US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

# Addressing High Priority Petroleum Substances under the Chemicals Management Plan

June 2, 2008



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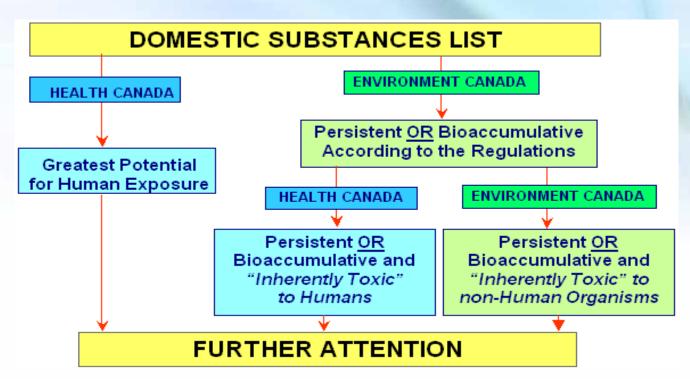




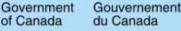
# Categorization

- What was it?

 Categorization was the first step in setting priorities for conducting risk assessment of chemical substances on the Domestic Substances List



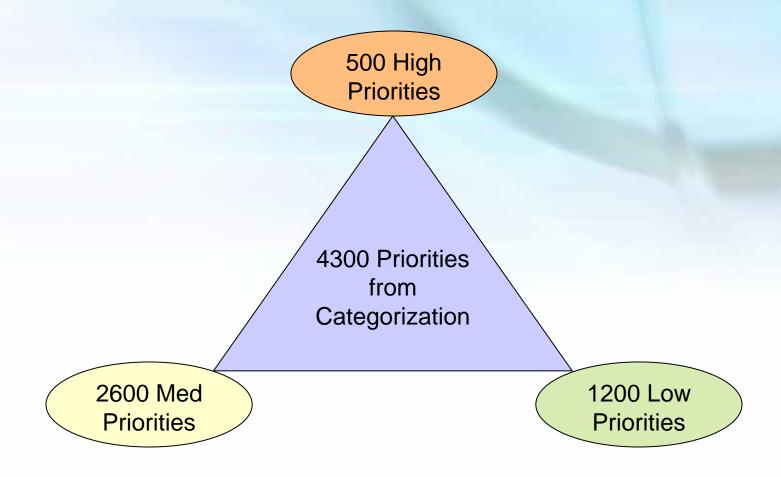




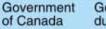


# Categorization

- From 23,000 to 4300 Substances





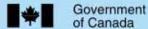






## Chemicals Management Plan

- Launched on December 8, 2006
- To address all 4300 priorities
- Key Objectives of the Chemicals Management Plan (CMP) include:
  - Significantly strengthen the existing substances regime
  - Integrate Government's Activities
    - Strengthen the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA)'s coordination with other federal statutes, including: Hazardous Products Act, Food & Drugs Act, and Pest Control **Products Act**
  - Strengthening industry's role in proactively identifying and safely managing risks associated with chemicals they produce and use
  - **Establish Government Accountability** 
    - Enhanced monitoring and surveillance activities
    - Increased research activities
    - A cyclical update of the Domestic Substances List
    - International cooperation and leadership
    - Enhanced risk communications to Canadians
- http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca



# Addressing High Priority Substances under the Chemicals Management Plan

- 1. Challenge Program (~200 substances):
  - Challenge to industry to provide new information about how it is managing these high priority substances
    - Information Gathering
    - Screening Assessment
    - Risk Management (if needed)
- 2. Petroleum Sector Stream Approach (~160 substances)
  - Substances that are high priority but set aside from the Challenge to be addressed under a sectoral approach.
    - Information Gathering
    - Screening Assessments
    - Risk Management (if needed)
- 3. Significant New Activity (SNAc) Provisions (~150 substances)
- 4. Substances that are already in the assessment or management stream



#### Petroleum Sector Substances in the CMP

High Priority Petroleum Substances fall under 2 of these initiatives:

- Challenge Program
  - ~58 / 200 Challenge substances have been identified as potentially related to the petroleum sector.
    - petroleum substances (produced by the petroleum sector) that are also widely used by other sectors (e.g. butane)
    - chemical substances for which the petroleum sector is only one of many users
- Petroleum Sector Stream Approach
  - ~160 substances have been set aside for the Petroleum Sector Stream Approach because
    - there were a large number of them,
    - they are primarily related to the petroleum sector, and
    - they are complex mixtures





