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**NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS NOTIFICATION AND ASSESSMENT SCHEME
(NICNAS)**

FULL PUBLIC REPORT

Component 4 (XC6170)

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Street Address:	334 - 336 Illawarra Road MARRICKVILLE NSW 2204, AUSTRALIA.
Postal Address:	GPO Box 58, SYDNEY NSW 2001, AUSTRALIA.
TEL:	+ 61 2 8577 8800
FAX	+ 61 2 8577 8888
Website:	www.nicnas.gov.au

**Director
NICNAS**

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FULL PUBLIC REPORT**Component 4 in XC6170****1. APPLICANT AND NOTIFICATION DETAILS**

APPLICANT(S)

Oronite Australia Pty Ltd (ABN: 16 101 548 716)
Level 8, 520 Collins St
Melbourne, Victoria, 3000

And

Mobil Oil Australia Pty Ltd (ABN 88 004 052 984)
29 Francis St
YARRAVILLE, Victoria 3013

NOTIFICATION CATEGORY

Standard: Chemical other than polymer (more than 1 tonne per year).

EXEMPT INFORMATION (SECTION 75 OF THE ACT)

Data items and details claimed exempt from publication:

Chemical name

CAS number

Molecular formula

Structural formula

Molecular weight

Spectral data

Purity

Identity of toxic impurities

Non-hazardous impurities

Identity and percentage of additives

Manufacture or import volumes

Identity of manufacturing sites

Concentration of notified chemical in product

VARIATION OF DATA REQUIREMENTS (SECTION 24 OF THE ACT)

Variation to the schedule of data requirements is claimed as follows:

Hydrolysis as a function of pH

Absorption/desorption

Dissociation constant

Flammability limits

Autoignition temperature

Acute oral toxicity

Acute dermal toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity

Eye irritation

Skin sensitisation

28-day repeat dose toxicity

90 day repeat dose toxicity

Induction to point mutations

Chromosome damage

Fish acute toxicity

Daphnia acute toxicity

Alga growth inhibition test

Ready biodegradation

Estimates using EPI Suite (US EPA):

Melting point

Adsorption/desorption

Probability of ready biodegradation

PREVIOUS NOTIFICATION IN AUSTRALIA BY APPLICANT(S)

None. However, the notifier has submitted applications for similar chemicals (STD/1138 – 1140 and STD/1197).

NOTIFICATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Canadian New Substances Notification (2005)

Korean New Substances Notification (2005)

United States Environmental Protection Agency (2005)

2. IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL

MARKETING NAME(S)

Component 4 (XC6170) (contains <70% notified chemical). The notified chemical and those in STD 1138, 1139, 1140 and 1197 are referred to as XC6170. The difference between the notified chemicals is the length of an alkyl chain.

The second notifier will be introducing the notified chemical under the trade name “Notified chemical in OLOA 249SX of finished lubricant”.

3. COMPOSITION

DEGREE OF PURITY

High.

4. INTRODUCTION AND USE INFORMATION

MODE OF INTRODUCTION OF NOTIFIED CHEMICAL (100%) OVER NEXT 5 YEARS

The notified chemical will be imported into Australia as part of a lubricant additive package by the first notifier. The second notifier will be importing the notified chemical as finished lubricant at <5% concentration.

MAXIMUM INTRODUCTION VOLUME OF NOTIFIED CHEMICAL (100%) OVER NEXT 5 YEARS

<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>First Notifier (Tonnes)</i>	10-100	10-100	10-100	10-100	10-100
<i>Second Notifier (Tonnes)</i>	10-120	10-120	10-120	10-120	10-120

USE

The notified chemical will be used as a detergent additive at 1-5% concentration in lubricants for automotive and diesel engine crankcase oils, air and water-cooled two-cycle engine oils, industrial oils, hydraulic fluids and gear oils.

5. PROCESS AND RELEASE INFORMATION

5.1. Distribution, transport and storage

PORT OF ENTRY

Melbourne

TRANSPORTATION AND PACKAGING

The notified chemical will be transported either by ship and offloaded to tank trucks or rail cars for distribution to a blending facility or by drum shipped directly to the customer. After blending, the finished lubricant will be transported in 1-4 L containers, drums or tank trucks.

The second notifier will import the final lubricant product in 1 L or 4 L cans and drums. These will be moved from wharf to warehouses by road or rail transport.

5.2. Operation description

Reformulation

At the blending site the additive package (containing <70% notified chemical) is transferred from drums or rail cars into storage tanks. Transfer of the additive package from the tank trucks to storage tanks will be via a 10 cm hosing.

Transfer from storage tanks to blend tanks is automated with computer-controlled valves. The additive package is blended with other components to form the finished lubricant (1-5% notified chemical). The blending process occurs in a closed system and is computer controlled. The blended lubricant is transferred automatically to a storage tank. The finished lubricants are then packaged for shipment in 1-4 L containers, drums, or bulk tank trucks.

The small container-processing machine is fully automated with a worker watching to ensure the filling mechanism properly enters the containers. The drumming facility uses automated weight scales to fill the drums, with a worker watching to ensure the drum filling mechanism properly enters the drum before the drum is filled. The operators manually apply bungs and labels to filled drums. A transfer hose is used for bulk tank truck filling.

The finished lubricants are transported for use commercially (70%) or to service stations and retail outlets (30%). The lubricants are transported in the following manner: 50% in drums, 40% in 1-4 L containers and 10% in bulk tank trucks.

Commercial end users:

Some of the 1-4 L containers (10% of the total volume of the imported chemical) and the drums (50% of the total volume of the imported chemical) will be sold to commercial automotive engine service outlets (i.e. auto repair shops). A pneumatic pump will be inserted into the drum and used to transfer the lubricant. In many cases, stationary engines will be routinely lubricated using dedicated lubricating oil reservoirs and piping to add lubricants directly without human intervention. For non-stationary automotive applications, workers will check lubricant levels in the engine manually and top off, as needed using lubricant added via pneumatic delivery systems. Most of the commercial end users will recycle their used oil obtained from engine oil drains occurring during routine maintenance and repair work.

The bulk product (10% of the total volume of the imported chemical) will be sold to high volume commercial end users, such as truck and taxi fleets, where it will be used to lubricate petrol and diesel engines. It is assumed that engines lubricating process is similar as discussed in the paragraph above.

The second notifier will sell the finished imported lubricant product through retail outlets. There would be no repackaging involved.

5.3. Occupational exposure

Number and Category of Workers

<i>Category of Worker</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Exposure Duration</i>	<i>Exposure Frequency</i>
Analysing additive package on arrival	1	10 mins	30 d/yr
Unloading tanks trucks and drums	1-2	30 mins	30 d/yr
Sampling finished oil	1-2	10 mins	220 d/yr
Loading finished oil into tank trucks	1-2	30 mins	220 d/yr

Commercial end users	>1000	8 hours	220 d/yr
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Exposure Details

Warehousing and transport:

The workers would only be exposed to the notified chemical in the case of accidental rupture of the containers.

Reformulation:

At blending sites, the notified chemical is transferred from drums, rail cars and tank trucks into storage tanks. During connection and disconnection of lines, incidental skin contact from splashes, drips and spills is possible. Connection of the hose during transfer from tank trucks takes 10 minutes. An air back flush system is used to prevent spillage during this process.

Transfer from storage tanks to blend tanks is automated with computer-controlled valves. The blending process occurs in a closed system and is computer controlled, thus, there should be minimal exposure during this stage. The blended lubricant is transferred automatically to a storage tank before packaging for transport. The blending facilities are well ventilated, with control systems for accidental spills and wastewater treatment.

