

Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP) and the Montebello Agreement – An Update from Canada

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Canada

SPP Montebello Agreement and the Regulatory Cooperation Framework

- On August 21, 2007, Mexican, US and Canadian Leaders committed to strengthening regulatory cooperation in the area of chemicals, notably:
 - *“implement the Regulatory Cooperation Framework announced at the Summit by undertaking trilateral cooperation to accelerate and strengthen our national and regional risk-based chemical assessment and management efforts”*
- Framework to facilitate exchange of data and knowledge, enhance coordination between our countries and increase regional capacity to assess and address the risks posed by chemicals to protect human health and the environment
 - Implementation will also contribute to coordinating programs in a manner that minimizes cost and unnecessary barriers to trade and business

What does this mean in practice, and what actions is Canada taking?



Canadian Chemicals Management Plan

Launched in December 2006 by Canada's Prime Minister, the CMP will:

- **Significantly strengthen the existing substances regime:** Categorization of the Domestic Substances List (DSL) established a new information baseline, that sets clear science-based priorities for action
- **Integrate government activities:** The CMP strengthens coordination between *Canadian Environmental Protection Act* and other federal statutes, including: *Hazardous Products Act*, *Food & Drugs Act*, and *Pest Control Products Act*
- **Establish government accountability:** The CMP will draw on:
 - Enhanced monitoring and surveillance activities to identify priorities and measure effectiveness of regulatory actions
 - Increased research activities to ensure that action is informed by best available science
 - Enhanced public risk communication and web portal to ensure access to information
 - A cyclical update of the Domestic Substances List that will require industry to report on use and volume of substances on the Canadian market
- **Strengthen industry's role by proactively identifying and safely managing risks associated with chemicals they produce and use**

