

## **Agenda – TSCA Occupational Exposure Workshop**

**Thursday, January 12, 2023**

**Room #1153 EPA East Building**

**U.S. EPA 1200 PA Ave. NW Washington D.C. 20004**

08:30	Meet and greet	All
08:45	Welcome Introduction of meeting expectations and themes	Denise Keehner (OPPT Director) Jeff Dawson
09:00	TSCA Risk Evaluation – Challenges & Opportunities*	
	a. Comments on 1 <sup>st</sup> 10 (SACC & Public)	John Kissel (SACC member)
	b. Tiered approach	Rehan Choudhary (EPA)
10:00	Break	
10:15	State of the Science (SOS)*	
	a. Conditions of Use & Scenarios	Catherine Taylor (EPA)
	b. Assessing Exposure to Particles and Vapors	Frank Hearl (USPHS ret.)
	c. Dermal Modeling & Monitoring	Aaron Murray (EPA)
12:00	Lunch	
12:45	Stakeholder Perspectives on SOS, Gaps, and Approaches to Fill Gaps*	
	a. Aligning Industrial Hygiene Practices & TSCA	Paul DeLeo (ACC)
	b. Labor Perspective on Occup. Expo. & TSCA	R Reindel & D Sivin (AFLCIO, UAW)
	c. Existing Data & Data Development	Adam Finkel (U Mich.)
2:15	Break	
2:30	Next Steps/General Discussion	Stan Barone (EPA) Jeff Dawson (EPA)
4:15	Vision and Summary	Stan Barone (EPA)
4:30	End	

“\*” indicates that the components of each session will include a brief presentation and ample time for discussion, each element will be evenly time distributed over the allotted period

## **Discussion Themes:**

- **Identification and use of existing data:** The focus is to address a means to identify and leverage existing data in a fit for purpose manner. Extrapolation/utility across conditions of use and scenarios should also be addressed.
- **Improve modeling/bridging data gaps:** The intent is to identify existing models and understand the nature of the predictions they provide (e.g., intentional screening level). Then to surmise how systems can be improved in a manner that is reliable and protective of the intended population. Also develop strategies for accounting for lack of critical information.
- **Data needs:** Data needs for monitoring and for the purposes of building/enhancing modeling constructs should be considered.
  - **Representativeness:** Defining strategies for collecting data in a rigorous and defensible manner should be addressed that represent conditions of use/scenarios. This would include locations, numbers of samples, and consideration of exposed populations.
  - **Sampling methods:** Issues associated with the collection of monitoring data should be addressed including sample media, operational parameters, sensitivity, and validation.
- **Research needs:** Research needs should be characterized for each phase of the exposure assessment process. Possible leveraging of current ongoing research/other activities should also be noted.
- **Quality Control/Quality Assurance issues:** The incorporation of QA/QC principles should be considered in all elements of the process from field data generation and model construction through the computational elements of an assessment.
- **Next steps:** This effort is the first step in a process to improve the conduct of exposure assessments related to TSCA given its need to produce quality assessments in a timely manner considering the resource context and the need for surety in their findings. Future endeavors should be suggested to ensure this process continues on a path toward such goals.