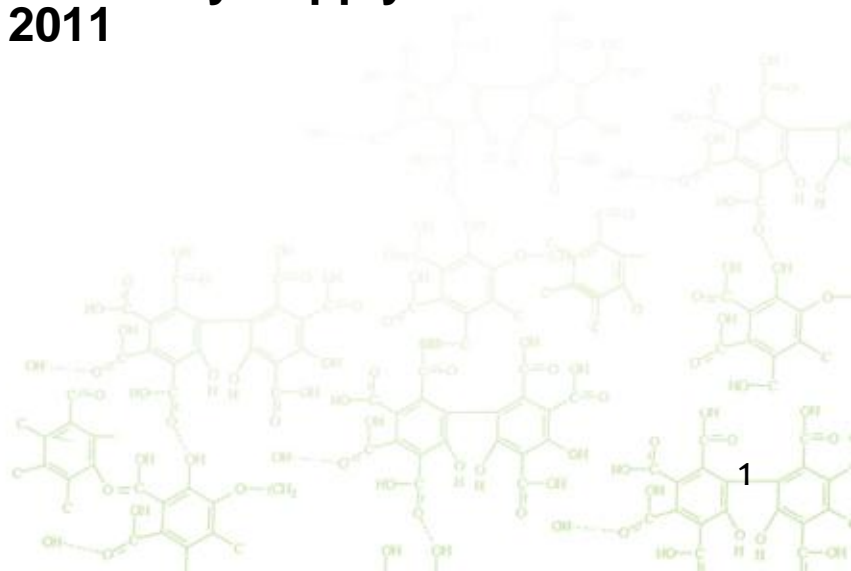


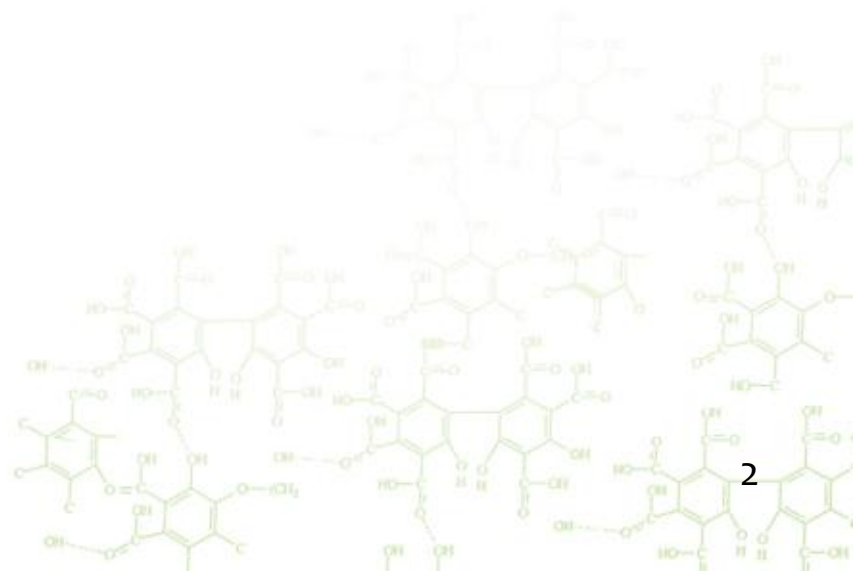
Advancing the Chemicals Management Plan

North American Commission for Environmental Cooperation
Green North American Automotive Industry Supply Chain
December 13, 2011



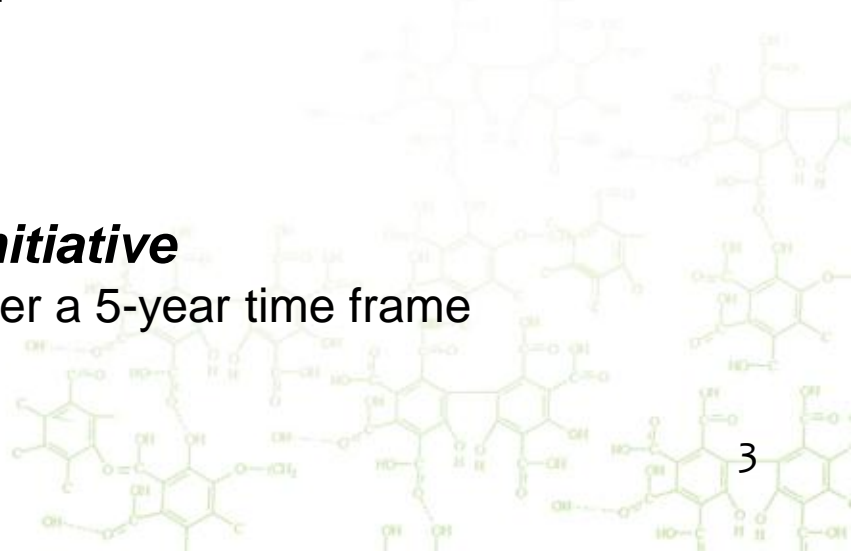
Purpose

- Provide technical overview of planned CEPA risk assessment and management related activities in the next phase of the Chemicals Management Plan, including the “Groupings” Initiative



