Accounting for Mobility in Alternatives Assessments Insights from the ZeroPM Project

June 8, 2023 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM ET

TOPICS IN ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

Free Webinar Series Hosted by the Association for the Advancement of Alternatives Assessment



HOW WE MAKE A DIFFERENCE

- Advancing the science, practice, and policy of alternatives assessment and informed substitution
- Fostering international and interdisciplinary collaboration
- Supporting a community of practitioners dedicated to the adoption of safer chemicals

WHY JOIN A4 OR PARTICIPATE

BECOME A MEMBER

- ✓ Best way to engage with A4
- ✓ Get access to member exclusive content
- \checkmark Discounts to A4 events

SIGN UP FOR EMAIL LIST

- ✓ Receive quarterly newsletters
- Stay up-to-date on webinars, workshops, and events

SHARE A4 CONTENT

- ✓ Follow us on LinkedIn & Twitter
- ✓ Share A4 content with your network
- ✓ Tell a friend about A4

To learn more and join, please visit the A4 website at <u>www.saferalternatives.org</u>.

It takes one minute to go online and join as a member at <u>https://saferalternatives.org/membership/a4-membership</u>

Webinar Logistics



- We are using Zoom Meeting. Please keep your lines muted and your videos off.
- Use "speaker view" in Zoom it will offer the best viewing experience.
- During the Q&A portion of the session, if you wish to ask a question or offer a comment, please raise your hand.
- Feel free to unmute your line and turn on your video to engage more voices/faces in the conversation.
 - Also feel free to use the chat.
- This session is being recorded and will be posted with the slide deck on the A4 website: <u>www.saferalternatives.org</u>
- Please stay with us until the end when we will launch a poll to get your perspective about the webinar.

WELCOME!



Today we will hear from researchers involved the **ZeroPM – Zero Pollution of Persistent, Mobile (PM) substances – project** and their efforts to better account for the hazards of these substances in alternatives assessment process.

Primary Goals:

- Learn about new criteria recently adopted by the EU Commission
- Explore the essential use and substance grouping concepts as related to PM substances
- Consider implications for alternative assessment results from case studies
- Explore the use "big data" for identifying functional alternatives to PM substances

Today's Panel





Hans Peter Arp Project Coordinator, Zero PM Professor Norwegian Geotechnical Institute and Norwegian University of Science and Technology

Main Presenter



Greg Peters Professor Chalmers University of Technology



Romain Figuière PhD Student Stockholm University



lan Cousins Professor Stockholm University

Respondents



TOPICS IN ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

Free Webinar Series Hosted by the Association for the Advancement of Alternatives Assessment

Accounting for Mobility in Alternatives Assessments Insights from the ZeroPM Project

Presenter:Hans Peter ArpProject Coordinator, Zero PM. Professor Norwegian Geotechnical Institute
and Norwegian University of Science and Technology.Respondents:Ian Cousins
Greg Peters
Romain FiguièreProfessor, Stockholm University
Professor, Chalmers University of TechnologyPhD Student, Stockholm University



This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101036756.

Contact: hans.peter.arp@ngi.no

June 8, 2023 11am ET

The Flow

- What is chemical mobility?
- The ZeroPM project
- Updated CLP criteria in Europe
- Mobility in Alternative Assessments
- Essential Use in Alternative Assessments
- In development...
 - Stakeholder perception
 - Sustainability assessments
 - Tools for market transition
 - "Big Data" cheminformatics databases/tools



What is chemical mobility?

"The European REACH legislation will possibly drive producers to innovate their products, possibly to develop newly designed chemicals that will be less persistent, bioaccumulative or toxic. ...[**T]his may result in higher mobilities of chemicals in the aqueous environment**. As a result, **the drinking water companies may face stronger demands on removal processes** as the hydrophilic compounds inherently are more difficult to remove."