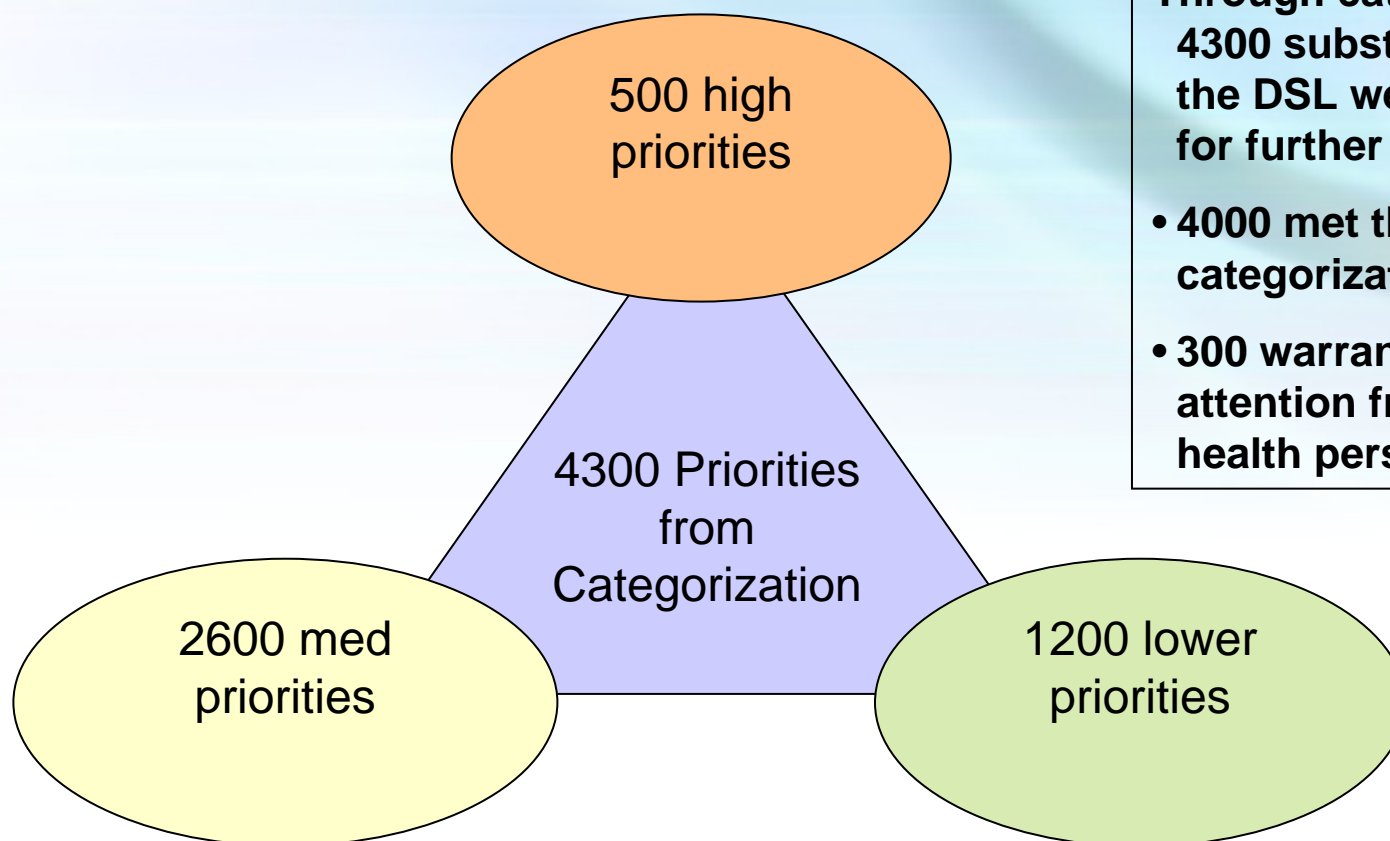


Laying the Foundation – Categorization of Domestic Substances List (DSL)

- The Canadian Parliament required the Ministers of Health and of the Environment to categorize the DSL chemicals by September 2006
 - categorization considered whether a substance:
 - may present the greatest potential for exposure to individuals in Canada; or
 - is persistent (P) or bioaccumulative (B) and inherently toxic
 - categorization provided the Government of Canada with a baseline of information on 23 000 substances and allowed for the prioritization of the substances' assessment and management.
- The Government is using this information to:
 - Inform completion of obligatory risk assessments
 - Establish priorities and launch new initiatives under the Chemicals Management Plan



Priorities for Action – Results of Categorization



Through categorization, 4300 substances on the DSL were identified for further action

- **4000 met the categorization criteria**
- **300 warranted further attention from a human health perspective**

