA: National Cancer Institute, Surveillance, Epidemiology and End Results Program

The scientific understanding of how and why chemicals are making us sick has changed dramatically since the 1970s



Old thinking: People aren't animals



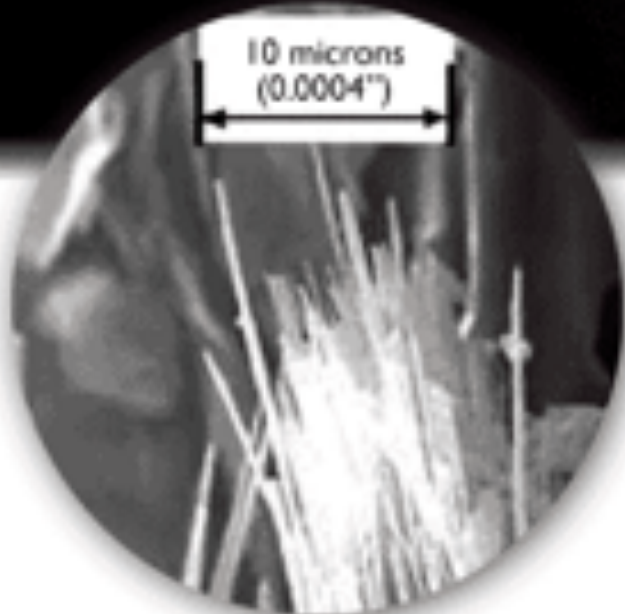
Old thinking: Unique diseases come from a single cause

Asbestos



Joe Darabant died from asbestosis in 1990.

10 microns
(0.0004")



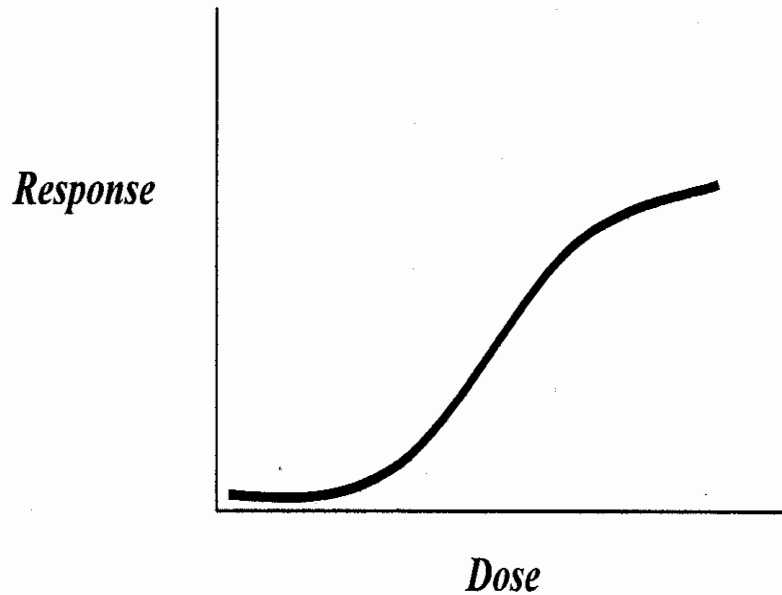
You'd think... a substance that kills 10,000 Americans each year would be banned.

You'd think... that Congress would do everything possible to help those afflicted with asbestos diseases.

Think again.

Old thinking: The dose makes the poison

S-Curve



Old thinking: When the science proves cause, we make new protective policies

The screenshot shows the FDA website's navigation bar with the logo and tagline "U.S. Food and Drug Administration Protecting and Promoting Your Health". It includes a search bar, a "SEARCH" button, and a list of "Most Popular Searches". Below the navigation bar is a horizontal menu with categories: Home, Food, Drugs, Medical Devices, Radiation-Emitting Products, Vaccines, Blood & Biologics, Animal & Veterinary, Cosmetics, and Tobacco Products.

The main content area is titled "Drugs" and includes a breadcrumb trail: Home > Drugs > Drug Safety and Availability. A sidebar on the left lists various drug safety topics, with "Drug Safety and Availability" selected. The main article is titled "FDA Drug Safety Communication: FDA Recommends Against Prolonged Use of Magnesium Sulfate to Stop Pre-term Labor Due to Bone Changes in Exposed Babies". It provides a link to view and print the full communication (PDF - 47KB) and an option to view it in Spanish. Below the title is a grid of tabs for different types of information: Safety Announcement, Facts about Magnesium sulfate injection, USP, Additional Information for Patients, Additional Information for Health Care Professionals, Data Summary, and References. The "Safety Announcement" tab is active, displaying the following text:

Safety Announcement

[5-30-2013] The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is advising health care professionals against using magnesium sulfate injection for more than 5-7 days to stop pre-term labor in pregnant women. This use of the drug is off-label, which means that it is not an FDA-approved use of the drug. Administration of magnesium sulfate injection to pregnant women longer than 5-7 days may lead to low calcium levels and bone problems in the developing baby or fetus, including thin bones, called

Old
thinking:
The U.S.
has the
most
protective
laws in
the world



Small Group Exercise #2

- Break into 7 small groups
- Pick a reporter
- Each group will be assigned a different factsheet.
- Read the fact sheet that's been assigned to you and prepare for your report-back:
 - Summarize your factsheet for the group
 - Answer the questions at the end of your factsheet