Pim de Voogt, 2008

Mobile chemicals in the media Miljøgifter regner ned over hele kloden

- Det er absolutt bekymringsfulle funn, sier

Miliadiraltoratot

Scientists in China call for national strategy on PMT substances

20 May 2021

Review of studies finds evidence of surface water contamination

AP

The Click to copy

Exposure monitoring & measurement China

2020年10月15日星期四

主编 / 肖洁 编辑 / 许悦 校对 / 何工劳 Tel:(010)62580618 E-mail:news@stimes.cn



U.S. News World News Politics Sports Entertainment

California sues over 'forever chemicals' that taint water

科学家倡导全球性 PMT 策略以保饮用水安全



保障饮用水安全与环境健康和经济发展 息息相关。PMT 被认为是威胁饮用水安全的 高风险化学品。而我国是当今世界最大的化学 品生产国, 为了控制高风险化学品的环境排

放,生态环境部和国家卫生健康委员会共同发 布了一份有毒有害化学物质优控清单,其中许 多化学品都是潜在的 PMT 物质。

"尽管目前缺乏评估化学品在水中的 迁移性的指标,但饮用水已被强调为人体 接触到高产量有毒化学物质的重要途径。" 金彪对《中国科学报》表示,为了更好地控 制 PMT 释放,避免饮用水中 PMT 物质污 染.需要进行更深入的研究,以弥补现有对 PMT 类物质认识和管理方面的不足。因

此,建议将更多 PMT 物质列入优先控制清 单中,以保护饮用水安全。具体操作包括, 第一,根据国际上的化学品清单,评估持久 性有机物及其降解产物在水中的迁移性。 第二、给予高产量化学品或高持久性有机物的 环境转化途径及其降解产物更多关注。第三, 筛选化学品清单中的 PMT 物质和其转化产 物,作为使用最新的非靶向分析技术进行的大 规模水质监测工作的一部分。第四,识别 PMT 物质及其转化产物的工业来源,必要时在生产

ial, men PFAS i

和生命周期中规范其他 风险、高生产量的 PM 污染物优先控制清单) 第六,积极制定国际监 全球化学品统一分类和 确要求化学品制造商 及其环境转化产物,并 物进行标记。 相关论文信息:



By Leana Hosea and Rachel Salvidge BBC News

Scientists are concerned that the allowable levels of to: "forever chemicals" - in drinking water are too high.

A BBC study found PFAS levels exceeded European safety levels in almost half of the samples taken. However, none exceeded the current safety level in England and Wales.

SAN FRANCISCO (AF) - A lawsuit filed Thursday by the state of California accuses 3M, Dupont and 16 smaller companies of covering up the harm caused to the environment and the public from chemicals manufactured by the firms that have over decades found their way into waterways

Vor zwanzig Jahren gelangte giftiges PFC auf die Äcker in Mittelbaden. Es ist eine "Ewigkeitschemikalie", Sanierung ausgeschlossen. Wasserwerke und Behörden sind bis heute mit den Schäden beschäftigt.

Properties of a drinking water contaminant



Chemical Synthesis



Uses / Products



Persistent and Mobile

Transport through Water treatment the environment or and production infrastructure



Consumption

Toxic

Novel & ubiquitous drinking water contaminants identified in the past 5 years



Schulze et al. Water research 153 (2019): 80-90. Neuwald et al. Water Research 204 (2021) 117645 Neuwald et al. ES&T 2022 Kiefer et al. Water research 196 (2021) 116994

Zero pollution of persistent, mobile substances

 ZeroPM will interlink and synergize three strategies to protect the environment and human health from persistent, mobile substances: **Prevent**, **Prioritize** and **Remove**.





Project period:

October 2021 to September 2026 Project budget: 11.6 million Euro

ZeroPM's concept



Interlinked Strategy

Preventing regrettable substitution for prioritized PM substances, by assessing hazards, sustainability, exposure and removal.

Prioritizing PM substances and groups based on intrinsic properties, exposure, and hazard to select those substances to prevent and remove most urgently

Removing prioritized PM substances via effective, sustainable and safe remediation methods, that prevent unfocused remediation effort

European Regulatory Developments



PMT/vPvM hazard classes in the CLP regulation



EUROPEAN COMMISSION

Brussels, 19.12.2022 COM(2022) 748 final 2022/0432(COD)

Proposal for a

REGULATION OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL

amending Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures

..added definitions and scientific and technical criteria to enable substances and mixtures that have endocrine disrupting ('ED'), persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic ('PBT'), very persistent and very bioaccumulative ('vPvB'), *persistent, mobile and toxic ('PMT'), or very persistent and very mobile ('vPvM') properties to be classified into established hazard classes*.

