



Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP)

**Charles Auer, Director
Office of Pollution Prevention and
Toxics**

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

**Global Chemical Regulation
Conference, March 18, 2008**

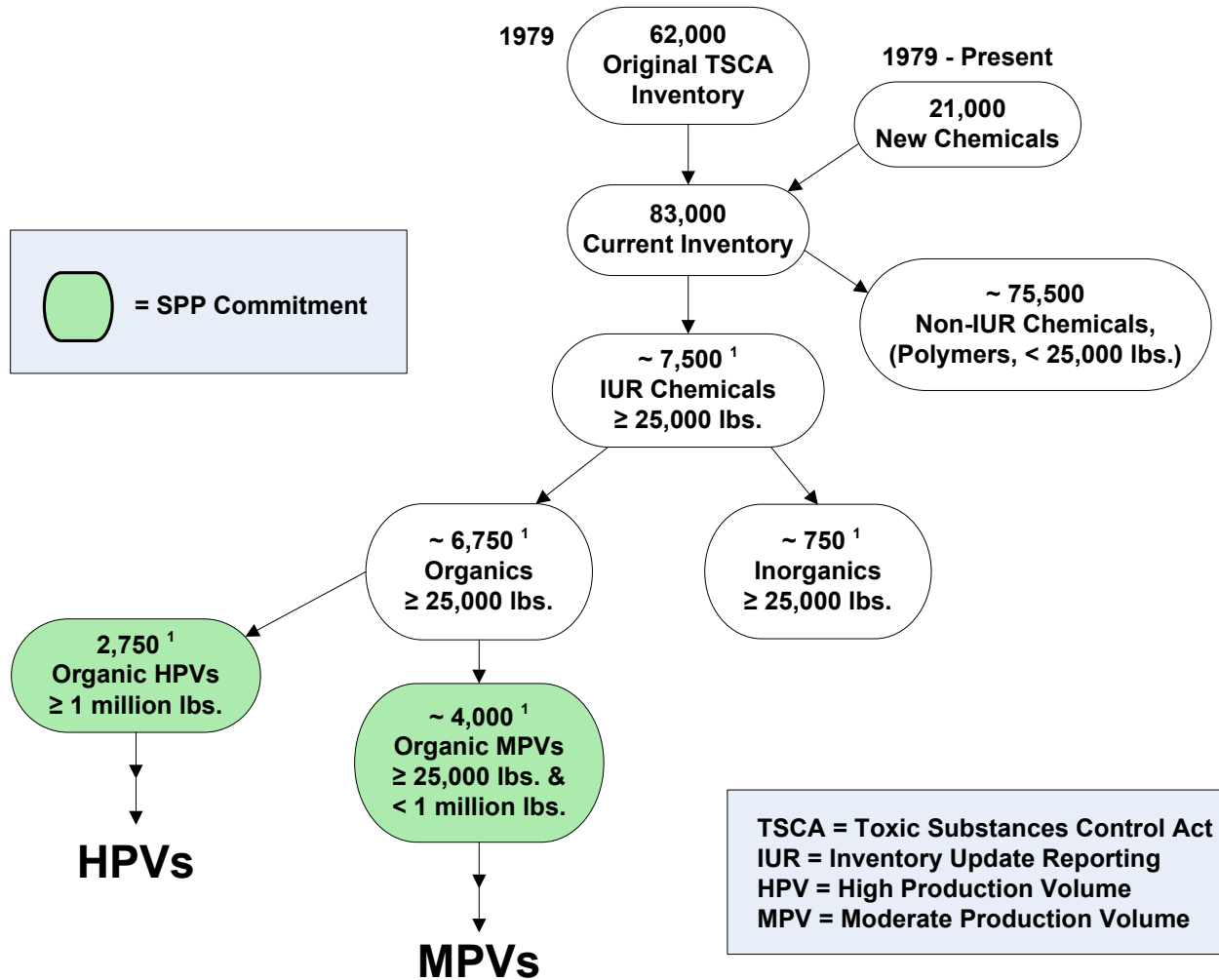