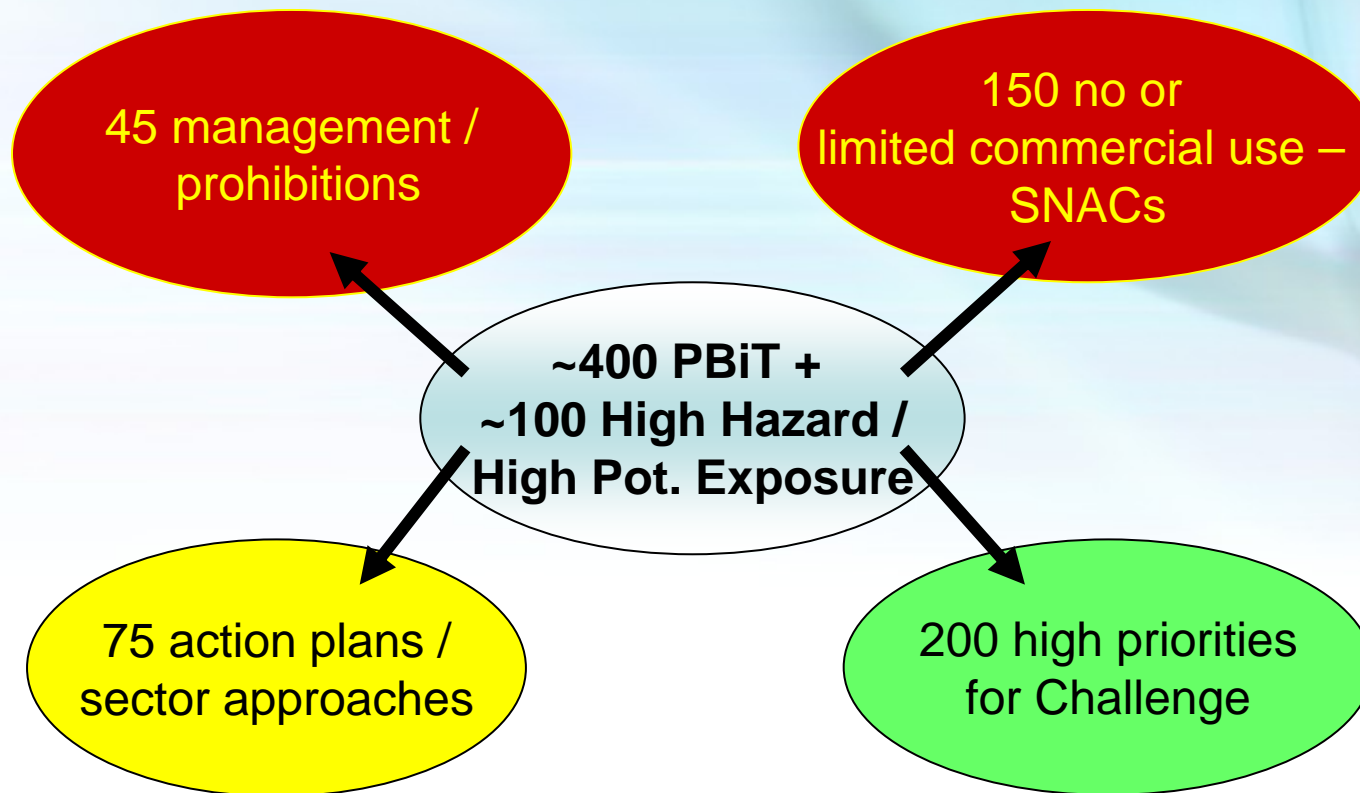


Chemicals Management Plan: Program Design

- Stakeholder feedback during design indicated a clear preference for a phased approach driven by priorities
- The initial focus of the Chemicals Management Plan is addressed through:
 - **Challenge** Initiative for 193 high concern substances in commerce
 - **Significant new activity (SNAC) provisions** for high concern substances no longer in commerce
 - **Petroleum sector** as a priority with unique risk assessment and management circumstances
 - **Prohibitions** on a set of substances and creation of the virtual elimination list to demonstrate commitment and action by government
 - **Rapid screening** of lower risk chemical substances for market certainty
 - Foundational work (international engagement, science, monitoring, inventory update) to inform and **set priorities for next phase of priority substances**



Top 500 Priorities



CMP Challenge Initiative – Top 200 Priorities for Action

- For highest-priority substances, predisposed to conclude “toxic” under CEPA and take precautionary action
- Challenge to industry and others to provide new information on the substances and how they are managed
- Publish, in batches of 15-30 substances every three months, profiles of chemical substances for industry and other stakeholders to comment on, and require/request submission of information
- Six-month period to comment and provide information
- Government will then have up to six months to publish regulatory screening assessments and risk management proposals, for 60-day comment period
- Currently:
 - 5 batches (~ 85 substances) released in first year of Challenge; stakeholders have been actively engaged
 - Batches 6 to 12 of the Challenge to be released over the next two years
 - Batch 1: Draft risk assessment conclusion published, together with initial risk management proposal, available for public comment



Science-based Regulatory Regime for Chemicals

Support for Research:

- The Government will **enhance regulatory science** by leading research and partnering with others in order to:
 - ensure that actions on the part of governments, Canadians, and industry are informed by the best available science

Integrated Monitoring:

- The Government will build on the baseline of information from categorization by implementing a **national health and environment monitoring and surveillance program** that:
 - Identifies emerging priorities and tracks Canadians' exposure to toxic substances
 - Measures the effectiveness of our regulatory actions

Inventory Update

- The Government will **develop and implement a cyclical inventory update** provision for CEPA's Domestic Substances List
 - This will require industry to report on the substances they use, and the volume of these substances on the Canadian market



Targets under the *Regulatory Cooperation Framework*

By 2012:

- US to assess and initiate needed action on the over 9,000 existing chemicals produced above 25,000 lbs/yr in the United States;
- **Canada to complete assessment and take regulatory action on the Canadian highest priority substances as well as initiate assessment of medium priority substances;**
- Mexico to develop an information system for dangerous materials; and
- **The three countries to enhance appropriate coordination in areas including testing, research, information gathering, assessment, and risk management actions.**

By 2020, the trilateral cooperation will strive to achieve the following:

- **Inventories of chemicals in commerce have been established and updated in all three countries;**
- Mexico has enhanced its capacity to assess and manage chemicals; and
- **The sound management of chemicals in North America as articulated by the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) Johannesburg Plan of Implementation and reinforced under the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management (SAICM).**



Chemical Substances Web Site:
www.chemicalsubstances.gc.ca

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CMP Implementation Timeframe

