NORTH AMERICAN REGIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR

DIOXINS FURANS AND HEXACHLOROBENZENE

CEC/SMOC Workshop on Reductions in Environmental Releases of Dioxins, Furans, and Hexachlorobenzene

> January 31 - Feb 1, 2007 Monterrey, Mexico

TERMS OF REFERENCE

• Authorization:

Council Resolution 95-05 Council Resolution 99-01

Purpose of the Task Force

Develop a North American Regional Action Plan (NARAP) on Dioxins, Furans, and Hexachlorobenzene

TASK FORCE PARTICIPATION

- Two regular members appointed by each country, and one alternate.
- Four participating observer-members one each from the environmental community, indigenous organizations, industry, and academia
- Consult broadly with experts and stakeholders

DIOXIN FURAN HEXACHLOROBENZENE NARAP

This NARAP is focus on pursuing information gathering and capacity building opportunities that will strengthen the Dioxins, Furans, and Hexachlorobenzene risk management programs of the three parties.

Particular emphasis is being placed on supporting Mexico as it works to develop its national program for managing Dioxins, Furans, and Hexachlorobenzene risk.

Dioxin -Like Compounds



SCIENTIFIC BASES FOR CONCERN

- Highly Toxic Chemical
- Environmentally Persistent
- Bioaccumulating
- Environmentally Mobile
- Wide-spread Exposure

Dioxin-like Compounds are Linked to a Number of Noncancer Toxicants in Animals and Humans

Developmental Toxicity Targets:

- Developing Immune System
- Developing Nervous System
- Developing Reproductive System
- ➔ Immunotoxicity
- → Endocrine Effects
- → Chloracne
- → Others

Dioxin-like Compounds are High Potency animal and Likely Human Carcinogens

TCDD → Characterized as a human carcinogen •1997- International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) •1999- US Dept of Health and Human Services

Based on:

- Unequivocal animal carcinogen
- Limited human information (epidemiologic/other)
- Mechanistic plausibility

Other Dioxins
→ Characterized as
Likely human carcinogens

Current Dioxin Exposure

Environmental Exposure

- USA --- 1 pg/kg/day TEQ (D/F/PCB)
- France --- 2.5 pg/kg/day TEQ (D/F/PCB)
- Netherlands --- 1.8 pg/kg/day TEQ (D/F/PCB)
- United Kingdom-- 2.3 pg/kg/day TEQ (D/F/PCB)
- Japan --- 1.6 pg/kg/day TEQ (D/F/PCB)

Possible Higher Intake Populations

- Nursing infants
- Fatty Diet
- Some Subsistence Fishermen and Farmers in Proximity To Contamination

Exposure Levels for Most Countries are Unmeasured

Quantitative Risk Assessments of Dioxin-Like Compounds

- The WHO, the European Commission, the United States and individual scientists have taken a number of different approaches to quantify risks from dioxins.
 - US EPA (2000) (*2004*)
 - COT (2001)
 - SCF (2001)
 - JECFA (2002)
- These different approaches have all lead to a similar conclusion: that exposures in the range of current general population levels found in Europe and North America are likely to result in adverse health effects for at least some of the population.

US Adult Average Daily Intake of CDDs/CDFs/dioxin-like PCBs

2000 Draft Estimate: ~ 65 pg TEQ_{DFP}-WHO₉₈/day





Dioxin Trends in North American Lakes Sediments

Sediment Levels, Beaver Lake, Olympic Peninsula, WA Non-detects = zero



TASKFORCE CAPACITY BUILDING EFFORTS

- Government to Government Workshop
- Stakeholder Consultation Workshop
 Mexico City
- Mexican Dioxin Inventory
- Training Of Mexican Scientists in HR GC/MS Dioxin Measurement
- Mexican Dioxin Air Monitoring Network
- Mexican Sediment Core Project
- Today's Workshop

TODAY'S WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES

- To improve estimations of dioxin, furan, and hexachlorobenzene releases in North America by refining emission factors and related data in Mexico
- To exchange information on current national dioxin, furan, and hexachlorobenzene related programs in Canada, Mexico and United States and global initiatives relating to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- To build capacity to manage industrial sources of dioxin, furan, and hexachlorobenzene and other unintentionally produced persistent organic pollutants with an emphasis on Mexico