Workers may be exposed to the finished lubricant (containing the notified chemical at 1-5%) during the filling operations. The 1-4 L container-packaging machine is fully automated and worker exposure may occur when the filling mechanism does not properly enter the container. The drumming facility uses automated weight scales to fill the drums, however, worker exposure may occur if the drum filling mechanism does not properly enter the drum. Exposure may also occur when the workers put on bungs and labels. Transfer of the finished product from storage tanks to bulk containers can cause dermal exposure to workers by way of drips and spills of blended lubricant. An air flush system is used to prevent spillage during this process. Workers' exposure during transfer/filling will be minimised by the use of PPE such as gloves, eye protection, protective clothing and hard hats.

Laboratory staff takes samples of the notified chemical in the additive package as well as the blended oil products for testing. During sampling and analysis of the additive package the most likely worker exposure is via skin contact. However, minimal exposure will occur during the laboratory testing since it will take only a few minutes per batch.

Commercial end users:

Workers may be exposed to the notified chemical at up to 5% in the finished lubricant product during engine maintenance and during transfer of lubricant product from containers to engines, mainly via dermal contact. In the industrial and commercial environment, engines are maintained by professional mechanics, who are likely to wear appropriate PPE and have access to engineering controls.

5.4. Release

RELEASE OF CHEMICAL AT SITE

The chemical will be transferred from rail car, tank trucks or drums to on-site holding tanks. A special air back flush system prevents any spillage. It is expected that the residue of the notified chemical contained in the drums will be 0.1%. Empty drums are steam cleaned with the resultant aqueous waste sent to on-site wastewater facilities. Assuming that the chemical is 70% pure and that 10% is delivered by drum, then it is estimated that 15.4 kg of the notified chemical will be sent to the wastewater treatment plant per year, based on the maximum import of 220 tonnes of notified chemical. The waste water treatment separates 90% of the oil with further treatment of the waste water removing a further 80%, resulting in 0.31 kg per annum being released by this route.

Rail car and tank trucks containing the chemical are likely to be refilled without flushing to the extent practicable or be rinsed by licensed contractor with disposal by incineration. The blending of the chemical with lubricating oil will occur in fully enclosed automated systems. Blending tanks are rinsed with lubricating oil with the rinseate recycled back into the blending system or disposed by incineration.

In the unlikely event of an accident, the spillage will be contained within concrete bunds and either

reclaimed or sent to on-site wastewater treatment facilities where residual hydrocarbon based products will be separated from the aqueous stream by the American Petroleum Industry (API) process, with a claimed removal of greater than 95%. The aqueous waste undergoes further treatment involving pond aeration and biological treatment before being released to the sewage system. The remaining oily waste will be incinerated. As a result of these processes, the accidental release from transport of the additive package and finished oils is unlikely to be significant.

RELEASE OF CHEMICAL FROM USE

Virtually no release will result from transport of the finished lubricant, as the dedicated tank trucks are simply refilled and are rarely cleaned. Some minor and diffuse exposure will result from spills during addition of oil to vehicles and from oil leaks from engines. It is also expected that 0.1% of the finished product containing the notified chemical will remain in drums or 1 - 4 L containers. Drums are expected to be used for 50% of the finished product. Therefore, of the total 220 tonnes containing up to 70% pure chemical, 77 tonnes will be transported as finished product in drums. It is expected that 0.1% will remain in drums meaning that 77 kg will be sent to waste water treatment during drum recycling. During water treatment, 90% of the oil containing the product is separated with the oil sent for recycling and the waste water containing 7.7 kg of notified chemical sent for further waste water treatment. The waste water is subjected to biological treatment and filtration removing a further 80% of the chemical. Consequently, 1.5 kg per annum is expected to be released to waterways via this route. For the 1 - 4 L containers, which will be used for 40% of the packaging, it is expected, using the above assumptions, that 62 kg will remain as residue. This is likely to be disposed as domestic waste. However, the greatest potential for exposure is through disposal of waste oil containing the additive.

A survey by the Australian Institute of Petroleum (AIP 1995) indicates that of the annual sales of automotive engine oils in Australia, some 60% are potentially recoverable (ie not burnt in the engines during use). This report also indicates that around 86% of oil changes take place in specialised automotive service centres, where old oil drained from crankcases could be expected to be disposed of responsibly - either to oil recycling or incineration. The remaining 14% are removed by "do it yourself" (DIY) enthusiasts, and in these cases some of the used oil would be either incinerated, left at transfer stations where it is again likely to be recycled, or deposited into landfill. A recent report estimated that DIY activities account for between 7 to 10% of the unaccounted used oil (MEINHARDT 2002).

According to a survey tracing the fate of used lubricating oil in Australia (Snow 1997) only around 20% of used oil removed by enthusiasts is collected for recycling, approximately 25% is buried or disposed to landfill, 5% is disposed of into stormwater drains and the remaining 50% unaccounted for.

Consequently, assuming that oil removed by professional mechanics is disposed of appropriately (ie sent for recycling or possibly burning as workshop heating oil), negligible release of the notified chemical should result from these professional activities. During recycling it is expected that most of the chemical will decompose and any remainder will report to the asphalt portion.

Assuming that 14% (30.8 tonnes) of the used oil is removed by the DIY enthusiasts it is possible to have 20% (6.2 tonnes) collected for recycling, 25% (7.7 tonnes) buried or disposed to landfill, 5% (1540 kg) disposed into stormwater drains and 50% (15.4 tonnes) unaccounted for.

Since gear oil and hydraulic fluid changes are likely to be carried out by specialists, and will be disposed of more appropriately, an amount less than 1% of the total import volume of the notified substance could be expected to enter the aquatic environment via disposal into the storm water system. Since the use of the lubricating oils will occur throughout Australia, all releases resulting from use or disposal of used oil will be very diffuse, and release of the notified chemical in high concentrations is very unlikely except as a result of transport accidents.

Although a listed potential use is for water cooled marine engines including two stroke engines, in actuality the notifier indicates that this is unlikely to occur. Therefore there will be no likely release to the aquatic environment via this route.

5.5. Disposal

Drums are sent to drum recyclers where they are steam cleaned and water is sent to wastewater

treatment. It is assumed 0.1% of the notified chemical remains after use. Small containers sold to consumers are likely to be sent to landfill.

5.6. Public exposure

The public will not be exposed to the notified chemical during storage, transport or reformulation except in the event of an accident or spill.

The small containers (1-4 L) of lubricant containing up to 5% of the notified chemical (30% of the total volume of the imported chemical) will be sold to service stations and the general public. Public exposure to the notified chemical may occur during do-it-yourself replenishment of lubricant through spills, splashes and contact with runs or drips on the outside of the container after filling. Exposure is also possible while handling automotive components that have been in contact with the lubricant. The most likely route of public exposure is by skin contact, with the possibility of ocular and inadvertent oral exposure. It is unlikely that PPE will be worn.

6. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Some experimental data on the notified chemical (OLOA 249SX in 30% mineral oil) have been provided, with other values estimated using EPI Suite (US EPA). The measured values were for Pour Point, Boiling Point Range, Density, Vapour Pressure, Water Solubility and Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient.

