

File No: STD/1314

February 2009

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

FULL PUBLIC REPORT

Chemical B in CP4579

This Assessment has been compiled in accordance with the provisions of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989* (Cwlth) (the Act) and Regulations. This legislation is an Act of the Commonwealth of Australia. The National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) is administered by the Department of Health and Ageing, and conducts the risk assessment for public health and occupational health and safety. The assessment of environmental risk is conducted by the Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.

For the purposes of subsection 78(1) of the Act, this Full Public Report may be inspected at our NICNAS office by appointment only at 334-336 Illawarra Road, Marrickville NSW 2204.

This Full Public Report is also available for viewing and downloading from the NICNAS website or available on request, free of charge, by contacting NICNAS. For requests and enquiries please contact the NICNAS Administration Coordinator at:

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**Director
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FULL PUBLIC REPORT**Chemical B in CP4579****1. APPLICANT AND NOTIFICATION DETAILS**

APPLICANT(S)

Oronite Australia Pty. Ltd.
Level 10, 45 William St
Melbourne VIC 3000

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, Import Volumes, Identity of Recipients, and Details of Use.

VARIATION OF DATA REQUIREMENTS (SECTION 24 OF THE ACT)

Variation to the schedule of data requirements is claimed as follows: Acute Inhalation Toxicity, Hydrolysis as a function of pH, and Dissociation Constant.

PREVIOUS NOTIFICATION IN AUSTRALIA BY APPLICANT(S)

None.

NOTIFICATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

This substance was being notified in the following countries:

US

Korea

New Zealand

2. IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL

MARKETING NAME(S)

CP4579 (product containing the notified chemical)

OLOA 24671 (product containing the notified chemical)

OTHER NAME(S)

OLOA 17508

Alkanoic polyamide

ANALYTICAL DATA

Reference IR spectra were provided for the product CP4579 containing the notified chemical.

3. COMPOSITION

DEGREE OF PURITY 30 - 50% of CP4579

NON HAZARDOUS IMPURITIES/RESIDUAL MONOMERS (>1% by weight)

None

ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS

None

4. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

All physico-chemical properties were tested on CP4579 containing 30-50% of the notified chemical.

APPEARANCE AT 20°C AND 101.3 kPa: Brown liquid

Property	Value	Data Source/Justification
Melting Point	-17°C (Pour point)	Measured
Boiling Point	300-735°C	Measured
Density	0.91 g/mL at 20°C	Measured
Vapour Pressure	2.649×10^{-9} kPa at 20°C	Measured
Water Solubility	$< 2.4 \times 10^{-5}$ g/L at 20°C	Measured
Hydrolysis as a Function of pH	Not measured	Expected to be stable, based on the structure.
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)	$\log P_{ow} > 7.4$ at 20°C	Measured
Adsorption/Desorption	$\log K_{oc} > 5.6$ at 30°C	Measured
Dissociation Constant	pKa = 7.1, 3.5	Estimated
Particle Size	Not applicable	The notified chemical is a liquid.
Flash Point	228°C	Measured (study not provided)
Autoignition Temperature	390°C	Measured
Explosive Properties	Not expected to be explosive	Based on experience with handling of similar materials.

DISCUSSION OF PROPERTIES

For full details of tests on physical and chemical properties, please refer to Appendix A.

Reactivity

The notified chemical is considered stable under normal conditions. It is not reactive with water or air. It may react with strong oxidizing agents, such as chlorates, nitrates, and peroxides. Hazardous polymerization is unlikely to occur.

Dangerous Goods classification

Based on the available data, the notified chemical is not classified as a Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (NTC, 2007).

5. INTRODUCTION AND USE INFORMATION

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

The notified chemical will not be manufactured in Australia. It will be imported as an ingredient of lubricating oil additive packages at approximately <10%.

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

Year	1	2	3	4	5
Tonnes	3-10	3-10	3-10	3-10	3-10

PORT OF ENTRY

Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, and Brisbane.

IDENTITY OF MANUFACTURER/RECIPIENTS

The notified chemical will be supplied to major lubricant oil manufacturers in Australia.

TRANSPORTATION AND PACKAGING

The notified chemical will be shipped either in 1000-liter isotanks, which will be offloaded to tank trucks or rail cars for distribution to a blending facility, or in 250-liter steel drums, which will be shipped directly to the customer.

USE

Lubricating oil additive for use in automatic transmission systems.

OPERATION DESCRIPTION

The notified chemical will not be manufactured in Australia and only blending will be performed in Australia.

At blending sites, additive packages containing the notified chemical will be transferred from drums, rail cars, and tank trucks into storage tanks. The transfer process from the tank truck occurs by use of a 10 cm hosing. Connection of the hose takes 10 minutes. A special air back flush system is used to prevent spillage during transfer. The transfer is performed adhering to ISO 9001 procedures.

Transfer from storage tanks to blending tank will be automated, using computer controlled valves. The additive package containing approximately <10% of the notified chemical is blended into the finished lubricant. Depending on the end uses, the finished lubricant contains 0.5-1% of the notified chemical. The blending process occurs in a closed system at 60°C and is computer controlled. The blended lubricant (containing a maximum of 1% notified chemical) is transferred automatically to a storage tank. The finished lubricants are packaged for shipment in tank trucks, drums and small containers.