U.S. Commitments Under SPP

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

*Based on preliminary statistics from 2006 IUR Data

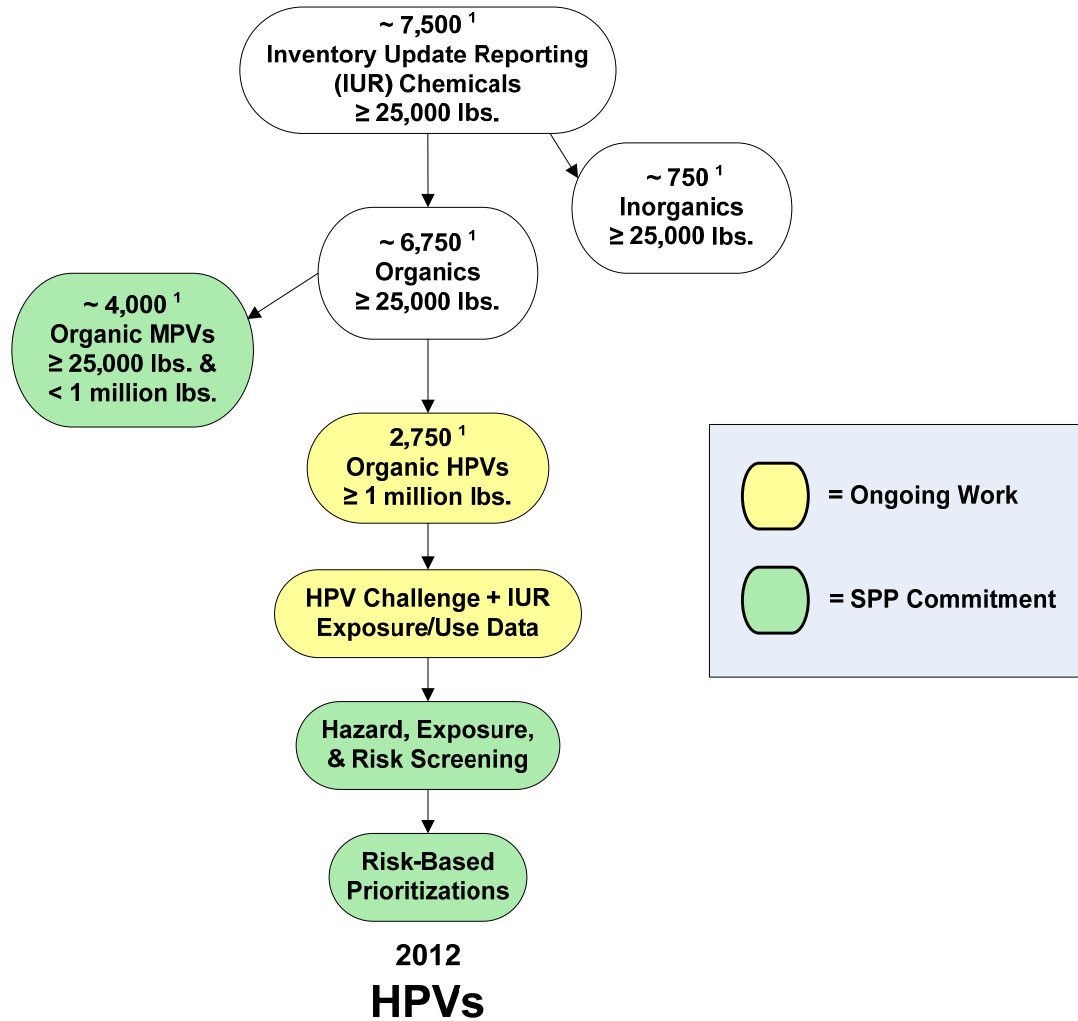
U.S. SPP Commitments



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.