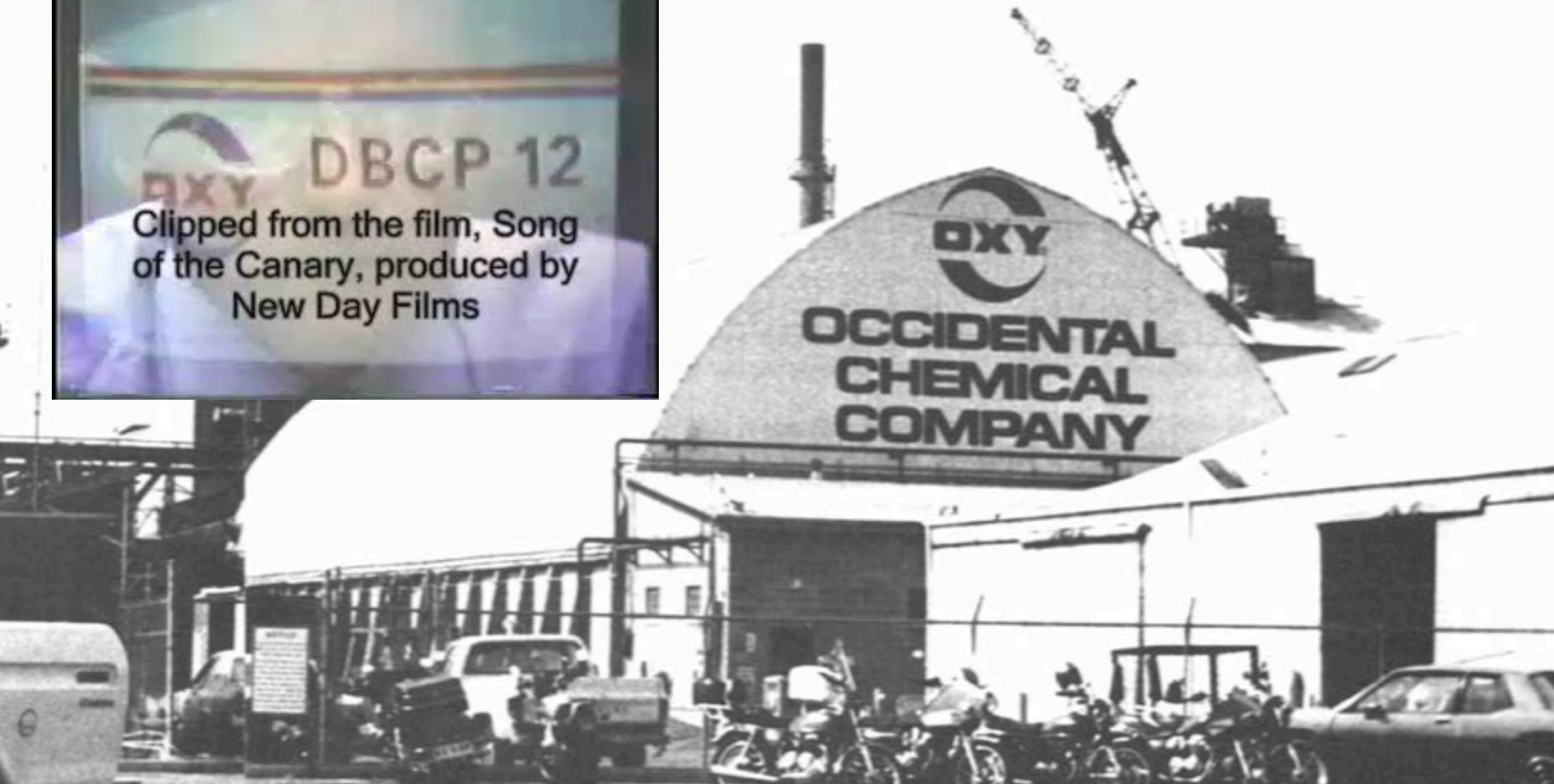




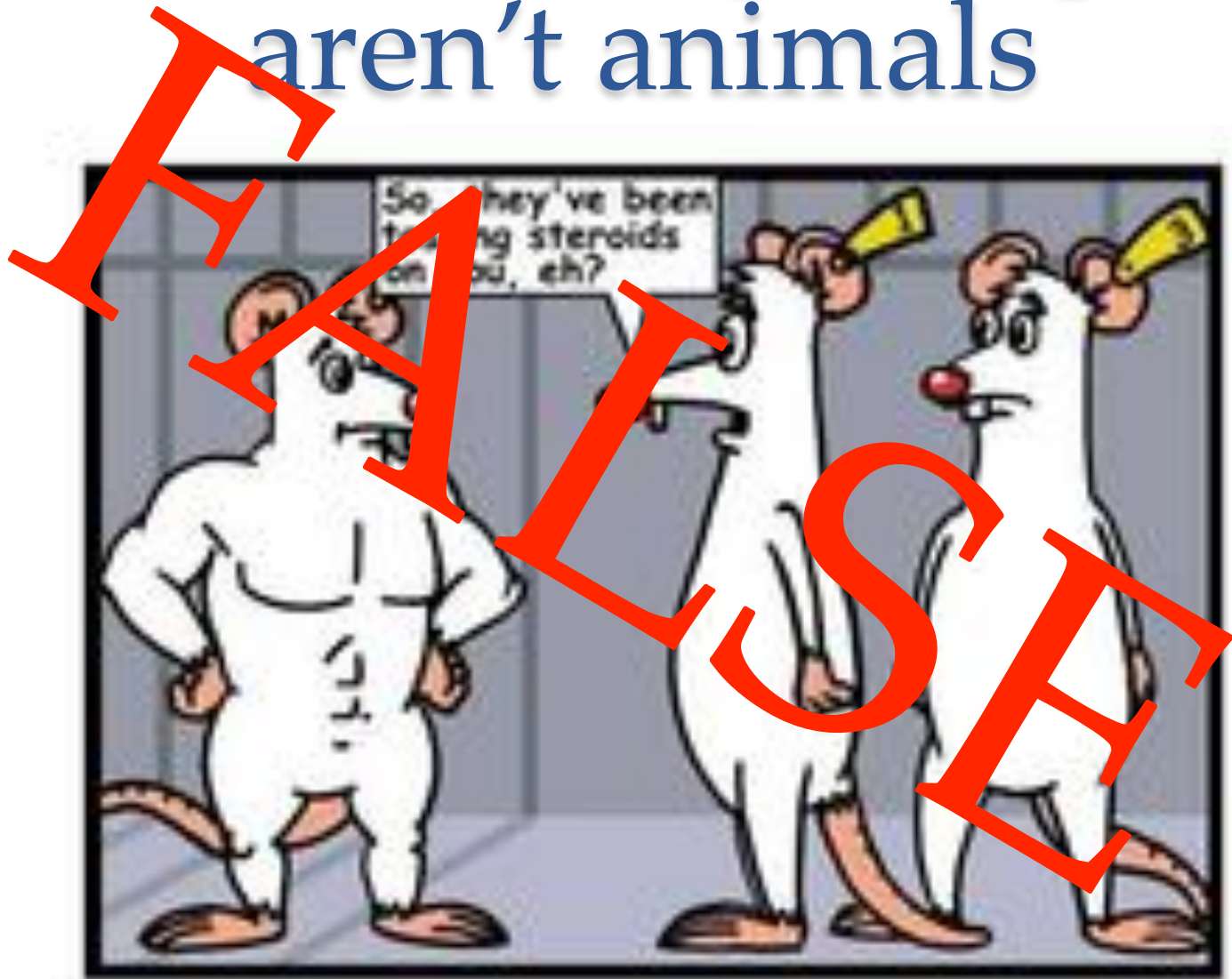
How the Reproductive Problems of Florida Panthers and American Men Connected

•

DBCP: Infertility



Old thinking: People aren't animals





What we learned from an Uncontrolled Experiment on American Soldiers and the People of Southeast Asia?

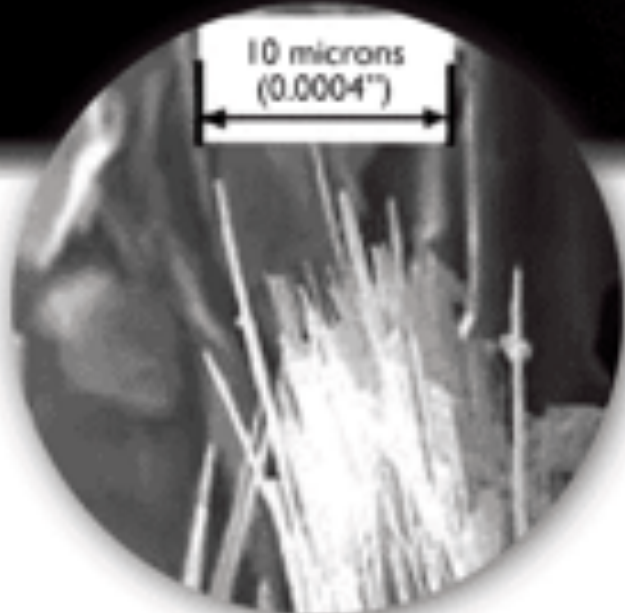


Hodgkin's Disease, non Hodgkin's lymphoma, Prostate Cancer, Chronic B-cell Leukemia, Respiratory Cancers, Type 2 Diabetes, Ischemic Heart Disease, Parkinson's Disease

Old thinking: Unique diseases come from a single cause

Asbestos

10 microns
(0.0004")



Joe Darabant died
from asbestosis in 1990.

You'd think... a substance that kills 10,000 Americans each year would be banned.

You'd think... that Congress would do everything possible to help those afflicted with asbestos diseases.

Think again.

