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EPA's Work on Methylene Chloride

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The Frank R. Lautenberg Chemical Safety for the 21st Century Act

- On June 22, 2016, the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) was amended and updated
- New authorities and responsibilities for EPA to increase safety of existing chemicals



- From a 2014 risk assessment, EPA found health risks to workers and consumers who use methylene chloride-containing paint removal products, and to bystanders in workplaces and residences where methylene chloride is used.
- Short-term exposures can have neurotoxic effects, including confusion, incapacitation, and death.
- Long-term exposures can cause liver toxicity, liver or lung cancer.

Proposed Rule January 2017

• EPA issued a proposed rule under Section 6(a) of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to prohibit the manufacture (including import), processing, and distribution in commerce of methylene chloride for all consumer and most types of commercial paint removal, and to prohibit commercial use.

Furniture Refinishing

- This proposal deferred action on use of methylene chloride in furniture refinishing due to data gaps related to cost impacts and alternatives.
- EPA seeks additional information on the potential economic impacts to furniture refinishers.



- Better understand current trends and challenges in furniture refinishing with methylene chloride.
- Better understand existing work practices.
- Understand the economic considerations involved in selecting a coating removal product.
- Bring together federal state governments, industry professionals, furniture restoration experts, non-government organizations, and academic experts.
- Address questions presented during previous consultations and in the proposed rule.



- 1. What percentage of shop-owner's business in this sector is dependent on methylene chloride?
- 2. What are some anticipated impacts on furniture refinishing professionals if methylene chloride is regulated in the future?
- 3. What characteristics are important when selecting a chemical to remove finishes on furniture?
- 4. Are there safer alternatives available or under development?
- 5. What has been the experience and work practices for use of personal protective equipment, or PPE, ventilation systems, or other engineering controls?
- 6. Is there any information on exposures to people refinishing furniture?

SBA Welcome Remarks

David Rostker

Small Business Administration's Office of Advocacy

Assistant Chief Counsel for Environment and Regulatory Reform

Information Needed for Economic Analysis

Judith Brown

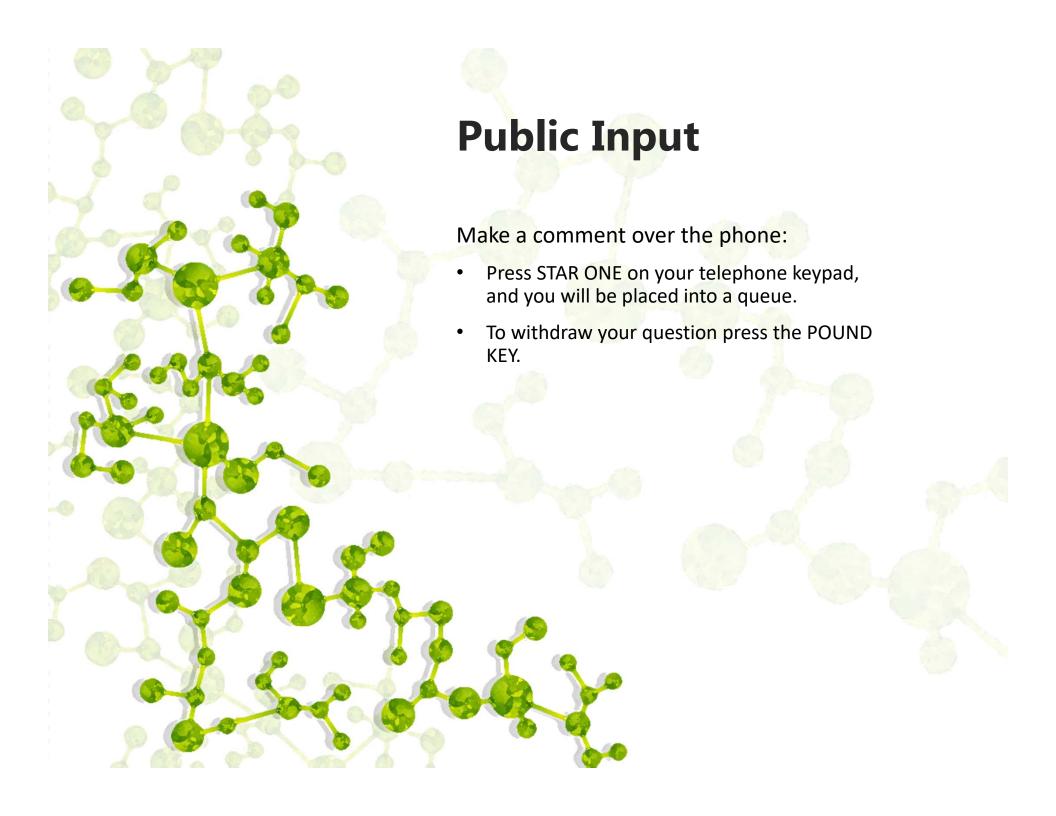
Chemistry, Economics and Sustainable Strategies Division, Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics, EPA

Safer and Effective Solvents for Paint Stripping

Greg MoroseToxics Use Reduction Institute



Katy Wolf Institute for Research and Technical Assistance







Caleb Hemphill Preservation Carpenter, Falmouth, ME

Use of Methylene Chloride and Alternatives in Furniture Refinishing

Guy WoodsGreen Products Company

Use of Methylene Chloride and Alternatives in Furniture Refinishing

Valeri Lennon and Benny Bixenman

Benco Sales



Analysis of Waste Disposal Practices from Furniture Refinishing Facilities

Tod Leedberg New Hampshire DES, Hazardous Waste Compliance Section

Use of Methylene Chloride and Alternatives in Furniture Refinishing

Patrick Mitchell The Strip Joint, CA

Perspective from the NGO Community

Lindsay McCormick Environmental Defense Fund



Use of Methylene Chloride and Current Research on Alternative Paint Removal Chemicals

Dennis Shireman WM Barr

State of the Furniture Refinishing Industry, Use of Methylene Chloride, and Work Practices

Dave Macfee
Macfee Refinishing, KS

Activities in California on Methylene Chloride

Bob HarrisonCalifornia Department of Public Health