The drumming facility uses automated weight scales to fill the drums. The operator watches from about 3-6 feet away to ensure the drum filling mechanism properly enters the drum before the drum is filled. The operator also puts the bungs and labels. A pneumatic pump will be inserted into the drum, which will pump the finished lubricant. A transfer hose is used to fill bulk tank truck or rail car. The small containers packaging machine is a fully-automated machine and fills 1 L and 4 L containers. The operator watches from about 3-6 feet away to ensure the filling mechanism properly enters the container before it is filled.

The finished oil will be distributed about 10% in tank trucks, 50% in drums, and 40% in small containers (1L & 4 L). The finished lubricants will be sold mostly to high volume industrial and commercial lubricant customers for use in automatic transmission fluids in gasoline and diesel engines. In many cases, any stationary engines involved will be routinely lubricated using dedicated lubricating oil reservoirs and piping to add fluids directly without human intervention. For non-stationary automotive applications, workers will check lubricant levels in the engine manually and top-off as needed, using fluids added via pneumatic delivery equipment. In the industrial or commercial environment, engines are maintained by highly trained professional mechanics.

The small packages will be sold to service stations and consumer users. Consumer users will be automotive do-it-yourself consumers, farmers, or anyone who changes their own transmission fluid.

6. HUMAN HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

6.1 Exposure assessment

6.1.1 Occupational exposure

NUMBER AND CATEGORY OF WORKERS

<i>Category of Worker</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Exposure Duration (hours/day)</i>	<i>Exposure Frequency (days/year)</i>
Analysing additive package on arrival	1	10 min	30
Unloading tank trucks and drums	1-2	½ hr	30
Sampling and analysing finished lubricant	1-2	10 min	220
Loading finished lubricant into tank trucks, drums, small containers	1-2	½ hr	220

EXPOSURE DETAILS

The main routes of occupational exposure are *via* dermal, ocular and inhalation. Occupational exposure to mixture containing the notified chemical is possible during import, transport, unloading, blending and handling of the finished lubricant containing the notified chemical.

During importation, transportation and unloading, worker exposure is expected to be low, as transfer process involves the use of a hosing. A special air back flush system is also used to prevent spillage during transfer.

However, during connection and disconnection of pipes, incidental skin contact to mixtures containing 1% of the notified chemical from splashes, drips, and spills is possible. By adopting ISO 9001 procedures, spills and leaks will be minimized.

Worker exposure is also expected to be low during transferring from storage tank to the blending tank, as the transfer will be automatic through computers controlled valves. The blending process occurs in a closed system and is computer controlled, thereby minimising the potential for occupational exposure. As the blended lubricant is transferred automatically to a storage tank from blending tank, exposure is also expected to be low.

Workers may be exposed to the finished lubricant (containing a maximum of 1% of notified chemical) during the filling operations. However, as the filling operation is fully-automated, exposure will be limited to splashes from watching at a distance of 3-6 feet. Dermal exposure to drips and spills of blended lubricant is also possible during the connection and disconnection of transfer hoses during the filling of bulk containers. Laboratory staff may also be exposed to the notified chemical during sampling and analysis of the additive packages and of the finished lubricant.

During end use, occupational exposure is expected during manually checking lubricant levels in the engine and also during manually top-off as needed, via pneumatic delivery equipment. In the industrial or commercial environment, exposure is expected to be low as engines are maintained by professional mechanics, who are expected to have access to engineering controls and personal protective equipment.

6.1.2. Public exposure

About 30% of the small packages (1L & 4L) containing the notified chemical at a maximum concentration of 1% will be sold to service stations and consumer users. Consumer users will be automotive do-it-yourself consumers, farmers, or anyone who changes lubricants in vehicles. Therefore, public may be exposed to the notified chemical through dermal and ocular routes while topping-off or changing the transmission fluid in their cars.

6.2. Human health effects assessment

The notified chemical is never isolated alone and only exists as a mixture either in the presence of another unreacted chemical or in the product CP4579. The product CP4579 is a mixture containing 30-50% of the notified chemical and 50-70% of another chemical, which is being notified separately under STD/1313 assessment.

The results from toxicological investigations conducted on the product CP4579 containing the notified chemical are used in the present assessment to evaluate the toxicity of the notified chemical and are summarised in the table below. Details of the studies conducted can be found in Appendix B. Studies on analogues were also submitted in support of the notification. These studies were also assessed and were consistent with the findings obtained on the product CP4579.

<i>Endpoint</i>	<i>Result and Assessment Conclusion</i>
Rat, acute oral toxicity	LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw, low toxicity
Rat, acute dermal toxicity	LD50 >2000 mg/kg bw, low toxicity
Rat, acute inhalation toxicity	No data available
Rabbit, skin irritation	slightly irritating
Rabbit, eye irritation	slightly irritating
Guinea pig, skin sensitisation–non-adjuvant test	inadequate evidence of sensitisation
Rat, repeat dose oral toxicity – 28days.	NOEL-1000 mg/kg bw/day in males NOEL-250 mg/kg bw/day in females
Mutagenicity – bacterial reverse mutation	non mutagenic
Genotoxicity – in vitro human lymphocytes	non genotoxic
Genotoxicity–in vivo mouse bone marrow micronucleus test	non genotoxic

Toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution.