Appearance at 20°C and 101.3 kPa		Dark brown viscous liquid (notified chemical is never isolated from reaction mixture)
Melting Point		Pour point = -18 °C
METHOD	ASTM D 5950	
Remarks	Measured using a automatic pour point apparatus.	
TEST FACILITY	Estimated using EPI Suite to be 290 – 323°C Chevron Energy Technology Company (2006)	
Boiling Point		348 °C - 735°C
METHOD	OECD TG103	
Remarks	The range is for 40.8% recovered mass. The method is High Temperature Simulated Distillation similar to ASTM D 6352.	
TEST FACILITY	Boiling Point was also estimated using EPI Suite to be 667 – 736°C at 101.3 kPa Chevron Energy Technology Company (2006)	
Density		1223 kg/m ³ at 20°C
METHOD	OECD TG109	
Remarks	Determined with an oscillating densitometer.	
TEST FACILITY	Chevron Energy Technology Company (2006)	
Vapour Pressure		2.8 x 10 ⁻⁷ kPa at 20°C
METHOD	OECD TG104	
Remarks	The Maxwell-Bonnell calculation was used in conjunction with a correlation from distillation data.	
TEST FACILITY	Estimated using EPI Suite to be 3.61 x 10 ⁻²² – 1.68 x 10 ⁻¹⁹ kPa at 25°C Chevron Energy Technology Company (2006)	
Water Solubility		< 2.1 x 10 ⁻⁵ g/L
Remarks	Shake flask method as column elution method unsuitable for petroleum additives.	
	Estimated from log Kow using EPI Suite to be 3.11 x 10 ⁻¹⁰ – 3.58 x 10 ⁻⁷ mg/L at 25°C	
Hydrolysis as a Function of pH		Not measured.

Remarks	The notified chemical is unlikely to hydrolyse as there are no hydrolysable groups present.
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	$\log P_{ow} > 7.4$
METHOD	OECD TG117
Remarks	Measured using HPLC.
	$\log P_{ow}$ was estimated using EPI Suite to be 10.95-13.89 and indicates strong preference for the octanol phase.
TEST FACILITY	Chevron Energy Technology Company (2006)
Adsorption/Desorption	Not measured.
Remarks	Log K_{oc} was estimated using EPI Suite to be 8.0 – 9.6 and indicates a preference for adsorption to soils.
Dissociation Constant	Not measured.
Remarks	The notified chemical is an anionic chemical which is expected to be fully dissociated under normal environmental conditions.
Particle Size	Not measured.
Remarks	Not applicable, as the notified chemical never isolated from the reaction mixture.
Flash Point	Not measured.
Remarks	Estimated from an analogous chemical to be 150°C
Flammability Limits	Not measured.
Autoignition Temperature	Not measured.
Explosive Properties	Not expected to be explosive.
Reactivity	
Remarks	May react with strong oxidising agents, such as chlorates, nitrates and peroxides. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

7. TOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The following data have been provided for analogous chemicals in different concentrations in mineral oil that are considered to be acceptable analogues of the notified chemical. The concentrations are:

- Analogue A - 50% weight in a highly refined mineral oil
- Analogue B - 54% weight in a highly refined mineral oil

The second of two skin irritation studies was with the notified chemical in 30% weight highly refined mineral oil.

<i>Endpoint and Result</i>	<i>Assessment Conclusion</i>
Rat, acute oral LD50 >5000 mg/kg bw (Analogue A)	low toxicity
Rat, acute dermal LD50 >5000 mg/kg bw (Analogue A)	low toxicity
Rat, acute inhalation toxicity (Analogue A)	not performed
Rabbit, skin irritation (Analogue A)	severely irritating
Rabbit, skin irritation (notified chemical)	slightly irritating
Rabbit, eye irritation (Analogue A)	slightly irritating
Guinea pig, skin sensitisation – non-adjuvant test (Analogue B)	evidence of sensitisation
Rat, repeat dose oral toxicity – 28 days (Analogue A)	no NOEL established
Rat, repeat dose oral toxicity – 90 days (Analogue A)	no NOEL established
Genotoxicity – bacterial reverse mutation (Analogue A)	non mutagenic
Genotoxicity – In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test (Analogue A)	non genotoxic

Genotoxicity – in vivo mouse micronucleus assay (Analogue A) non genotoxic

7.1. Acute toxicity – oral

TEST SUBSTANCE	Analogue A
METHOD	OECD TG 401 Acute Oral Toxicity – Limit Test
Species/Strain	Rat/Crl:CD(SD)BR
Vehicle	None
Remarks - Method	No significant protocol deviations

RESULTS

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number and Sex of Animals</i>	<i>Dose mg/kg bw</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
1	5/sex	5000	0

LD50	>5000 mg/kg bw
Signs of Toxicity	Five males and one female exhibited dark-stained urogenital area and/or nonformed faeces/soft stool within 3 days of exposure. No signs of toxicity were observed 4 days after treatment.
Effects in Organs	No abnormal findings observed at gross necroscopy examination at termination.
Remarks - Results	None.

CONCLUSION The analogue chemical is of low toxicity via the oral route.

TEST FACILITY Covance Laboratories Inc (1998a)

7.2. Acute toxicity – dermal

TEST SUBSTANCE	Analogue A
METHOD	OECD TG 402 Acute Dermal Toxicity – Limit Test
Species/Strain	Rat/Crl:CD(SD)BR
Vehicle	None.
Type of dressing	Semi-occlusive
Remarks - Method	No significant protocol deviations

RESULTS

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number and Sex of Animals</i>	<i>Dose mg/kg bw</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
1	5/sex	5000	0

LD50	>5000 mg/kg bw
Signs of Toxicity - Local	Dermal irritation was observed in all animals, consisting of moderate to severe erythema, slight to moderate oedema, and slight atonia, desquamation, coriaceousness, fissuring, and subcutaneous haemorrhaging. This irritation was still present in three female animals at day 14.
Signs of Toxicity - Systemic	Four females exhibited weight loss of 4-9 g during the first week.
Effects in Organs	No significant findings.
Remarks - Results	None.

CONCLUSION The analogue chemical is of low toxicity via the dermal route.

TEST FACILITY Covance Laboratories Inc (1998b)

7.3. Acute toxicity – inhalation

Not performed. The notified chemical has a low vapour pressure. Hence inhalation exposure to the notified chemical is not likely to be of concern.

7.4. Irritation – skin**7.4.1 Analogue A**

TEST SUBSTANCE

Analogue A

METHOD

OECD TG 404 Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion.

Species/Strain

Rabbit/New Zealand White albino

Number of Animals

6 per study

Vehicle

None

Observation Period

14 days

Type of Dressing

Semi-occlusive

Remarks - Method

Two studies were conducted, using 6 animals each. In the first study the test substance was washed off using soap/water following the 4-hour exposure period, and some residue remained. In the second study the test substance was washed off with mineral oil and soap/water, which removed more of the test material. Data from both tests are presented here.

RESULTS

Study 1 – washed with soap/water

<i>Lesion</i>	<i>Mean Score*</i>	<i>Maximum Value</i>	<i>Maximum Duration of Any Effect</i>	<i>Maximum Value at End of Observation Period</i>
<i>Erythema</i>	3.1	4	14 days	1
<i>Oedema</i>	3.3	4	7 days	0

*Calculated on the basis of the scores at 24, 48, and 72 hours for ALL animals.

Study 2 - washed with mineral oil and soap/water

<i>Lesion</i>	<i>Mean Score*</i>	<i>Maximum Value</i>	<i>Maximum Duration of Any Effect</i>	<i>Maximum Value at End of Observation Period</i>
<i>Erythema</i>	2.6	3	7 days	0
<i>Oedema</i>	3.3	4	7 days	0

*Calculated on the basis of the scores at 24, 48, and 72 hours for ALL animals.

Remarks - Results

The majority of animals in both studies showed blanching for 72 hours. Desquamation and/or fissuring were seen in all animals in both groups at day 7, and in three animals in Study 1 on day 14. Five animals in study 1 had areas of possible necrosis after 96 hours.

CONCLUSION

The analogue chemical is severely irritating to the skin.

