



ChAMP – One Year Later

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Overview of Presentation

- **Background**
- **U.S. and Regional Commitments**
- **ChAMP Process**
- **Risk-based Prioritizations**
- **Hazard-based Prioritizations**
- **Follow-up Actions to Address Concerns**
- **Comparing U.S., Canada, and EU Approaches**



North American Cooperation on Chemical Management

- Via 2007 Montebello Agreement
- Specific goals include:
 - Enhance regulatory cooperation among Canada, Mexico, U.S.
 - Accelerate and improve effectiveness of actions to safeguard health and environment
 - Provide cost-effectiveness for business and government
 - Retain national regulatory authority



North American Cooperation on Chemical Management

- **Regional Commitments**
 - Canada & U.S. work with Mexico to establish a Mexican chemical inventory, Inventory updates, strengthened North American chemical regime
 - Research and development on new approaches to testing and assessment.
- **EPA and Canada have been collaborating to:**
 - Create mechanisms to share domestic scientific information and best practices for chemical assessment and management. Coordinate approaches to develop international standards.
 - Enhance Mexico's capacity for chemical assessment and management
 - Reaffirmed: WSSD 2020 goal; Regional SAICM implementation



ChAMP Goals

- **By the end of 2012:**
 - Assess and initiate needed action on more than 6,000 existing chemicals produced above 25,000 lbs/yr in the U.S.
 - Includes High Production Volume (HPV) and Moderate Production Volume (MPV) chemicals
- **Builds off of prior efforts:**
 - HPV Challenge
 - Inventory Update Reporting (IUR)
 - Canadian categorization, etc.
- **Make and publicly release screening level decisions and initiate follow-up action**
- **Further investigate two program enhancements - a reset of the TSCA Inventory and an Inorganic HPV Challenge Program.**



HPV Risk-Based Screening Process

- **Assess and prioritize HPV chemicals (1 million lbs/yr) based on hazard/ exposure information**
 - HPV Challenge test data
 - IUR Exposure/use reporting
- **Evaluate Risks**
- **Identify and initiate needed action**
 - Gather/generate needed information
 - Take control measures
 - Identify as current low priority and set aside
- **Document and post assessments and conclusions on the web**
- **Stakeholders will soon be able to post comments and submit electronically**



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.
 - Use Hazard Characterizations (HCs) to identify MPVs that require follow-up, initiate actions
 - Gather additional data (exposure, testing, etc.)
 - Risk management
- Document and post the HCs and Hazard Based Prioritizations (HBPs) on the web.



Progress Towards Meeting ChAMP Targets (1)

- **2007**
 - Focused on HPV chemicals
 - Developed process for screening-level Hazard Characterizations (HCs), Exposure Characterizations (ECs), Risk Characterizations (RCs), and Risk-Based Prioritizations (RBPs)
 - Posted HCs for over 150 chemicals
- **2008**
 - Focused on piloting HPV and MPV cases
 - Posted HCs for additional 140 chemicals
 - Posted RBPs for 151 chemicals
 - Posted HBPs for 55 MPV chemicals
 - Vetted Inventory Reset and IHPV concepts through a public meeting
 - Designed an integrated document



Progress Towards Meeting ChAMP Targets (2)

- **2009, 1st quarter**
 - Ramp-up process for greater throughput
 - Begin use of integrated document
 - Increase focus on follow-up actions
 - 69 HPV cases and 28 MPV cases new cases have been posted on the website this week
 - New document posted: *Methodology for Risk-Based Prioritization Under ChAMP*



Progress Towards Meeting ChAMP Targets - Overall

- Program assessment totals
 - **220 HPV cases**
 - 14 High
 - 56 Moderate
 - 150 Low
 - **83 MPV cases**
 - 45 High
 - 31 Moderate
 - 7 Low
- A number of chemicals for possible regulatory follow-up have been identified, including SNURs (2), test rules (8) and information gathering rules (45)



Increased Risk Management Efforts

- Administrator Jackson has identified strengthening EPA's chemical management program as one of her top priorities
 - She has asked OPPTS to develop options to ramp up efforts to assess, prioritize, and take action on existing chemicals.
 - A determination on next steps on the TSCA reset and the IHPV program will be made as the Agency develops a broader, more vigorous approach on existing chemicals, utilizing the full range of TSCA regulatory tools, to reduce or eliminate risks from chemicals of concern.

