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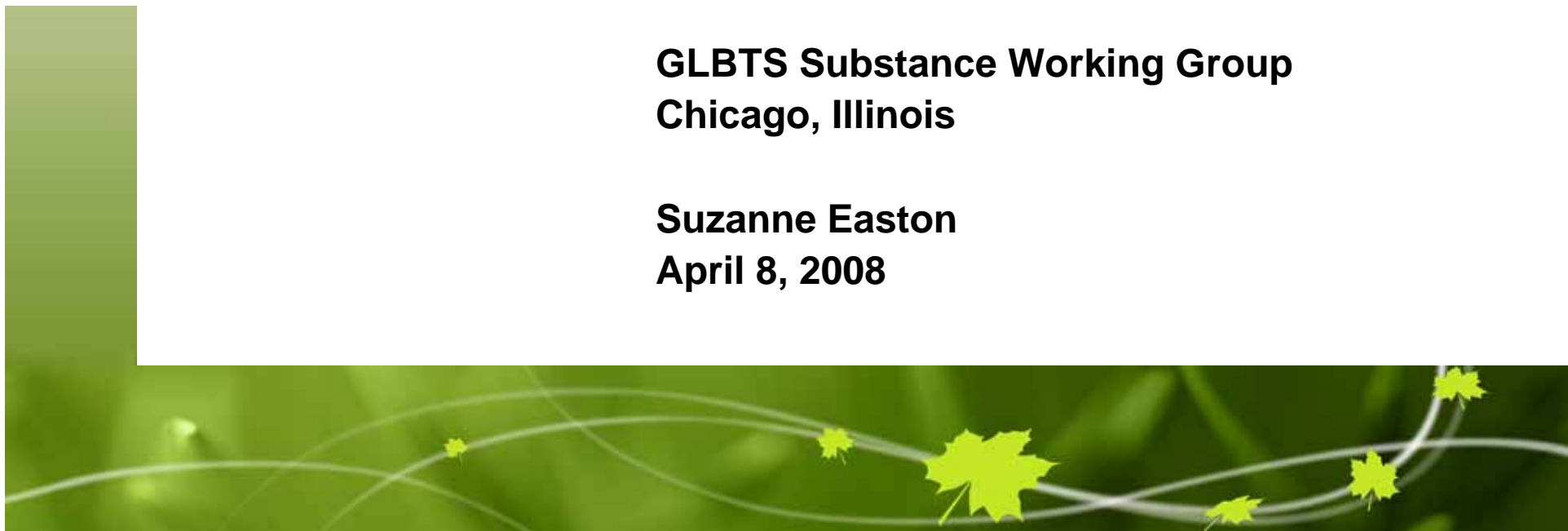
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Canada's Chemicals Management Plan (CMP)

**GLBTS Substance Working Group
Chicago, Illinois**

**Suzanne Easton
April 8, 2008**



Presentation Outline

- DSL Categorization & Prioritization
- CMP Challenge – Status Update
- Other Key Results under the CMP
- Engaging Stakeholders & Outreach
- Looking Forward to 2008/09
- Linking CMP to GLBTS

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Domestic Substances List Categorization

- Approximately 23,000 chemical substances are listed on the Domestic Substances List (DSL). The DSL is the sole basis for determining whether a substance is “existing” or “new”. The DSL represents substances that were nominated as being imported or manufactured in Canada above 100 kg or in commerce in Canada between 1984 and 1986.
- Categorization was required by the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA 1999) and represented a priority setting exercise that involved the identification of substances that should be subject to screening assessments and by extension, management controls, if applicable.
- CEPA 1999 set a goal for the Government of Canada to sort through or “categorize” all 23,000 chemical substances based on specified criteria. This task was completed by September 2006, as required by the Act.

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Categorization Criteria

- Using information from Canadian industry, academic research and other countries, Government of Canada scientists worked with partners in applying a set of rigorous tools to the 23,000 chemical substances on the DSL.
- They were categorized to identify those that were:
 - **inherently toxic** to humans or to non-human organisms and that might be:
 - **persistent** (take a very long time to break down), or
 - **bioaccumulative** (collect in living organisms and may also end up in the food chain)
 - substances to which people in Canada might have **greatest potential for exposure**.



Completion of categorization presented an opportunity

- Government of Canada scientists, in co-operation with industry and health and environmental groups, completed **categorization** of the Domestic Substances List (DSL) by the September 2006 deadline.
- As a result, Canada has an **information base** on which existing substances can be compared and prioritized. This information base has been used to launch the Chemicals Management Plan and will transform how it protects Canadians and their environment from risks associated with chemicals.