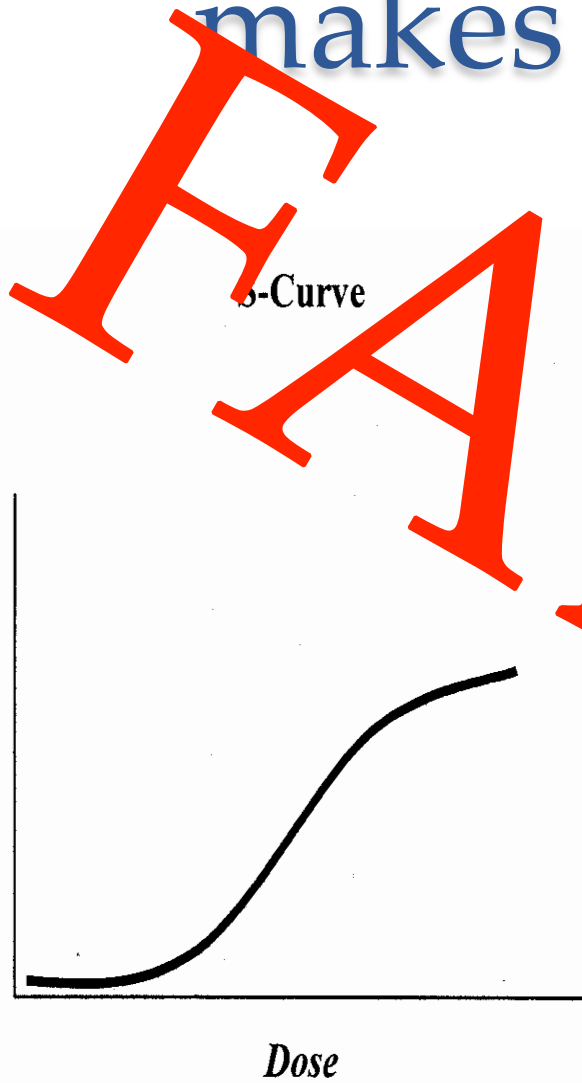


Breast Cancer and DDT: Sometimes Timing Matters More Than Dose

"DDT is good for me-e-e!" ♪♪

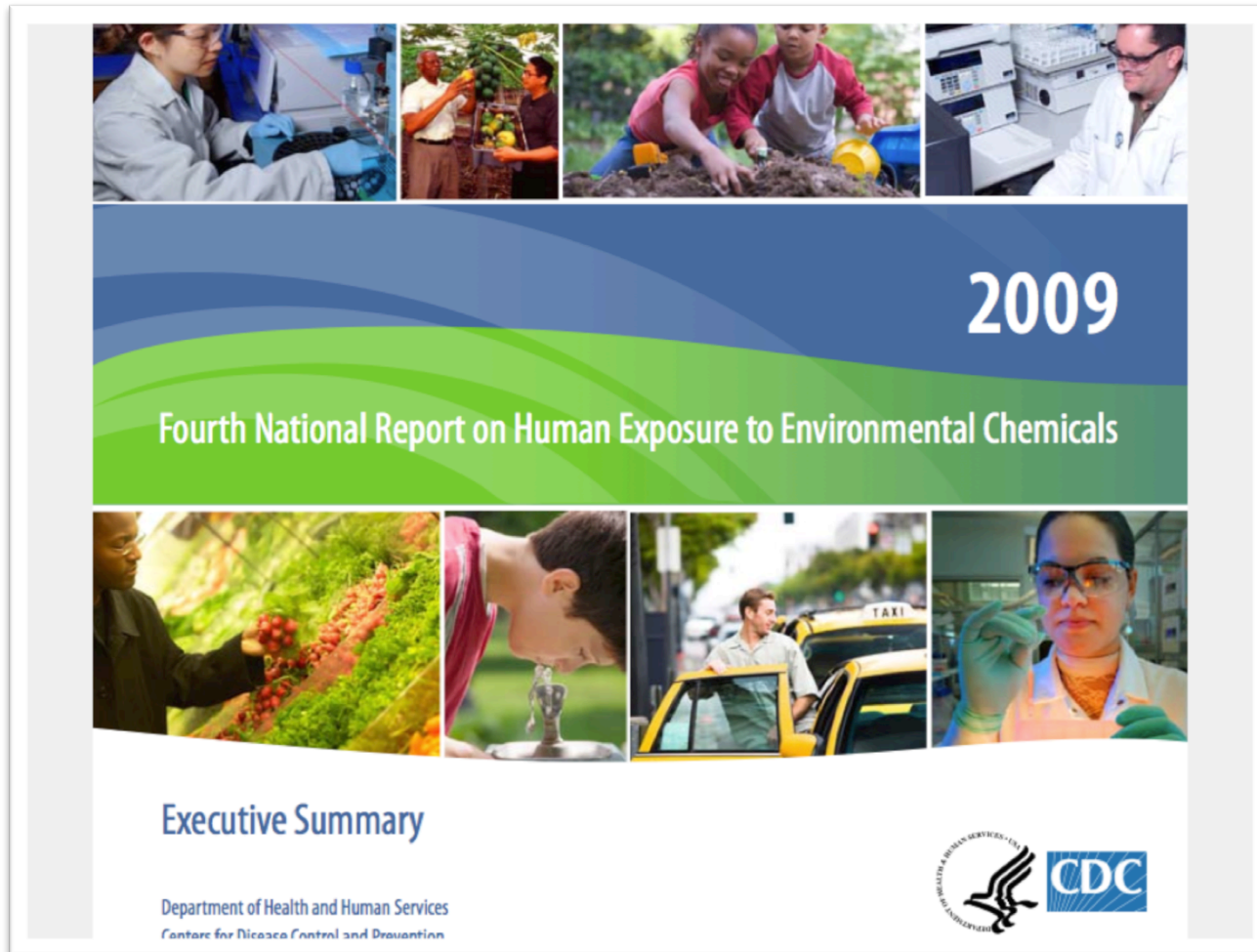


Old thinking: The dose makes the poison



FALSE

Biomonitoring tells us that we all are being exposed to toxic chemicals



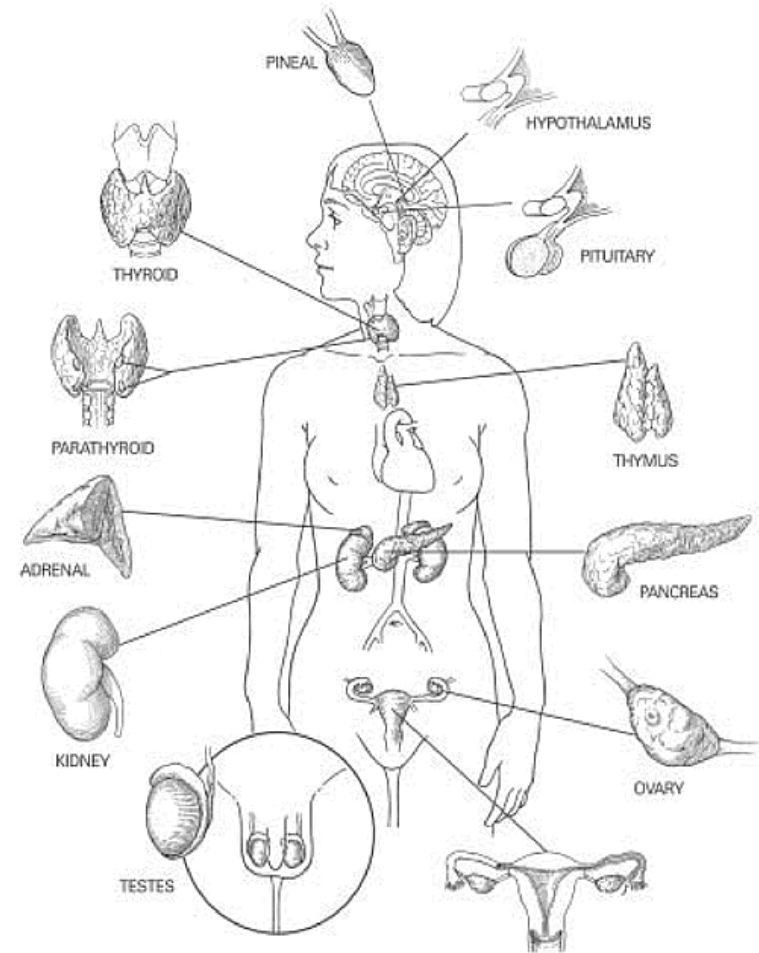
Mother's Lips

Father's Color Hair



Chemical Industry's lead, mercury, PFCs, PBDE, PCBs, dioxin, BPA and perchlorates