No data was available to assess toxicokinetics, metabolism and distribution of the notified chemical.

Acute toxicity.

CP4579 was of low acute oral and dermal toxicity in rats. An acute inhalation toxicity study was not conducted. The acute toxicity of analogues was low.

Irritation and Sensitisation.

CP4579 was found to be slightly irritating to the skin and eyes of rabbits in acute studies. Available information on analogues indicates that they are non-irritating to skin and eyes.

Significant positive responses were observed at 24 and 48 hrs intervals during the 1st challenge in a non-adjuvant guinea pig skin sensitisation study on CP4579. Based on these results, the notified chemical would have been classified as a skin sensitiser. However, significant positive responses were not observed in the subsequent three challenges in this study. Also no increase in scores between 24 h and 48 h, which would be indicative of sensitisation, occurred in the study. Overall the study indicates that CP4579 containing the notified chemical is not a sensitiser. However NICNAS notes that the concentration used for challenge purposes was low in this test (1% & 2.5% of a formulation containing 30 - 50% notified chemical). Information on one analogue indicates that it is not a sensitiser.

Repeated Dose Toxicity (sub acute, sub chronic, chronic).

In an oral toxicity study in rats, the notified chemical was administered orally by gavage once daily for 28 consecutive days rats at 0, 60, 250 or 1000 mg/kg bw/day. There were no test substance-related effects on clinical observations, body weights, food consumption, clinical pathology, and organ weights. There were no test substance related effects noted from home cage, handling, open field, sensory, neuromuscular or physiological observations. Macroscopic and microscopic examination revealed no test substance-related findings. The only possible effect of the notified chemical was a reduction in locomotor activity in the 1000 mg/kg bw/day group females during study week 3.

The No-Observed-Effect-Level (NOEL) was established as 1000 mg/kg bw/day in this study for males and 250 mg/kg bw/day for females, based on no effect at the highest tested dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day in males and possible effect on locomotor activity at 1000 mg/kg bw/day in females. The No-Observed-Adverse-Effect-Level (NOAEL) was 1000 mg/kg bw/day in females.

The NOEL in a 90-day feeding study for one analogue was 50 mg/kg bw/day and was \geq 100 mg/kg bw for another analogue in a 2-year feeding study. Both studies were carried out on rats.

Mutagenicity.

The notified chemical was found to be non-mutagenic in a bacterial reverse mutation test and also showed no evidence of clastogenicity to human lymphocytes *in vitro*, either with or without metabolic activation and in mouse bone marrow micronucleus test. Based on these results, the notified chemical is not expected to be genotoxic. Available data from bacterial mutagenicity and *in vitro* chromosome aberration studies on analogues was also negative.

Carcinogenicity.

No data was available to assess the potential for carcinogenicity.

Toxicity for reproduction.

No data was available to assess the potential for toxicity for reproduction.

Health hazard classification

Based on the available data the notified chemical is not classified as hazardous under the *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* (NOHSC, 2004).

6.3. Human health risk characterisation

6.3.1. Occupational health and safety

The notified chemical was of low acute oral and dermal toxicity in rats. An acute inhalation toxicity study was not conducted on the notified chemical. The notified chemical was found to be slightly irritating to the skin and eyes of rabbits in acute studies. Although overall weight of evidence indicates that there is no evidence of skin sensitisation, significant positive responses were observed at 24 and 48 hrs intervals during the 1st challenge in a non-adjuvant guinea pig test. The notified chemical was not mutagenic in *in vivo* or *in vitro* assays.

In an oral toxicity study in rats, the NOEL was established as 1000 mg/kg bw/day in this study for males and 250 mg/kg bw/day for females, based on no effect at the highest tested dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day in males and possible effect on locomotor activity at 1000 mg/kg bw/day in females. The NOAEL was 1000 mg/kg bw/day in females.

There is potential for occupational exposure during importation, loading/unloading, transfer, blending, sampling and analysis of the additive packages, and during transportation, and handling of the finished oil lubricant containing the notified chemical. The main routes of occupational exposure are *via* dermal, ocular and inhalation.

During transport and storage, worker exposure is minimal as workers will wear overalls, safety glasses, hard hat, and gloves when handling containers. Engineering controls are also used during transferring, blending and filling operations to minimise exposure to workers. The blending facilities are well ventilated with control systems for accidental spills and wastewater treatment. Workers involved in the blending activities receive training in the handling of additive packages, and wear personal protective equipment (PPE) such as gloves, eye protection, protective clothing and hard hats. Considering the use of engineering controls and PPE during these procedures, the risk to workers is expected to be low and is considered acceptable.