Significant Activities Moving Forward – CEPA Program

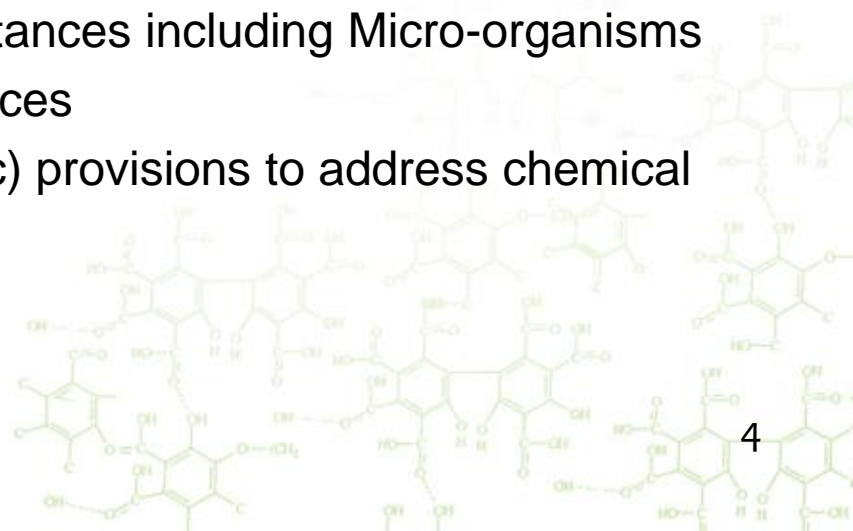
- Risk assessment and/or risk management to complete for:
 - Existing Substances
 - Challenge Initiative Substances
 - Petroleum Stream Substances including PSSA Streams 2-4
 - Other Chemical Substances of Interest (e.g. Pilot substances, PSL substances, SOS reports)
 - New Substances
 - Over 450 pre-market evaluations per year
- Implement phase 2 of the DSL Inventory Update (IU) in 2012-2013
- Rapid Screening of substances from phases 1 and 2 of the DSL IU
- Develop and apply approaches to:
 - polymers
 - assessed/managed substances
- Launch and implement **Groupings Initiative**
 - Risk assessment will be phased in over a 5-year time frame



CMP – What Has Been Achieved

Since launch in 2006, the Government of Canada has worked closely with stakeholders by setting clear priorities for the assessment and management of hundreds of chemicals. Milestones achieved include:

- Creation and conclusion of the CMP Stakeholder Advisory Council;
- Assessment and management of Challenge substances with input from the Challenge Advisory Panel
- Launch of the Petroleum Sector Stream Approach
- Monitoring and Surveillance activities
- Other assessments of chemical substances including Micro-organisms
- Rapid Screening of chemical substances
- Use of Significant New Activity (SNAc) provisions to address chemical substances



CMP II

CMP II will focus on:

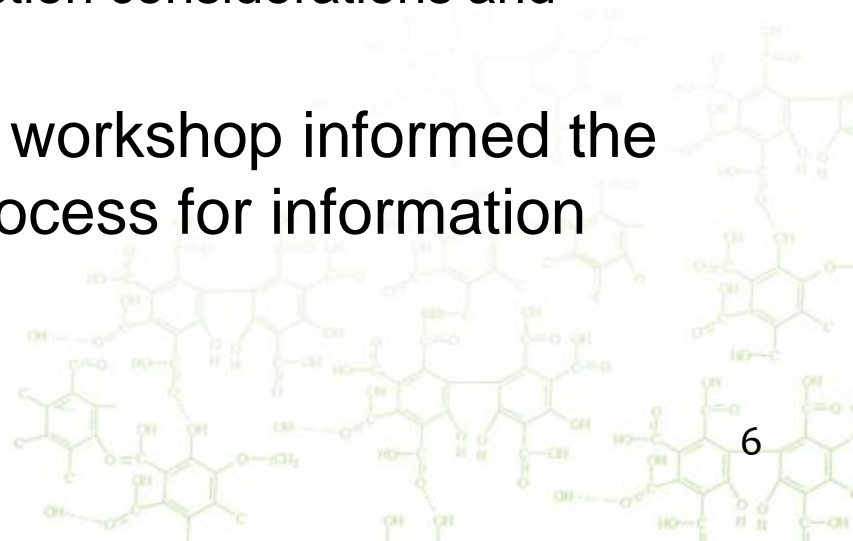
- Further improving product safety in Canada;
- Completing assessments of 500 substances across nine categories;
- Investing in additional research for substances like Bisphenol A, flame retardants, substances that affect hormone function and substances that affect the environment.



Focus on Grouping Initiative

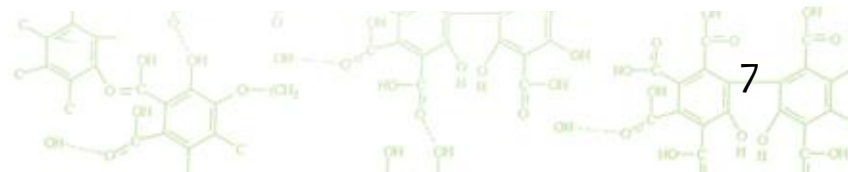
November 2010 Workshop Summary

- Workshop was held on “Selecting the Next Round of Substances and Next Steps”
 - Included representatives from industry, NGOs, academia
- The objectives of the workshop were to:
 - Provide an overview of assessment approaches; and
 - Solicit feedback on potential selection considerations and potential substance groupings
- Stakeholder feedback from the workshop informed the refinement of groupings and process for information gathering and assessment