TEST FACILITY

Covance Laboratories Inc (1998c)

7.4.2 Notified chemical

TEST SUBSTANCE

Notified chemical in 30% mineral oil

METHOD

US EPA Health Effects Test Guidelines, OPPTS 870.2500, Acute Dermal Irritation (1998).

Species/Strain

Rabbit/New Zealand White albino

Number of Animals

3

Vehicle

None

Observation Period

14 days

Type of Dressing

Semi-occlusive

Remarks - Method

No protocol deviations during the study.

RESULTS

<i>Lesion</i>	<i>Mean Score*</i> <i>Animal No.</i>			<i>Maximum Value</i>	<i>Maximum Duration of Any Effect</i>	<i>Maximum Value at End of Observation Period</i>
	1	2	3			
<i>Erythema/Eschar</i>	0.3	0.3	0.3	1	24 hours	0
<i>Oedema</i>	0	0	0	0		

*Calculated on the basis of the scores at 24, 48, and 72 hours for EACH animal.

Remarks - Results	The primary skin irritation index was 0.5. At 1 hr, all animals display slight erythema. By 24 hrs dermal irritation resolved.
CONCLUSION	The notified chemical is slightly irritating to the skin.
TEST FACILITY	Charles River Laboratories (2006)

7.5. Irritation – eye

TEST SUBSTANCE	Analogue A
METHOD	OECD TG 405 Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion. EC Directive 92/69/EEC B.5 Acute Toxicity (Eye Irritation).
Species/Strain	Rabbit/New Zealand White
Number of Animals	9
Observation Period	72 hours
Remarks - Method	The eyes of 3 rabbits were flushed with water for 1 minute starting 30 seconds after test material instillation. The eyes of the other 6 rabbits remained unflushed.

RESULTS

Flushed

<i>Lesion</i>	<i>Mean Score*</i>	<i>Maximum Value</i>	<i>Maximum Duration of Any Effect</i>	<i>Maximum Value at End of Observation Period</i>
<i>Conjunctiva: redness</i>	0.44	2	48 hours	0
<i>Conjunctiva: chemosis</i>	0.33	1	24 hours	0
<i>Conjunctiva: discharge</i>	0	3	1 hour	0
<i>Corneal opacity</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Iridial inflammation</i>	0	0	0	0

*Calculated on the basis of the scores at 24, 48, and 72 hours for ALL animals.

Unflushed

<i>Lesion</i>	<i>Mean Score*</i>	<i>Maximum Value</i>	<i>Maximum Duration of Any Effect</i>	<i>Maximum Value at End of Observation Period</i>
<i>Conjunctiva: redness</i>	0.39	2	48 hours	0
<i>Conjunctiva: chemosis</i>	0.33	2	24 hours	0
<i>Conjunctiva: discharge</i>	0	2	1 hour	0
<i>Corneal opacity</i>	0	0	0	0
<i>Iridial inflammation</i>	0	0	0	0

*Calculated on the basis of the scores at 24, 48, and 72 hours for ALL animals.

Remarks - Results	Positive irritation reactions were seen in all six animals with unwashed eyes, including: diffuse, deep crimson conjunctival redness, with individual vessels not easily discernable; obvious conjunctival swelling with partial eversion of the lids; and discharge with moistening of the lids and hairs just adjacent to the lids (at 1 hour). By the 24-hour observation, the discharge had cleared, and only mild conjunctival redness and chemosis were observed. All effects had cleared by 48 hours, except for one animal that presented mild conjunctival redness. Flushing of the eye is not consistent with the test guidelines, and thus these results have not been analysed in detail but the flushing appeared to have little effect.
CONCLUSION	The analogue chemical is slightly irritating to the eye.

TEST FACILITY Covance Laboratories Inc (1998d)

7.6. Skin sensitisation

TEST SUBSTANCE Analogue B

METHOD OECD TG 406 Skin Sensitisation - Buehler test.

Species/Strain Guinea pig/Dunkin Hartley

PRELIMINARY STUDY Maximum Non-irritating Concentration:
topical: None found.

MAIN STUDY

Number of Animals Test Group: 10/sex Control Group: 10/sex

INDUCTION PHASE Induction Concentration:
topical: undiluted

Signs of Irritation Erythema scores of 1-2 were seen in all animals.

CHALLENGE PHASE

1st challenge topical: 5% in mineral oil

2nd challenge

Remarks - Method No significant protocol deviations.

RESULTS

Remarks - Results Eighteen out of 20 animals showed grade 2 skin reactions at challenge and 20 out of 20 animals showed grade 1 skin reactions at challenge.

CONCLUSION There was evidence of reactions indicative of skin sensitisation to 0.5% analogue chemical under the conditions of the test.

TEST FACILITY Hill Top Biolabs (1994)

7.7. Repeat dose toxicity – 28 day- Screening study

TEST SUBSTANCE Analogue A

METHOD EC Directive 96/54/EC B.7 Repeated Dose (28 Days) Toxicity (Oral).

Species/Strain Crl:CD BR

Route of Administration Oral – gavage

Exposure Information Total exposure days: 28 days
Dose regimen: 7 days per week

Vehicle Corn oil

Remarks - Method No recovery period was used.

RESULTS

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number and Sex of Animals</i>	<i>Dose mg/kg bw/day</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
I (control)	5/sex	0	0
II (low dose)	5/sex	200	0
III (mid dose)	5/sex	1000	0
IV (high dose)	5/sex	2000	0

Clinical Observations

Transient salivation after dosing was noted intermittently throughout the study among high-dose rats of both sexes. Bodyweight gain was variable and did not reveal any treatment related trends. Increased food consumption was observed for mid- and high-dose females, which reflected the increased bodyweight gain for these groups.

During week 1 of the treatment period, there was an unusually high bodyweight gain for mid-dose females, but in isolation this is not considered to be of toxicological importance. During the recovery period, a statistically significant higher bodyweight gain and higher food consumption was seen in males.

Laboratory Findings – Clinical Chemistry, Haematology, Urinalysis

A number of statistically significant changes were observed in mid- and high-dose animals. The following table summarises these observations:

	<i>Low dose</i>	<i>Mid dose</i>	<i>High dose</i>	<i>High dose recovery</i>
Potassium	(m) 7% increase, p<0.05 (f) no significant change. p<0.05 (f) no significant change. (m) 7% increase, p<0.01 (f) no significant change.			
Glucose	(m) 7% increase, not significant (f) 2% increase, not significant (f) 9% increase, not significant (m) 15% increase, p<0.05 (f) 14% increase, p<0.01 (f) 12% increase, P<0.05	No observed change (m) 11% increase, not significant (m) 6% increase, not significant		
Cholesterol	(m) No observed change (f) 11% decrease, not significant p<0.05 (f) 9% decrease, not significant (m) 25% decrease, p<0.01 (f) 30% decrease, p<0.01 (m) 5% decrease, not significant (f) 7% decrease, not significant	(m) 15% decrease, p<0.05 (f) 9% decrease, not significant (m) 25% decrease, p<0.01 (f) 30% decrease, p<0.01 (m) 5% decrease, not significant (f) 7% decrease, not significant		
Sodium	No observed change p<0.01 (f) 1% increase, p<0.05 (m) 2% increase, p<0.01 (f) 1% increase, p<0.01	(m) 2% increase, p<0.01 (f) 1% increase, p<0.01		
Chlorine	No observed change p<0.01 (f) 1% increase, p<0.05 (m) 3% increase, p<0.01 (f) 3% increase, p<0.01	(m) 1% increase, p<0.01 (f) 1% increase, p<0.05 (m) 3% increase, p<0.01 (f) 3% increase, p<0.01		
Calcium	No observed change p<0.01 (f) 2% decrease, p<0.05 (m) 6% decrease, p<0.01 (f) 3% decrease, p<0.01	(m) 4% decrease, p<0.01 (f) 2% decrease, p<0.05 (m) 6% decrease, p<0.01 (f) 3% decrease, p<0.01		
Alkaline phosphatase	No observed change No observed change (f) 17% increase, not significant	No observed change (m) 24% increase, p<0.05		
Alanine amino transferase	No observed change (f) 32% increase, p<0.01	No observed change (m) 67% increase, p<0.01		

No observed change

Total protein No observed change No observed change (m) 6% decrease,
p<0.05

(f) 4% decrease,

p<0.05

No observed change

Creatine was significantly reduced in high-dose males only.

