

Examining the Linkages between International HPV Programs and Canada

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Overview

- Background
- Overview of Domestic Priorities
- Canada's Involvement in International HPV Programs
- Cooperating with International HPV Programs
- Integrating Domestic Priorities and HPV Programs
- Future plans for action



Background

- Categorization represented a **priority setting exercise** that involved the identification of substances that should be subject to assessments.
- Government of Canada scientists, in co-operation with industry and health and environmental groups, completed the categorization process by the Sept. 14, 2006 deadline.
- Since 1994, Canada has assessed and managed the risks to health and environment from new substances being imported into or created in Canada.
- Until now, however, Canada has not had an information base about the thousands of existing substances in commercial use before these requirements came into place, many of which continue to be used.
- The Government of Canada will use this information base to transform how it protects Canadians and their environment from risks associated with the chemicals we use.



Key Outcomes of Categorization

- **For those substances meeting the categorization criteria:**
 - Some substances can proceed immediately to risk assessment – key actions will be announced shortly
 - While, other substances require additional data generation to reduce uncertainty in their categorization decision
 - New research needs to be conducted particularly in the area of environmental monitoring, and model development
 - Progress from the US & OECD HPV programs and pending EU REACH program will continue to be taken into consideration.



Many substances have minimal or conflicting Categorization data

- In addition to the 4300 substances meeting the categorization criteria, 1200 substances have minimal or conflicting data despite our efforts to collect available data, use computer models and requests to industry for voluntary submissions of data
 - 200 of which are in HPVs as originally reported (>1000 tonnes)
- Further work by industry or other jurisdictions would face the same scientific challenges.
- The program has exhausted all “available information” and international programs have been generating limited data prior to 2006
- Additional work could focus on comparison of program results over time as they become available



Identifying Future Data Needs

- **A group of substances are emerging as priorities for data generation**
 - We are proposing that Canadian industry fill some of the data gaps – this can be completed in conjunction with global partners or international High Production Volume programs.
- **For others we must identify and prioritize research needs for information critical to assessment and management activities.**
Potential data gaps to be filled
 - Uncertain categorization parameters
 - Substance characteristics and fate processes
 - Analytical method development and monitoring data
 - Broader research themes
- **Our research must identify potential partners for engagement**



Involvement with International HPV Programs

- Canada actively participates within the OECD HPV Chemicals Programme as well as on many expert working groups.
 - HPV chemical sponsorship, SIDS and SIAR review for SIAMs, Global HPV Portal, IUCLID Expert Users Group, Exposure Task force, Test Guidelines, harmonized templates.
- Liaisons with EU REACH program administrators sharing data, information, technical guidance and approaches.
- Other discussions and meetings with HPV Programs including: US Challenge Program, EHPV (extended HPV), Japan's HPV Challenge.
- Available **data** collected from the various HPV programs were used to inform Categorization decisions. (OECD, HPV Challenge, ICCA)
- Further work by industry or other jurisdictions would face the same scientific challenges



Cooperation with International Programs

- We recognise that existing substances are on the market at a global level.
- We believe the Canadian approach can contribute to an international success story.
- We must leverage work of international community by communicating level of concern and unknowns from a Canadian perspective.
- The results of programs in other jurisdictions can contribute to the risk assessment program. Results of the REACH and HPV (OECD and US) programs will be available in the years to come.



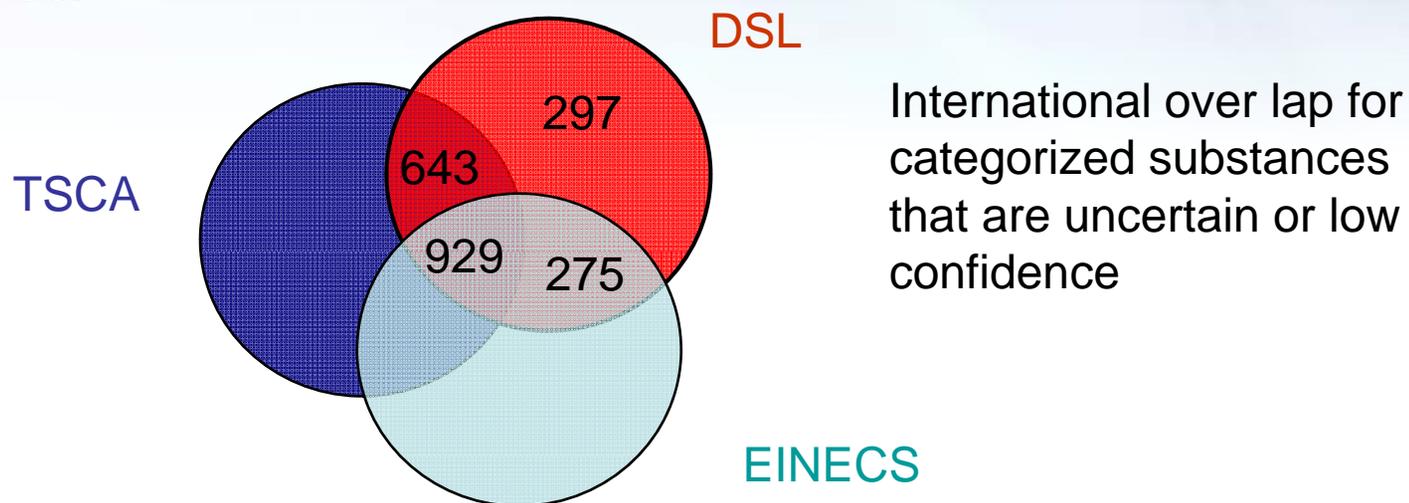
Delivering Results with HPV Programs

- We are monitoring activities in other jurisdictions and in industries to fill data gaps. We are also communicating the Canadian data gaps to help focus other international programs.
- Canada has engaged and participated in discussions with the US EPA in regards to consulting on their next priorities post-HPV.
- We are full participants in the OECD HPV program, and are developing a plan to play a more active role.
- We are looking forward to further collaboration with the European Union REACH program and will continue to monitor their progress.
- Canada will also be acting to identify research needs;
 - Groups of substances are emerging as priorities for data generation
 - We are proposing that Canadian industry fill some of the data gaps – this may be completed in conjunction with global partners or within international HPV programs.