... European Chemical Manufactures now need to do PBT/vPvB and PMT/vPvB substance evaluation/labelling to bring them on the European market.

Assessing persistency (P and vP)



P and vP criteria identicle to Annex XIII of

REACH							
	persistent (P) in any of the following situations	very persistent (vP) in any of the following situtations					
marine water	half-life > 60 days	half-life > 60 days					
fresh water	half-life > 40 days	half-life > 60 days					
marine sediment	half-life > 180 days	half-life > 180 days					
fresh water sediment	half-life > 120 days	half-life > 180 days					
soil	half-life > 120 days	half-life > 180 days					

ECHA Chapter R.11. Version 3.0 (June 2017) Neumann & Schliebner (2019)

Assessing Mobility

Mobile Criterion (M)

identifiable	NO	N/A		
>	0.1%	?		
ner	sister	nt ?	NO	not a
per	Sister			PMT/vPvM
	∎obile	2	NO	substance
	IODIIe	•		
+		+		
vPvM		PM		
substance		substance		
↓ I		Ļ		
t	oxic?			
REACH	or	other		
Annex XIII section 1.1.3	or	hazardous		
section 1.1.5		properties		
	PMT			
su	bstan	ce		

	Mobile (M) if it fulfills P or vP and the following situation	very mobile (vM) if it fulfills P or vP and the following situation
CLP Draft Ammendment log K_{oc}	< 3.0	<2.0

CLP delegated act (2022): "The classification criteria for M/vM relate, in particular, to the log Koc (soil adsorption coefficient) value. The Koc value is the organic carbon-water partition coefficient and reflects the ability of a substance to be adsorbed on the organic fraction of solid environmental compartments such as soil, sludge and sediment, and is therefore inversely related to the substances' potential of entering into ground water. It is therefore appropriate to assess the mobility criterion against the log Koc value of a substance, a low Koc implying a high mobility."



Alternative assessment to avoid «Regrettable Substitution» - include mobility!

					•	Γ		T,	200			
	Ρ	В	М	С	Mut	R	EDC	Aqua Terr.		Trans- form- ation Produ cts	Uncer t-ainty	
USEPA CTSA	×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	
UNEP POP General Guidance on Alternatives	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	×	×	×	
BizNGO protocol including GreenScreen®	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	
NAS guideline	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark							
European Commission DGE	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	×	×	\checkmark	
Zheng et al. (2020,2021)	\checkmark	×	\checkmark	\checkmark								

Zheng et al. " Environmental science & technology 55 (2020): 1088-1098.



Combining in Silico Tools with Multicriteria Analysis for Alternatives Assessment of Hazardous Chemicals: A Case Study of Decabromodiphenyl Ether Alternatives

Ziye Zheng,^{†©} Gregory M. Peters,^{‡,§} Hans Peter H. Arp,^{||,⊥} and Patrik L. Andersson^{*,†©}



Article

pubs.acs.org/est



DecaBDE banned in Europe 2008 in electronics, added to Stockholm Convention. USA voluntary phase-out by 2013

		decaBDE	DBDPE	EBTEBPI	TBBPA-BDBPE	TTBP-TAZ	BPBPE	EH-TBB	BEH-TEBP	4'-PeBPOBDE208	BTBPE	DP	TTBNPP	TPHP	PBDPP	BPA-BDPP	TBEP	MA
	Air half-life																	
	Water half-life																	
P	Soil half-life																	
	Sediment half-life																	
_	Biodegradation																	
в	BCF																	
	Mutagenicity					1.1									1997) 1997 - Star			
	Carcinogenicity																	
	Developmental toxicity																	
	Estrogen binding											_						
	Androgen binding																	
	Transthyretin binding																	
Т	Skin sensitization																	
	Skin irritation													_				
	Eye irritation									1								
	Rat oral LD50																	
	Fish acute LC50																	
	Daphnia Magna LC50 48h									_								
	T. pvriformis IGC50 48h													_				
М	Mobility																	