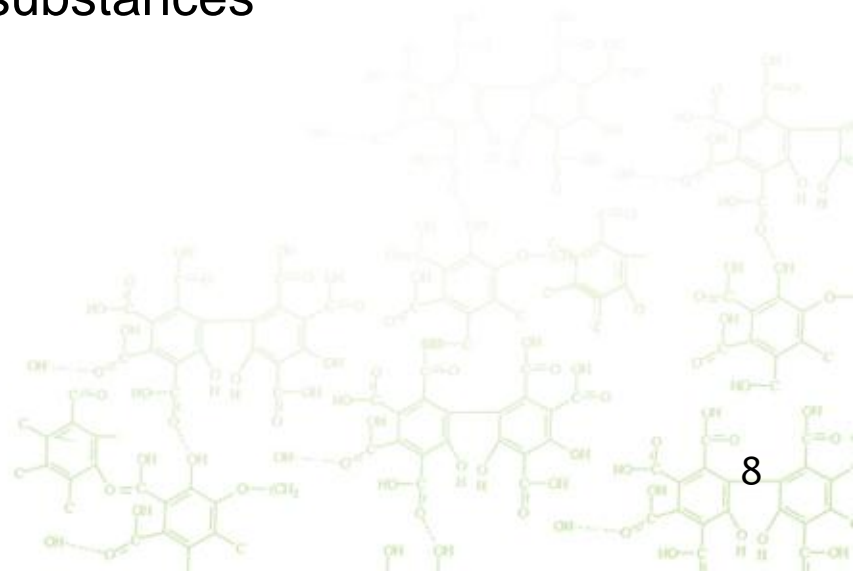
Groupings Initiative - Selection Considerations

- **Potential Hazard and Exposure**
 - High hazard flags
 - Exposure potential as demonstrated through the recent industry survey and/or monitoring information
- **Efficiencies and Effectiveness**
 - Some groupings support efficiency and effectiveness in:
 - Risk assessment (common chemical classes, modes of action, work already initiated in CMP, aggregate exposure and cumulative risk)
 - Risk management (common uses; common sector; industry stewardship/informed substitution)



Groupings

- Aromatic azo and benzidine-based substances*
 - (Announcement of planned actions published in Canada Gazette on June 5th, 2010)
- Planned Additional groupings
 - Substituted diphenylamines
 - Cobalt-containing substances
 - Methylenediphenyl diisocyanates and diamines (MDI/MDA)
 - Certain Internationally Classified substances
 - Selenium-containing substances
 - Certain organic flame retardants
 - Phthalates
 - Boron-containing substances



Generic RA/RM Milestones

Launch of Grouping
Publish Group Profiles

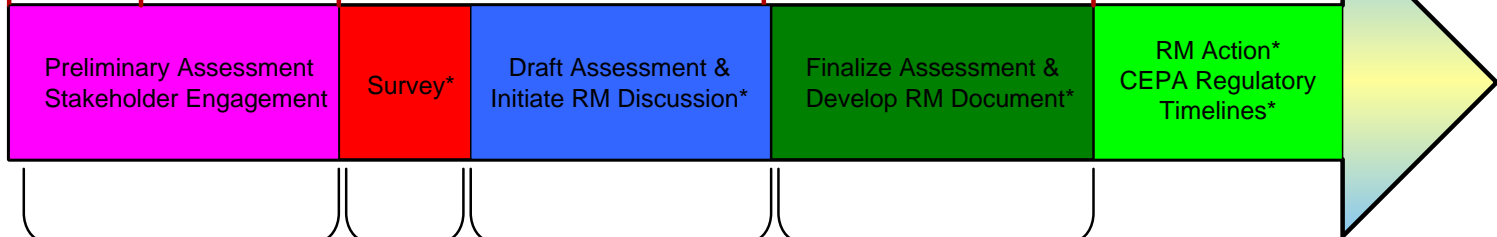
Identify available information on the group and
use this to inform survey requirements

Generic and/or
Targeted
Stakeholder Events

Publish Draft Assessment
Public Comment Period

Publish Final Assessment &
Public Comment Summary

Note: A more detailed work plan of sub-groupings and publication dates will be posted up to 60 days following the completion of a s71 survey



