Canada's Chemical Management Plan – post categorization of the DSL

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Nicole Davidson
Environment Canada

Health Canada

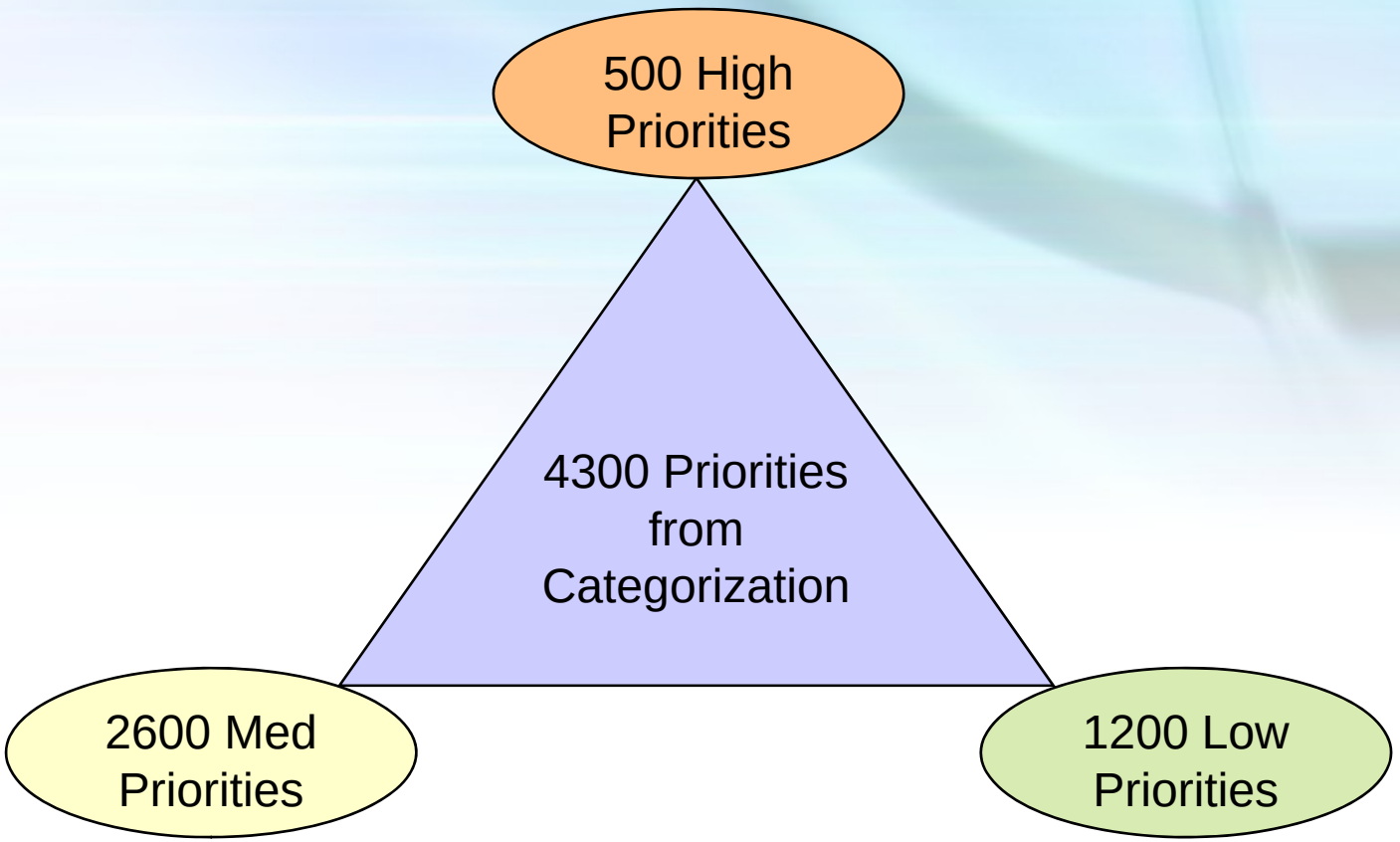
Completion of Categorization is an opportunity

- Government of Canada scientists, in co-operation with industry and health and environmental groups, completed the categorization process by the Sept. 14, 2006 deadline
- Since 1994, Canada has assessed and managed the risks to health and environment from new substances being imported into or created in Canada
- Until now, however, Canada has not had an information base about the thousands of existing substances in commercial use before these requirements came into place, many of which continue to be used
- The Government will use this information base to transform how it protects Canadians and their environment from risks associated with the chemicals we use

Results of Categorization brings a challenge: how to distinguish “Priorities among Priorities”

- 4300 substances on Canada’s Domestic Substances List have been identified as requiring further work/action
  - 4000 met the categorization criteria
  - 300 warrant further attention from a human health perspective
- Considerations for the first round of priority setting and upcoming actions :
  - The degree of hazard/risk
  - Commercial activity in Canada
  - Existing/ongoing risk assessment and risk management activities