Alternatives to heat maps

• MAUT - Multiattribute utility theory (MAUT)

- P, B, M, T converted into comparable scales
- trade-off weighting factor representing the relative significance of each criterion to be assigned in order to permit aggregation.
- Elimination Et Choix Traduisant la Realité (ELECTRE III)
 - compare the performance of pairs of alternatives with respect to each criterion,
 - build a "credibility matrix" which presents the extent to which an alternative outranks the other alternatives.
 - Importance coefficients are used instead of trade-off weights
 - Allows for consideration of uncertainties via "thresholds"



MA

The "Least worst" of organic chemical alternatives to decaBDE



BEH-TEBP

Relatively less toxic, not mobile, but still persistent and some toxicity (including transformation products) -> A P and T substance melamine

Least toxic and mobile, quite persistent

A PMT and vPvM substance

The combination of the essential-use and functional substitution concepts



Source: Roy et al. (2022)

Environmental Science & Technology

pubs.acs.org/est

Combined Application of the Essential-Use and Functional Substitution Concepts: Accelerating Safer Alternatives

Monika A. Roy, Ian Cousins, Elizabeth Harriman, Martin Scheringer, Joel A. Tickner,* and Zhanyun Wang

Assess:

- 1) Technical function necessary for performance?
- 2) Safer alternatives available?
- Necessary for health, safety or critical functioning of society?

Viewpoint

Definition of the technical function for cosmetic products

CLIMBAZOLE

CAS Number: 38083-17-9 Technical function: Preservative and antiseborrheic agent Type of products: Shampoos (as anti-dandruff agent)



BENZOPHENONE-4

CAS Number: 4065-45-6 Technical function: UV filter and UV absorber Type of products: All types of cosmetic products



ALLURA RED

CAS Number: 25956-17-6 **Technical function:** Pigment **Type of products:** All types of cosmetic products



Van Dijk, J. et al, Managing PMT/vPvM substances in consumer products through the concepts of essentialuse and functional substitution: a case-study for cosmetics, Environ. Sci.: Processes Impacts, 2023

Is the function necessary for the performance in the application?

Anti-dandruff

agent



Anti-dandruff

properties

CLIMBAZOLE

YES





Hazard assessment



27

Comparison of the alternatives

- Comparison of alternatives with MCDA methods based on hazard profile
 - Heat map
 - MAUT
 - ELECTRE III
- Safer alternatives available for all case study

Use	Chemical name	Ranking						
case		Heatmap	MAUT	ELECTREIII				
	Allura red	3	4	3				
	Malvidin chloride	6	2	2				
ent	Beetroot red	1	1	1				
Pigment	Pigment red 51	3	5	5				
Pig	Pigment red 68	2	6	3				
	Acid red 180	7	7	7				
	Pigment red 122	5	3	5				
	Benzophenone-4	2	4	3				
_	Ensulizole	1	1	1				
UV- filter	Benzylidene camphor sulfonic acid	5	5	7				
ų.	Bisdisulizole disodium	2	3	5				
Ś	Bemotrizinol	4	2	2				
	Bornelone	7	6	5				
	Phenylemenis-diphenyltriazine	6	7	3				
	Climbazole	6	6	5				
eic	Octanoic acid	3	2	1				
Anti- orrh	Caprylylglycine	2	3	2				
An	Shikimic acid	1	1	4				
Anti- seborrheic	Ciclopirox olamine	4	4	2				
	Hexamidine diisethionate	5	5	6				

Conclusion on essentiality

Substance name	Chemical function	Is the use of the chemical justified?	No safer alternative available?	Necessary for health and safety?	Conclusion
Benzophenone 4	UV absorber or UV filter	YES	ΝΟ	Assessment not needed	NON-ESSENTIAL
Allura Red	Pigment	YES NO, if use for marketing purposes	ΝΟ	Assessment not needed	NON-ESSENTIAL
Climbazole	Anti-dandruff agent	YES	ΝΟ	Assessment not needed	NON-ESSENTIAL



In development...