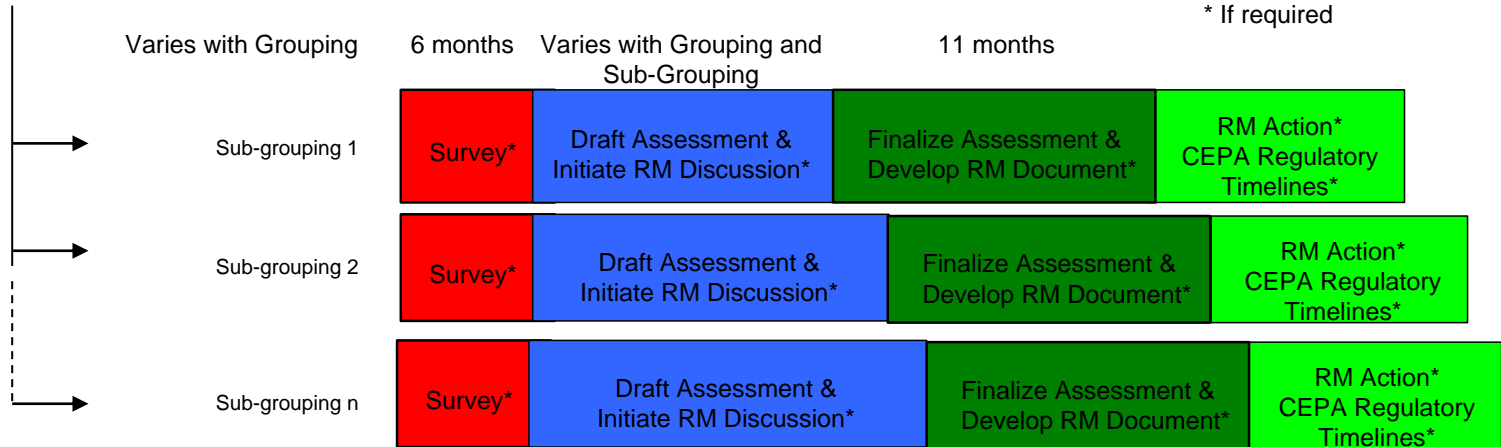
Varies with Grouping

6 months

Varies with Grouping and
Sub-Grouping

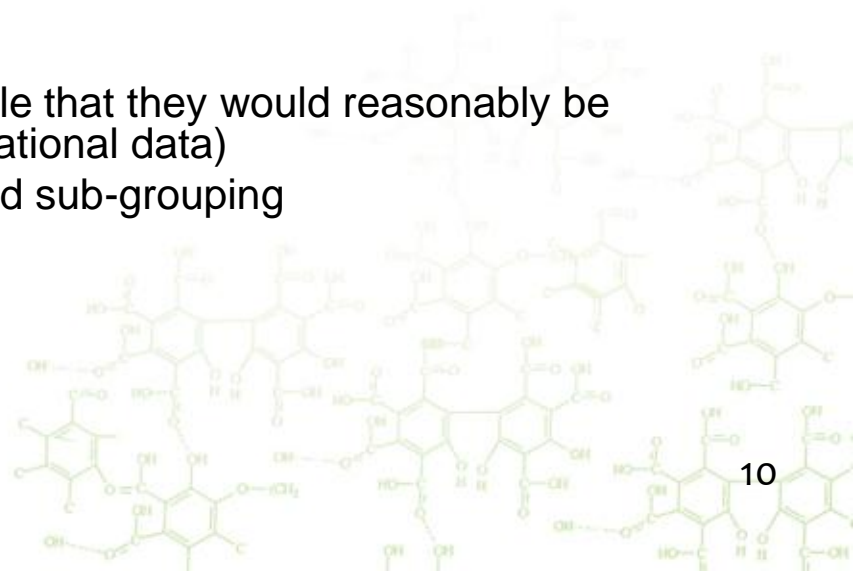
11 months

* If required



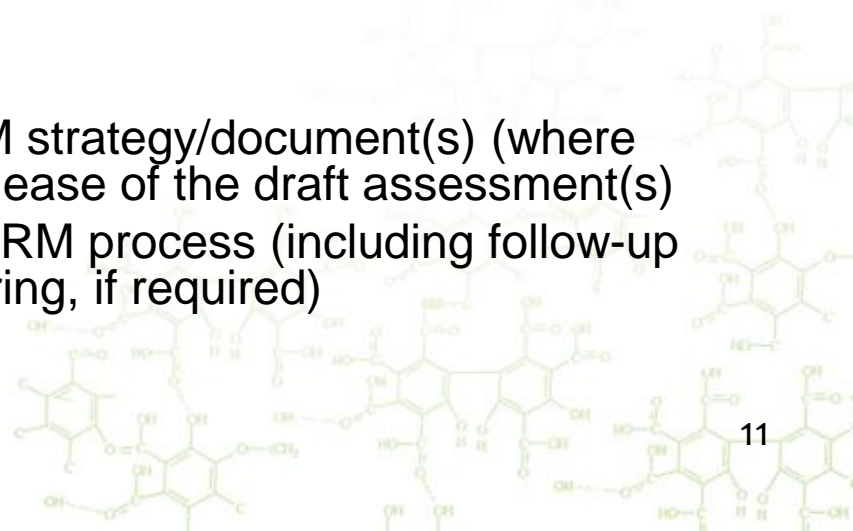
Generic RA/RM Milestones (Continued)

- **Preliminary Assessment and Stakeholder Engagement Stage**
 - Government will:
 - Engage with stakeholders via varying mechanisms depending on grouping
 - Access/compile publicly available literature and international data; begin preliminary assessment of key information with continued focused screening level approach
 - Develop sub-groupings as appropriate
 - Identify available information on the group as warranted and use this to inform survey requirements, as required
 - Stakeholders will be encouraged to:
 - Provide information not publicly available that they would reasonably be expected to have access to (e.g. international data)
 - Provide input to substance grouping and sub-grouping
 - Provide input to sectoral approaches