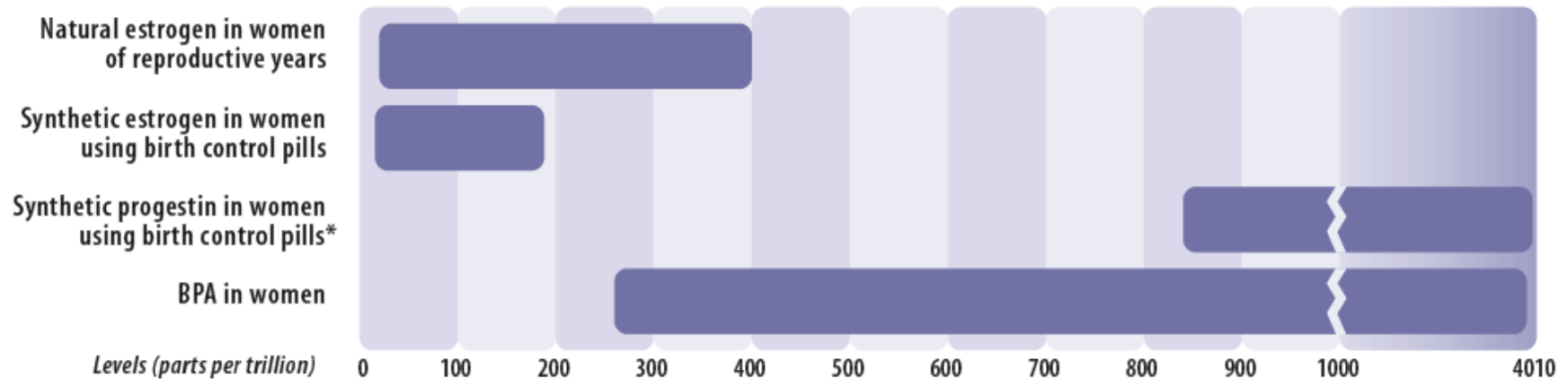
Two Ways to Make Hormones



Phthalates, Bisphenol A, Perfluorinated Compounds, Cadmium, DDT, Dioxin

Estrogen, Testosterone, Insulin, Progesterone, Thyroxine and others •

Hormones: Tiny doses control communication and coordination of body tissues



* Levels of 3-keto-desogestrel, the metabolite of desogestrel.



300 ppt in a 143 lb. woman is equivalent to .0000000000002 of one plain M &M candy

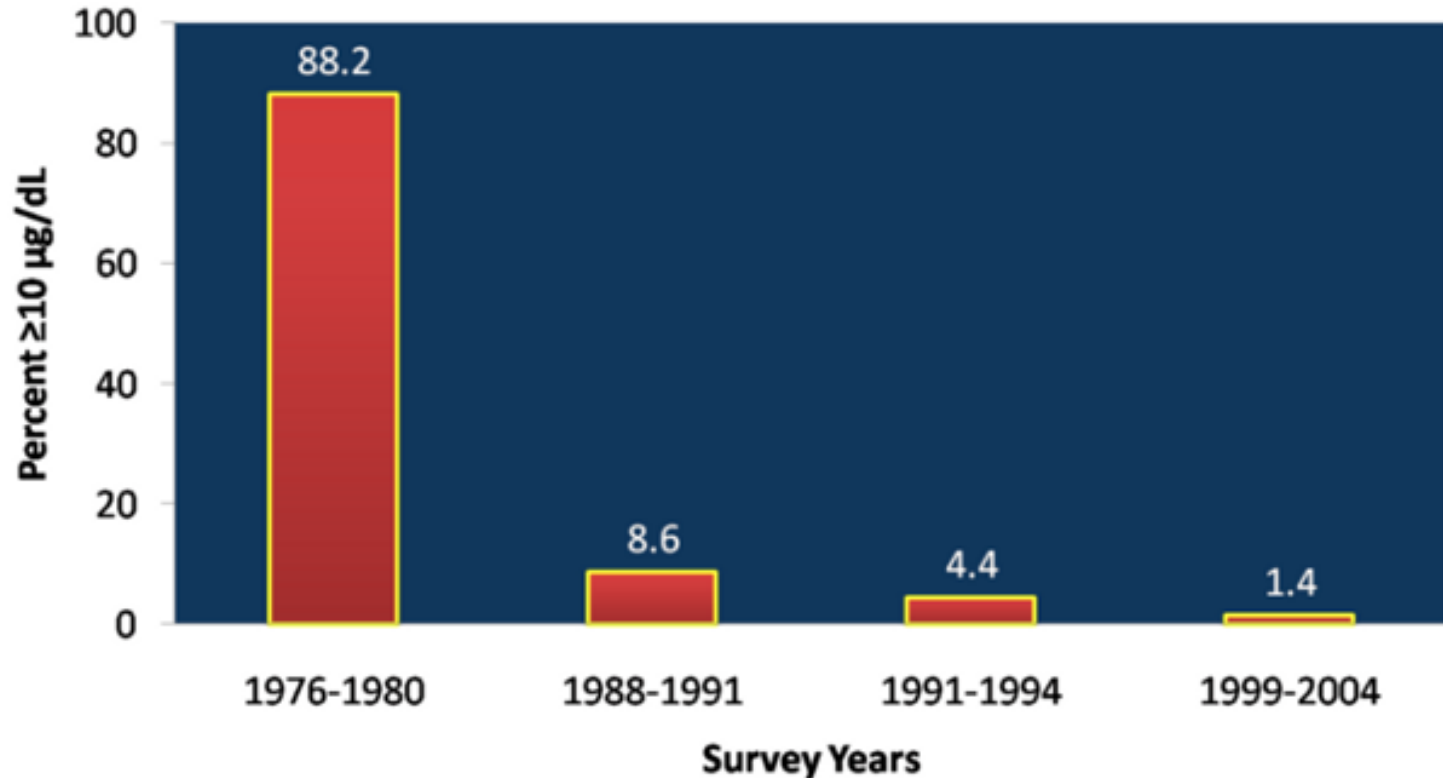
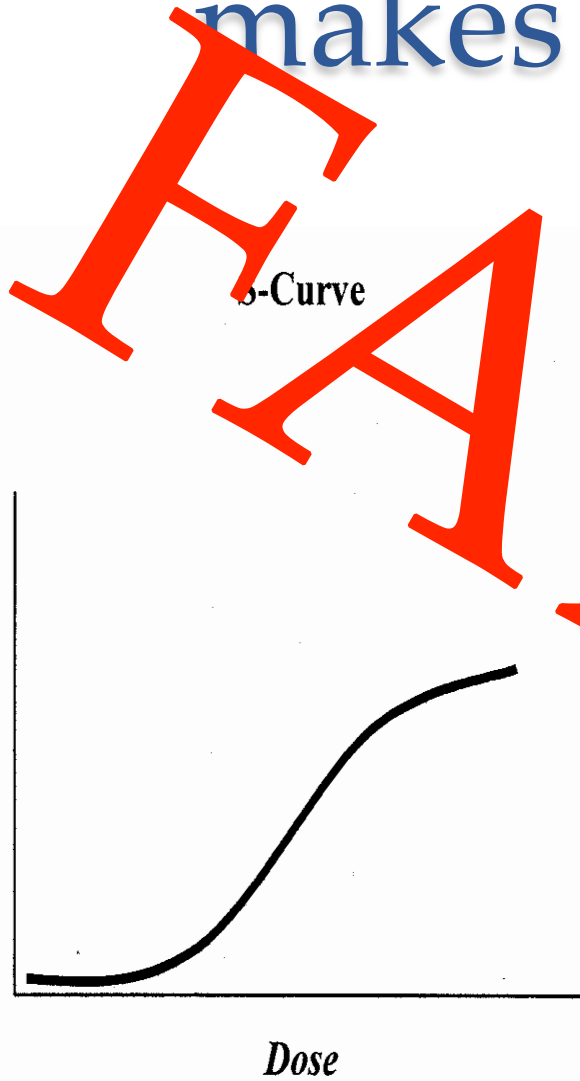
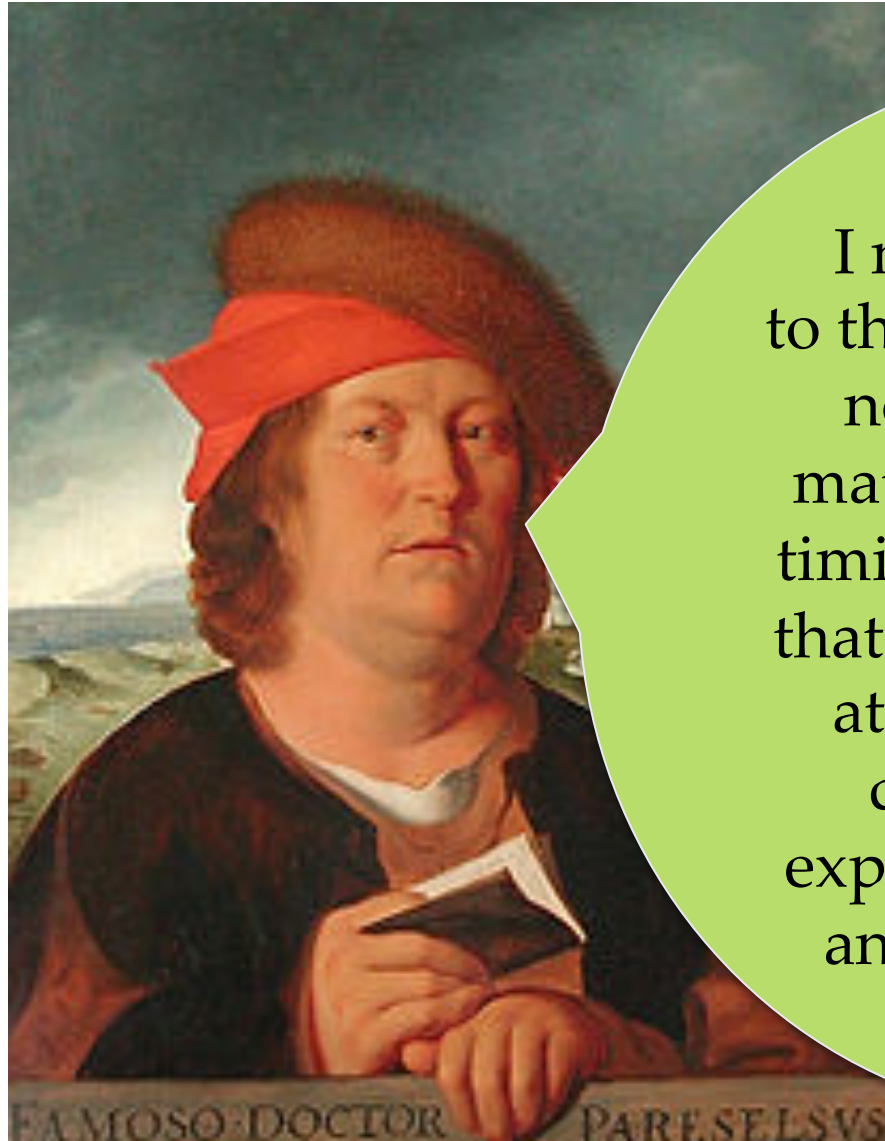