Exposure to end-use products containing the notified chemical is expected during manually checking lubricant levels in the engine and also during manually top-off as needed, via pneumatic delivery equipment. In the industrial or commercial environment, engines are maintained by professional mechanics, who are expected to have access to engineering controls and personal protective equipment. Furthermore, the notified chemical is present at a maximum concentration of 1% in the finished oil product. Therefore, considering the above, the risk to workers during end use is expected to be low and is considered acceptable.

Even though the overall weight of evidence indicates that there is no evidence of skin sensitisation, significant positive responses were observed at 24 and 48 hrs intervals during the 1st challenge in the skin sensitisation test. These responses were observed when challenged with a low concentration of the test substance, suggesting the possibility that some level of skin responses may be observed in some cases. Therefore, it is recommended to avoid contact with skin when using the notified chemical.

6.3.2. Public health

The public may be exposed to notified chemical in the lubricating oil during do-it-yourself changing or topping-off of the transmission fluid of their cars. Considering that the finished lubricant will be supplied in small containers (i.e., quarts), the maximum concentration of the notified chemical in finished lubricant is 1%, and the infrequent use of the notified chemical, the exposure is expected to be low and the risk to public health is considered acceptable.

7. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPLICATIONS

7.1. Environmental Exposure & Fate Assessment

7.1.1 Environmental Exposure

RELEASE OF CHEMICAL AT SITE

The additive package containing the notified chemical will not be manufactured in Australia, but will be blended into lubricant products by lubricant manufacturers. Blending occurs in fully enclosed automated systems. Solvents used for cleaning are typically recycled or incinerated. Spills are typically washed to on-site treatment facilities, which separate the oily components for incineration, and discharge aqueous fractions to sewer. The notifier estimates that annual releases of the notified chemical to sewer from blending and handling of finished lubricants will only amount to a few grams.

RELEASE OF CHEMICAL FROM USE

There may be some spillage while adding the finished lubricant to the transmission. The notifier expects that these losses will be small.

RELEASE OF CHEMICAL FROM DISPOSAL

Automatic transmission fluids are usually changed by specialists and collected and disposed of appropriately. Used oil is most likely to be burnt for fuel or recycled. If burnt, the notified chemical will be destroyed. Recycling into fresh oil leaves an asphalt residue, in which residues of the notified chemical are expected to be retained.

Drums used to transport the additive package and the finished lubricants will be steam cleaned, with the resultant aqueous waste discharged to on-site treatment facilities, which separate the oily components for incineration, and discharge aqueous fractions to sewer. The notifier estimates that annual releases of the notified chemical to sewer from drum washing will only amount to a few grams.

Smaller containers are expected to be sent to landfill.

7.1.2 Environmental fate

The lubricant additive containing the notified chemical was tested for ready biodegradability in an aerobic aqueous medium and found not to be readily biodegradable. The test material attained 18% degradation. While this suggests that the notified chemical will slowly degrade if released to the environment, biodegradation is likely to be very slow as the notified chemical is the less likely of the two components in the test substance to be biodegradable, based on its structure. Modelling using the EPIWIN (v3.11) Software Suite indicated that the notified chemical is likely to be recalcitrant, and not readily biodegradable. The notified chemical is expected to partition to soils and sediments, where it will remain immobile and very slowly degrade. Bioaccumulation was not tested but is not expected as the high molecular weight will preclude absorption. For the details of the environmental fate studies please refer to Appendix C.

7.1.3 Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC)

The calculation of a PEC has not been undertaken as the low water solubility and proposed use pattern in automatic transmission system of the notified chemical will lead to little aquatic exposure.

7.2. Environmental effects assessment

The results from ecotoxicological investigations conducted on the notified chemical are summarised in the table below. Details of these studies can be found in Appendix C.

<i>Endpoint</i>	<i>Result</i>	<i>Assessment Conclusion</i>
Fish Toxicity	LL50 > 1000 mg/L	Not toxic up to the limit of water solubility.
Daphnia Toxicity	EL50 > 1000 mg/L	Not toxic up to the limit of water solubility.
Algal Toxicity	EL50 > 1000 mg/L	Not toxic up to the limit of water solubility.

It is not possible to reach firm conclusions regarding the aquatic toxicity of the notified chemical, as the test substance contained other components and could not be measured in the water accommodated fractions used as test media. The limit of quantification (0.17 mg/L) exceeds the measured solubility limit (0.024 mg/L).

7.2.1 Predicted No-Effect Concentration

A PNEC cannot be calculated as no harmful effects were seen in aquatic toxicity testing. The test substance containing the notified chemical is not toxic up to the limit of water solubility.

7.3. Environmental risk assessment

As PNEC could not be determined, the risk quotient cannot be calculated. As the worst case PEC is well below the measured solubility limit, and no toxicity was observed at the limit of water solubility, the notified chemical is not considered to pose a risk to the environment.

8. CONCLUSIONS AND REGULATORY OBLIGATIONS

Hazard classification

Based on the available data the notified chemical is not classified as hazardous under the *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* [NOHSC:1008(2004)].

and

As a comparison only, the classification of the 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.

	<i>Hazard category</i>	<i>Hazard statement</i>
Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment	Chronic Category 4	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Human health risk assessment

Under the conditions of the occupational settings described, the notified chemical is not considered to pose an unacceptable risk to the health of workers.