Considering Social Perceptions within the Essential-Use concept

- An extra layer of essentiality beyond technical function
- Relevant for assessing diverse stakeholder perspectives (industry, general public, policy)



Social science methods:

- Assess what different stakeholders know/think about PFAS, across key groups in society.
- Assess whether there is majority support for policy changes to enforce PFAS regulation for certain
 uses, when people are adequately informed of the risks/benefits.
- Test and use best-practice communications about the risks/benefits of PFAS to foster support for regulatory control of PFAS (+ extend practice to other SVHCs).



Ellise Suffill Post-doctoral researcher Ellise.suffill@univie.ac.at University of Vienna



Sabine Pahl Professor of Environmental Psychology Sabine.pahl@univie.ac.at University of Vienna



Mat White Senior Scientist <u>Mathew.white@univie.ac.at</u> University of Vienna

Overall sustainability and life cycle considerations

- Consider life cycle impact analysis with alternatives assessment
- Also consider technology and impacts of water removal technology





Energy intensive reverse osmosis facility to eliminate PFAS at the Rastatt test site to make drinking water potable

Holmquist et al. Environ. Sci. Technol. 2020, 54, 10, 6224-6234





Aggarwal (Chalmers)

Rahul



Dr. Marcel Riegel WP7 leader (TZW)

Market transition for industry to assess alternatives

C chemsec

MARKETPLACE

connect with suppliers.

Read more >

Future-proof your business

Marketplace gathers all green chemistry innovations in one place, making it easier for companies to choose safer

solutions. Search advertisements of safer alternatives and

Find safer alternatives to hazardous chemicals

How it works Find alternatives Add alternative Submit request <u>Terms & conditions</u>

https://marketplace.chemsec.org/

Ouick searc

News

Anna Lennquist

ChemSec

FAQ



Welcome to the

PFAS Guide

expect it. The PFAS Guide can alert you to products likely to contain these

chemicals and give your company advice on how to phase them out.

Concern

Investigate

Phase out

Sector

Regulation

Cheminformatic approaches

Global Chemical Inventory

- Info on all chemicals in the global chemical inventory
- Including transformation pathways
- Persistent and mobility assessment
- Substance grouping

Alternative Assessment Database

- Case studies selected regarding use
- Dossiers of information alternatives (chemical, material, digital, etc.)









& Parviel Chirsir

Emma Palm PhD Student University of Luxembourg emma.palm@uni.lu

Raoul Wolf raoul.wolf@ngi.no





Emma L. Schymanski emma.schvmanski@uni.lu University of Luxembourg

zhanvun.wana@empa.ch

Tembotrione

EMPA

Summary

- ZeroPM seeks to incorporate in Alternatives Assessment
 - Mobility (PMT/vPvM criteria)
 - Essential Use
 - Stakeholder perceptions
 - Sustainability and LCIA
 - Tools for industry and policy makers
 - Big data approaches



CLP to GHS



pubs.acs.org/est

Viewpoint

The Need to Adopt an International PMT Strategy to Protect Drinking Water Resources

Biao Jin,* Chen Huang, Yang Yu, Gan Zhang, and Hans Peter H. Arp*



Inclusion of PMT/vPvM criteria in the UN-GHS



Please get in contact if you are working with the UN-GHS



































*







This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 101036756.

Contact: hans.peter.arp@ngi.no

ZeroPM's objectives

To establish an evidence-based multilevel framework for minimising use, emissions and pollution from PM substances to protect European water resources and avoid risks to humans.

Subobjectives

PREVENT

- Provide safer chemical alternatives to non-essential uses of PM substances
- Stimulate and support policy changes to more effectively tackle PM substances
- Assist a market transition away from harmful PM substances
- PRIORITIZE
- Prioritize PM substances and substance groups on the global chemical market for prevention and removal
- Characterise and quantify impacts of PM substances on human health and the environment

REMOVE

Demonstrate how and if legacy PM substance pollution can be remediated



Additional Insights





Greg Peters Professor Chalmers University of Technology



Romain Figuière PhD Student Stockholm University



lan Cousins Professor Stockholm University



Questions? Comments?





INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON ALTERNATIVES ASSESSMENT

Enhancing Safety, Health and Equity

OCTOBER 25-26, 2023 | TACOMA, WA



THANK YOU! Please complete evaluation poll before you leave