



# Approaches to Identifying Potential Candidate Chemicals for Prioritization: **Canada's Chemical Management Plan**

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# Outline

- Considered Approaches
- Benefits & Caveats



## Considered Approaches

- Integrate and adapt Canadian tools and data used in Categorization for consideration under TSCA
- Use of Canada's substances of low concern inventory to inform the selection of low priority candidates



# **Integrate and Adapt Canadian Tools and Data**

- Requires consultation and collaboration with Government of Canada on the Categorization/CMP process to share data and developed tools.
- General consideration for use of tools, data and any inventory within the Canadian approach would require additional work to ensure that TSCA statutory requirements are met.



# Use of Canada's substances of low concern

- A crosswalk of inventories between the SCIL and the Canadian substances of low concern that were rapidly screened in CMP Phase 1 could inform the selection of low priority candidates.
- Identify potential candidates for low priority designations as well as additional data requirements through a coordinated effort to share available public information.



# Benefits

- Incorporates external peer-review of approaches developed and used within Categorization and the CMP. Open public and stakeholder comment periods have also been taken into account in the development and use of these tools.
- Integrates modelled values within the prioritization steps (i.e., Categorization) as well as using rapid screening approaches.
  - Tools such as the complex Hazard screening tool integrate QSAR estimates through a hierarchical approach for consideration of multiple endpoints to human health including developmental and reproductive toxicity.
- Use of the Categorization substances classified as low concern (CMP Phase 1) would also augment the current approaches to identify low-priority candidates.



# Caveats

- Additional work would be required to verify that the Canadian approaches (models and data used) are consistent with our statutory requirements of TSCA and the Prioritization rule.
  - For example, proximity to significant sources of drinking water would need to be considered as one of many factors in any adaptation of the Canadian approaches for use in TSCA.
- Process does not explicitly consider worker exposures under conditions of use as Canadian federal regulations defer worker exposure assessments to the provincial or regional jurisdiction.
  - This would require additional work to validate assumptions used in the exposure criteria.



Thank you!