When used in the proposed manner, the notified chemical is not considered to pose an unacceptable risk to public health.

Environmental risk assessment

On the basis of the very low solubility in water and absence of aquatic toxicity at the limit of water solubility, and the reported use pattern, the notified chemical is not considered to pose a risk to the environment.

Recommendations

CONTROL MEASURES

Occupational Health and Safety

- Employers should implement the following safe work practices to minimise occupational exposure during handling of the notified chemical as introduced and in the product CP4579:
 - Avoid skin and eye contact
 - Electrostatic charge may accumulate and create a hazardous condition when handling this product. Therefore, review all operations, which have the potential of generating and accumulating an electrostatic charge and/or a flammable atmosphere.
- Employers should ensure that the following personal protective equipment is used by workers to minimise occupational exposure to the notified chemical as introduced and when:
 - Safety glasses if splashing is expected
 - Gloves
 - Coveralls

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 *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* [NOHSC:1008(2004)] workplace practices and control procedures consistent with provisions of State and Territory hazardous substances legislation must be in operation.

Disposal

- The notified chemical should be disposed of by burning as fuel, or to landfill.

Storage

- There are no special requirements regarding the storage of this product. However, precautions should be taken against the accumulation of electrostatic charge, which may create a hazardous condition when handling this product.

Emergency procedures

- Spills or accidental release of the notified chemical should be handled by containment, collection and subsequent safe disposal.

Regulatory Obligations

Secondary Notification

This risk assessment is based on the information available at the time of notification. The Director may call for the reassessment of the chemical under secondary notification provisions based on changes in certain circumstances. Under Section 64 of the *Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act (1989)* the notifier, as well as any other importer or manufacturer of the notified chemical, have post-assessment regulatory obligations to notify NICNAS when any of these circumstances change. These obligations apply even when the notified chemical is listed on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).

Therefore, the Director of NICNAS must be notified in writing within 28 days by the notifier, other importer or manufacturer:

- (1) Under Section 64(1) of the Act; if
 - toxicology data has become available on Chemical B in CP4579.
- (2) Under Section 64(2) of the Act; if
 - the function or use of the chemical has changed from lubricating oil additive for use in automatic transmission system, or is likely to change significantly;
 - the amount of chemical being introduced has increased from 10 tonnes, or is likely to increase, significantly;
 - the chemical has begun to be manufactured in Australia;
 - additional information has become available to the person as to an adverse effect of the chemical on occupational health and safety, public health, or the environment.

The Director will then decide whether a reassessment (i.e. a secondary notification and assessment) is required.

No additional secondary notification conditions are stipulated.

Material Safety Data Sheet

The MSDS of the notified chemical provided by the notifier was reviewed by NICNAS. The accuracy of the information on the MSDS remains the responsibility of the applicant.

APPENDIX A: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

All physico-chemical properties were tested on CP4579 product containing 30-50% of the notified chemical.

Melting Point -17°C (Pour point)

METHOD ASTM D5950
Remarks Although ASTM D97 is referenced in the Appendix to Guideline 102, ASTM D5950 using an automatic apparatus, offers better repeatability and reproducibility and was used.
TEST FACILITY Integrated Laboratory Technology (2008)

Boiling Point 300-735°C

METHOD OECD TG 103 Boiling Point (ASTM D 6352)
Remarks
TEST FACILITY Integrated Laboratory Technology (2008)

Density 0.91 g/mL at 20°C

METHOD OECD TG 109 Density of Liquids and Solids (ASTM D 4052)
Remarks
TEST FACILITY Integrated Laboratory Technology (2008)

Vapour Pressure 2.648 x 10⁻³ Pa at 20°C

METHOD Maxwell-Bonnel/ProVision Method
Remarks This method, which is detailed in Guideline 104'Appendix, was deemed more appropriate for this sample type.
TEST FACILITY Integrated Laboratory Technology (2008)

Water Solubility < 2.4 x 10⁻⁵ g/L at 20°C

Method OECD TG 105 Water Solubility.
Remarks Flask Method. Although the test guideline suggests using the column elution method where water solubility is very low, experience had shown that columns tend to become clogged when this method is used to determine the solubility of petroleum additives. The value cited is the detection limit of the analytical method (HPLC). The test was conducted at 30°C.
Test Facility Integrated Laboratory Technology (2008)

Hydrolysis as a Function of pH

Method The test was not conducted because of the very low water solubility and lack of suitable analytical methodology for the test substance, which is expected to be stable to abiotic hydrolysis under environmental conditions.

Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water) log Pow > 7.4 at 20°C

Method OECD TG 117 Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water).
EC Directive 92/69/EEC A.8 Partition Coefficient.
Remarks HPLC Method. Five peaks were observed. The two major components had values of 7.7 and 9.5.
Test Facility Integrated Laboratory Technology (2008)

Adsorption/Desorption log K_{oc} > 5.6 at 30°C
– screening test

Method OECD TG 121 Adsorption - Desorption – HPLC Screening Method.
Remarks The test substance eluted from the column after the reference substance DDT, as four

peaks. The nominal pH was 7.5. At lower pH, sorption is expected to be stronger as cationic species typically have strongly sorptive properties.