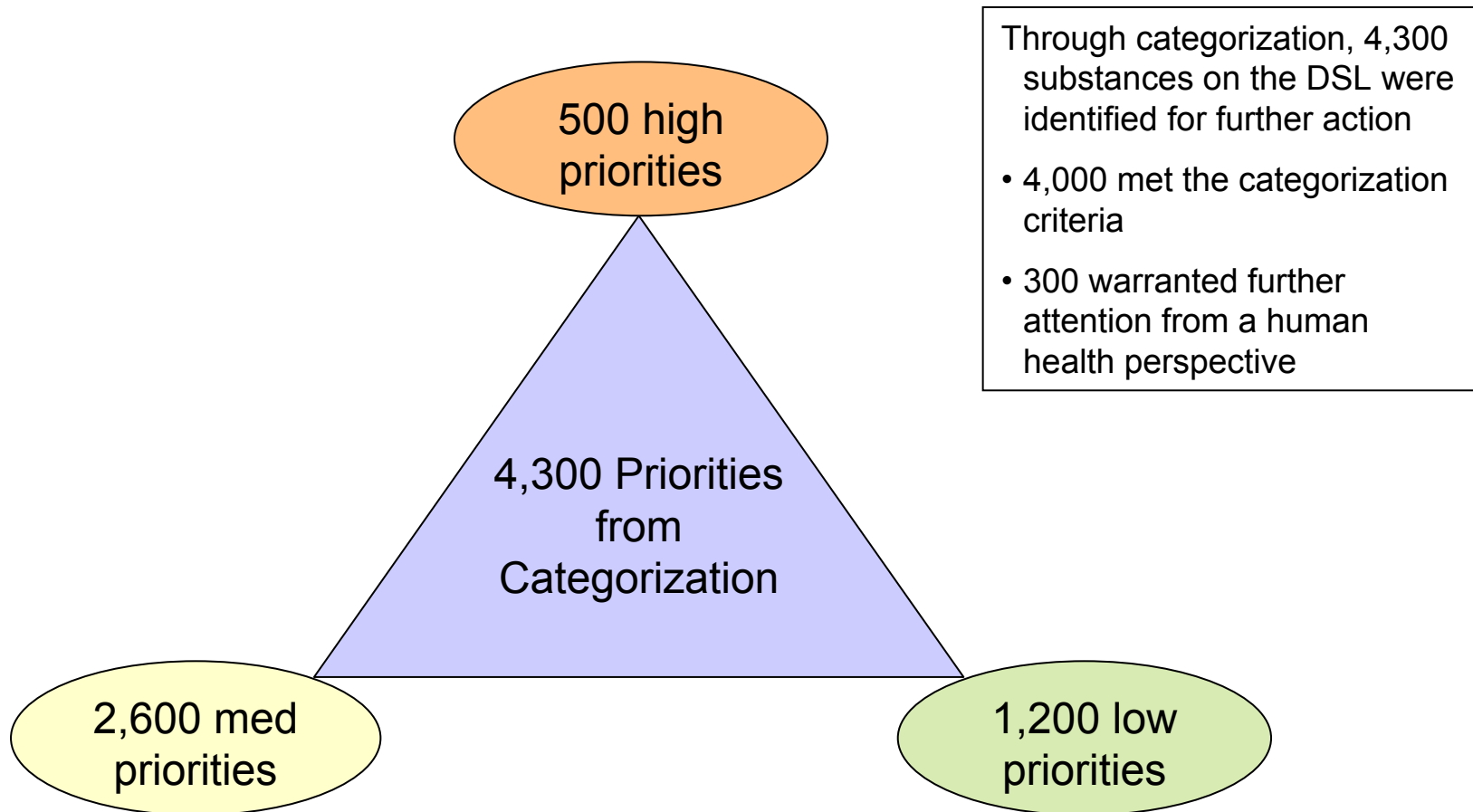


Prioritization

- Through categorization, the Government of Canada has identified 4,300 of the 23,000 chemical substances on the DSL as meeting the criteria for further attention.
 - 4,000 met the categorization criteria
 - 300 warrant further attention from a human health perspective
- Considerations for the first round of priority setting included:
 - degree of hazard/risk
 - commercial activity in Canada



Results of prioritization



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What is the Challenge?