Figure 1. Percentage of children 1–5 years old in the U.S population with elevated blood lead levels ($\geq 10\mu\text{g/dL}$).¹

From the CDC's 2009 Fourth National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals

Old thinking: The dose makes the poison





I need to wake up to the 21st Century. It's not just dose that matters. There's also timing, and chemicals that act like hormones at low doses, long delays between exposure and disease and so much more



Our occupational safety and health and chemical management laws lost in the 1970s

OSHA is Out of Date



40 Years
of OSHA

80,000
Chemicals

16
Permissible
Exposure
Limits
(PELs)

Current OSHA Penalties	Are Too Low
Maximum penalty for a serious OSHA violation	\$ 7,000
Maximum penalty for willful and repeated violation	\$ 70,000
Maximum USDA penalty if dairy company doesn't pay milk advertising fees	\$ 130,000
Maximum FCC fine for broadcasting indecent content	\$ 325,000

Old thinking: When the science proves cause, we make new protective policies

The screenshot shows the FDA website's 'Drugs' section. The main heading is 'FDA Safety Communication: FDA Recommends Against Prolonged Use of Magnesium Sulfate to Stop Pre-term Labor Due to Bone Changes in Exposed Babies'. Below the heading, there is a link to 'View and print full Drug Safety Communication (PDF - 47KB)' and 'en Español'. A navigation bar at the top includes 'Home', 'Food', 'Drugs', 'Medical Devices', 'Radiation Emitting Products', 'Vaccines, Blood & Biologics', 'Animal & Veterinary', 'Cosmetics', and 'Tobacco Products'. A sidebar on the left lists various drug safety resources. The main content area includes a 'Safety Announcement' section with the following text:

Safety Announcement
[5-30-2013] The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is advising health care professionals against using magnesium sulfate injection for more than 5-7 days to stop pre-term labor in pregnant women. This use of the drug is off-label, which means that it is not an FDA-approved use of the drug. Administration of magnesium sulfate injection to pregnant women longer than 5-7 days may lead to low calcium levels and bone problems in the developing baby or fetus, including thin bones, called

TSCA is less protective than laws in Europe and Japan





- David and Julia Koch

The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

80,000 different chemicals have been produced and used since TSCA became law in 1976.

62,000 of these chemicals were grandfathered in when TSCA became law with no requirement that they be tested and shown to be safe.

In the **37** years that TSCA has been the federal law on chemicals, EPA has required testing on just **200** chemicals.

When EPA was prevented from using TSCA to restrict asbestos **23** years ago, it gave up trying.

Old
thinking:
The U.S.
has the
most
protective
laws in
the world



FALSE

Let's Put Breast Cancer Out Of Work!



More than 40,000 Americans die prematurely each year from exposure to toxic substances at work — 10 times as many as those who die from occupational injuries

How do we act on the new science with or without Congress?

How can we join the Do It Ourselves Chemical Policy Reformers?

•

Let's Put
**Breast Cancer
Out Of Work!**





Will she be the one
in eight that gets
breast cancer?



“...genetic and environmental factors individually contribute and interact with each other to increase breast cancer risk.”

