# Benzo(a)pyrene and Hexachlorobenzene

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# B(a)P and HCB Challenge Goals

## Canada

- Seek a 90% reduction in releases
- By 2000

## **United States**

- Seek reductions in releases that are within, or have the potential to enter, the Great Lakes Basin
- By 2006



# **Progress Toward the Challenge Goals**

- The U.S. has met its commitments
  - B(a)P emissions in Great Lakes states reduced by ~77% from 1996 to 2001
  - HCB emissions reduced from 1990 to 1999, and further by 2002 (28% reduction from 1999-2002)
- Canada has not met its commitments
  - ◆ B(a)P releases reduced by ~52%, relative to 1988
  - HCB releases reduced by ~73%, relative to 1988

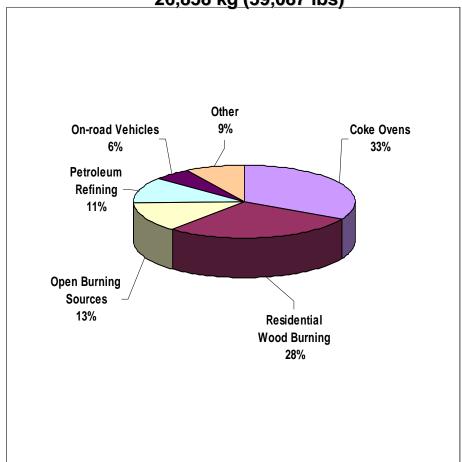


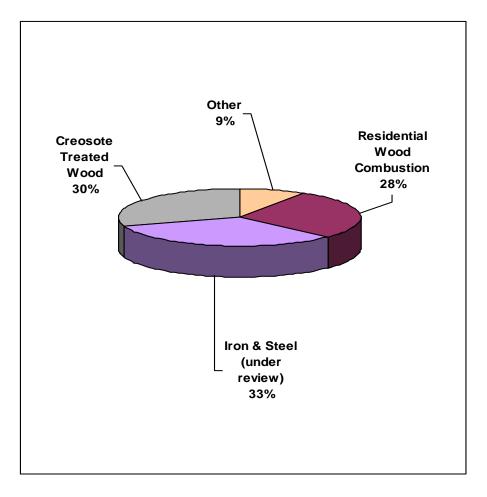


## **B(a)P Sources – Great Lakes Region**

2002 Great Lakes Basin (including Ontario)
Regional B(a)P Emissions
26,858 kg (59,087 lbs)

2005 Ontario B(a)P Sources 8,340 kg (18,348 lbs)









# Significant B(a)P Activities











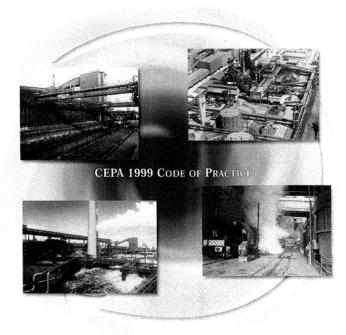


## Significant B(a)P Activities (continued)



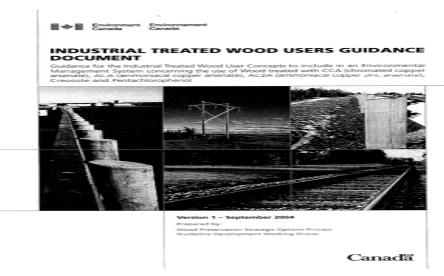
Canadä

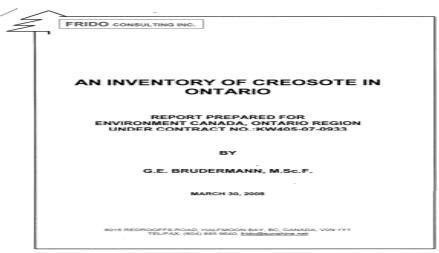
ENVIRONMENTAL CODE OF PRACTICE FOR INTEGRATED STEEL MILLS



FIRST EDITION

EPS 1/MM/7 – March 2001 Minerals and Metals Division Environmental Protection Service Environment Canada