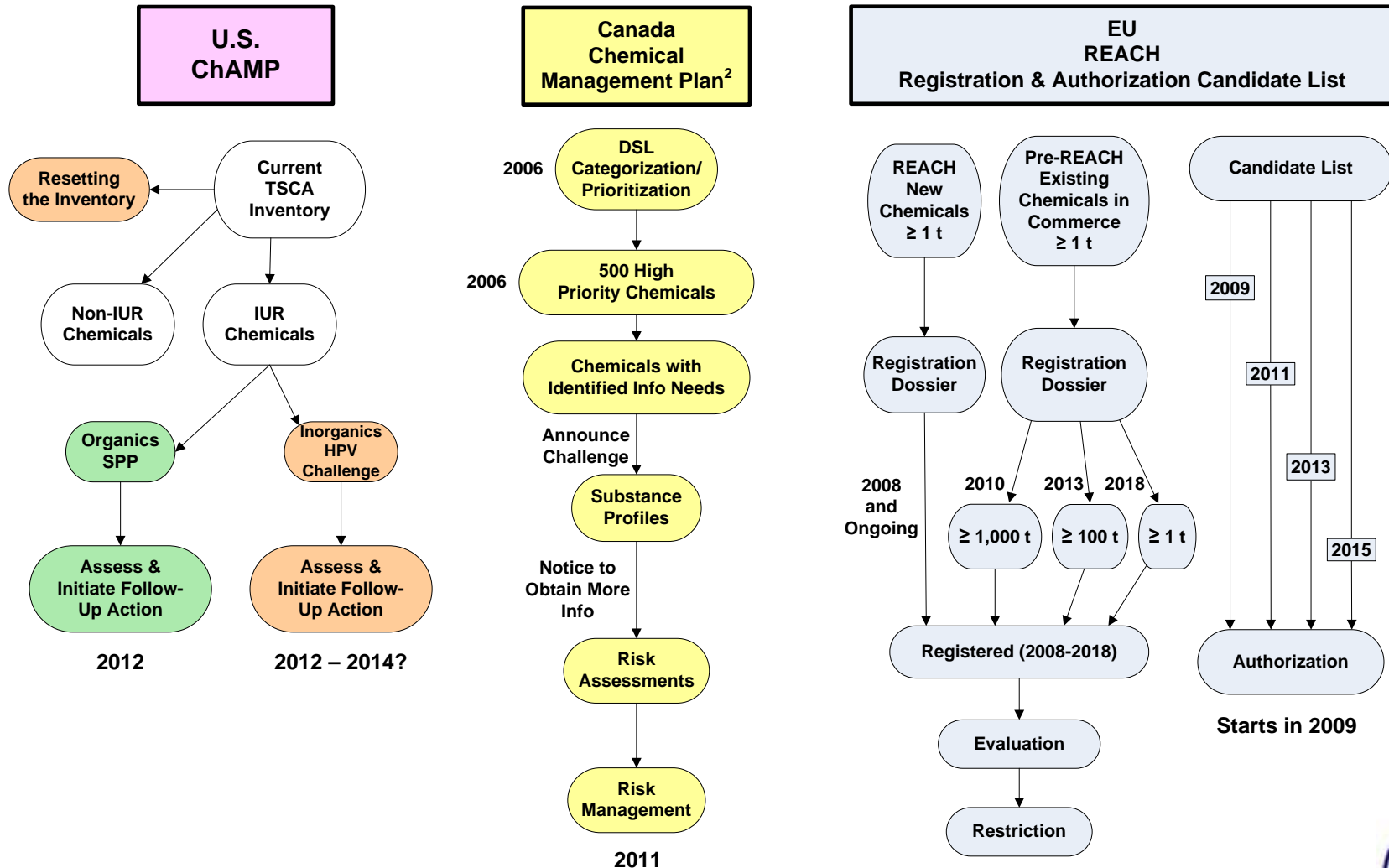


ChAMP, CMP and REACH

- Parallel schedules for priority chemical assessments should allow U.S. and Canada to share/coordinate timing of data and assessments and follow-up action, where appropriate
- Because the REACH 1st registration deadline (HPV chemicals) is Dec. 2010 and the 1st authorization candidate list for 15 chemicals was published in late October 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/MPVs and IHPVs
- Schedule for completion of North American assessment work (2012) compares favorably to timing of REACH registration schedule (2010-2018)
- U.S. (EPA), Canada (Environment and Health Canada) and EC (DG Environment, DG Enterprise, and European Chemical Agency) officials met in December 2007 to begin consideration of future cooperation and staff exchange opportunities; we continue to meet bi- and multilaterally to pursue further opportunities for cooperation.



Comparing U.S., Canada, and EU Approaches



¹ DSL = Canadian Environmental Protection Act Domestic Substances List

² Other aspects of the CMP are not shown on this figure.

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





For more information

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

