



# APPENDIX B: GREAT LAKES BINATIONAL TOXICS STRATEGY CHALLENGE GOALS AND STATUS

The following table presents the Level I challenge goals agreed upon in the Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy and the current status of progress toward achieving these goals.

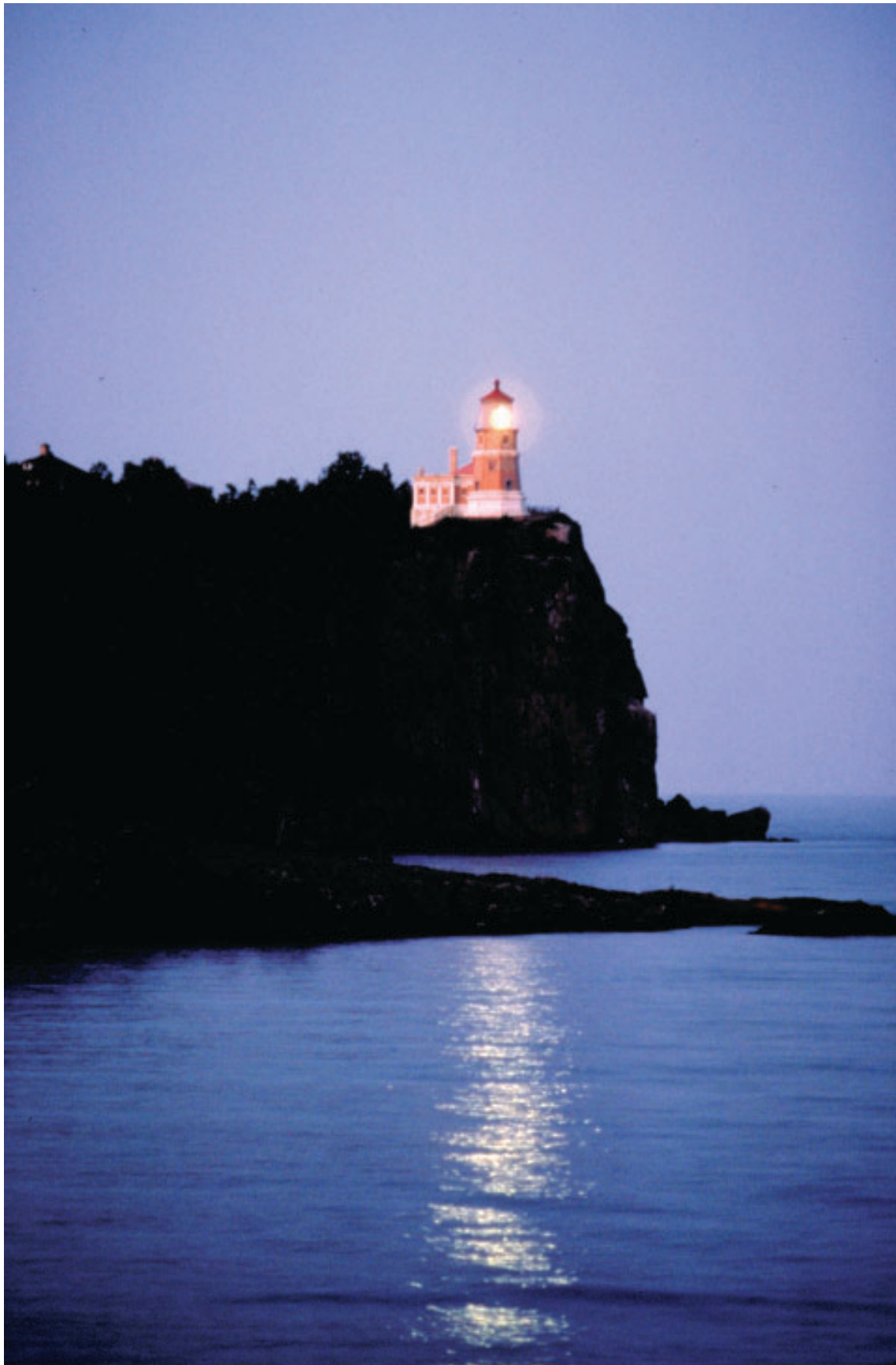


FOCUS	CHALLENGE	GOALS	PROGRESS
Mercury	Canada: By 2000, reduce releases by 90% in the Great Lakes Basin		Approximately 83% reduction by 2001
	U.S. Release: By 2006, reduce releases (to air nationally and to Great Lakes waters) by 50%		Reductions estimated to be over 40% between 1990 and 2001 (for air emissions)
	U.S. Use: By 2006, reduce by 50%		Estimated reduction of >50% since 1995 (2001 projection)
PCBs	Canada: By 2000, reduce by 90% high-level PCBs (>1% PCB) that were once, or are currently, in service and accelerate destruction of stored high-level PCB wastes		As of March 2003, 86% of high-level PCBs (Askarel >1%, 10,000 ppm) in storage had been destroyed in Ontario since 1993; approx. 3,854 tonnes of high-level PCBs remain in storage and 3,596 tonnes in service in Ontario
	U.S.: By 2006, reduce by 90% nationally high-level PCBs (>500 ppm PCBs) used in electrical equipment		According to annual reports from PCB disposers, approximately 36% (71,000) of PCB transformers and 10% (141,000) of PCB capacitors have been disposed of between 1994 and 2000. Since the annual reports do not readily account for all PCB transformers and capacitors disposed, the amount of PCB equipment disposed since 1994 is likely higher.
Dioxins and Furans	Canada: By 2000, reduce releases in the Great Lakes Basin by 90%		83% (213 grams) reduction in total releases within the Great Lakes Basin
	U.S.: By 2006, reduce releases (to air nationwide and to waters of the Great Lakes) by 75%		77% (10,743 grams) reduction in total releases within U.S.
HCB	Canada: By 2000, reduce by 90% releases to the Great Lakes Basin		Approximately 62% reduction in Ontario since 1988
	U.S.: By 2006, reduce releases that are within, or have the potential to enter, the Great Lakes Basin		Approximately 90% reduction nationally from chlorinated solvents and pesticide manufacturing
B(a)P	Canada: By 2000, reduce by 90% releases to the Great Lakes Basin		Approximately 45% reduction in Ontario since 1988
	U.S.: By 2006, reduce releases that are within, or have the potential to enter, the Great Lakes Basin		Approximately 65% reduction from coke ovens and over 90% reduction from primary aluminum reduction plants and petroleum refineries in the Great Lakes Basin
Alkyl-lead	Canada: By 2000, reduce by 90% the use, generation, or release of alkyl-lead.		Over 98% reduction in sources, uses, and releases from 1988 to 1997 in Ontario
	U.S.: Confirm by 1998, that there is no longer use of alkyl-lead in automotive gasoline.		In 2000, EPA confirmed no-use of alkyl-lead in automotive gasoline
Level I Pesticides	Canada: Report by 1997 that there is no longer use, generation, or release of the five Level I pesticides		EPA and EC confirmed that all uses of the Level I pesticides have been canceled, and production facilities have been closed
	U.S.: Confirm by 1998 that there is no longer use or release from sources that enter the Great Lakes Basin		
OCS	Canada: Report by 1997, that there is no longer use, generation, or release from Ontario sources that enter the Great Lakes Basin		EC concluded that there were no documented releases in Ontario in 2000, but identified potential sources where testing was required to confirm that releases do not exist
