

**Substance Risk Evaluation for Determining Environmental Emergency Planning
under the *Environmental Emergency Regulations* Set under the
*Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA 1999)***

**Antimony Trioxide
(Antimony oxide) (CAS No. 1309-64-4)**

Risk Evaluation Conclusion:

- **Threshold Quantity of 0.22 tonnes (concentration 1%) due to carcinogenicity**
- **Is a candidate for the *Environmental Emergency Regulation***

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The *Environmental Emergency Regulations*, developed under Part 8 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA), 1999* (Government of Canada, 2011), establish a list of substances for which fixed facilities must notify Environment Canada that they store or use the substance on-site, by providing notices to Environment Canada, reporting when the substance is released into the environment, and developing an environmental emergency plan (E2 plan) for each substance stored or used at a fixed facility at or above specified threshold quantities.

To determine if a substance is a candidate to be added to the *Environmental Emergency Regulations*, Environment Canada has developed a risk evaluation methodology based on the following hazard categories:

- **Physical:** flammable and combustible or oxidizing substances, or those having a potential to cause vapour cloud explosions or pool fires.
- **Human Health:** substances that are toxic by inhalation, are carcinogenic, or are corrosive.
- **Environmental Health:** substances that are: corrosive, persistent, bioaccumulative, or aquatically toxic.

For more information on the methodology for setting threshold quantities in the *Environmental Emergency Regulations*, please refer to Environment Canada (2014).

Antimony trioxide (CAS No. 1309-64-4) was selected for risk evaluation because it is a substance (under the Government of Canada's Chemicals Management Plan [<http://www.ec.gc.ca/ese-ees/default.asp?lang=En&n=9889ABB5-1>]) that, if spilled, could be immediately harmful to humans and/or the environment.

Following the risk evaluation, Environment Canada recommends that this substance be proposed for addition to Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Emergency Regulations* at a threshold quantity of 0.22 tonnes.

2.0 SUMMARY OF THE RISK EVALUATION

2.1 Physical Hazard: Flammable, Combustible or Oxidizing Substances

Because antimony trioxide does not have an identified flash point (no flash point data were available during the data gathering process) and has a boiling point of 1425°C (HSDB, 2008), this substance does not present the possibility of a vapour cloud explosion. Therefore, no threshold is set for this substance as a result of its potential for flammability or combustibility.

2.2 Physical Hazard: Potential for Pool Fires

Antimony trioxide is a solid and a pool fire would not apply.

2.3 Human Health Hazard: Inhalation Toxicity

Because antimony trioxide does not have a vapour pressure greater than 10 mmHg (1.33 kPa) at 25°C (Genium, 2006), the substance does not have sufficient volatility to constitute an inhalation danger.

Therefore, no threshold is set for the inhalation toxicity to humans.

2.4 Human Health Hazard: Carcinogenicity

Because antimony trioxide is classified in group 2B of International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) (IARC, 1989) and group B of the EPA (Calabrese and Kenyon, 1991), and because the substance is indefinitely persistent in any medium, a threshold of 0.22 tonnes is set for the carcinogenicity of this substance.

2.5 Human and Environmental Health Hazard: Corrosive Substances

The measured pH is greater than 2 or less than 11.5, and therefore this substance is not considered corrosive and there is no associated threshold with this category.

2.6 Environmental Health Hazard: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, or Aquatically Toxic

Lethal concentration

The acute (short-term) aquatic toxicity for antimony trioxide has been determined to be non-toxic based on studies of the most sensitive species, Bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), with a lethal concentration (LC50 96 hours) of 530 mg/L (Buccofusco, et al., 1981).

Persistence

Antimony trioxide is classified as being indefinitely persistent in water.

Bioaccumulation

Antimony trioxide is practically non-bioaccumulative.

Threshold

Considering that no data have been gathered for the acute aquatic toxicity, and no modeled data are available for antimony trioxide, therefore, no threshold is set for the environmental risk.

2.7 Assigned Threshold

Following the risk evaluation methodology developed under section 200 of CEPA 1999, the categories (flammability, combustibility, oxidizers, inhalation toxicity, aquatic toxicity, carcinogenicity, corrosiveness, pool fires) having the lowest scientific threshold will be compared against other risk management considerations. For example, the threshold will be compared to other provincial and federal legislation or voluntary programs that may already provide adequate management of the risk from an environmental emergency. Proposed thresholds may also be modified based on policy and other considerations as assessed during the preliminary public consultation period. For more information regarding the determination of thresholds, please refer to the *Implementation Guidelines for the Environmental Emergency Regulations 2011* (Environment Canada, 2011).

Other Considerations

At this time, there are no other considerations to take into account for this substance that would result in an increase or a decrease in the calculated threshold quantity.

Findings

A proposed threshold of 0.22 tonnes is assigned for antimony trioxide based on its assessed carcinogenicity and for the fact that this substance is indefinitely persistent. The threshold quantity and its respective concentration will not be finalized until after preliminary public consultation.

3.0 CONCLUSION

Information concerning the quantities of antimony trioxide (CAS No. 1309-64-4) in use in Canada indicates that the substance exists in commerce. Following the risk evaluation of antimony trioxide and taking into consideration the quantities in use in Canada, Environment Canada recommends that this substance be proposed for addition to Schedule 1 of the *Environmental Emergency Regulations* under CEPA 1999 at a threshold quantity of 0.22 tonnes at a concentration of 1%.

When doing the emergency planning of a substance, it is important to take into consideration not only the most stringent assigned threshold quantity, but all of the other higher-threshold quantities that are noted in association with this substance.

Even if the quantity of a substance in use is below the threshold quantity indicated in the *Environmental Emergency Regulations*, Environment Canada recommends that emergency planning be applied to this substance in order to minimize, or prevent, any impacts on humans or the environment in the event of a release of the substance.

4.0 REFERENCES

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5.0 FURTHER READING

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