A/G ratio was significantly increased in high dose males only.

Minor variations in haematology were either not dosage related or influenced by outlier animals and are not thought to be toxicologically significant.

Effects in Organs

Upon necroscopy, there were a number of effects observed in the stomach. These are summarised below:

	<i>Low dose</i>	<i>Mid dose</i>	<i>High dose</i>	<i>High dose recovery</i>
	Thickened forestomach	(m) 0/10		
	(f) 0/10			
	(m) 0/10			
	(f) 0/10	(m) 5/10		
	(f) 0/10	(m) 0/10		
(f) 0/10				
	Roughened forestomach	(m) 0/10		
	(f) 0/10			
	(m) 3/10			
	(f) 5/10	(m) 9/10		
	(f) 7/10	(m) 0/10		
(f) 0/10				
	Epithelial hyperplasia and hyperkeratosis	(m) 1/10		
	(f) 0/10			
	(m) 7/10			
	(f) 8/10	(m) 9/10		
	(f) 9/10	(m) 1/10		
(f) 2/10				
	Epithelial erosion	(m) 0/10		
	(f) 0/10			
	(m) 0/10			
	(f) 2/10	(m) 1/10		
	(f) 2/10	(m) 0/10		
(f) 0/10				
	Subepithelial inflammation	(m) 0/10		
	(f) 0/10			
	(m) 2/10			
	(f) 3/10	(m) 8/10		
	(f) 10/10	(m) 0/10		
(f) 0/10				
	Submucosal inflammation	(m) 0/10		
	(f) 0/10	(m) 3/10		
	(f) 3/10	(m) 8/10		
	(f) 10/10	(m) 0/10		
(f) 0/10				

A dosage related and statistically significant increase in kidney weight was noted for all male groups in comparison with the controls. This finding was not correlated with any microscopic changes.

At termination, raised liver weights were noted for high-dose males in comparison with the control, and minimal centrilobular hepatocyte hypertrophy was also seen in the livers of this group. This finding was not noted in any other groups, or following the recovery period.

A statistically significant higher spleen weight was noted for high-dose males and mid- and high-dose females in comparison with the controls. This finding was not correlated with any microscopic changes.

Other inter-group differences in organ weights were not considered to be toxicologically important, due to the absence of statistical significance, consistent dose response relationships or supporting histological lesions.

Aggregations of vacuolated histiocytes were recorded in the mesenteric lymph nodes of all animals of both sexes in the high-dose group, and in 3 females given in the mid-dose group, and this finding persisted following the recovery period.

Granulomatous inflammation was recorded in the paracortex of 9 male and 7 female rats in the high dose group at the end of the main study, and was seen at a reduced level following the recovery period.

Neurobehavioural parameters

The analogous chemical did not cause any behavioural changes that were considered to be indicative of

Remarks – Results

The changes to the liver, kidney and the altered blood chemistry were likely adaptive.

CONCLUSION

The No Observed Effect Level (NOEL) could not be established in this study.

TEST FACILITY	Huntington Life Sciences Ltd. (2000)
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7.9. Genotoxicity – bacteria

TEST SUBSTANCE	Analogue A
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METHOD OECD TG 471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test.

Plate incorporation procedure

Species/Strain	<i>S. typhimurium</i> : TA1535, TA1537, TA98, TA100 <i>E. coli</i> : WP2 <i>uvrA</i>
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Metabolic Activation System Aroclor 1254 induced rat liver S9 fraction.

Concentration Range in	a) With metabolic activation:	33.3-10,000 µg/plate
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Main Test b) Without metabolic activation: 33.3-10,000 µg/plate

Vehicle	DMSO
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1
25	1
26	1
27	1
28	1
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77	1
78	1
79	1
80	1
81	1
82	1
83	1
84	1
85	1
86	1
87	1
88	1
89	1
90	1
91	1
92	1
93	1
94	1
95	1
96	1
97	1
98	1
99	1
100	1

Remarks - Method	The tester strain WP2 <i>uvrA</i> was retested as the positive control in the initial test did not reach an acceptable (3-fold greater than the vehicle) level of revertant colonies.
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RESULTS

Metabolic Activation	Test Substance Concentration (µg/plate) Resulting in:			
	Cytotoxicity in Preliminary Test	Cytotoxicity in Main Test	Precipitation	Genotoxic Effect
Absent				
Test 1	None	None	At ≥ 3,300 µg/plate	Negative
Test 2	None	None	At ≥ 3,300 µg/plate	Negative
Present				
Test 1	None	None	At ≥ 2,500 µg/plate	Negative
Test 2	None	None	At ≥ 2,500 µg/plate	Negative

Remarks - Results	Positive control substances had the appropriate response, except for WP2 <i>uvrA</i> in the presence of S9, which was retested and an acceptable positive control value obtained. Negative controls were within historical limits.
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CONCLUSION The analogue chemical was not mutagenic to bacteria under the conditions of the test.

TEST FACILITY	Covance Laboratories Inc (1998e)
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7.10. Genotoxicity – in vitro

TEST SUBSTANCE	Analogue A
METHOD	OECD TG 473 In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test.
Cell Type/Cell Line	Human lymphocytes
Metabolic Activation System	Aroclor 1254 induced rat liver S9 fraction.
Vehicle	DMSO
Remarks - Method	No significant protocol deviations.

<i>Metabolic Activation</i>	<i>Test Substance Concentration (µg/mL)</i>	<i>Exposure Period</i>	<i>Harvest Time</i>
<i>Absent</i>			
Test 1	34.7, 49.5, 70.7, 101, 144*, 205*, 293*, 419, 598, 854, 1220, 1740, 2480, 3540, 5050 µg/mL	3 h	22 h
Test 2	12.5, 25, 50, 100, 150*, 200*, 250*, 300, 350, 400 µg/mL	19.3 h	22 h
Test 3	12.5, 25*, 50*, 100*, 150, 200, 250, 300, 350, 400 µg/mL	43.3 h	46 h
<i>Present</i>			
Test 1	34.7, 49.5, 70.7, 101*, 144*, 205*, 293, 419, 598, 854, 1220, 1740, 2480, 3540, 5050 µg/mL	3 h	22 h
Test 2	25*, 50*, 100*, 150, 200*, 250*, 300* µg/mL	3 h	22 h
Test 3	25*, 50*, 100*, 150, 200, 250, 300 µg/mL	3 h	46 h

*Cultures selected for metaphase analysis.