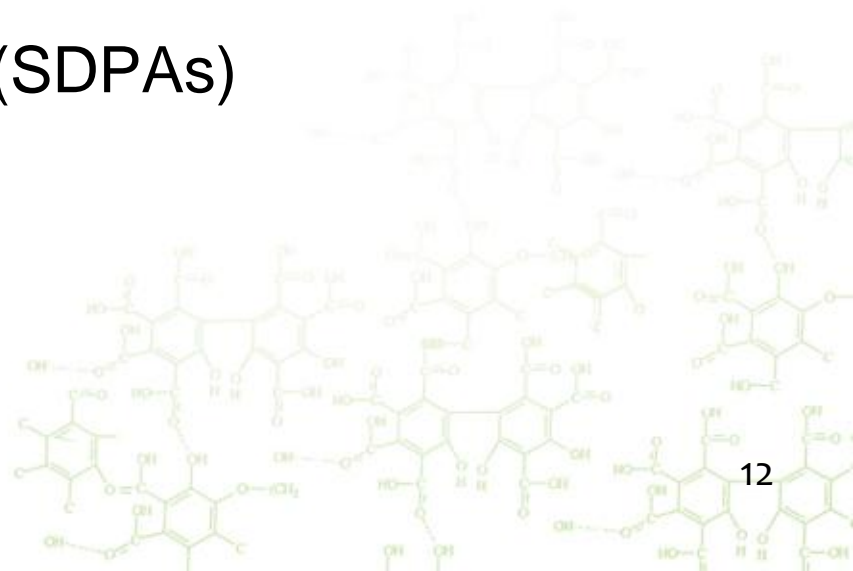
Generic RA/RM Milestones (Continued)

- **Draft Assessment Phase & Development of RM Document (if required)**
 - A more detailed work plan of the subgroups will be posted up to 60 days following the completion of a s71 survey
 - Timelines will vary based on expected complexity of the grouping
 - Draft assessment(s) will be published and RM documents developed (as warranted). For several groupings, there will be subgroups and assessments will be conducted on each of the subgroups
 - Continued stakeholder engagement and public comment period
- **Final Assessment Phase & Development of RM Strategy/Document (if required)**
 - Consideration of public comments
 - Release of final assessment(s) and RM strategy/document(s) (where warranted), 11 months following the release of the draft assessment(s)
 - Continued stakeholder engagement in RM process (including follow-up RM s.71 survey and information gathering, if required)



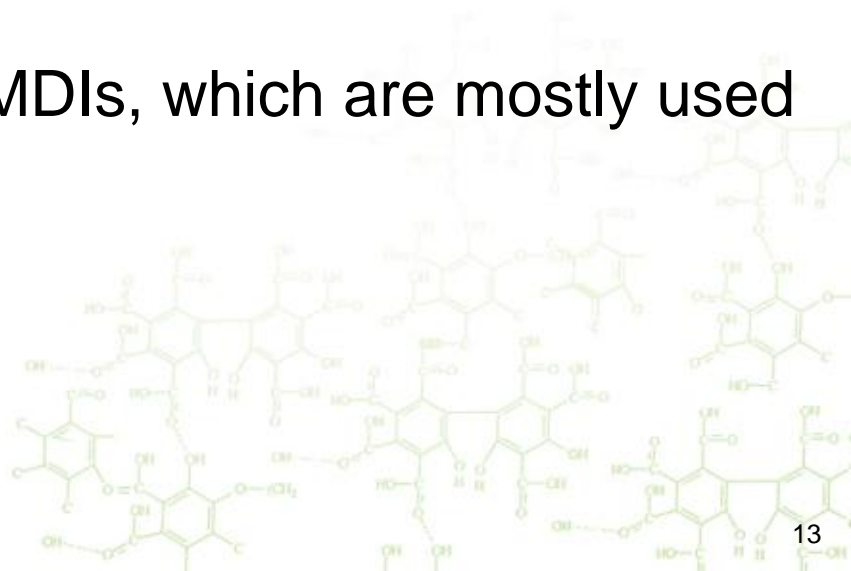
Overview of Initial Groupings

1. MDI/MDAs
2. Cobalt-Containing Substances
3. Internationally Classified Substances
4. Substituted Diphenylamines (SDPAs)



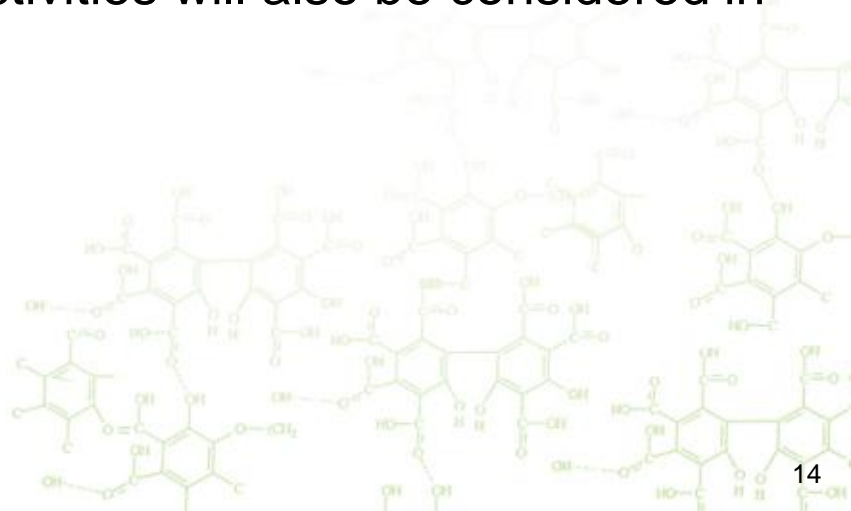
What are MDI/MDAs?