Breast Cancer and the Environment:
Prioritizing Prevention



Family history

Genes

High birth weight

Dense breasts



Lifetime exposure
to
estrogen
and
progesterone



Unhealthy diet
and
excessive tobacco
and
alcohol use



Night shift work
Second hand smoke
Radiation



Vinyl chloride
Acrylonitrile
Styrene
BPA
Phthalates
Brominated
flame
retardants



Fake leather vinyl backpack

Acrylic sweater

Polystyrene food container

BPA lined food cans

Phthalates in personal care products

Flame retardants in foam, electronics and fabric



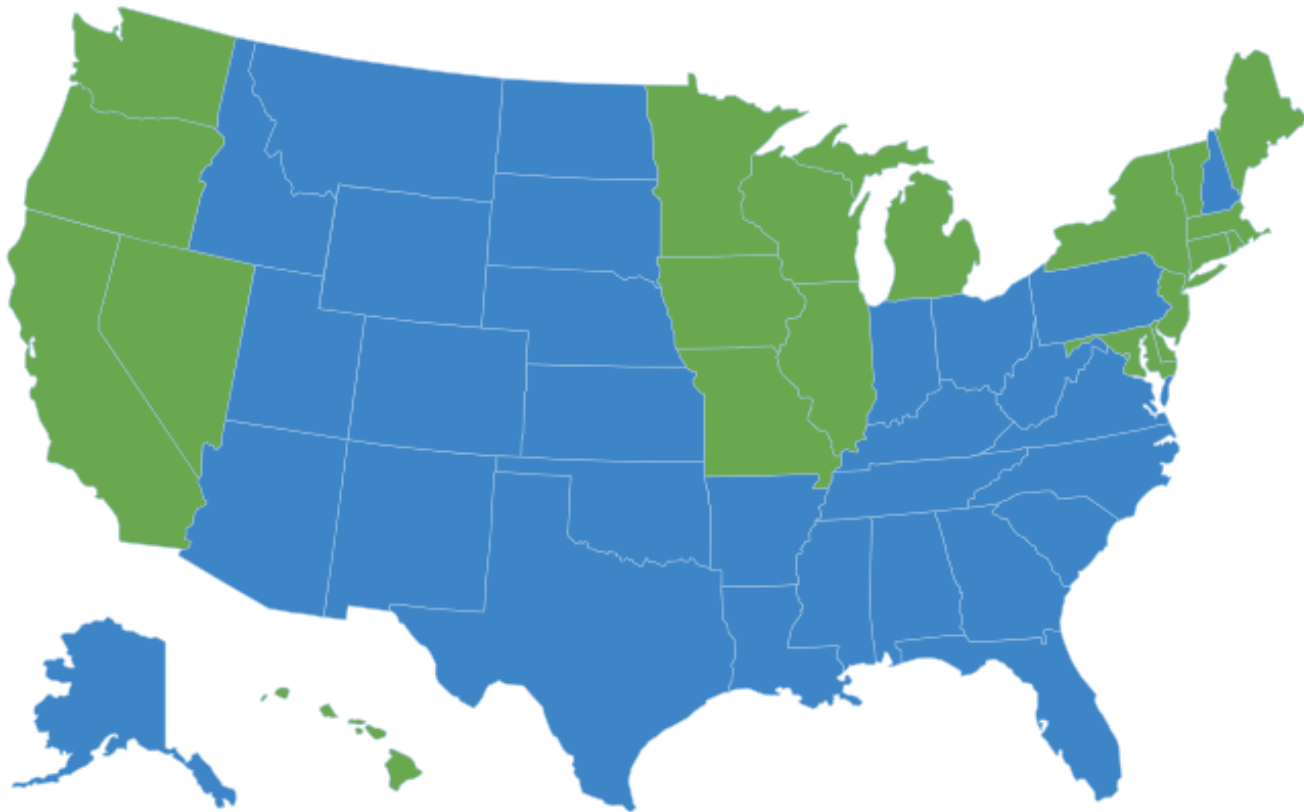
REDUCE THE
CHANCE OF
BREAST CANCER
BY:

*Eliminating exposure
to chemical hazards*



Genetics and the environment will still be a factor but by reducing the chemical risk factors, we can reduce the cancer risk.

20 States have passed 100 laws restricting chemicals



States in green have passed one or more laws




GreenScreen for Safer Chemicals helping companies, workers and product designers find and use safer chemicals

The 4 GreenScreen Benchmarks

All chemicals can be assessed for their hazards and put into one of four benchmarks

Benchmark 4

Prefer – Safer Chemical

A stylized illustration of a green tree with red fruit, representing the highest benchmark for chemical safety.


Benchmark 3

Use but Still Opportunity for Improvement

A stylized illustration of a tree with green leaves, representing a benchmark where use is acceptable but improvement is still needed.

Benchmark 2

Use but Search for Safer Substitutes

A stylized illustration of a tree with orange leaves, representing a benchmark where use is acceptable but search for safer substitutes is required.

Benchmark 1

Avoid – Chemical of High Concern

A stylized illustration of a tree with red leaves, representing the lowest benchmark where chemicals are of high concern and should be avoided.

← Identifies High Hazard Chemicals

GreenScreen Benchmarking

- Benchmark 1 identifies chemicals of high concern (carcinogens, hormone disrupting chemicals, chemicals that cause birth defects, etc...)



Moving away from hazardous chemicals - yes! But how can companies avoid using substitutes that are equally hazardous?

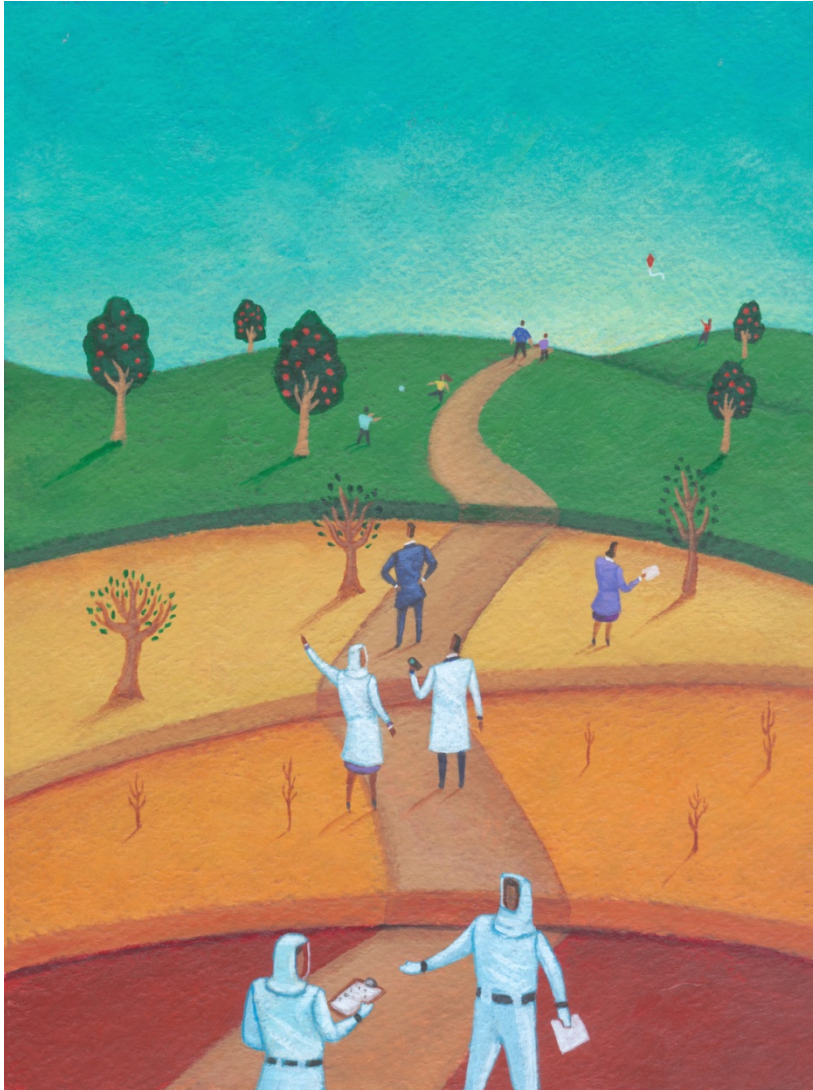




CURRENT MEMBERS COMMITTED TO ZDHC



GreenScreen for Safer Chemicals



- Companies can demand suppliers only use ingredients that are Benchmark 2 or higher to ensure substitutes are not another carcinogen or chemical of high concern
- This what Hewlett-Packard demands from their plastics suppliers for cables



Our Sustainability Index provides powerful tools to help you improve the sustainability of the products our customers love and increase our customers' trust in us and our brand.



Our aim is to increase the amount of post-consumer recycled content in plastic products.



We aim to accelerate the adoption and use of sustainable chemistry practices to meet the needs of our customers and the environment.



For each large GHG innovation project, we work with Deloitte consulting and in partnership with key NGOs to develop the best set of assumptions and methodologies we can.



At Walmart we are on target to eliminating 20 million metric tons of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from our supply chain by 2015.



Fertilizer Optimization is a top sustainability priority for our food business. Our entire value chain needs to produce more, with less.



Appendix 1: Walmart reference list of priority chemicals

Appendix 1: Walmart reference lists of priority chemicals

As of February 21, 2014

The following authoritative and regulatory lists may be used as resources to identify Walmart Priority Chemicals for reduction, restriction, or elimination in accordance with Walmart's Policy on Sustainable Chemistry in Consumables.

Note: The policy excludes active ingredients that provide therapeutic benefit when present in a product approved by the FDA New Drug Application process.

