OPPT's Chemical Assessment & Management Program (ChAMP)

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Overview

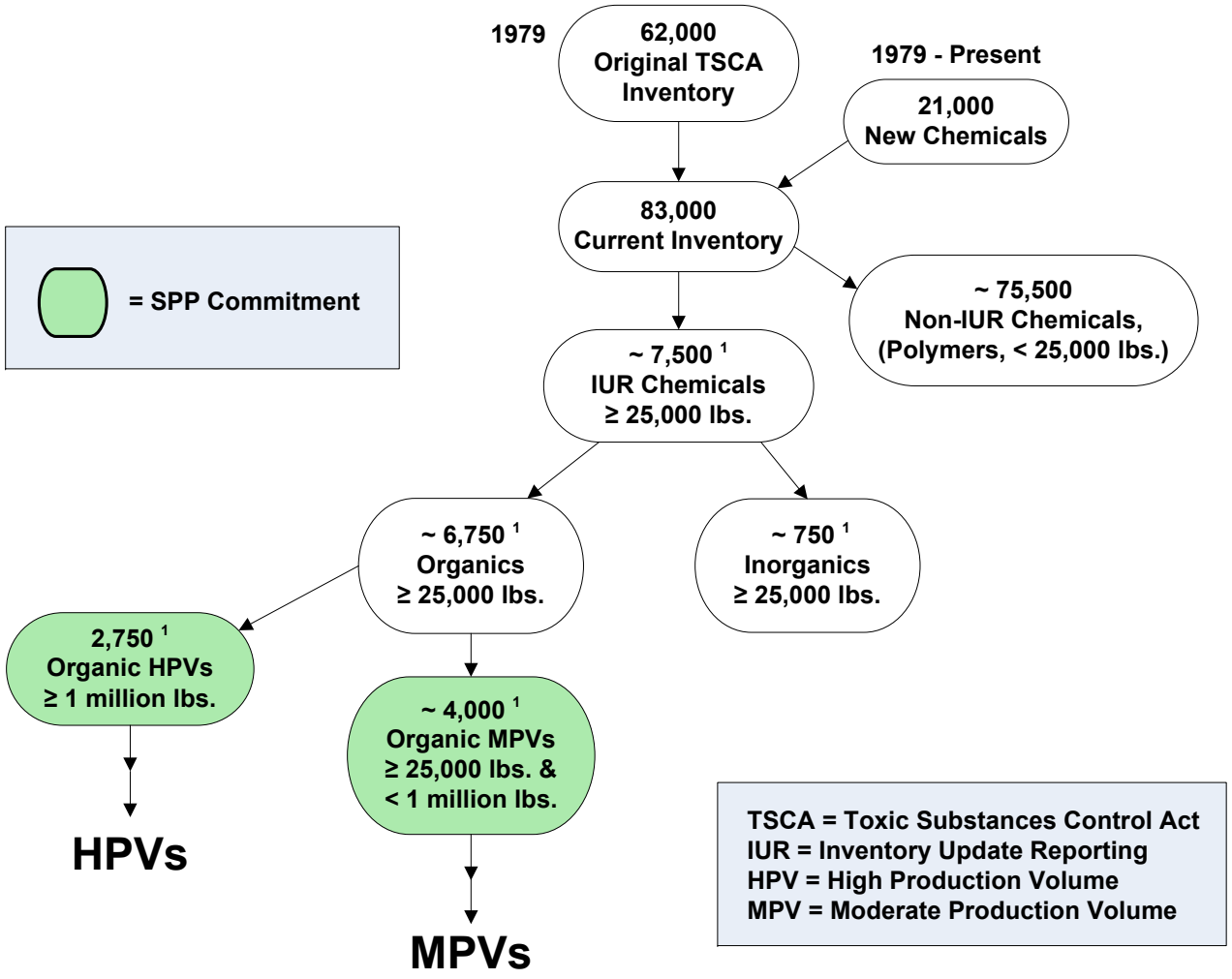
- U.S. commitments under SPP
- ChAMP
- HPV screening decision process
- MPV process
- Inorganic HPVs
- TSCA Inventory

U.S. Commitments Under Security & Prosperity Partnership (SPP)

- By the end of 2012:
  - Assess & initiate needed action on the over 6,750* existing chemicals produced above 25,000 lbs/yr the U.S.
  - Includes High Production Volume (HPV) & Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals
    - Includes work under U.S. HPV Challenge
    - MPV work will build off Canadian categorization effort
  - Make & publicly release screening level decisions & initiate needed action

*Based on preliminary statistics from 2006 IUR Data

U.S. SPP Commitments



[1] Statistics are based upon preliminary 2006 IUR data; the actual numbers may change slightly when official statistics are available.

Note: The 2006 IUR introduces new reporting thresholds.