U.S. SPP Commitments: HPV Chemicals



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

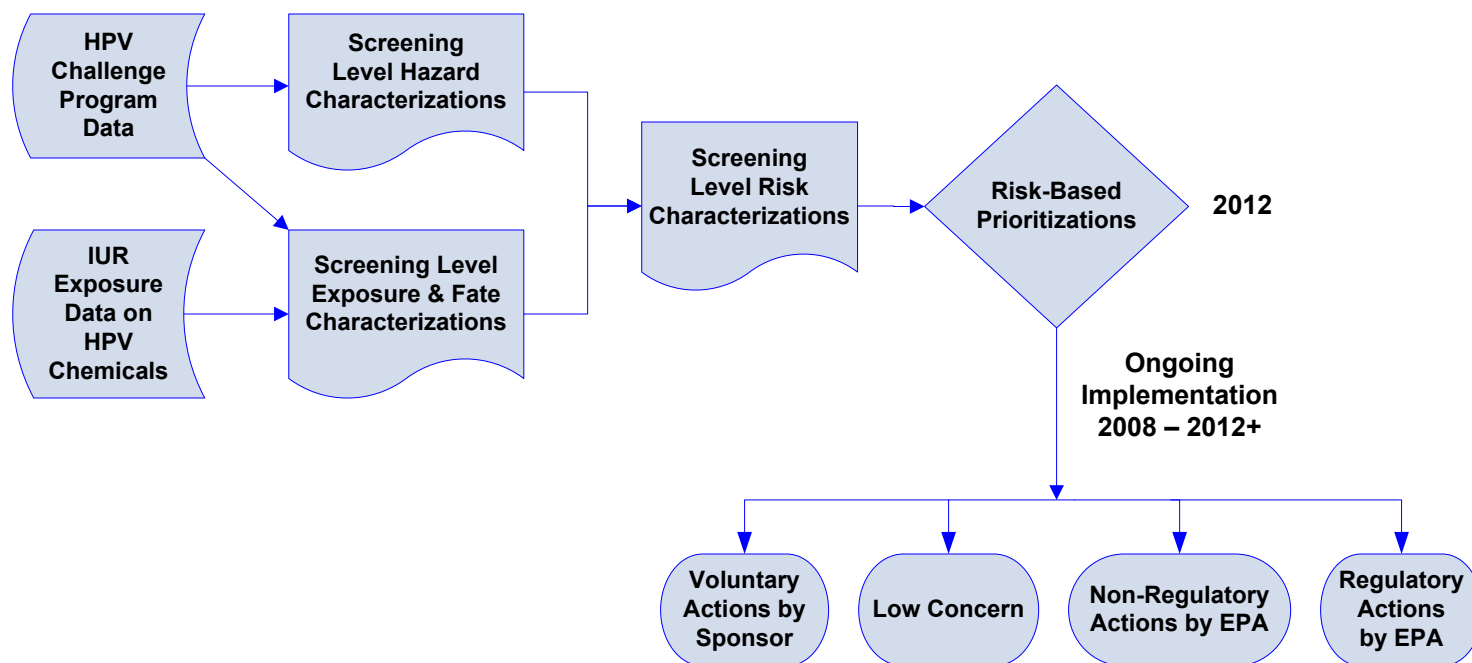
Note: The 2006 IUR introduces new reporting thresholds.



Screening Decision Process – HPV Chemicals

- Assess and prioritize HPV chemicals (1 million lbs/yr) based on hazard/exposure information
 - HPV Challenge test data
 - Exposure/use reporting
- Evaluate Risks
- Identify and initiate needed action
 - Gather/generate needed information
 - Take control measures
 - Identify as low priority and set aside
- Document and post assessments and conclusions on the web

Taking Action on HPV Chemicals: Risk-Based Prioritization Process



* The first 200 Hazard Characterizations on HPV chemicals have been posted to EPA's website. The first set of Risk-Based Prioritization documents will be posted soon.



Tools to Implement Risk-Based Prioritizations (RBPs)