EU - Endocrine Disruptors - Ranked Priority List - Human Health Categorizations 1 and 2
EU - Interim Strategy for Management of Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxic (PBT) and very persistent very bioaccumulative (vPvB) Substances
EU - REACH (1907/2006): · Annex XIV - Substances Subject to Authorisation · Annex XV - Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern for Authorisation · Annex XVII Appendices 1 and 2 - Carcinogens Categories 1A and 1B · Annex XVII Appendix 4 - Mutagens Category 1B · Annex XVII Appendices 5 and 6 - Reproductive Toxicants Categories 1A and 1B
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Groups 1 (Carcinogenic to Humans) and 2A (Probably Carcinogenic to Humans) and 2B (Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans)
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) - Stockholm Convention Secretariat Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs)
U.S. EPA - Priority PBT List
U.S. EPA - Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) PBT Chemicals
U.S. EPA - National Waste Minimization Program - Priority Chemicals
U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) - Report on Carcinogens - Known to be Human Carcinogens and Reasonably Anticipated to Be Human Carcinogens
U.S. State of California - Proposition 65 - Developmental/ Reproductive Toxicants
U.S. State of Maine: · Chemicals of High Concern · Priority Chemicals

Action

[Introduction to Sustainable Chemistry](#)

[Sustainable Chemistry F.A.Qs](#)

[Sustainable Chemistry Policy](#)

[Sustainable Chemistry Implementation Guide](#)

Also of Interest

[Our Goals - Our three sustainability goals](#)

[How to Make a Difference - Reduce food waste](#)

[How to Make a Difference - Plastic packaging: design for recyclability & recycled content](#)

[How to Make a Difference - Plastic products: optimize recycled content](#)

[How to Make a Difference - Fertilizer optimization](#)



ChemHAT.org

BETA
Send us your feedback

Chemical Hazard and Alternatives Toolbox

Home / Search About ChemHAT Safer Chemicals For Workers

Benzene

CAS: 71-43-2

How can this chemical affect my health?

ACUTE (SHORT TERM) EFFECTS [How do we know?](#)



Toxic to Humans & Animals – Can be fatal on contact, ingestion or inhalation for humans and other mammals.



Irritates the Eyes – Can cause irritation or serious damage to the eye.



Irritates the Skin – Can cause irritation or serious damage to the skin.

CHRONIC (LONG TERM) EFFECTS [How do we know?](#)



Causes Cancer – Can cause or increase the risk of cancer.



Birth Defects – Can cause harm to the developing child including birth defects, low birth weight and biological or behavioral problems that appear as the child grows.



Affects Reproductive System – Can disrupt the male or female reproductive systems, changing sexual development, behavior or functions, decreasing fertility, or resulting in loss of the fetus during pregnancy.



Damages Genes – Can cause or increase the rate of mutations, which are changes in genetic material in cells.



Endocrine Disruptor – Can interfere with hormone communication between cells which controls metabolism,



Other Health Effects – Can cause serious damage on contact or ingestion.

ChemHAT.org

Chemical Hazard and Alternatives Toolbox

BETA
Send us your feedback



Home / Search About ChemHAT Safer Chemicals For Workers

Formaldehyde

CAS: 50-00-0

How can this chemical affect my health?

Stronger effect / evidence ... Weaker effect / evidence



ACUTE (SHORT TERM) EFFECTS [How do we know?](#)



Toxic to Humans & Animals – Can be fatal on contact, ingestion or inhalation for humans and other mammals.



Irritates the Skin – Can cause irritation or serious damage to the skin.

CHRONIC (LONG TERM) EFFECTS [How do we know?](#)



Cancer – Can cause or increase the risk of cancer.



Asthma Trigger – Can result in high sensitivity so that small quantities trigger asthma, nose or sinus inflammation or other allergic reactions in the respiratory system.



Sensitizes the Skin – Can lead to allergic reactions on the skin.

Inherent Hazards [How do we know?](#)



Restricted List – This chemical is on a list from an authoritative body recommending that its use be avoided.

What safer alternatives are available for this chemical?



Cancer – Can cause or increase the risk of cancer.



Asthma Trigger – Can result in high sensitivity so that small quantities trigger asthma, nose or sinus inflammation or other allergic reactions in the respiratory system.



Sensitizes the Skin – Can lead to allergic reactions on the skin.

Inherent Hazards [How do we know?](#)



Restricted List – This chemical is on a list from an authoritative body recommending that its use be avoided.

What safer alternatives are available for this chemical?

[Find case studies related to substitutions for this chemical](#) in SubsPORT, the substitution support portal.

How am I likely to be exposed to this chemical?



Skin contact



Ingestion



Inhalation



MOVING TOWARDS SAFER ALTERNATIVES

Case story database

You can use the free text search function to find information in the case story database. Use the search filters to refine your search.

Please enter your search text or numerical substance identifier

Search filters

Sector

» More search filters

Items per page

15 25 50

New search
[Show methodology](#)
[Show all case stories](#)
[Show all abstracts](#)

English 321

Translations
German 80
French 78
Spanish 97

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals



- Acute toxicity (severe)



- Corrosives



- Gases Under Pressure



- Carcinogen
- Respiratory Sensitizer
- Reproductive Toxicity
- Target Organ Toxicity
- Mutagenicity
- Aspiration Toxicity



- Environmental Toxicity



- Irritant
- Dermal Sensitizer
- Acute toxicity (harmful)
- Narcotic Effects
- Respiratory Tract
- Irritation

ChemHAT will give you more information when you see the GHS Health Hazard Pictogram



Exercise Three

In your group, shuffle the cards and lay them out for a game of Concentration (also called the Memory Game).

When you make a match, show everyone
In your group the two cards and read the definition out loud.



Hierarchy of Controls





The Economic Benefits of a Green Chemical Industry in the United States

Renewing Manufacturing Jobs While Protecting Health and the Environment

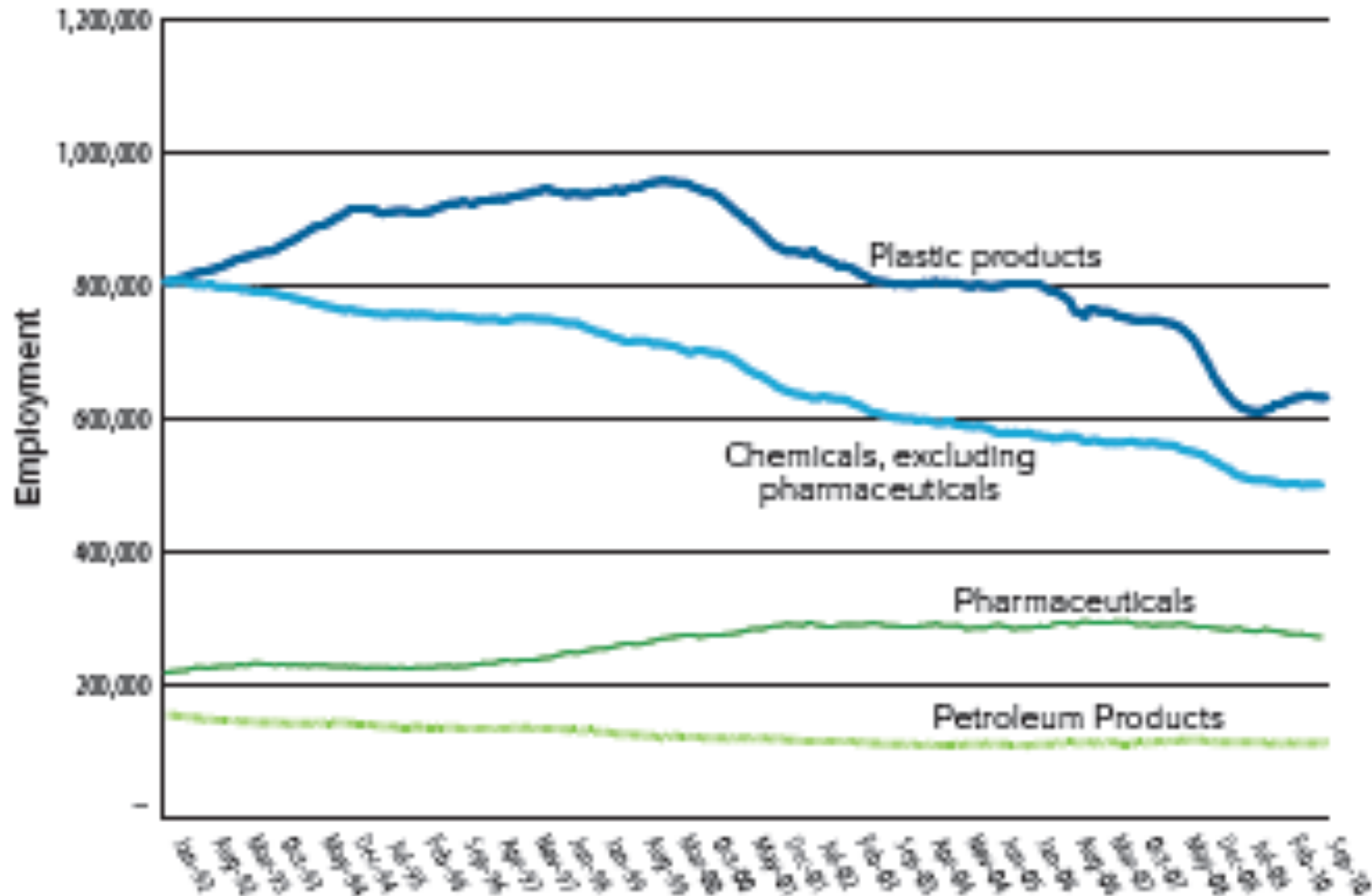
James Heintz and Robert Pollin
Political Economy Research Institute (PERI)
University of Massachusetts, Amherst