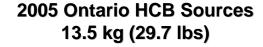


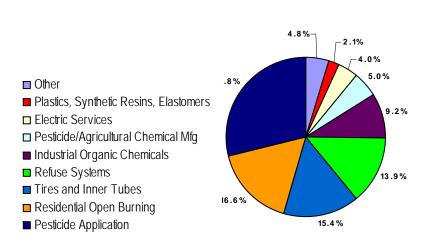


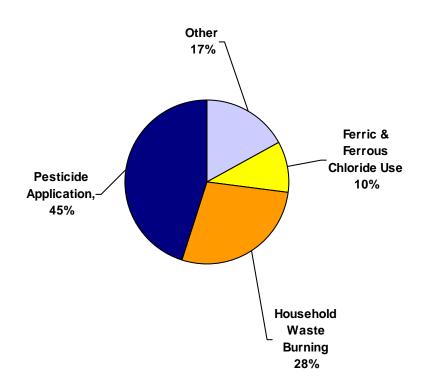


# **HCB Sources – Great Lakes Region**

2002 US HCB Sources ~950 kg (2,100 lbs)







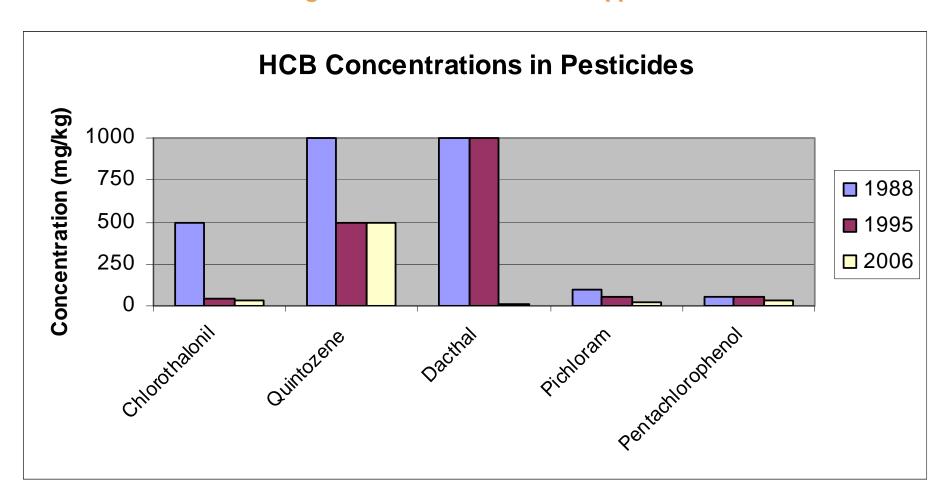
Source: 2002 National Emissions Inventory





## **Significant HCB Activities**

**Reducing Emissions from Pesticide Applications** 







# Driveway and Parking Lot Sealcoat

## **Problems with Coal Tar Sealants**

- Coal tars and coal tar pitches are a "known human carcinogen" according to the U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services
- Are a source of PAHs in storm water runoff
- Parking lot CTS dominate PAHs loadings to watersheds
- PAH "hot spots" are commonly found in streams adjacent to parking lots with CTS

## Options: Restrictions on CTS

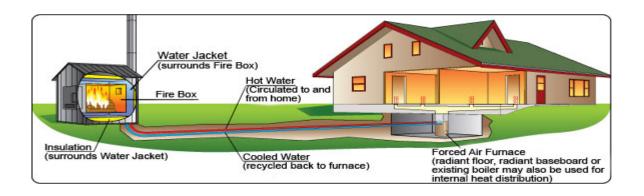
- Restrict Sale of CTS
- Restrict Use of CTS





# Outdoor Wood-fired Hydronic Heater (OWHH) Program

- Phase 1 Partnership Agreement is a result of more than two years of collaboration between EPA, HPBA and other stakeholders.
- New partnership effort, combined with proper installation and best burning practices, will provide consumers with cleaner heating appliances.
- A number of OWHH manufacturers have met the EPA's Phase 1 air emissions level of 0.60 pounds of fine particles per million BTU heat input.







## **Outlook – United States**

US meeting its commitments for B(a)P and HCB

#### Planned HCB activities:

- Continue analysis of pesticide emissions
- Continue soliciting voluntary chemical company reductions
- Continue Burn Barrel Outreach

## Planned B(a)P activities:

- Follow-up on implementation of EPA's scrap tire guidance
- Future wood stove changeouts planned
- Additional Tribal burning workshops scheduled
- Implementation of voluntary wood-fired boiler agreements
- Follow-up on newly identified source categories in Great Lakes B(a)P inventory
- Will perform extensive coal tar sealant outreach





## **Outlook - Canada**

## Future B(a)P Activities:

- Iron & Steel: Verify pollutant release reporting to the National Pollutant Release Inventory
- Creosote Treated Wood: Update information from creosote survey; Evaluate release information and need for further actions
- Residential Wood Combustion: Focus efforts on regulation development and municipal bylaws

#### **Future HCB Activities:**

- Pesticides: Seek support for reductions from agencies/partners
- Household Waste Burning: Combine efforts with residential wood combustion and Model Municipal By-law updates
- Ferric/Ferrous Chloride: Update information on HCB in sewage sludge to modify release information