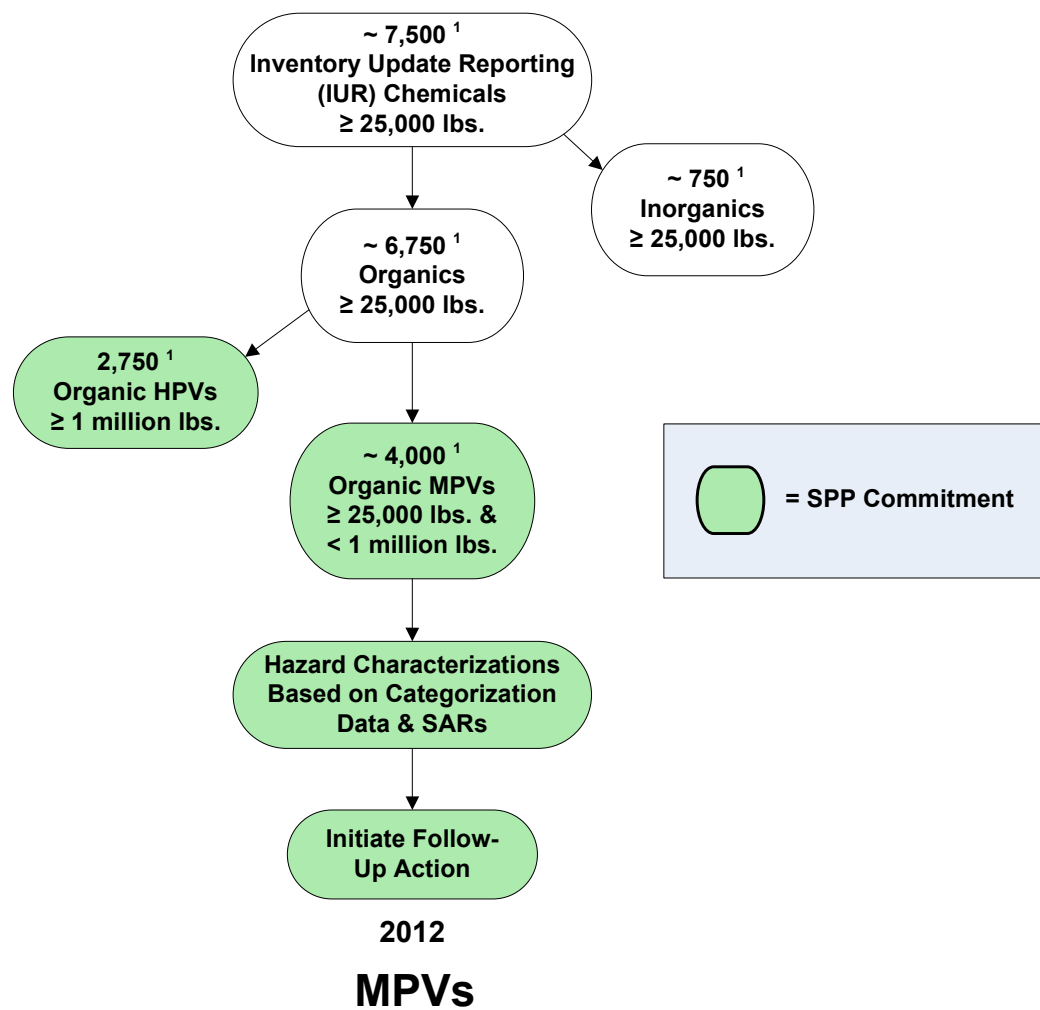
- Where No Further Action Needed At This Time:
 - Document initial prioritization rationale and post to web
- Where Additional Info or Action Is Needed, the Options Include:
 - Contact producers with request for info, informal action
 - Data from other offices, Canada, OECD
 - TSCA §8(a) reporting rules (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



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 and minimum of a “*may present an unreasonable risk*” finding;
 - may be possible with HPV and IUR data.

U.S. SPP Commitments: MPV Chemicals



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.



Screening Decision Process – MPV Chemicals

- Developing approach to assess MPV Chemicals
 - Produced or imported at quantities $\geq 25,000$ lbs/yr and ≤ 1 million lbs/yr.
 - Apply available data, Canadian categorization results, and EPA Structure Activity Relationships (SAR) analysis to assess hazard and 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 and post assessments and conclusions on the web.



Meeting the SPP Goals

- 2007
 - Developed process for screening-level Hazard Characterizations (HCs) and Risk Characterizations (RCs), and 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 and posting RBPs
 - Post initial MPV Characterizations
- 2009
 - Continue posting RBPs for HPV chemicals and significantly ramp up posting MPV characterizations



Mexico Commitments under SPP

- By the end of 2012:
 - Information System for Dangerous Materials
- By 2020:
 - Enhanced capacity to assess and manage chemicals
 - Develop inventory



Mexico's Chemicals Inventory

- First phase completed: Workshop to discuss scope and available information
 - Participation of multiple government agencies
 - Participation of industry, academia and other NGOs
- CEC Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) funding commitment for 2008 to:
 - Develop guidance document and review of legal authorities
 - Collect a “list of list” of current regulated chemicals in Mexico



Relationship with the Commission on Environmental Cooperation

- CEC's Sound Management of Chemicals (SMOC) work group has worked for over a decade to deal with individual chemicals issue in North America
- SMOC is now focused on regional implementation of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM) in NA
- The SPP regional and national commitments provides another avenue to complement SMOC's efforts and realize progress