# How the Sectoral Approach is being used for Petroleum Substances in the CMP

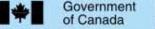
	~160 Petroleum Sector Stream Substances	~58 Challenge Petroleum Substances
Data Collection	Sectoral Approach:  • Section 71 Survey  • contracts  • voluntary information submitted	EC/HC Challenge Process:     Section 71 survey & voluntary questionnaire published every 3 months for challenge batches     Sectoral Approach:     additional data gathering through contracts for specific sector-related information that may be required for potential risk management
Screening Assessment	Sectoral Approach  • Finding efficiencies (e.g. potential grouping of substances)	•Each sector contributes to this
Risk Management (if needed)	Sectoral Approach to develop RM, if needed.  • will involve other sectors if and as needed.	EC/HC Challenge Process coordinating RM Sectoral Approach to develop RM pertaining to petroleum sector





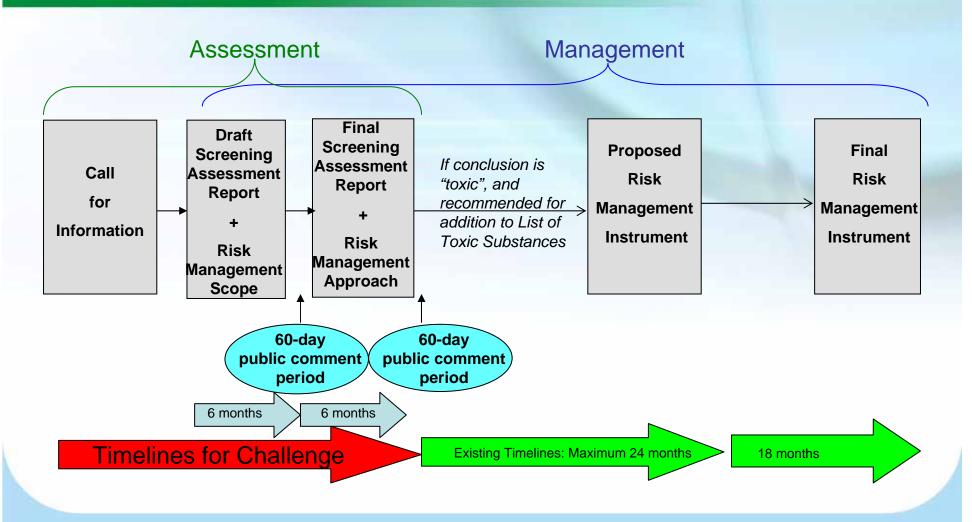
#### The Challenge Program

- The federal government is challenging industry to provide new information about how it is managing ~200 substances that are potentially harmful to human health or the environment.
- The government is publishing, in batches of 15-30 substances, a profile of chemical substances for industry and other stakeholders to comment on and provide information
  - batches are published every three months (first batch released in February 2007)
  - all batches to be released within 3 years
  - information provided through a mandatory survey (targeting manufacturers, importers and users
    of these substances concerning their uses, releases and management) and a voluntary
    questionnaire (on general life cycle and other pertinent management issues)
- Government scientists then publish a draft screening assessment report within 6 months (first draft reports published in January 2008) and a final report 6 months later
- For substances recommended for addition to the List of Toxic Substances in Schedule 1 of CEPA 1999, a proposed risk management instrument has to be proposed within 2 years and finalized within an additional 18 months (see diagram on next slide)
- The lack of complete information will not preclude government from taking action that safeguards human health and the environment.