Existing substances are a Global Issue

- We need to set priorities that weigh global considerations as well as the Government of Canada's ability to complete risk assessments.
- As 2% of the global chemical market, Canadian industry does not believe it is their responsibility to fill all of the data gaps.
- The substances targeted by categorization also appear on other inventories.



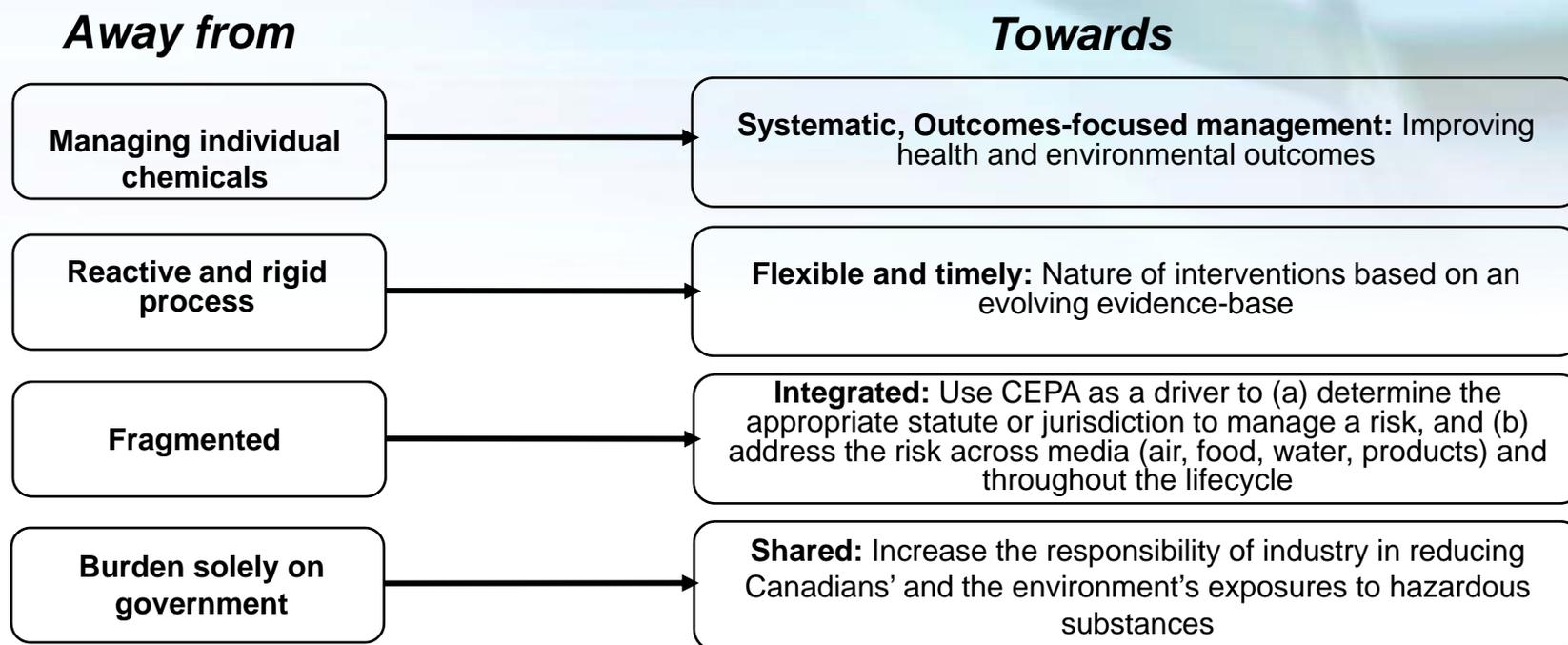
Action Plan for Integrating within International HPV Programs

- Approximately 600 of the 4300 substances are being addressed under international programs. (e.g., HPV)
- Determine if international timelines correspond with domestic priorities.
- Determine the role of Canadian data in the international arena
 - Opportunity to fill a niche overlooked outside HPV programming
 - Explore opportunities for advancing domestic priorities through international programmes
 - Examine procedures to compliment existing programs



New information will promote an evolution in how chemicals are managed in Canada

- With domestic and international programs generating much more information on chemical safety, there can be a shift



Wrap up, future considerations..... things we need to do...

- Take advantage of international linkage opportunities
 - Other initiatives will generate extensive data
 - Track some substances and review as new data emerge
 - Substances not categorized-in can be assessed later if new info emerges
- Ensure careful linkages to risk management
 - Try to identify standardized management approaches (best practices) to address similar risk factors (properties or pathways)
 - Class assessments
 - Try to order and group substances for assessments in ways that support sector risk management strategies and place-based priorities, where possible
- Ensure assessment priorities evolve
 - The current categorization results provide information on which to establish assessment priorities
 - As new information is generated, may need to revise priorities (e.g. require regular updates, science challenge functions, public engagement)



Contact Information

- Websites:
 - Environment Canada
 - <http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ese>
 - Health Canada
 - http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/ewh-semt/contaminants/existsub/index_e.html
- Environment Canada Contact Info:
 - T: 1-888-228-0530 (in Canada) or (819) 956-9313
 - F: (819) 953-4936
 - Email: DSL.surveyco@ec.gc.ca
- CD-ROMS available by request
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