

Outline of Results of the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals in FY 2008

(1) History

In FY 1974, on the basis of the agreement at the establishment of the Law Concerning the Examination and Regulation of Manufacture, etc. of Chemical Substances (No. 117, enacted in 1973) (hereafter, Chemical Substances Control Law), the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals was begun for the purpose of understanding the presence of existing chemical substances in the general environment. Since FY 1979, the framework of the Comprehensive Survey of Chemicals on Environmental Safety based on the Priority List (list of chemicals to be preferentially surveyed) has been established, and the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals has been incorporated as a part of the Comprehensive Survey of Chemicals on Environmental Safety. In addition, as associated surveys, the Wildlife Monitoring, the Follow-up Survey of the Status of Pollution by Unintentionally Formed Chemicals, the Surface Water/Sediment Monitoring, the Examination Survey of the Designated Chemical Substances, and other surveys have been established and improved.

On the other hand, the Priority List-based survey was fundamentally reviewed in order to enable an immediate and appropriate response to the changes in the situation of problems concerning chemicals in the environment and current policy issues, including the enforcement of the Law Concerning Reporting, etc. of Releases of Specific Chemical Substances to the Environment and Promoting Improvement in Their Management (No. 86, enacted in 1999) (hereafter, the PRTR Law) and the effectuation of the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (hereafter, Stockholm Convention).

As a result of the review, the Priority List-based method was changed to the method in which target chemicals are selected mainly from those proposed by each department such that the survey results can be effectively utilised to develop the policies concerning chemicals in the environment. In addition, the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals consisting of several surveys with different aims, namely, the Initial Environmental Survey, the Environmental Survey for Exposure Study, and Environmental Monitoring, was adopted as a new framework.

The Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals has been implemented within a system that comprises the Initial Environmental Survey, the Detailed Environmental Survey, and Environmental Monitoring since FY 2006. At the same time, Project for Preserving Environmental Specimens and Analytical Method Development Project have also been actively tackled to support the above survey.

(2) Survey Procedure

(a) Selection of target chemicals

Among chemicals that were requested for survey by each department, target chemicals were finally selected by 13th Special Committee for the Assessment of Chemicals, Division of Environmental Health, Central Environment Council, conducted in February 22nd, 2008.

(b) Contents of the survey

The Initial Environmental Survey

The Initial Environmental Survey was implemented in order to understand the environmental persistence of chemicals requiring examination of the appropriateness of their designation as the Designated Chemical Substance under the PRTR Law and chemicals requiring survey from social viewpoints. The survey data were precisely examined and analysed at the Expert Working Group for Reviewing the Results of the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals (held on August 6th, September 17th and October 21st, 2009) and the Expert Working Group for Analysing the Results of the Initial Environmental Survey and Detailed Environmental Survey (held on January 8th, 2010). Moreover, analytical methods were also developed as necessary.

In FY 2008, 24 chemicals, including 2-Aminopyridine, were selected as target chemicals.

The Detailed Environmental Survey

The Detailed Environmental Survey was implemented in order to understand the environmental persistence of the Specified Chemical Substances and the Monitored Chemical Substances under the Chemical Substances Control Law, and chemicals requiring the Initial Environmental Risk Assessment. Similarly to the Initial Environmental Survey, the survey data were precisely examined and analysed at the Expert Working Group for Reviewing the Results of the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals and the Expert Working Group for Analysing the Results of the Initial Environmental Survey and Detailed Environmental Survey. Moreover, analytical methods were also developed as necessary.

In FY 2008, 19 chemicals (groups), including *n*-Butyl acrylate, were selected as target chemicals.

The Environmental Monitoring

The Environmental Monitoring was implemented as an annual survey of the environmental persistence of the target chemicals listed in the Stockholm Convention, the possible candidate chemicals, and highly persistent chemicals among the Specified Chemical Substances and Monitored Chemical Substances in the Chemical Substances Control Law, whose environmental

standards are not yet established but whose change in persistence in the environment must be understood. The survey data were examined in detail and analysed at the Expert Working Group for Reviewing the Results of the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals and the Expert Working Group for Analysing the Results of the Environmental Monitoring (held on March 17th, 2010).

In FY 2010, 13 chemicals (groups) in the Stockholm Convention and 2-Chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-1,3,5-triazine (synonym: Atrazine) and other chemicals, namely, a total of 23 chemicals (groups), were selected as target chemicals.

(c) Survey results

The Initial Environmental Survey

In surface water, 4 of 9 target chemicals were detected.

In sediment, 1 of 5 target chemicals were detected.

In air, 6 of 14 target chemicals were detected.

The Detailed Environmental Survey

In surface water, 8 of 11 target chemicals (groups) were detected.

In sediment, 2 of 4 target chemicals (groups) were detected.

In air, 4 of 8 target chemicals (groups) were detected.

The Environmental Monitoring

When examining the change in the FY 2002 – 2008 data for surface water and sediment, it is considered that the concentration levels of POPs in surface water and sediment remain unchanged or gradually decrease as a whole. By focusing on the distribution of chemicals in surface water and sediment by area, it was found that the chemicals frequently tended to be relatively high in concentration in areas that are subjected to human activities, such as harbors and semi-closed coastal areas near large cities, as expected.

When examining the change in the FY 2002 – 2008 data for wildlife, it is considered that the concentration levels of POPs in wildlife remain unchanged or gradually decrease as a whole. Similarly to last fiscal year's data, it was observed that the concentrations of PCBs and DDTs tended to be relatively high in fish living along coasts near populated areas.

When examining the change in the FY 2002 – 2008 data for air, it is considered that the concentration levels of POPs in air remain unchanged or gradually decrease as a whole. As was the case in the previous fiscal year, the concentrations of POPs in air were measured twice: in warm season and in cold season. For all chemicals (groups), a nationwide tendency of higher concentrations in the warm season than in the cold season was recognised, as expected.

(d) Conditions of detection in survey

From FY 1974 to 2008, the number of chemicals that were subjected to the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals was 1,183, among which, 648 chemicals were detected in the general environment.

Stocktaking of the detection in the Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals (FY 1974 – FY 2008)

	Surface water	Sediment	Wildlife	Air	Food	Others	Total number of chemicals surveyed
Number of chemicals surveyed	1,040	992	443	406	27	26	1,183
Number of chemicals detected	332	434	261	278	21	13	648
Percentage of detected chemicals (%)	32%	44%	59%	68%	78%	50%	55%

(Note 1) Since FY 1985, the detection limit for surface water, sediment, and fish has been uniformly treated.

(Note 2) The total “1,183” is the total number of chemicals surveyed from FY 1974 to FY 2008, and the total number of chemicals detected (“648”) is the number of chemicals detected in any medium as a result of the survey.

(Note 3) “Others” under medium are precipitation and indoor air.

Schematic of Environmental Survey and Monitoring of Chemicals in FY 2008

