Update on Substance Selection Process

March 31, 2009

Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy

Substance/Sector working group meeting

Overview

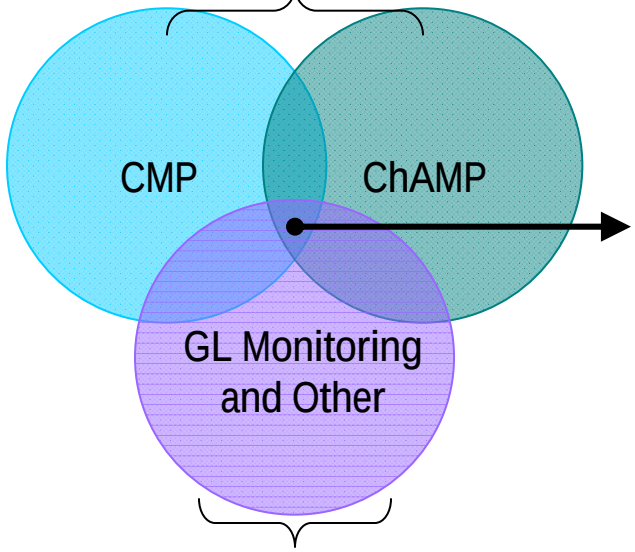
- Objective of the presentation
- Overview of substance selection process
- Substance analysis
- Summary

Objective

- Objective: To update on the progress of the Substance Selection Process under the GLBTS for discussion and information.
  - Current progress includes a Substance Analysis, illustrating the process by which substances may be identified for consideration under the GLBTS.

Refined Substance Selection Process

Is the substance a national priority for both CAN and the US?



Is there rationale for considering this substance a candidate to address in the GL?

Based on available data, is the substance a potential threat to the GLB and is further action in the GLB necessary?

Identify substances to consider through the "Binational Framework for Identifying Substances of Potential Threat to the GLB"

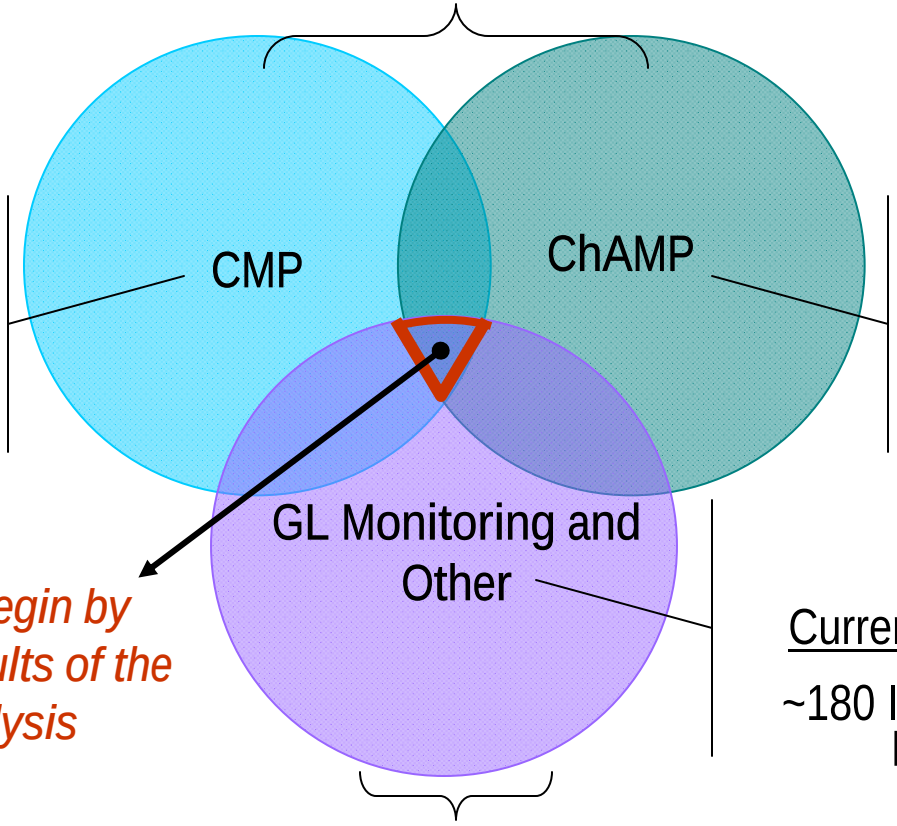
Identifying related substances through GL grouping strategies-sectoral, value chain, product use, chem family

Determine management options

Given the wide array of substances to manage with variable data availability, can management efficiency be expanded to include related substances important to the GLB?

Substance Analysis: how substances can be identified for consideration under the GLBTS

Is the substance a national priority for both CAN and the US?



23 000 Domestic Substances List (DSL)

Already Assessed-Managed substances

~500 High priority substances

~4300 Medium priority substances

6 200 Inventory Update Rule (IUR) substances

~2900 High Production Volume (HPV)

~3300 Moderate Production Volume (MPV)

The GLBTS can begin by considering the results of the substance analysis

Current priority list to consider

~180 IJC List of Substances of Emerging Concern

Is there rationale for considering this substance a candidate to address in the GL?

Steps of the Substance Analysis

1. DSL/IUR analysis
   - ~4300 common substances
2. DSL/IUR/IJC analysis
   - ~30 common substances (or groups of substances)
3. Other considerations

- Compared DSL/IUR/IJC list with these lists to identify substances in common
  - Voluntary Children's Chemical Evaluation Program (VCCEP), U.S: list of substances that pose a threat to children
  - Ontario Toxic Reduction Strategy List (OTRS)

Results of the IUR/DSL/IJC Substance Analysis

Substance Group	Common name
Alkylphenol ethoxylates	Nonylphenol and its ethoxylates, Octylphenol ethoxylates
Chlorinated paraffins	Short chain chlorinated paraffins (C10-13), Medium chain chlorinated paraffins (C14-17)
Organic wastewater contaminants and personal care products	1,4-dichlorobenzene
	Pyrene
	Naphthalene
	Bis (2-ethylhexyl) adipate
	Bisphenol A
	Ethanol, 2-butoxy phosphate
	Phthalic anhydride
	4-methyl phenol
	Butylated hydroxy toluene
	2,6-di-tert-butyl-phenol
Other flame retardants	Triphenyl phosphate, Tri (di-chloriso-propyl) phosphate, Bis-Tribromophenoxyethane (BTBPE)
Perfluorinated surfactants	PFOA, PFOS, other Perfluorinated surfactants
Polybrominated Diphenyl Ethers	Decabromo DPE, Pentabromo DPE, Octabromo DPE
Synthetic musks	Acetyl-tetramethyl-isopropyl-dihydroindene (ATII), Musk Xylene

Summary

- Conclusions:
  - These results illustrate one way of conducting a substance analysis. Internal and technical discussions are still required.
- Looking ahead:
  - Further internal consultation
  - Consultation with stakeholders
  - Explore next steps of selection process:
    - Considerations under Framework
    - Grouping opportunities?
    - Discuss management opportunities