- It is a plan for the assessment and management of substances believed to be in-commerce and identified as high priorities for action as a result of Categorization

This included substances:

- That met each of the ecological categorization criteria (persistence (P), bioaccumulation (B) and inherent toxicity to aquatic organisms (iT), and believed to be in commerce in Canada and/or;
- That met the criteria for greatest or intermediate potential for exposure (GPE or IPE) and were identified as posing a high hazard to human health (evidence of carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, developmental toxicity or reproductive toxicity)
- The Government of Canada's intended action for the Challenge was outlined in a Notice published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I in December 2006



Launch of Batches for CMP Challenge

- CMP Challenge addresses approximately 200 substances of high priority
- To date, 5 of 12 batches have been launched (covering 89 substances)
- Launch of each batch consists of:
 - release of the list of substances included in the next batch
 - release of backgrounders on the Chemical Substances web site
 - release of substance profiles containing technical data
 - release of a mandatory survey (4 month call for information)
 - release of a supplementary questionnaire (6 month call for information)
- Following the close of the call for information, data received are compiled

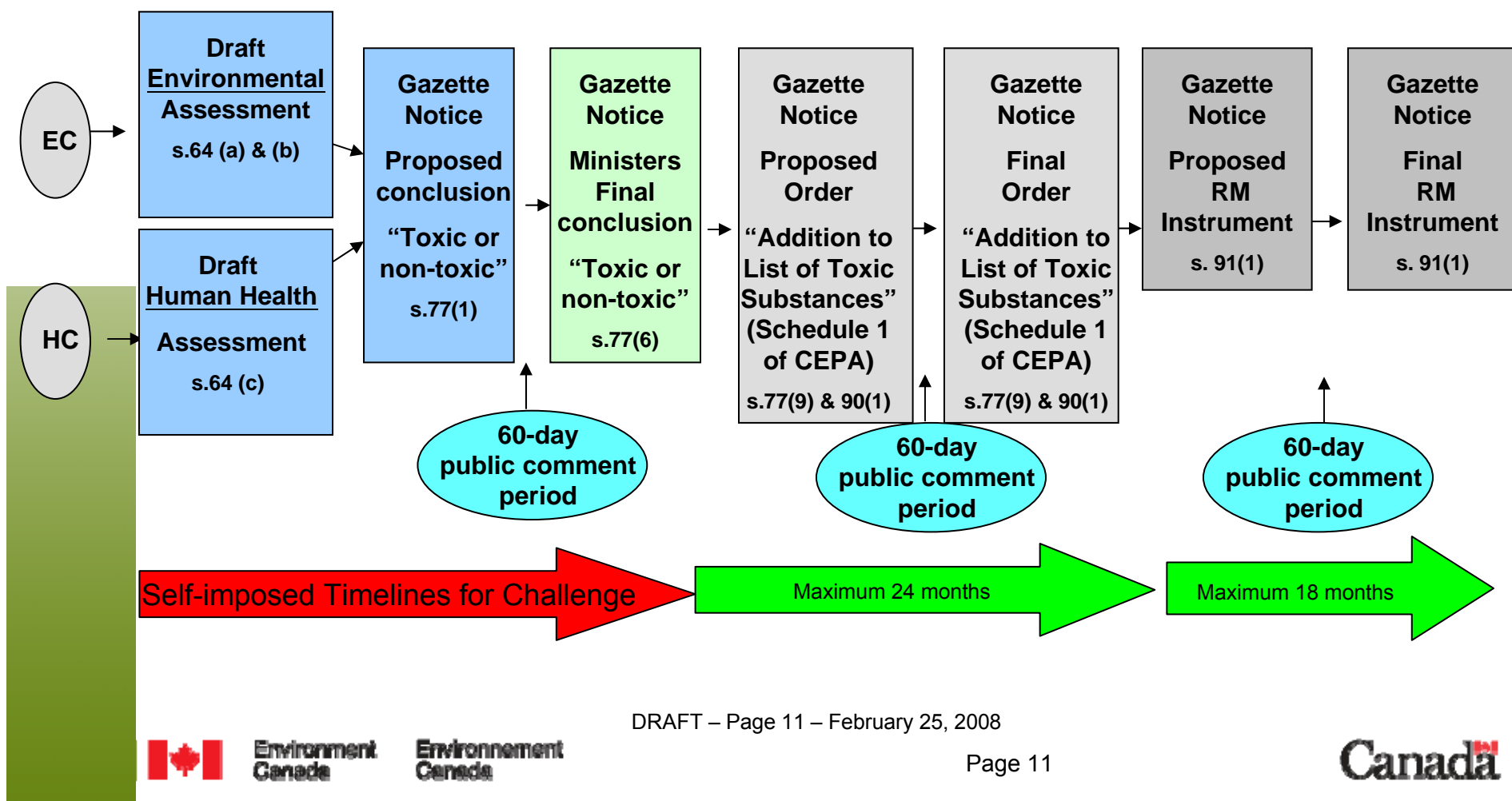


Screening Assessment Reports & Risk Management Activities

- Release of draft screening assessment reports (SARs) and risk management scopes (if required)
 - Draft SARs and RM scopes undergo a 60-day comment period
- Following the close of the public comment period, comments received are compiled and a response is provided by the government: a summary is released at the same time as the final SARs
- Release of final SARs and risk management approaches (if required)
 - Risk management approaches undergo a 60-day public comment period
- Development and implementation of identified risk management measures (if required)