Test Facility SafePharm Laboratories Ltd. (2008)

Flash Point 228°C

METHOD Cleveland Open Cup

Remarks The test material was CP4579. Refer to the attached specification sheet.

TEST FACILITY Chevron Oronite Laboratory (reference not stated)

Autoignition Temperature 390 ± 5°C

Method EC Directive 92/69/EEC A.15 Auto-Ignition Temperature (Liquids and Gases).

Remarks Aliquots of test material were introduced to the flask and were then observed for signs of ignitions over a 300 second period. The procedure was repeated, varying the sample size, as necessary, until the lowest temperature, at which the ignition, if any, occurred within 300 seconds of insertion, was determined. The atmospheric pressure was in the range of 100.09 to 102.19 kPa.

Test Facility SafePharm Laboratories Ltd. (2008)

APPENDIX B: TOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

All toxicological studies were conducted using CP4579 product containing 30-50% of the notified chemical.

B.1. Acute toxicity – oral

TEST SUBSTANCE	CP4579
METHOD	OECD TG 423 Acute Oral Toxicity – Acute Toxic Class Method.
Species/Strain	Rat/ Sprague-Dawley
Vehicle	None (undiluted)
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	6 F	300	0
2	6 F	2000	0

LD50	>2000 mg/kg bw
Signs of Toxicity	There were no signs of toxicity and there were no deaths. All animals gained bodyweight during the test period.
Effects in Organs	No abnormalities were noted at necropsy on study day 14.

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

TEST FACILITY Charles River Laboratories (2007a)

B.2. Acute toxicity – dermal

TEST SUBSTANCE	CP4579
METHOD	OECD TG 402 Acute Dermal Toxicity – Limit Test.
Species/Strain	Rat/ Sprague-Dawley
Vehicle	None (undiluted)
Type of dressing	Occlusive
Remarks - Method	No significant protocol deviations. The test substance was removed from the skin after the 24 hrs application period by wiping first with mineral oil, then with deionised water.

RESULTS

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number and Sex of Animals</i>	<i>Dose mg/kg bw</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
1	5 per sex	300	0
2	5 per sex	2000	0

LD50	>2000 mg/kg bw
Signs of Toxicity - Local	Dermal irritation at the test site consisting of very slight to moderate erythema was noted in three animals. Desquamation was also noted in all animals.
Signs of Toxicity - Systemic	Clinical abnormalities observed during the study included transient incidences of dark material around the facial area, swelling, incisor(s) broken, and rough coat. All animals gained weight during the test period
Effects in Organs	No gross internal findings were observed during necropsy on day 14.

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

TEST FACILITY Charles River Laboratories (2008)

B.3. Irritation – skin

TEST SUBSTANCE	CP4579
METHOD	OECD TG 404 Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion.
Species/Strain	Rabbit/New Zealand White
Number of Animals	3
Vehicle	None (undiluted)
Observation Period	10 days
Type of Dressing	Semi-occlusive.
Remarks - Method	No significant protocol deviations. After the 4 hr application period, the test substance was removed and the remaining test article was wiped from the skin using gauze moistened with mineral oil, USP, followed by dry gauze, followed by gauze moistened with deionized water and followed by dry gauze.

RESULTS

<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>Animal No.</i>					
	1	2	3			
<i>Erythema/Eschar</i>	1	1.67	1	2	7 days	0
<i>Oedema</i>	0.00	0.33	0.00	1	24 hrs	0

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

Remarks - Results	Exposure to the test article produced very slight to well-defined erythema and very slight oedema at 3/3 test sites by the 1-hour scoring interval. The dermal irritation resolved completely at 2/3 test sites by the study day 7 scoring interval and at the remaining 1/3 test site by the study day 10 scoring interval. Additional dermal findings of superficial lightening (3/3 test sites) and desquamation (1/3 test sites) were noted during the study. Based on the results of this study, the Primary Irritation Index for the notified chemical was determined to be 1.67
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CONCLUSION	The notified chemical is slightly irritating to the skin.
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TEST FACILITY	Charles River Laboratories (2007b)
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B.4. Irritation – eye

TEST SUBSTANCE	CP4579
METHOD	OECD TG 405 Acute Eye Irritation/Corrosion.
Species/Strain	Rabbit/New Zealand White
Number of Animals	3
Observation Period	96 hrs following dosing
Remarks - Method	No significant protocol deviations. Fluorescein examination of eyes was carried out at 24 hr and any residual test material was rinsed from the eyes at this time.

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>Conjunctiva: redness</i>	0.33	0.33	0.33	1	24 hrs	0
<i>Conjunctiva: chemosis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Conjunctiva: discharge</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Corneal opacity</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Iridial inflammation</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0

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

Remarks - Results

Exposure to the test substance produced conjunctivitis (redness, swelling, and discharge) in 3/3 test eyes at the 1-hr scoring interval. The conjunctival irritation resolved completely in 3/3 test eyes by the 48-hrs scoring interval.

CONCLUSION

The notified chemical is slightly irritating to the eye.

