

Table I
Criteria for Persistent and Bioaccumulative Chemicals
vs.
Nonylphenol Properties Cited by Environment Canada

	Canada CEPA Track I¹	Washington State (Revised Draft 9.29.05)²	NP Properties Cited Environment Canada Response^{3,4}
Persistence (Half-life)	Air: >= 2 days Water: >= 182 days Soil: >= 182 days Sediment: 1 year	Water: >= 60 days Soil: >= 60 days Sediment: >= 60 days	Half-life: 5.8 - 10 days (seawater and marine sediment) (Ying and Kookana, 2003) Half-life: 2.5 - 40.8 days (water), 5.9-40 days (sediment); and 5-10 days (soil) (Staples, 1999, 2001)
Bioaccumulation	BAF: > 5000 BCF: > 5000 LogK _{ow} : > 5	BAF: > 1000 BCF: >1000 Or in the absence of data: LogK _{ow} : > 5	BCF: 203-268 (Giesy et al., 2000) BCF: 271, 344 (Ward and Boeri, 1991) BCF: 220, 741 (Brooke, 1993) BCF: 90-220, 250-330 (CITI, 1992)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Canadian Environmental Protection Act, <i>Canada Gazette</i>, Part II, Vol. 134, No. 7 (March 29, 2000). 2. Department of Ecology's Revised Draft Washington State Rule, Chapter 173-333 WAC on Persistent Bioaccumulative Toxins (PBTs) - September 29, 2005. 3. Environment Canada selected the most conservative half-lives from reliable studies. 4. BCF values expressed in mL/gm wet weight. 			

References

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