Chemicals Assessment & Management Program (ChAMP)

New program to include:

- SPP commitments
  - HPV chemicals: ≥ 1 million lb (454 tonnes)
  - MPV chemicals: ≥ 25,000 lb (11 tonnes) & < 1 million lb
- Possible enhancements to EPA's existing chemical program
  - HPV Challenge type program for high production volume "inorganic" chemicals
  - Resetting the TSCA Inventory

Screening Assessment Process – HPV Chemicals

- Assess & prioritize HPV chemicals based on hazard/ exposure information
- HC = Hazard Characterization

  Relies on data submitted under HPV Challenge Program & OECD SIDS:
  - Ecotoxicology
  - Physical-chemical properties
  - Environmental fate
- EC = Exposure Characterization

  Relies on data submitted under 2006 TSCA Inventory Update Rule (IUR) & may include:
  - Production & import volumes
  - Manufacturing, industrial processing & use info
  - commercial & consumer uses

Screening-Level Characterizations – HPV Chemicals

- Evaluate Risks
- RC = Risk Characterization
  - HCs & ECs each provide characterizations based on H-M-L
  - Relationship of hazard & exposure levels is evaluated
- Identify & initiate needed action
  - Gather/generate needed information
  - Take control measures
  - Identify as low priority & set aside
- Document & post screening level assessments & conclusions on the web

Risk-Based Prioritizations (RBPs) – Tools for Implementation

- **<u>Where No Further Action Needed At This Time</u>:**
  - Document initial prioritization rationale & post to web

- **<u>Where Additional Info or Action Is Needed, the Options Include</u>:**
  - Contact producers with request for info, informal action
  - Data from other offices, Canada, OECD
  - TSCA §8(a) reporting rules (e.g., exposure, release data)
  - TSCA §5(a)(2) Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)
  - Engage with stakeholders (e.g. DfE, voluntary action, etc.)
  - TSCA §4 test rules
  - Develop/implement Challenge programs, other risk reduction actions
  - Initial creation of TSCA §5(b)(4) list

RBP Development -- Pilot Program

Initial set of RBPs was selected to gain experience with:

- Development of assessment process
  - Screening-level hazard, fate & risk characterizations
  - Risk-based prioritizations
- Differences presented by chemicals
  - Chemical categories vs. individuals
  - Using OECD SIAPs/SIARs for HCs
  - Prioritizing for different hazard levels

Pilot RBP Examples

- **DCAC** = dichloroacetic acid
  - Individual chemical
  - Low concern
  - Mitigating issues
- **HBCD** = hexabromocyclododecane
  - Individual chemical using SIAP instead of HC
  - High concern
  - Other agencies gathering info.
- **Alkyl acetates** = C6-C13 category
  - Category – 6 chemicals, not all HPV
  - 1 medium concern, others low concern

Section §5(b)(4) "Risk List"

Chemicals with risk concerns could be considered for Sec. 5(b)(4) risk list

- TSCA §5(b)(4) authority has never been used.
  - Risk list approach could provide incentive for stewardship
- Requires rulemaking & minimum of a "*may present an unreasonable risk*" finding;
  - May be possible with HPV & IUR data.

Screening Decision Process – MPV Chemicals

- Developing approach to assess MPV Chemicals
  - Apply available data, Canadian categorization results, & EPA Structure Activity Relationships (SAR) analysis to assess hazard & fate.
  - Basic exposure/use data are available only for MPVs produced at $\geq$ 300,000 lbs at a site
  - Use hazard characterization to identify MPVs that require follow-up, initiate actions
    - Gather additional data
    - Risk management
- Document & post assessments & conclusions on the web

Meeting the SPP Goals

- 2007
  - Developed process for screening-level Hazard Characterizations (HCs) & Risk Characterizations (RCs), & Risk-Based Prioritizations (RBPs) on HPV chemicals
  - Posted over 150 HCs
- 2008
  - Posted additional 50 HCs in January
  - Posted initial set of RBPs in March
  - Continue developing & posting RBPs
  - Post initial MPV Characterizations
- 2009
  - Continue posting RBPs for HPV chemicals & significantly ramp up posting MPV characterizations

Inorganic HPV Challenge

- **Inorganics first included on IUR in 2006; no exposure data until 2011**
  - EPA estimates ~ 400-500 HPV inorganic chemicals likely to be reported
- **EPA considering IHPV Challenge Program mirroring HPV Challenge design**
  - Identify & work with stakeholders to develop program/process/timing.
  - Apply established EPA, OECD guidance to determine inorganics data needs

Resetting the TSCA Inventory

- TSCA §8(b) requires EPA to "compile, *keep current*, & publish" TSCA Inventory"
- Inventory's "83,000 chemicals" are misleading
  - Likely that many chemicals are no longer manufactured/imported; or
  - Are produced only in low or episodic volumes

Stakeholder Engagement

- EPA will seek input from a wide range of partners & stakeholders
  - Series of meetings & discussions over next 6-8 weeks
  - Focus meetings, webinars, pre-established conferences/meetings
  - Industry, NGOs, States & Tribes, Federal Partners
- EPA goal is to provide feedback to Administrator this summer & possibly begin implementing approaches by the end of summer.

For Further Information

Visit EPA's ChAMP website:

http://www.epa.gov/champ/