TEST FACILITY

Charles River Laboratories (2007c)

B.5. Skin sensitisation

TEST SUBSTANCE

CP4579

METHOD

OECD TG 406 Skin Sensitisation - Modified Buchler Design.

Species/Strain

Guinea pig/Albino-Hartley strain

PRELIMINARY STUDY

Maximum Non-irritating Concentration:
topical: 2.5% in mineral oil, USP

MAIN STUDY

Number of Animals

Test Group: 20

Control Group: 20

INDUCTION PHASE

Induction Concentration:
topical 50% in mineral oil, USP

CHALLENGE PHASE

1st challenge

topical: 2.5% in mineral oil, USP

2nd challenge

topical: 2.5% in mineral oil, USP

3rd challenge

topical: 2.5% in mineral oil, USP

4th challenge

topical: 1% in mineral oil, USP

Remarks - Method

No significant protocol deviations.

RESULTS

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Challenge Concentration</i>	<i>Number of Animals Showing Skin Reactions after:</i>			
		<i>1st challenge</i>		<i>2nd challenge</i>	
		<i>24 h</i>	<i>48 h</i>	<i>24 h</i>	<i>48 h</i>
<i>Test Group</i>	2.5% in mineral oil, USP	7/20	5/20	2/20	1/20
<i>Challenge Control Group</i>	2.5% in mineral oil, USP	0/10	0/10	0/10	0/10

<i>Animal</i>	<i>Challenge Concentration</i>	<i>Number of Animals Showing Skin Reactions after:</i>			
		<i>3rd challenge</i>		<i>4th challenge</i>	
		<i>24 h</i>	<i>48 h</i>	<i>24 h</i>	<i>48 h</i>
<i>Test Group</i>	2.5% in mineral oil, USP	0/20	0/20	0/20	0/20
<i>Challenge Control Group</i>	1% in mineral oil, USP	0/7	0/7	0/7	0/7

Remarks - Results

Although overall there was no evidence of skin sensitisation, significant

positive responses were observed at 24 and 48 hrs interval during the 1st challenge. Based on these results, the notified chemical would have been classified as a skin sensitiser. However, significant positive responses were not observed in the future challenges. NICNAS also notes that the concentration used for challenge purposes was quite low (1% & 2.5% of formulation containing 50-70% notified chemical).

CONCLUSION There was inadequate evidence of reactions indicative of skin sensitisation to the notified chemical under the conditions of the test.

TEST FACILITY Charles River Laboratories (2007d)

B.6. Repeat dose toxicity

TEST SUBSTANCE CP4579

METHOD OECD TG 407 Repeated Dose 28-day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents.
 Species/Strain Rats/Crl:CD(SD)
 Route of Administration Oral – gavage
 Exposure Information Total exposure days: 28days
 Dose regimen: 7 days per week
 Post-exposure observation period: 14 days for the control and high dose rats.
 Vehicle Corn oil
 Physical Form liquid aerosol
 Remarks - Method The dosage volume was 5 mL/kg bw for all groups. Functional observational battery and locomotor activity data were recorded for 5 animals/sex/group during study week 3 and for the remaining 5 animals/sec in groups 1 and 4 during study week 5 (recovery period).

RESULTS

Group	Number and Sex of Animals	Dose mg/kg bw/day	Mortality
control	5 per sex	0	0
low dose	5 per sex	60	0
mid dose	5 per sex	250	0
high dose	5 per sex	1000	0
control recovery	5 per sex	0	0
high dose recovery	5 per sex	1000	0

Mortality and Time to Death

All animals survived to the scheduled necropsies.

Clinical Observations including functional observational battery and locomotor activity data

There were no test substance-related effects on clinical observations, body weights, and food consumption. There were no test substance related home cage, handling, open field, sensory, neuromuscular or physiological observations.

Reduced locomotor activity (total and ambulatory activity counts) was observed in the 1000 mg/kg bw group females during the dosing period; the overall total motor activity mean was reduced by 43.5% when compared to the control group at study week 3. At study week 5 recovery evaluation, at least partial recovery was apparent for mean total and ambulatory activity in the high dose group females; the overall total motor activity was reduced by 26.6% when compared to the control group at study week 5. The first 2 epochs (0-15 minutes and 16-30 minutes) were affected at both test periods.

Laboratory Findings – Clinical Chemistry, Haematology, Urinalysis

There were no test substance-related effects on clinical pathology.

Effects in Organs

There were no test substance-related effects on organ weights. Macroscopic and microscopic examination

revealed no test substance-related findings.

Remarks – Results

The only possible effect of the notified chemical administered orally to rats for 28 days was a reduction in locomotor activity in the 1000 mg/kg bw/day group females during study week 3. This observation did not appear to be adverse to the general health of the animals and was less pronounced following a recovery period. There were no test substance-related effects on body weights, food consumption and organ weights or clinical pathology and FOB parameters. Macroscopic and microscopic examination revealed no test substance related finding.

CONCLUSION

The NOEL was established as 1000 mg/kg bw/day in this study for males and 250 mg/kg bw/day for females, based on no effect at the highest tested dose of 1000 mg/kg bw/day in males and possible effect on locomotor activity at 1000 mg/kg bw/day in females. The NOAEL was 1000 mg/kg bw/day in females.