- The MDI/MDA grouping represents various isomers of methylenediphenyl diisocyanates (MDI), and the corresponding diamines (MDA)
- This proposed group is based on similarities in structure, toxicological properties and use
- MDAs are mostly used to make MDIs, which are mostly used to make polyurethanes



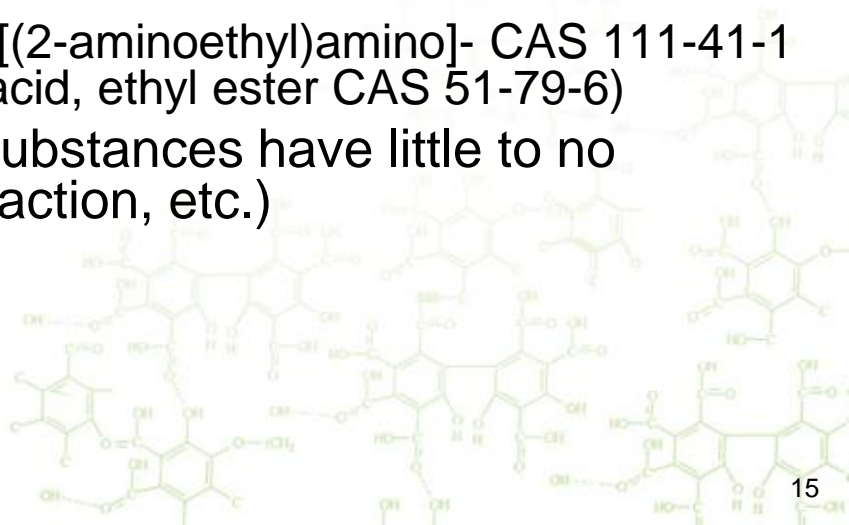
What are Cobalt-Containing Substances?

- This grouping includes cobalt-containing substances with the potential to release the cobalt moiety. They were identified for further action during the DSL categorization process and include those assessed during the Challenge.
- The composition of the group may change with additional information-gathering.
- The incidental production and release of cobalt-containing substances in any form as a result of anthropogenic activities will also be considered in the assessment.



Internationally Classified Substance Grouping (IC)

- These substances were identified from the remaining priorities based on hazard endpoints identified by other agencies (e.g. US EPA and European Commission carcinogen classification).
- These substances do not belong in other established groups (e.g. azos, phthalates, etc.)
- All substances are reported to be in commerce, have broad use patterns, and have moderate to great potential for exposure.
- The proposed approach may result in three separate assessments divided as follows:
 - One sub-group consisting of the cresols (ortho- meta- and para- isomers, and mixed cresols)
 - Two individual substances: Ethanol, 2-[(2-aminoethyl)amino]- CAS 111-41-1
Carbamic acid, ethyl ester CAS 51-79-6)
- Apart from the cresol subgroup, these substances have little to no similarity (e.g. structure, use, modes of action, etc.)



Anticipated Timelines

Groupings Initiative	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Aromatic azo and benzidine based substances (1)	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Aromatic azo and benzidine based substances (2)	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Aromatic azo and benzidine based substances (3)	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Aromatic azo and benzidine based substances (4)	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Aromatic azo and benzidine based substances (5)	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
MDI/MDAs	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Internationally Classified Substances	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Substituted diphenylamines	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨
Cobalt-containing substances	▨	▨	▨	▨	▨



Data Collection, Preliminary Assessment & Stakeholder Engagement



Initial s71 Survey Period (if required)



Draft Assessment Phase & Initiation of RM Discussion (if required)



Follow-up s71 Survey Period (if required)

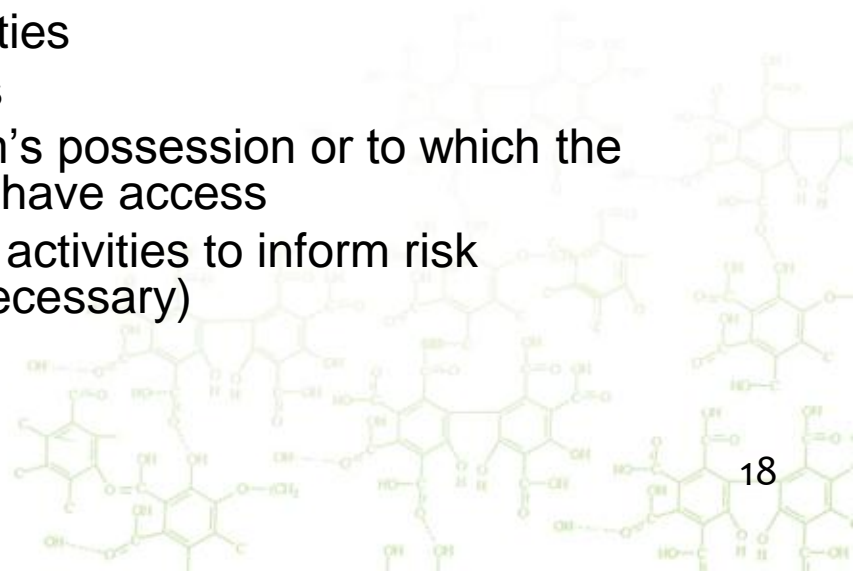


Final Assessment Phase & Development of RM Document (if required)

Note: A more detailed work plan of sub-groupings and publication dates will be posted up to 60 days following the completion of a s71 survey