### Timelines for the Challenge





### Challenge Petroleum Substances

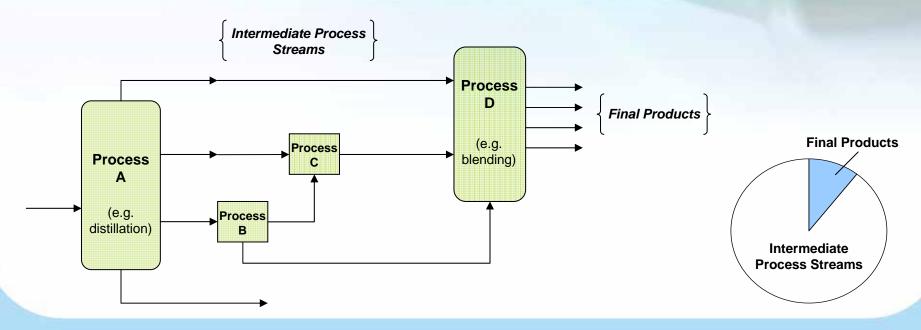
- ~ 58 substances in the Challenge are potentially related to the petroleum sector (as well as others)
- Our Role includes:
  - Information Gathering
    - Follow the progress of the Challenge batches (official data gathering tool for the Challenge)
    - Gather additional information that might be needed for future risk management work:
      - e.g. for substances related specifically to the petroleum sector, such as fuel additives
  - Risk Assessment
    - Contribute (where possible) to the draft and final Screening Assessment which proposes whether the substance is considered to be toxic as defined in CEPA.
  - Risk Management (RM)
    - Contribute to the Risk Management "Scope" (accompanies draft screening assessment), which briefly outlines target sectors and potential type of RM for the substance
      - Lead for Petroleum Sector
    - Contribute to the Risk Management "Approach" (accompanies final screening assessment), which is more detailed and gives a clearer indication of RM instruments being considered.
      - Lead for Petroleum Sector
    - If substance is recommended for addition to the List of Toxic Substances in CEPA, the government has 24 months to develop a draft RM instrument.
      - We would identify additional risk management requirements (related to petroleum sector), and lead on the development of risk managements instruments related to petroleum sector





#### Petroleum Sector Stream Approach

- ~160 high priority petroleum substances were set aside from the Challenge due to:
  - Large number of substances
  - Substances that are primarily, if not exclusively, related to the petroleum sector
  - Most are complex mixtures that may need to be considered differently from discrete substances
- It is expected that the majority of the petroleum substances are intermediate process streams (limited to petroleum sector facility sites)