From 23,000 to 4300 Substances



Canada's Plan to address the 4300 substances

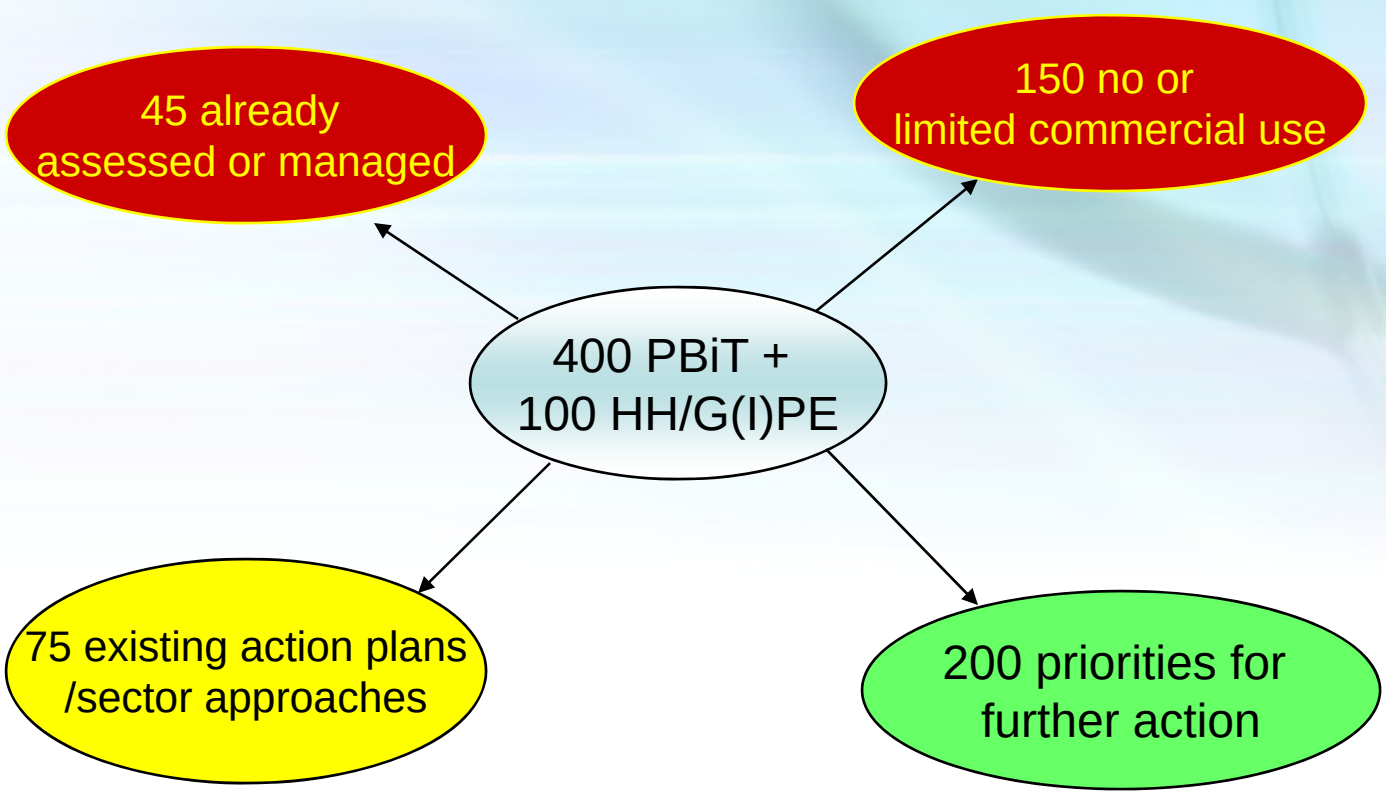
- The Government of Canada is taking immediate and decisive action to address substances of high concern
- We are moving to reassure Canadians about substances that are of little concern
- There are also more chemical substances that have been identified as requiring further assessment in future years - to be completed via successive rounds of assessment and, where necessary, regulatory action.
- Continuously improving the information in our possession on the uses and effects of chemical substances will help establish these next further rounds of priorities
- Managing chemicals safely also relies on strong stewardship from Canadian industry
  - The government will work with key sectors to develop and codify comprehensive sound management practices that will protect Canadians and the environment.
- The federal government will also work to ensure that information about chemical substances, their hazards and also practices for their safe management is available to Canadians.

Highest Concern

- P and B and iT substances (400 substances):
  - For substances that are P, exposure can not easily be reduced by discontinuing production Problems caused by persistent chemicals are, therefore, long-lasting
  - Persistent substances that are bioaccumulative concentrate up to several orders of magnitude. They can reach concentrations where adverse effects occur even at low levels of exposure in the environment

- Potential for exposure and inherently toxic to humans (100 substances)
  - Greatest Potential for Exposure or Intermediate Potential for Exposure and high human health hazard

Top 500 Priorities



Top 200 Priorities for Action – Challenge to Industry

- The Government of Canada will use existing legal tools and the regulatory process to challenge industry to provide new information about how it is managing 200 chemical substances that are potentially harmful to human health or the environment.
- Early in 2007, the federal government will be publishing, in batches of 15-30 substances every three months, a profile of chemical substances for industry and other stakeholders to comment on and provide any additional information in their possession.
- Profiles of these chemical substances will be released in January 2007.
- Industry will have be six months to comment on the profiles and provide requested information.
- Following this period, government scientists will have a maximum of 6 months to review the information provided. The Government of Canada will then decide what actions are to be taken through an expedited application of CEPA (1999).