RESULTS

<i>Metabolic Activation</i>	<i>Test Substance Concentration (µg/mL) Resulting in:</i>		
	<i>Cytotoxicity in Main Test</i>	<i>Precipitation</i>	<i>Genotoxic Effect</i>
<i>Absent</i>			
Test 1	≥ 419 µg/mL	≥ 854 µg/mL	Negative
Test 2	≥ 250 µg/mL	-	Negative
Test 3	≥ 200 µg/mL	-	Negative
<i>Present</i>			
Test 1	≥ 419 µg/mL	≥ 854 µg/mL	Negative
Test 2	≥ 250 µg/mL	-	Negative
Test 3	≥ 250 µg/mL	-	Negative

Remarks - Results Mitomycin C and Cyclophosphamide were used as positive controls and showed distinct increases in cells with structural chromosomal aberrations. Negative controls were within historical limits.

CONCLUSION The analogue chemical was not clastogenic to human lymphocytes treated in vitro under the conditions of the test.

TEST FACILITY Covance Laboratories Inc (1998f)

7.11. Genotoxicity – in vivo

TEST SUBSTANCE	Analogue A
METHOD	OECD TG 474 Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test.
Species/Strain	Mouse/Crl:CD-1(ICR)BR
Route of Administration	Intraperitoneal injection
Vehicle	Peanut oil
Remarks - Method	No significant protocol deviations. The doses were determined based on 2 preliminary toxicity experiments.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number and Sex of Animals</i>	<i>Dose mg/kg bw</i>	<i>Sacrifice Time hours</i>
I (vehicle control)	6/sex	-	48

IIm (low dose)	6/m	47	24
IIIm (mid dose)	6/m	94	24
IVm (high dose)	6/m	188	24
Vm (high dose 48 hour)	6/m	188	48
IIf (low dose)	6/f	63	24
IIIf (mid dose)	6/f	125	24
IVf (high dose)	6/f	250	24
Vf (high dose 48 hour)	6/f	250	48
VI (positive control, CP)	6/sex	20	24

CP=cyclophosphamide.

RESULTS

Doses Producing Toxicity

Males: 2 animals receiving 94 mg/kg exhibited rough haircoat 24 hours after dosing. All animals dosed with 188 mg/kg were hypoactive and had rough haircoat at 24 hours. Three males in this group were found dead at 48 hours.

Females: 3 animals receiving 125 mg/kg exhibited rough haircoat 24 hours after dosing. All animals dosed with 250 mg/kg were slightly hypoactive, with hunched position and rough haircoat at 24 hours. Three females in this group were found dead at 48 hours.

Genotoxic Effects

The test article was not cytotoxic to the bone marrow.

Remarks - Results

The positive control group induced statistically significant increases in micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes. Negative controls were within historical limits.

CONCLUSION

The notified chemical was not clastogenic under the conditions of this in vivo mouse micronucleus assay.

TEST FACILITY

Covance Laboratories Inc (1998g)

8. ENVIRONMENT**8.1. Environmental fate**

The following data have been provided for Analogue A which is considered to be an acceptable analogue of the notified chemical.

8.1.1. Ready biodegradability

TEST SUBSTANCE

Analogue A

METHOD

OECD TG 301 B Ready Biodegradability: CO₂ Evolution Test.
US EPA Method 796.3260

Inoculum

Activated sludge from Prospect Bay Wastewater Treatment Facility

Exposure Period

28 days

Auxiliary Solvent

None

Analytical Monitoring

Carbon analyser

Remarks - Method

The test was performed to measure the amount of CO₂ produced from the biodegradation of the test substance and express it as a % of the theoretical amount of CO₂ that could have been produced if complete biodegradation occurs. The test consisted of a control for the background measurement of the CO₂ production of the inoculum, a reference (canola oil) at 10 mg C/L and a treatment group at a concentration of 10 mg C/L. Each group contained triplicate test chambers. The CO₂ produced is measured using a carbon analyser. The CO₂ were removed for analysis on days 2, 6, 9, 13, 19, 23 and 29. The temperature and pH measured during the test were within acceptable limits.

RESULTS

<i>Test substance</i>		<i>Canola oil</i>	
<i>Day</i>	<i>Cumulative % of theoretical CO₂ evolved</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Cumulative % of theoretical CO₂ evolved</i>
2	0	2	1
6	2	6	30
13	8	13	66
19	10	19	78
23	12	23	80
29	14	29	83

Remarks - Results The average cumulative % of theoretical CO₂ produced by the test substance was 12.5% over the exposure period of 29 days. Thus it is considered not readily biodegradable. The reference substance yielded >60% of theoretical maximum CO₂ prior to day 14 of the test thereby fulfilling the criteria for a valid test. The amount of CO₂ evolved by the control did not exceed the 17 mg/L value which is the acceptable limit for CO₂ evolution tests.

CONCLUSION The test substance is considered not readily biodegradable.

TEST FACILITY Wildlife International Ltd (1998)

8.1.2. Bioaccumulation

The notified chemical may have potential to bioaccumulate as it has a high calculated log K_{ow} of 10.95 - 13.89 but a low Bio-Concentration Factor (BCF) of 70.79 (BCFWIN v2.15).

8.2. Ecotoxicological investigations

8.2.1. Acute toxicity to fish

TEST SUBSTANCE Analogue A

METHOD OECD TG 203 Fish, Acute Toxicity Test –Semi-static

Species Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)

Exposure Period 96 h

Auxiliary Solvent None

Water Hardness 44 mg CaCO₃/L

Analytical Monitoring TOC analysis

Remarks – Method The test material was prepared as a Water Accommodated Fraction (WAF) due to its expected low water solubility. The mixtures were stirred at room temperature for 24 h and allowed to settle for 4 h. Following the settling period the water phase containing the WAF was removed with a siphon. The 1,000 mg/L test solutions were slightly cloudy at the start of each 24 h period and they were clear with a thin film on the surface at the end of each 24 h. No other insoluble material was noted in any test vessels.

The WAF was prepared at the beginning of the test and three additional times during the test to allow media renewal at approximately 24, 48 and 72 h. A range-finding test was conducted at the WAF concentrations of 10, 100 and 1,000 mg/L. The definitive test was conducted under static renewal conditions only at the highest concentration. Ten fish were allocated to each of three replicates of the control and treatment at the WAF concentration of 1000 mg/L. The number of surviving organisms and the presence of sublethal effects were determined visually after 2, 24, 48, 72 and 96 h. Total organic carbon (TOC) analyses were performed at 0 and 24 h, with no significant change compared to control, though levels were low (2.7-5.5 mg C/L). The pHs, temperatures, conductivities and dissolved oxygen concentrations were within acceptable levels.

RESULTS

Concentration mg/L Nominal	Number of Fish	Mortality				
		2 h	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h
1,000*	10	0	0	0	0	0
Control	10	0	0	0	0	0

*Tests were performed in triplicates each containing 10 fish.

LC50 >1000 mg/L nominal WAF at 96 hours.
 NOEC 1000 mg/L nominal WAF at 96 hours.
 Remarks – Results All organisms of the control and the treatment at 1,000 mg/L survived the 96 h toxicity test. No sub lethal effects were noted at 96 h.

CONCLUSION The test substance is considered to be non-toxic to fish up to the limit of its water solubility.

TEST FACILITY Wilbury T. R. Laboratories Inc. (1998a)

8.2.2. Acute/chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

TEST SUBSTANCE Analogue A

METHOD OECD TG 202 Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test and Reproduction Test

Species *Daphnia magna*

Exposure Period 48 h

Auxiliary Solvent None

Water Hardness 164-168 mg CaCO₃/L

Analytical Monitoring TOC analysis

Remarks - Method The WAFs were prepared according to the procedures in the fish test. A range-finding test was conducted at the WAF concentrations of 1, 10, 100 and 1,000 mg/L. The definitive test was conducted under static conditions at the WAF of 1,000 mg/L. Ten daphnia were allocated to each of the three replicates treatment and control. The number of surviving organisms and the presence of sublethal effects were determined visually after 24 and 48 h. Total organic carbon (TOC) analyses were performed at 0 and 24 h, with no significant change compared to control, though levels were low (1.8-2.1 mg C/L). The pHs, temperatures, conductivities and dissolved oxygen concentrations were within acceptable levels.

