

Chemicals Management in North America

Integrating National Programs with Great
Lakes Regional Needs

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No Need to Start from Scratch

National Programs Already in Place

Canada

- DSL/CMP – reviewed 23,000 chemicals
 - 4,300 substances met categorization criteria: 500 high, 2600 medium, and 1200 low priority
 - Of the 500 High Priority substances
 - ~150 were not in commerce
 - ~150 were petroleum streams
 - ~200 are being addressed via CMP Challenge
 - » Five batches released for data input
 - » First 2 batch risk assessments released
 - » Risk management measure development and implementation follows

National Programs Already in Place

U.S.

- TSCA Inventory: 83,000 “existing” and “new” chemicals
- HPV Challenge: ~2,750 compounds identified
 - ~1,400 sponsored under EPA HPV Challenge since 1999
 - ~1,000 sponsored under/through the ICCA (OECD) Global Initiative on HPV Chemicals since 1998
 - ~350 orphans at this time

National Programs Already in Place

- U.S. EPA ChAMP (Chemicals Assessment and Management Program)
 - By 2012, complete screening-level risk characterizations and take action, as appropriate, on 2,750 HPV and 4,000 MPV chemicals
 - Inorganic HPV challenge program (estimated 400 – 500 chemicals),
 - Reset TSCA inventory

National Programs Already in Place

- ChAMP (Evolution of the HPV Challenge)
 - Hazard characterization – based on HPV SIDS data set or QSAR (for MPVs)
 - Exposure characterization – based on IUR data or other data available from HPV submissions
 - Risk-based prioritization (RBPs) will guide actions.
 - Requests for and assembly of new information
 - Management (risk reduction) actions

The Opportunity for Partnerships

Industry Participation in National Programs

- Participated in Canada DSL Categorization effort
 - Supplied chemical specific information
 - Assisted with risk based prioritization process
- Companies and Associations are now responding to the Chemical Challenge.
- Participating in Canada CMP Stakeholder Advisory Council
- Participating in U.S. EPA HPV Challenge and TSCA inventory update programs
 - Supplied chemical specific hazard data
 - Provided production, import, and use information
- Additional examples include VCCEP and ICCA (OECD) HPV challenge programs

National Experience has
Provided Guidance needed for
Great Lakes Protection

Essential Elements in Chemical Screening Programs

- Hazard assessment
- Risk Assessment
 - Assessment of overall potential and specific nature of risks
- Risk management
 - Importance of exposure based approach
 - Controls via authorized use systems
 - Blanket prohibition use limited to cases where other approaches are not viable

Application to Great Lakes

- Candidate substances selected from prioritized outcomes of National assessment programs
- Determine from these lists substances of significance to basin.
 - Uses → Presence → Exposure scenarios → local risk management scenarios
 - Other factors

Application to Great Lakes

- Monitoring and surveillance needs
 - Candidate substances for monitoring come from Great Lakes significance process
 - Media for monitoring must be selected
 - These may differ between substances
 - Must be appropriate for tracking trends
 - Two tracks needed
 - Substances for which appropriate **environmental** methods and analytical standards exist
 - Substances for which methods and standards must be developed

The GLBTS, Properly Structured,
is Uniquely Suited for the Task
Ahead

Applying the GLBTS

- GLBTS process attributes important for the “new” chemicals management task
 - Ability to reach important stakeholders and sectors within the Basin
 - Ability to help define Basin priorities
 - Ability to focus on priority substances

“New” GLBTS Task Elements

- Assemble information on, track, fully understand, and disseminate to participants, the chemical assessment activities underway within the National and tri-national forums
- Utilize existing or seek new opportunities for GLBTS program personnel to participate in the National assessment processes
- Establish process for determining substances significant to Great Lakes
- Establish monitoring and surveillance program
 - A two track effort (existing methods/new methods)
 - A reporting system for tracking results
- Define needed management actions

“New” GLBTS Process Elements

- Structure workgroups to accomplish the identified tasks
- Conduct identified tasks within an order that takes full advantage of information generated by National and tri-national processes
- Utilize workgroups to energize process and report progress
- Charge workgroups with responsibility to make certain that resulting management actions take full advantage of and are consistent with National program management actions