Batch 1 Substances

CAS#	Chemical Name
75-56-9	Oxirane, methyl-
78-63-7	Peroxide, (1,1,4,4-tetramethyl-1,4-butanediyl)bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl)
91-08-7	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanato-2-methyl-
91-20-3	Naphthalene
106-88-7	Oxirane, ethyl-
120-80-9	1,2-Benzenediol
123-31-9	1,4-Benzenediol
584-84-9	Benzene, 2,4-diisocyanato-1-methyl-
1068-27-5	Peroxide, (1,1,4,4-tetramethyl-2-butyne-1,4-diyl)bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl)
6731-36-8	Peroxide, (3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl)
12236-64-5	2-Naphthalenecarboxamide, N-[4-(acetylamino)phenyl]-4-[[5-(aminocarbonyl)-2-chlorophenyl]azo]-3-hydroxy-
26471-62-5	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl-
43035-18-3	Benzenesulfonic acid, 4-[[3-[[2-hydroxy-3-[[(4-methoxyphenyl)amino]carbonyl]-1-naphthalenyl]azo]-4-methylbenzoyl]amino]-, calcium salt (2:1)
54079-53-7	Propanedinitrile, [[4-[[2-(4-cyclohexylphenoxy)ethyl]ethylamino]-2-methylphenyl]methylene]-
59487-23-9	2-Naphthalenecarboxamide, 4-[[5-[[[4-(aminocarbonyl)phenyl]amino]carbonyl]-2-methoxyphenyl]azo]-N-(5-chloro-2,4-dimethoxyphenyl)-3-hydroxy-

Batch 2 Substances

62-56-6	Thiourea
78-79-5	1,3-Butadiene, 2-methyl-
80-05-7	Phenol, 4,4 -(1-methylethylidene)bis-
106-89-8	Oxirane, (chloromethyl)-
108-05-4	Acetic acid ethenyl ester
540-97-6	Cyclohexasiloxane, dodecamethyl-
541-02-6	Cyclopentasiloxane, decamethyl-
556-67-2	Cyclotetrasiloxane, octamethyl-
732-26-3	Phenol, 2,4,6-tris(1,1-dimethylethyl)-
1344-37-2	C.I. Pigment Yellow 34
2778-42-9	Benzene, 1,3-bis(1-isocyanato-1-methylethyl)-
4474-24-2	Benzenesulfonic acid, 3,3'-[(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)diimino]bis[2,4,6-trimethyl-, disodium salt
12656-85-8	C.I. Pigment Red 104
15086-94-9	Spiro[isobenzofuran-1(3H),9'-[9H]xanthen]-3-one, 2',4',5',7'-tetrabromo-3',6'-dihydroxy-
70161-19-2	Benzenesulfonic acid, [(9,10-dihydro-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)bis(imino-4,1-phenyleneoxy)]bis-, disodium salt
83006-67-1	Benzenesulfonic acid, 2,2 -[(9,10-dihydro-5,8-dihydroxy-9,10-dioxo-1,4-anthracenediyl)diimino]bis[5-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-, disodium salt
125351-99-7	9,10-Anthracenedione, 1,4-bis[(4-methylphenyl)amino]-, sulfonated, potassium salts

Substances not currently in use in Canada

- In December 2006, the Government of Canada will begin issuing Significant New Activity requirements under CEPA 1999. These will affect approximately 150 high-hazard (PBiT) chemical substances not currently in use in Canada.
- These notices mean industry must provide data (under the New Substances Program) to be reviewed by Environment Canada and Health Canada before any of the chemical substances on the list can be re-introduced into Canada.
- Evidence of commercial activity in Canada was obtained through the results of a S.71 Notice (survey) issued in March 2006.
- In early 2007, these provisions under CEPA 1999 will also be applied to additional substances that are highly hazardous to humans.

Many substances meeting Categorization criteria are not high priorities for assessment

- Some substances met categorization criteria based on hazard despite the fact that many may not be priorities for assessment based on their low potential for risk
- Low volume (<1 tonne) substances are subject to cursory assessment and reduced testing requirements in new substance program, or are exempt from review in other jurisdictions (such as EU) therefore there is little opportunity for cooperation for these substances
- These will be screened quickly, and the results will be released for public comment in the Spring of 2007.
- We believe that these substances, are not likely to pose a risk to the environment in the amounts at which they are found.
- The accelerated screening approach will apply a worst-case scenario to determine whether further assessment is necessary.
- It is expected that 1200 substances meeting categorization are in fact low priorities.

More Information

- For more information, please visit the Chemical Substances Portal at:
  http://www.chemicalsubstances.gc.ca

- CD ROMS available by request