RESULTS

Concentration mg/L Nominal	Number of <i>D. magna</i>	Number Dead	
		24 h	48 h
1,000*	10	1	1
	10	1	1
	10	0	0
Control	10	0	0

* Three replicates each containing 10 daphnia

LC50 >1000 mg/L at 48 hours (nominal WAF)
 NOEC 1000 mg/L at 48 hours (nominal WAF)
 Remarks - Results No insoluble material was noted during the test. 97% survival with no sublethal effects occurred in the control.

CONCLUSION The test substance is considered to be non-toxic to *Daphnia magna* up to the limit of its water solubility.

TEST FACILITY Wilbury T. R. Laboratories Inc. (1998b)

8.2.3. Algal growth inhibition test

TEST SUBSTANCE	Analogue A
METHOD	OECD TG 201 Alga, Growth Inhibition Test.
Species	Freshwater alga (<i>Selenastrum capricornutum</i>)
Exposure Period	96 h
Concentration Range	1000 mg/L
Auxiliary Solvent	None
Water Hardness	Not given
Remarks - Method	The WAF was prepared in a similar manner as the fish test. Based on the range-finding test, the definitive test was conducted for 96 h under static conditions using dilution water control and the WAF of 1,000 mg/L. Approximately 10,000 algal cells/mL were allocated into each of three replicates of the treatment and control. The number of algal cells/mL in each test vessel and the occurrence of relative size differences, unusual cell shapes, colours, flocculations, adherence of cells to test containers, or aggregation of cells was determined visually using a haemocytometer. Cell counts were made and recorded daily during the 96 h duration. Total organic carbon (TOC) analyses were performed at 0 and 96 h, with no significant change compared to control, though levels were low (1.2-2.8 mg C/L). Temperatures and pHs were within acceptable limits during the test.

RESULTS

<i>Biomass</i>		<i>Growth</i>	
<i>Nominal (WAF) E_bC₅₀</i>	<i>Nominal (WAF) NOE_bC</i>	<i>Nominal (WAF) E_rC₅₀</i>	<i>Nominal (WAF) NOE_rC</i>
<i>mg/L at 96 h</i>	<i>mg/L at 96 h</i>	<i>mg/L at 96 h</i>	<i>mg/L at 96 h</i>
>1000	1000	>1000	1000

Remarks - Results	The 24, 48, 72 and 96 h EC ₅₀ were >1000 mg/L when calculated using biomass or growth rate. Similarly, the 96 h NOEC was calculated to be 1000 mg/L. No effects (size differences, unusual cell shapes, colours, flocculations, adherence of cells to test containers, or aggregation of cells) were noted during the test.
CONCLUSION	The test substance is considered to be non-toxic to alga up to the limit of its water solubility.
TEST FACILITY	Wilbury T. R. Laboratories Inc. (1998c)

8.2.4. Inhibition of microbial activity

TEST SUBSTANCE	Analogue A
METHOD	OECD TG 209 Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test.
Inoculum	Activated sludge obtained from the municipal wastewater treatment plant
Water hardness	<4 mg CaCO ₃ /L
Exposure Period	3 h
Concentration Range	650 - 10,000 mg/L
Remarks – Method	Based on the range-finding test performed at concentrations of 10, 100, 500 and 1,000 mg/L, the definitive test was conducted under static conditions for 3 h. Nominal concentrations of 0 (control), 650, 1,300, 2,500, 5,000 and 10,000 mg/L were prepared by the addition of the test substance directly to the dilution water. After 3 h incubation period the concentrations of the dissolved oxygen was measured. The test was performed using 3 nominal concentrations of the reference, 3,5-dichlorophenol at 5, 12 and 30 mg/L.

RESULTS

IC50	>10,000 mg/L
NOEC	10,000 mg/L
Remarks – Results	Insoluble material was observed floating on the surface of the test media in all non-control test vessels in the test. The EC50 for the reference was 9.0 mg/L and within the acceptable range of 5-30 mg/L. The test substance did not inhibit respiration of the activated sludge for the concentration range tested. The 3 h EC50 could not be calculated by standard statistical techniques as the % inhibition was <50% of the control at all concentrations tested.
CONCLUSION	The test substance is not inhibitory to the activated sludge micro-organisms.
TEST FACILITY	Wilbury T. R. Laboratories Inc. (1998d)

9. RISK ASSESSMENT

9.1. Environment

9.1.1. Environment – exposure assessment

The notified chemical will be imported and reformulated into lubricant oils at the blending facilities. The used oil and the sludge collected from the on-site wastewater treatment facilities may be incinerated. This will likely generate water vapour and oxides of carbon and calcium oxide. The main environmental exposure is expected to result from inappropriate disposal of waste lubricant product, assuming a worst case scenario of about 14% of oil changes in Australia are performed by DIY enthusiasts.

This disposal is however, widespread across Australia. Most of the improperly released notified chemical due to DIY activities is likely to become associated with soils or sediments, as will the notified chemical released to landfill as container residues. The notified chemical released into the aquatic environment would be expected to become associated with the sediments due to its estimated low water solubility. While some components of the notified chemical are not readily degradable, these can be expected to slowly degrade due to the biotic and abiotic processes.

The amount released to stormwater drains (less than 1% of the import volume) can enter the aquatic compartment and could be expected to become associated with suspended organic material (due to the calculated high Pow), settle out into the sediments and eventually be biodegraded.

It is difficult to estimate the Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) of the notified chemical released into the stormwater drains, which have the potential to directly enter the aquatic environment. However, a worst case estimated PEC might be calculated if it is assumed that all of the 1% of the notified chemical that is expected to be released into the stormwater (i.e. 1 tonne) drains into a single metropolitan area with a geographical footprint of 500 square kilometres and an average annual rainfall of 500 mm. With a maximum annual release into this localised stormwater system of 1000 kg and the annual volume of water drained from this region estimated to be approximately $250 \times 10^6 \text{ m}^3$, the resultant PEC is approximately $4 \mu\text{g/L}$. It should be stressed that this result is very much a worst case scenario, and that in reality releases of the chemical would be very much more diffuse than indicated here, and also at significantly reduced levels.

9.1.2. Environment – effects assessment

Based on the ecotoxicity data provided, the notified chemical is not toxic up to the limit of water solubility where the TOC = 1.2–5.5 mg/L. A PNEC cannot be calculated based on the TOC value.

9.1.3. Environment – risk characterisation

The notified chemical is not toxic to the aquatic organisms tested up to the limit of its water solubility where the TOC = 1.2-5.5 mg/L. This value allows for a safety factor well in excess of

the 100, required when toxicity data are available for three species, and when compared with the PEC of 4 µg/L. Further, the low water solubility of the notified chemical and its limited release to the aquatic environment (mainly via stormwater drainage) can expect to reduce the possibility of sufficient amounts to remain in solution to cause acute toxicity. The notified chemical is expected to become associated with the sediments, and biodegradation will further reduce the risk to the aquatic life.

Overall, the environmental risk from the proposed blending and use of the notified chemical is expected to be low.

As the notified chemical forms a component of an oil based product, which in itself poses a risk to the aquatic environment, the product should be prevented from entering waterways.

9.2. Human health

9.2.1. Occupational health and safety – exposure assessment

Warehouse and transportation workers would only be exposed to the notified chemical in the case of accidental rupture of containers.

