

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program High Production Volume Information System (HPVIS)

The public's access to HPV information is the cornerstone of HPVIS which launched on April 16, 2006. Information on both HPV and HPVIS is provided below.

HPV Challenge Program

The purpose of the U.S. EPA's HPV Challenge Program is to make basic health and environmental effects data on approximately 2,800 HPV chemicals available to the public. HPV chemicals are those manufactured or imported in amounts equal to or greater than one million pounds per year and were identified for this Program through data reported under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Update Rule (IUR) during 1990. Since the Program's inception in 1998, industry chemical manufacturers and importers voluntarily participated in the Challenge by sponsoring over 2,200 chemicals, and submitting sets of test data known as the Screening Information Data Set (SIDS). SIDS was developed by the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and provides an internationally agreed upon set of test data for screening chemicals for health and environmental hazards. Approximately 370 companies and over 100 consortia have sponsored 1,387 chemicals directly in the Program, and an additional 861 chemicals have been sponsored indirectly in an international counterpart to the HPV Challenge Program: the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) HPV Initiative. HPV chemicals not sponsored in the Program may be subject to regulations ("test rules") under Section 4 of TSCA because these chemicals require needed testing or Section 8 TSCA 8(a) Preliminary Assessment and Information Reporting (PAIR) rule and a TSCA 8(d) Health and Safety Data Reporting (HaSDR) rule that will be designed to gather data for HPV Challenge Program chemicals that remain unsponsored.

A basic premise of the Program is that the public has a right to know about the hazards associated with chemicals in their environment. Everyone – including industry, environmental protection groups, and the general public – can use the HPV chemical data provided through the HPV Challenge Program to make informed decisions related to the human and environmental hazards of chemicals that they encounter in their daily lives.

Overall, the HPV Challenge Program has continued to strive to meet its outlined goals. Extensive voluntary participation has been achieved as companies, individually or as part of consortia, have agreed to sponsor chemicals. Additionally, the public has been an important participant in the Program by providing feedback to sponsors on their test plans and data summaries. A key EPA goal in managing the HPV Challenge Program has been to provide clear guidance for assisting participating sponsors. Guidance has been made available on a wide variety of subjects, including category formation, developing robust data summaries, and assessing the adequacy of existing data. Because of the HPV Challenge Program, significant amounts of data have been made public for the first time.

HPV Challenge Program Website: www.epa.gov/hpv

High Production Volume Information System (HPVIS)

HPVIS is a comprehensive, web-based, searchable database designed to enhance public accessibility to sponsor information, test plans, robust summaries, as well as physical/chemical and fate properties, and toxicity data. It offers more flexible retrieval options to include standardized reports, customized queries, and the ability to view individual chemicals or categories of chemicals. In addition, sponsors are able to enter data via a series of easy-to-use data entry screens.

Information Available in HPVIS

HPV contains basic screening-level data on sponsored HPV chemicals. HPVIS has over 50 defined endpoints and submitter information, including:

- Chemical name, including synonyms and trade names if entered by the sponsors
- Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry number
- Sponsor (company) name
- Submitter name
- Category name
- Physical/chemical properties (e.g., melting point, surface tension)
- Environmental fate and pathways (e.g., biodegradation, stability in soil)
- Ecotoxicity (e.g., fish toxicity, toxicity to terrestrial plants)
- Mammalian health effects (e.g., reproductive toxicity, eye irritation)
- Use and exposure

HPVIS Website: www.epa.gov/hpvis

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