Commissioned by
BLUEGREEN
ALLIANCE

- Green chemistry innovation can bring jobs back to the United States • 86

FIGURE 1. Trends in Employment in the U.S. Chemical, Petroleum, and Plastics Products Industries, 1992-2010



Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.



Decaffeinate coffee with benzene



In 1970s benzene replaced with dichloromethane



Decaffeinate coffee with water or carbon dioxide



Manufacture IV bags and tubes using polyvinyl chloride and DEHP



Switch production to lighter, stronger polypropylene plastic that do not contain chemicals of concern and does not need a moisture overwrap



Produce glass for electronics using arsenic to remove air bubbles



Maintain liquid glass at higher temperature for longer periods

How can we start to make a change in our workplaces?



Joining the movement in our workplaces

List some examples of health and safety improvements that your local union has made in your workplace. How did you make the change?



CWA District 9 is a model



Let's Put Breast Cancer Out Of Work!



Moving
forward

How do we
put breast
cancer out
of work?

ChemHAT.org

Chemical Hazard and Alternatives Toolbox



[Home / Search](#) [About ChemHAT](#) [Safer Chemicals](#) [For Workers](#) [Breast Cancer](#)

Enter Chemical name or CAS #

GO

SEARCH SUGGESTIONS

- To search by CAS number, be sure to include the dashes, e.g., 50-00-00
- If you don't get a result for the name you type in, try part of the chemical name, e.g. "methyl", and wait for the list of results. You can then select the best match from that list.

Environmental Health News

Fresh water "more precious than gold" in Bangladesh.

No evidence global warming spawned twister.

USGS cites accelerating rate of depletion, posing problems for irrigation, surface water.

[More](#)

Play the
ChemHAT.org
card game!



8:03 AM
5/23/2013

- Small Group Exercise Four:
- In your group, review a MSDS then look up the chemicals on ChemHAT. What did you learn?
- Were there safer substitutes on Subsport?

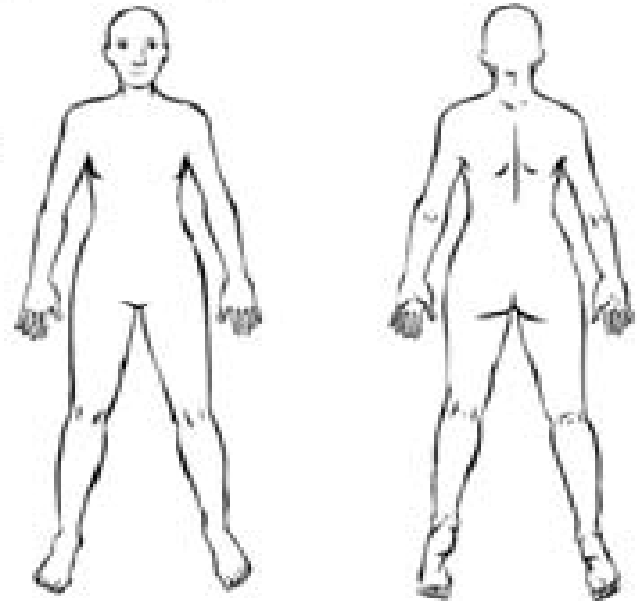
Exercise Four: Chemical Body Mapping Activity

- For this activity at your tables you will do a specific Chemical exposure Body Map
- Use the Color code on the next slide to identify the areas of the body that you are exposed at your work place.
- Then explain the chemical and the process that you are doing when you are exposed. Use www.ChemHAT.org to learn more about the chemical.



What is Body Mapping?

A body map is a picture that can be used to identify the various injuries, illnesses and stresses you have all experienced from the work you are doing or have done in the past at your workplace.



Body Mapping

Color-Code for Body Mapping of Your Work-Related Injuries, Illnesses and Exposures

Red	Heat burns, heat stress, flash burns
Orange	Back or repetitive strain (ergonomic injury)
Yellow	Stress/stress-related health effects
Dark Blue	Workplace violence-related injuries (physical and/or emotional)
Dark Green	Chemical exposure/health effects from chemicals
Light Green	All other occupational <i>diseases</i> (like skin rash, sinus infection, occupational asthma, hearing loss, work-related cancer)
Light Blue	All other occupational <i>injuries</i> (like cuts, bruises, broken or fractured bones, eye injuries, electric shock)

Chemical Body Map color code

Red = Gas absorption Hazard

Yellow = Solids Dust inhalation Hazard

Blue = Liquid Absorption Hazard

Green = solids Dust contact Hazard

Orange = Other Hazard explain

Light Blue = Vapor inhalation Hazard

ChemHAT.org

Chemical Hazard and Alternatives Toolbox

[Home / Search](#)

[About ChemHAT](#)

[Safer Chemicals](#)

[For Workers](#)

[Breast Cancer](#)

[Safer Families](#)

Search chemical name or CAS #

FIND

SEARCH SUGGESTIONS

- Type the name or CAS number into the box and touch Find or Enter to begin search.
- If you don't know exactly what you are looking for, try searching

Environme

Family firm rea
land.

Asbestos canc
£123,000 ann

Deadline passe
mill.

What's Behind The Other ChemHAT tabs?

OSHA Safer Chemicals Toolkit

Compiles existing tools and methods to help employers effectively accomplish elimination and substitution



https://www.osha.gov/dsg/safer_chemicals/

Take Home Checklist

- Identify potential carcinogens in your workplace
- Get the *MSDS* to identify the chemical
- Look it up on ChemHAT
- If there's a substitute on ChemHAT
 - Take it to your union leadership
 - Use the tools for change that we discussed earlier

Take Home Checklist, cont'd

- If there is NO substitute on ChemHAT:
 - Take it your union leadership
- Work with the Joint Health & Safety Committee to
 - Work with your employer and manufacturer to eliminate to do informed substitution for the problem chemical you've identified
 - Introduce them to OSHA Safer Chemicals Toolkit and contact the USW Health, Safety and Environment department for more information.





www.uaw.org
www.ufcw.org
www.usw.org
www.bluegreenalliance.org
www.chemhat.org
www.breastcancerfund.org
www.cleanproduction.org