	U.S.: Confirm by 1998 that there is no longer use or release from sources that enter the Great Lakes Basin		EPA has concluded that the challenge goal has been met
<p>Sources: (For mercury) US EPA, 2001. <i>Progress Update: Mercury Release and Use Reduction Challenge</i>. October 18, 2001, Access: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/region5/air/mercury/progress.html">http://www.epa.gov/region5/air/mercury/progress.html</a>; (For OCS) US EPA, 2000. Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy Octachlorostyrene (OCS) Report Stage 3; (Alkyl-lead and Level 1 Pesticides) US EPA, 2002. <i>Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy, 2001 Progress Report</i>, Access: <a href="http://www.binational.net">www.binational.net</a>; (All other substances) Stakeholder Forum presentation. Windsor, Ontario, May 14, 2003, Access: <a href="http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/bns/reports/stakemay2003/index.html">http://www.epa.gov/glnpo/bns/reports/stakemay2003/index.html</a></p>			



# Abbreviations

AHA	American Hospital Association	MWC:	Municipal Waste Combustors
AOC:	Area of Concern	MWI:	Medical Waste Incinerators
B(a)P:	Benzo(a)pyrene	NAPS:	National Air Pollution Surveillance Network
CAMNet:	Canadian Atmospheric Mercury Measurement Network	NDAMN:	National Dioxin Air Monitoring Network
CEC:	Commission for Environmental Cooperation	NORA:	National Oil Recycler's Association
CEPA:	Canadian Environmental Protection Act	NPDES:	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
CGLI:	Council of Great Lakes Industries	NPRI:	National Pollutant Release Inventory (Canada)
COA:	Canada-Ontario Agreement	OCS:	Octachlorostyrene
CWS:	Canada-Wide Standards	OME:	Ontario Ministry of the Environment
DEQ:	Department of Environmental Quality	P2:	Pollution Prevention
DNR:	Department of Natural Resources	PAH:	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
EC:	Environment Canada	PBT:	Persistent Bioaccumulative and Toxic
EMEP:	European Monitoring and Evaluation Program	PCBs:	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
GLBTS:	Great Lakes Binational Toxics Strategy	PCDD:	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin
GLNPO:	Great Lakes National Program Office	PCDF:	Polychlorinated dibenzo-p-furan
GLWQA:	Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement	POPs:	Persistent Organic Pollutants
HCB:	Hexachlorobenzene	RAPs:	Remedial Action Plans
Hg:	Mercury	RCRA:	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
HVAC:	Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning	SAB:	Science Advisory Board
HWC:	Hazardous Waste Combustors	SOP:	Strategic Options Process
IADN:	Integrated Atmospheric Deposition Network	TEQ:	Toxic Equivalency Unit
IDEM:	Indiana Department of Environmental Management	TRI:	Toxics Release Inventory (U.S.)
IJC:	International Joint Commission	UNEP:	United Nations Environment Programme
LaMPs:	Lakewide Management Plans	US EPA:	United States Environmental Protection Agency
LDR:	Land Disposal Restrictions	WDNR:	Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
MDN:	Mercury Deposition Network	WG:	Workgroup
MOE:	Ministry of the Environment	WLSSD:	Western Lake Superior Sanitary District
MOU:	Memorandum of Understanding		



**Split Rock Lighthouse  
Lake Superior, Minnesota  
Photograph courtesy of Minnesota Sea Grant**