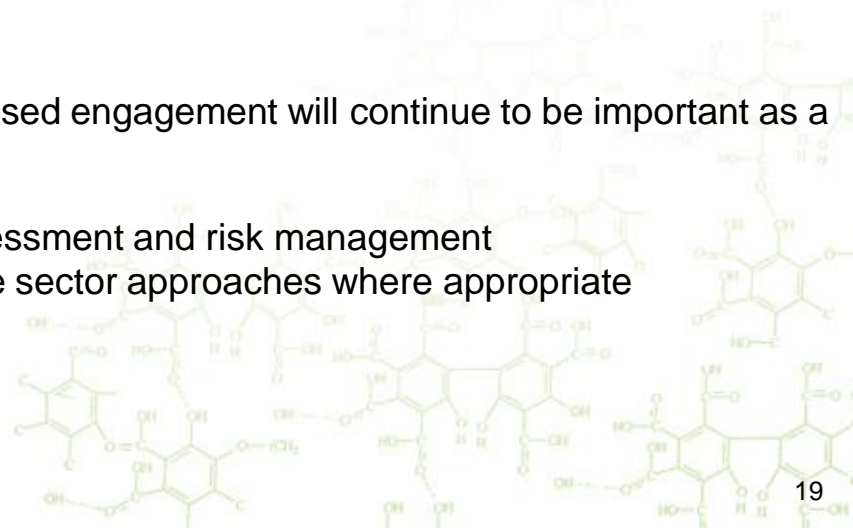
Information Gathering

- Required information will be gathered through various methods including working with associations and key stakeholders to address data needs.
- Notices under section 71 for remaining essential data needs would be developed with stakeholder consultations.
 - Information submitted by stakeholders can influence survey development
- Approach to Section 71 Notices under the next phase of the CMP:
 - Efficient notice design; involvement of stakeholders
 - Staggered to minimize competing activities
 - Targeted to reflect essential data needs
 - Focussed on existing data in the person's possession or to which the person may reasonably be expected to have access
 - Complemented by other data gathering activities to inform risk assessment and risk management (if necessary)



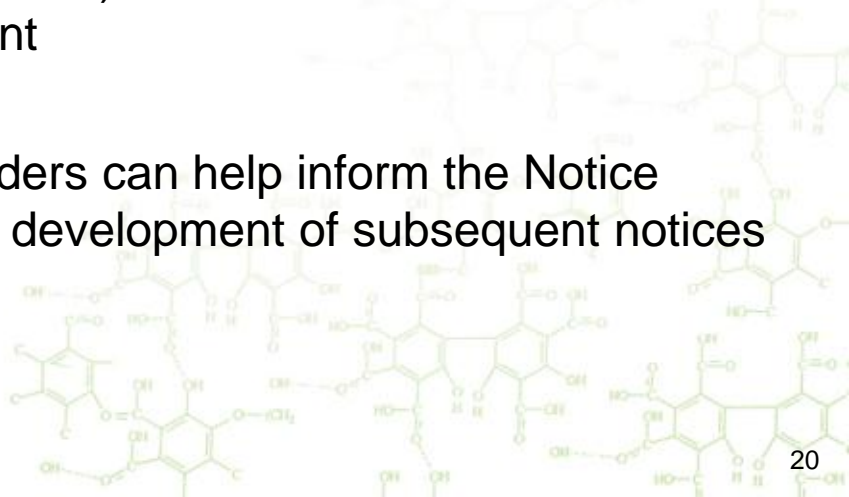
Next Steps – Building on Sector-based Approaches

- Government/industry working groups have been established in several sectors, including:
 - Paints and coatings
 - Petroleum sector
 - Cosmetics
 - Adhesives and sealants
 - Printing and Ink
 - Electronics and Electrical Equipment
 - Rubber manufacturing
 - Pulp and Paper
 - Plastics
 - Vehicle Manufacturers
- Sector-based working groups allow:
 - Stronger relationships to improve exchange of information (stakeholders ↔ government)
 - Consistent communication for early identification of issues which need attention
 - Early engagement on risk management
 - Proactive industry associations to alert their members of data needs and upcoming initiatives
- Moving forward with the next phase of CMP, sector-based engagement will continue to be important as a means of information exchange and early action:
 - Review progress on CMP and other initiatives
 - Exchange information early on to inform risk assessment and risk management
 - Initiate early action to manage risks and formalize sector approaches where appropriate



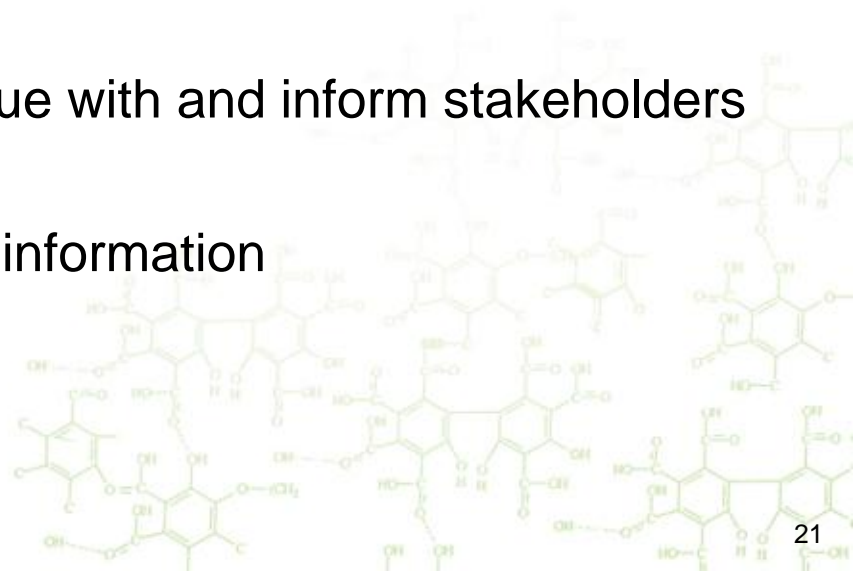
Next Steps – Early Engagement

- Early engagement is important to help identify information gaps that may exist, as well as determine the types of survey questions that must be asked in order to elicit useful information in an efficient and effective manner.
- In some cases, these early discussions may also help narrow focus and exclude unnecessary questions.
- More information and data received about substances (e.g., exposures and releases, use patterns, industrial processes, etc.), means the fewer conservative assumptions will be made during assessment
- Early submission of information by stakeholders can help inform the Notice currently under development, as well as the development of subsequent notices