During blending of the lubricant additive into the final lubricant product, the main exposure will be from drips and spills during transfer into storage tanks through hoses and lines, and during filling of the finished lubricant into containers and drums and containers. During the rest of the operation there is unlikely to be exposure, as the process is automated and enclosed. Exposure may also occur when workers put bungs or labels on drums and containers. Laboratory workers may also be exposed during quality testing.

About 70% of the lubricant products (containing <5% notified chemical) will be sold to commercial users. There is potential for exposure to skin during transfer of lubricant or during its use. These users will likely be professional mechanics and engineers, and use either pneumatic device to transfer oil, or have access to engineering controls and use of PPE. Exposure to the notified chemical is expected to be low, based on these controls, and the low concentration of the notified chemical in the products.

9.2.2. Public health – exposure assessment

Approximately 30% of the final lubricant product will be sold to service stations and consumer users, therefore, public exposure will be widespread. The lubricant will be used to manually top up and fill engines in cars, lawn mowers etc. Dermal exposure, and possible ocular, and inadvertent oral exposure to the notified chemical may occur when the lubricant oil is added and drained from engines and when handling components that have come into contact with the oil. DIY end users are not likely to wear PPE while using the engine oil. It is expected that exposure to individuals will be intermittent, and the concentration (<5%) of the notified chemical within the oil will limit the total exposure levels.

The public may also be exposed to the notified chemical from spills onto roads, parking areas and soil. However, exposure will be limited by the dispersive use and low concentration of the notified chemical in products.

9.2.3. Human health – effects assessment

All toxicity studies provided were conducted using analogous chemicals which are accepted.

In a Buehler skin sensitisation test, challenges to previously exposed rats resulted in markedly increased skin reactions compared with naïve controls. Based on this evidence, the notified chemical is classified in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* (NOHSC 2004) as:

R43 - May cause sensitisation by skin contact.

In a dermal irritation test using an analogous chemical, a number of signs of severe dermal irritation were seen, persisting in all animals for more than 7 days. However, the notifier performed a skin irritation study using a commercial batch of the notified chemical as opposed

to an experimental batch of an analogue on the basis that severe dermal irritation was not typical of this class of chemicals and could be explained by incomplete neutralisation, a final step in the manufacture. The notified chemical was slightly irritating to skin.

A NOEL could not be determined from repeat dose toxicity studies (28 day preliminary and 90 day main). The animals in the 90-day test exhibited changes to blood chemistry, increased liver and kidney weights, lesions in the stomach, and aggregations in the mesenteric lymph node. However, these changes are not considered to be signs of serious systemic toxicity, and thus the classification as 'R48 – Danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure' is not required.

The analogue chemical was of low acute toxicity via oral and dermal routes, and was slightly irritating to eyes.

There was no evidence of genotoxicity based on the following tests: bacterial reverse mutation, *in vitro* mammalian chromosome aberration test and *in vivo* mouse micronucleus assay.

Based on the available data, the notified chemical is classified as a hazardous substance in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* (NOHSC 2004).

9.2.4. Occupational health and safety – risk characterisation

The lubricant additive package (<70% notified chemical) that is imported into Australia is hazardous specifically as it may cause skin sensitisation. However, the risk to workers will be mitigated by the mainly automated transportation and formulation process of the additive package. Exposure is not expected, except via splashes and spills, and it is expected that PPE will minimise exposure.

Commercial users will use the final product containing 1-5% of the notified chemical. They are likely to have minimal exposure to the formulated lubricants as they use pneumatic transfer equipment and personal protective equipment, such as gloves, overalls and work boots. The OHS risk presented by the notified chemical is expected to be low in situations where the workers take precautions to reduce dermal exposure. Commercial users are likely to take precautions that are recommended on the label/MSDS. As the MSDS for the lubricating oil carries a risk phrase for skin sensitisation, workers will be warned and adequate skin protection is recommended.

Based on the concentration of the notified chemical in the finished product, the risk of skin sensitisation exists, especially at workplaces with a low level of control mechanisms.

9.2.5. Public health – risk characterisation

Consumer users of the lubricants containing the notified chemical are unlikely to take precautions to minimise exposure. Thus, they will have intermittent dermal exposure, and possibly accidental ocular and oral exposure, to the notified chemical.

There is a high risk of dermal sensitisation for people who use the lubricants containing 1-5% of the notified chemical without PPE. Therefore, advice to consumers needs to be highlighted on the label.

10. CONCLUSIONS – ASSESSMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMANS

10.1. Hazard classification

Based on the available data the notified chemical is classified as hazardous under the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*. The classification and labelling details are:

R43 – May cause sensitisation by skin contact

As a comparison only, the classification of notified chemical using the Globally Harmonised System for the Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) (United Nations 2003) is presented below. This system is not mandated in Australia and carries no legal status but is presented for information purposes.

	Hazard Category	Hazard Statement
Skin Sensitisation 1		May cause an allergic skin reaction

10.2. Environmental risk assessment

On the basis of the PEC/PNEC ratio, the chemical is not considered to pose a risk to the environment based on its reported use pattern.

10.3. Human health risk assessment

10.3.1. Occupational health and safety

There is Low Concern to occupational health and safety under the conditions of the occupational settings described, based on the expected low exposure.

10.3.2. Public health

There is High Concern to public health when used as a lubricant additive due to the hazardous nature and proposed use patterns.

11. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

11.1. Material Safety Data Sheet

The MSDS of the lubricant additive package containing the notified chemical provided by the notifier was in accordance with the NOHSC *National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Material Safety Data Sheets* (NOHSC 2003). It is published here as a matter of public record. The accuracy of the information on the MSDS remains the responsibility of the applicant.

11.2. Label

The label for the lubricant additive package containing the notified chemical provided by the notifier was in accordance with the NOHSC *National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances* (NOHSC 1994). The accuracy of the information on the label remains the responsibility of the applicant.

12. RECOMMENDATIONS

REGULATORY CONTROLS

Hazard Classification and Labelling

- The Office of the ASCC, Department of Employment and Workplace Relations (DEWR), should consider the following hazard classification for the notified chemical:
 - R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact
- The following risk phrases for products/mixtures containing the notified chemical apply:
 - ≥1% R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact

- Products containing $\geq 1\%$ notified chemical should carry the following warnings on the label:
 - S2 Keep out of reach of children
 - S24 Avoid contact with skin
 - S36 Wear suitable protective clothing
 - S37 Wear suitable gloves
- The National Drugs and Poisons Standing Committee (NDPSC) should consider the notified chemical for listing on the SUSDP.

CONTROL MEASURES

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following safe practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified chemical as introduced:
 - Minimise spills and drips
 - Where possible, automated processes should be used to reduce worker contact
 - Use closed systems for reformulation
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical as introduced and as diluted for use in the lubricant product:
 - Chemical resistant gloves
 - Protective clothing
 - Safety goggles

Guidance in selection of personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

- A copy of the MSDS should be easily accessible to employees.
- If products and mixtures containing the notified chemical are classified as hazardous to health in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances*, workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Public Health

- The marketers of lubricants containing 1% or more the notified chemical should indicate on the product label that the product may cause skin sensitisation (allergic skin reaction) and that skin contact should be avoided.

Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of by authorised landfill or incineration.

Emergency procedures

- Spills or accidental release of the notified chemical should be handled by preventing spills entering waterways, using physical containment, followed by absorption onto inert material (vermiculite, sand etc) and placed into suitable containers for disposal.

12.1. Secondary notification

The Director of Chemicals Notification and Assessment must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(2) of the Act:
 - if any of the circumstances listed in the subsection arise.

The Director will then decide whether secondary notification is required.

No additional secondary notification conditions are stipulated.

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