Relationship with CEC/SMOC

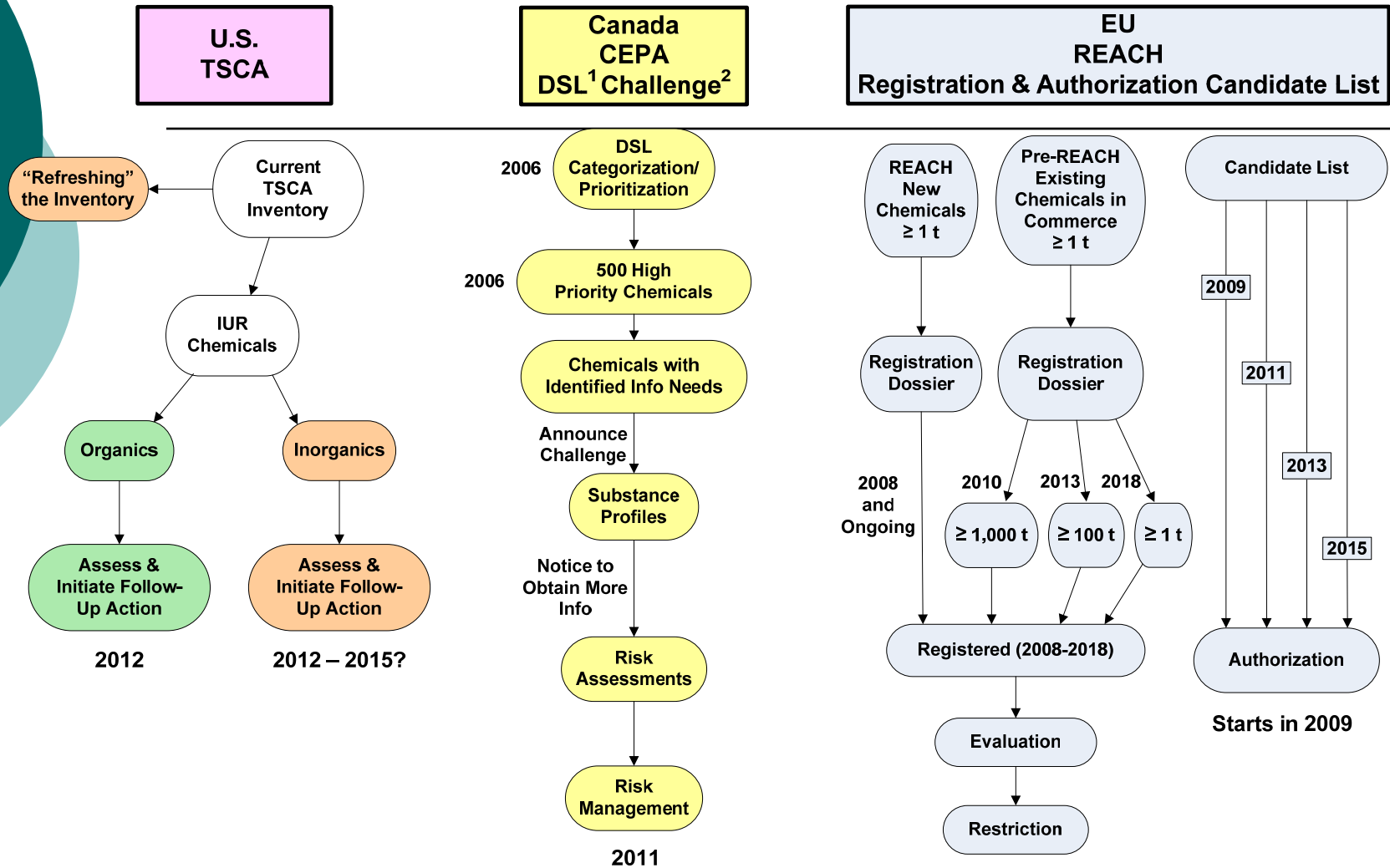
- SMOC has agreed to four major areas for its work:
 - Establish a foundation for chemicals management across North America
 - Develop and implement a sustainable regional approach to monitoring, including biomonitoring
 - Reduce the risk from chemicals of mutual concern to North America
 - Improve the environmental performance of sectors



Timing of Actions Under SPP Chemical Cooperation and REACH

- Parallel schedules for priority chemical assessments should allow U.S. and Canada to share/coordinate timing of data and assessments to some extent
- Because the REACH 1st registration deadline (HPV chemicals) is Dec. 2010 and the 1st authorization candidate list is expected in late 2008, REACH submitters and evaluators will benefit from U.S. and Canadian work
- REACH registration dossiers can meet future follow-up testing needs for U.S. HPVs and MPVs
- Schedule for completion of North American assessment work (2012) compares favorably to timing of REACH registration schedule (2010-2018)

Comparing U.S., Canada, and EU Approaches



¹ CEPA DSL = Canadian Environmental Protection Act Domestic Substances List

² Other aspects of the Canadian program (see Annex 3) are not shown on this figure.

1,000 t = 2.2 M lbs.; 100 t = 220k lbs.; 1 t = 2.2k lbs.



Thank you

For more information, please visit
EPA's Chemical Assessment and
Management Program (ChAMP)
website:

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