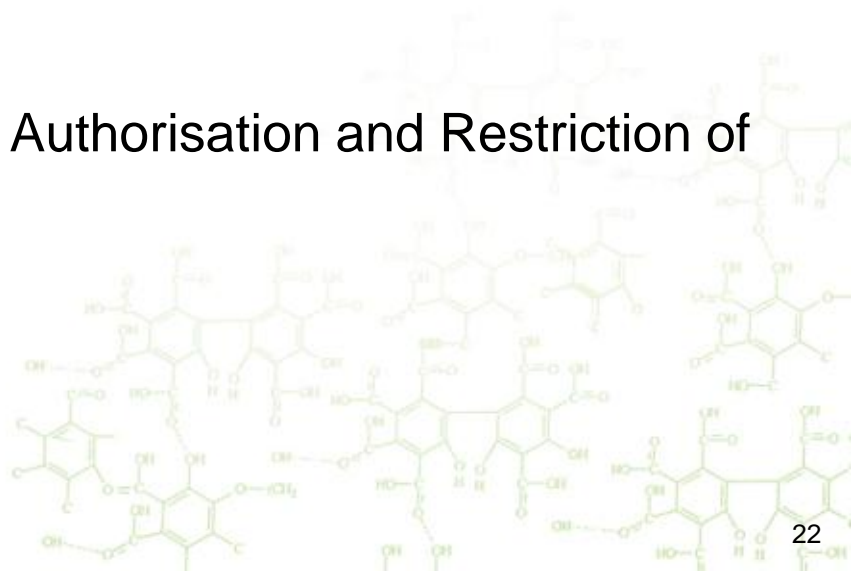
Next Steps - Engaging Stakeholders Throughout the Risk Management Process

- Seek input to inform risk assessment and risk management actions
 - Engage and collaborate with manufacturers, importers, retailers and retail associations to address substance use throughout the supply-chain
 - Establish and engage Working Groups
 - Offer workshops/webinars to dialogue with and inform stakeholders
 - Use a wide range of tools to collect information



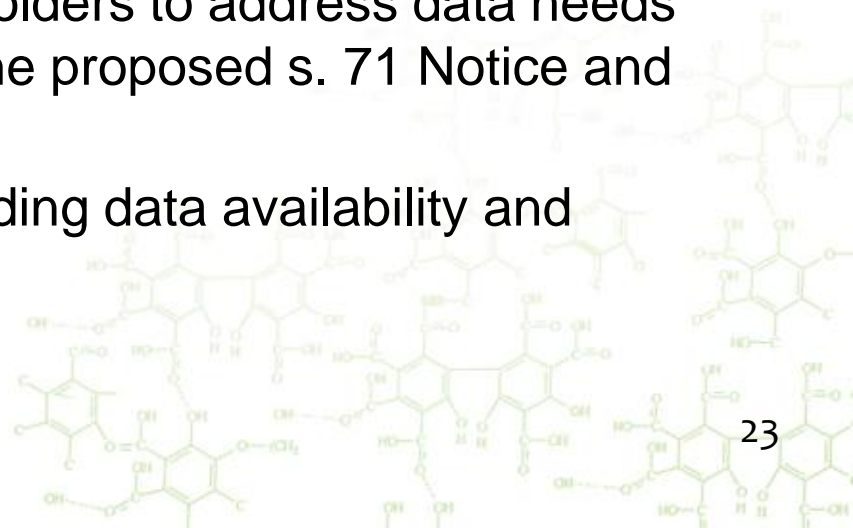
Next Steps - International Considerations

- Various international assessments or data compilations are available for some of the substances; this provides potential opportunities for efficiencies and collaboration. This includes:
 - US Environmental Protection Agency
 - US Food and Drug Administration
 - OECD
 - Europe - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemical substances (REACH)



Data Collection for 4 Groups

- Additional information is needed to better inform risk assessment and risk management for these four groups
- A targeted section 71 Notice under CEPA 1999 is proposed to fill essential data needs for risk assessment
 - Section 71 Notice will be complemented by data collections through other mechanisms
 - Further data gathering activities, including s71 notice, may be required to inform risk management, where necessary
- Early engagement will enable stakeholders to address data needs which could influence the design of the proposed s. 71 Notice and support future decision-making
- Engagement with stakeholders regarding data availability and Notice design has been initiated



Further Information

- Chemical Substances website:
 - www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca
- Chemical Substances Web site Subscription Service:
 - www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/listserv/index-eng.php
- The Substance Grouping Initiative:
 - www.chemicalsubstanceschimiques.gc.ca/group/index-eng.php
- Link to Stakeholder identification form:
 - www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=0216C3DB-1