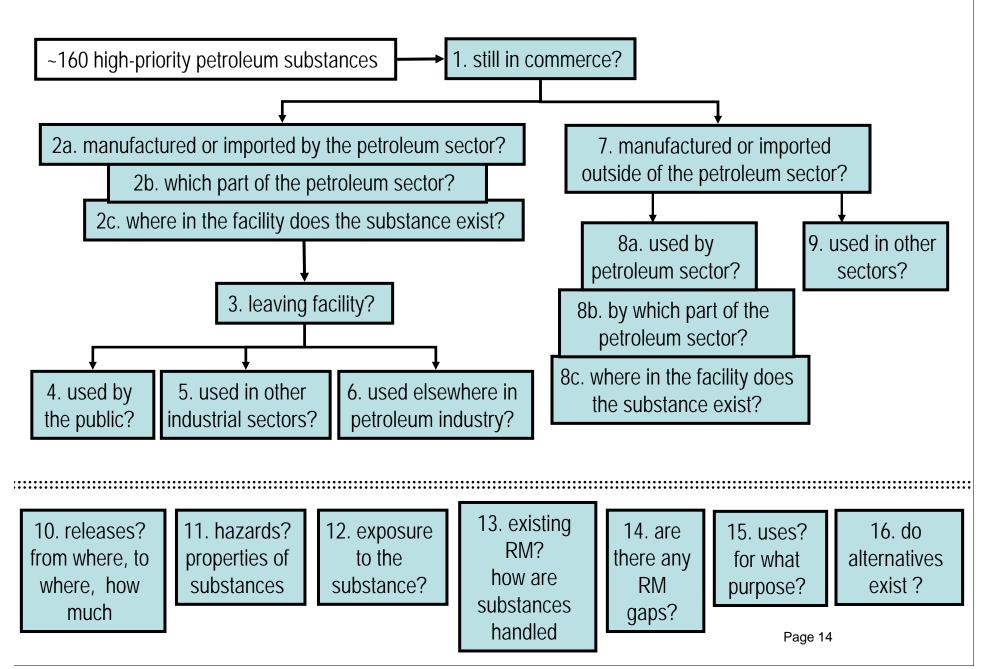
#### Petroleum Sector Stream Workplan

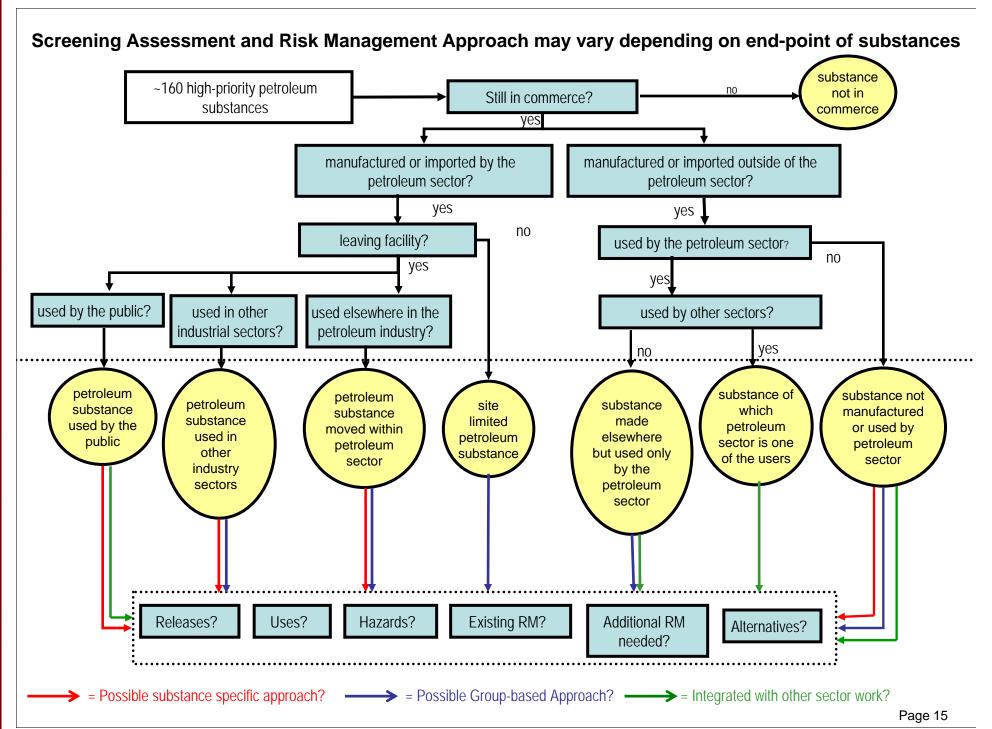
- The expectation is that the majority of these substances will be addressed according to the same timeline as the Challenge
- Current activities and next steps for the ~160 High Priority Petroleum Substances include:
  - Information Gathering
    - gather all available information so that informed decisions are made
      - Using Mandatory Survey, contracts and voluntary information submissions
  - Screening Assessments
    - Compile and analyze data to determine if substances pose any risks
  - Risk Management
    - Identify additional risk management requirements
    - Develop risk managements instruments as needed





#### Current Thinking on Information Gathering - Questions we need to answer





#### Opportunities

- Because we're using an approach that is specific to the petroleum sector, efficiencies can be found
- Opportunity to work with stakeholders to deal with large number of substances in a more innovative and efficient way
  - Focus data gathering efforts
  - Utilize existing expertise (both industry and non-industry)
  - Group similar substances for assessment & management
  - Identify potential synergies with other initiatives / Existing measures under other programs

# Opportunities cont'd - e.g. Working with Industry on to Focus Data Collection Efforts

- Have held a number of targeted meetings with industry
  - to determine the scope of the task and discuss data collection
- Met first with major associations: CAPP & CPPI
  - Discussed data collection options such as mandatory survey, contracts, voluntary information, etc.
    - To understand the implications involved with each option (e.g. there is a staggering number of facilities in upstream portion of the sector)
- Determined that the majority of the PSSA substances are manufactured in refineries and upgraders, and not in extraction
  - Formed a sub-group of refiners and upgraders to discuss data collection
    - Cross-over of sub-sectors and associations
    - Also engaged non-member companies
    - Worked together to develop and refine a targeted, mandatory survey
    - Currently working together on remaining data collection activities
  - Also meeting with other parts of the sector
    - e.g. continue to voluntarily gather information from upstream portion





#### Questions?

- Further info can be found at: <a href="http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca">http://www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca</a>
   and click on link to 'The Petroleum Sector Stream Approach'
- If you have any additional questions, please don't hesitate to contact me:

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