Risk Assessment and Management Process for Existing Substances



The Challenge

Significant progress to date

<i>Milestones</i>	Batch #											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Collating technical data in substance profiles	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
Launch of batch: release of list, backgrounder, substance profile containing technical data	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
4-6 month call for information (profiles, questionnaires, & survey) on the substances	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓							
Close of call for information & compilation of data	✓	✓	✓									
Release of draft screening assessments and risk management scopes for the 60-day public comment period	✓											



Batch 1 – Proposed Conclusions

- Draft screening assessments and risk management scope documents published on January 19, 2008 for 60-day comment period (***closed March 20th***)
 - 12 substances are proposed toxic and 3 proposed not toxic under CEPA 1999

For those **proposed toxic**:

- Recommendation is to add to Schedule 1 of CEPA 1999
- **8** of these substances are a concern to **human health**
 - 3 Toluene diisocyanates (TDIs), Naphthalene, 1,2-Benzenediol, 1,4-Benzenediol, Methyloxirane, Ethyloxirane
- **4** of these substances are a concern to the **environment**
 - 1 Propanedinitrile (yellow dye), 3 organo-peroxides
 - Due to their inherent properties (persistent, bioaccumulative, proposed CEPA toxic and anthropogenic), the proposal also includes a proposed recommendation for Virtual Elimination (VE)

For those substances that are **proposed not toxic**:

- Recommendation is no further action
 - Pigment Red 187, Pigment Orange 38, Pigment Red 247:1

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Other Key Results under the CMP

Prohibitions:

- *Regulations Amending the Prohibition of Certain Toxic Substances Regulations, 2005 (2-Methoxyethanol, Pentachlorobenzene and Tetrachlorobenzenes)* came into force on February 9, 2007
- Proposed ***Perfluorooctane Sulfonate, its Salts and Certain Other Compounds Regulations*** were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I in December 2006
- Proposed ***Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers Regulations*** were published in the *Canada Gazette*, Part I in December 2006 as a first step in the risk management of PBDEs in Canada

Petroleum stream:

- Approach established for 164 substances of high concern
- Section 71 survey was published March 8, 2008

Significant new activities (SNACs):

- Notices issued for ~150 high concern substances no longer in commerce; final decision anticipated for May 2008
- Industry must provide data (under the New Substances Program) for Government review before any of the substances can be re-introduced into Canada

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Key Results under the CMP (cont'd)

Rapid screening:

- Worst-case scenario models are used to confirm the likelihood that lower risk chemical substances may not cause ecological harm
- Of the 1066 substances subject to this approach, 754 were proposed “not toxic” in June 2007.

Additional work at present focuses on:

- Foundational work (international engagement, research and science, monitoring, inventory update) to inform and set priorities for next phase of priority substances
- Rapid re-evaluation of older pesticides; pesticide incident reporting system (Pest Control Products Act)



Engaging Stakeholders and Outreach

Active Stakeholder Engagement:

- Challenge information workshops (6 hosted, 3 planned for April 08)
- CMP presentations to industry associations, ENGOs, conferences, international events and OGDs
- CMP Stakeholder Advisory Council was established to provide advice and input to Government on CMP implementation (first meeting in Jan 08)
- Challenge Advisory Panel established to review the application of precaution and weight of evidence in risk assessments and provide third-party advice on other approaches developed for risk assessments under the Challenge
- Engagement of provinces/territories through CEPA National Advisory Committee



Looking Forward to 2008/09

- Continued delivery of the Challenge
 - Release of draft and final screening assessments and risk management scopes, approaches
 - Development of instruments
- Finalization of Prohibitions
- Finalization of SNACs planned to be released in May 2008
- Consultation with stakeholders on a DSL inventory update
- Moving forward with the Petroleum Sector
- Delivery of final results of rapid screening
- Investment in research and monitoring
- Planning for medium priority substances
- Coherent integration of our work across legislation and departments
- Performance measurements
- Communication

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Linking CMP to GLBTS Substance Group

- Avoid duplication of efforts with national programs
- Align with Canadian CMP activities
 - Build upon / complement existing initiatives (i.e., beyond compliance, early action)
- Draw from experience on priority setting exercise for substances
- Contribute to priority setting for national research & monitoring programs
- Potential to pilot a sectoral approach for addressing CMP substances