TEST FACILITY WIL Research Laboratories, LLC (2008)

B.7. Genotoxicity – bacteria

TEST SUBSTANCE CP4579

METHOD OECD TG 471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test.
EC Directive 2000/32/EC B.13/14 Mutagenicity – Reverse Mutation Test using Bacteria.

Species/Strain *S. typhimurium*: TA1535, TA1537, TA98, TA100
E. coli: WP2uvrA⁻

Metabolic Activation System Liver fraction (S9 mix) from rats pretreated with phenobarbitone/β-naphthoflavone

Concentration Range in Main Test a) With metabolic activation: 0, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500, 5000 µg/plate
b) Without metabolic activation: 0, 15, 50, 150, 500, 1500, 5000 µg/plate

Vehicle Acetone

Remarks - Method No significant protocol deviations. Plate incorporation method.
The test material caused no visible reduction in the growth of the bacterial background lawn at any dose level. The test material was, therefore, tested up to the maximum recommended dose level of 5000 µg/plate. An opaque film was observed at and above 1500 µg/plate with an associated oily precipitate at 5000 µg/plate. Neither of these observations prevented the scoring of revertant colonies.

RESULTS

Metabolic Activation	Test Substance Concentration (µg/plate) Resulting in:			
	Cytotoxicity in Preliminary Test	Cytotoxicity in Main Test	Precipitation	Genotoxic Effect
Absent	> 5000			
Test 1		> 5000	≥ 1500	Negative
Test 2		> 5000	≥ 1500	Negative
Present	> 5000			
Test 1		> 5000	≥ 1500	Negative
Test 2		> 5000	≥ 1500	Negative

Remarks - Results No significant increases in the frequency of revertant colonies were recorded for any of the bacterial strains, with any dose of the test material, either with or without metabolic activation.

CONCLUSION The notified chemical was not mutagenic to bacteria under the conditions of the test.

TEST FACILITY SafePharm Laboratories Ltd. (2007e)

B.8. Genotoxicity – in vitro

TEST SUBSTANCE	CP4579
METHOD	OECD TG 473 In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test.
Species/Strain	Human
Cell Type/Cell Line	Peripheral blood lymphocyte cells
Metabolic Activation System	Liver fraction (S9 mix) from rats pretreated with Aroclor 1254
Vehicle	Ethanol
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	0*, 51.9*, 69.2*, 92.3*, 127*, 169, 225, 300, 400, MMC 1*	3 hr	22 hr
Test 2	0*, 3.13, 6.25, 12.5, 25*, 50*, 75*, 100*, 150, 225, 300, MMC 0.3*	22 hr	22 hr
<i>Present</i>			
Test 1	0*, 51.9*, 69.2*, 92.3*, 127*, 169, 225, 300, 400, CP 40*	3 hr	22 hr
Test 2	0*, 25, 50*, 75*, 100*, 150*, 225, 300, CP 40*	3 hr	22 hr

*Cultures selected for metaphase analysis.

RESULTS

<i>Metabolic Activation</i>	<i>Test Substance Concentration (µg/mL) Resulting in:</i>			
	<i>Cytotoxicity in Preliminary Test</i>	<i>Cytotoxicity in Main Test</i>	<i>Precipitation</i>	<i>Genotoxic Effect</i>
<i>Absent</i>				
Test 1	Not indicated	≥ 127 µg/mL	≥ 92.9 µg/mL	Negative
Test 2	Not indicated	≥ 100 µg/mL	≥ 100 µg/mL	Negative
<i>Present</i>				
Test 1	Not indicated	≥ 127 µg/mL	≥ 92.9 µg/mL	Negative
Test 2	Not indicated	> 100 µg/mL	≥ 100 µg/mL	Negative

Remarks - Results No significant increase in chromosomal aberrations, polyploidy, or endoreduplication was observed in the cultures analyzed.

CONCLUSION The notified chemical was not clastogenic to cultured human peripheral blood lymphocytes treated in vitro under the conditions of the test.

TEST FACILITY Clovance Laboratories Inc. (2007a)

B.10 Genotoxicity – in vivo

TEST SUBSTANCE	CP4579
METHOD	OECD TG 474 Mammalian Erythrocyte Micronucleus Test.
Species/Strain	Mouse/CD-1 (ICR)
Route of Administration	Intraperitoneal
Vehicle	Corn oil
Remarks - Method	In a dose-finding study, three females and three males were dosed at 500, 1000, or 2000 mg/kg bw and observed for up to 2 days after dosing for signs of toxicity. Based on these results, the maximum tolerated dose was estimated to be 2000 mg/kg bw. Only males were used in the assay since no gender difference was found. The route of administration was oral gavage for the positive control group.

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number and Sex of Animals</i>	<i>Dose mg/kg bw</i>	<i>Animals/Harvest Time point</i>	
			24 hour	48 hour
I (vehicle control)	10, male	0	5	5
II (low dose)	5, male	125	5	-

III (mid dose)	5, male	500	5	-
IV (high dose)	10, male	2000	5	5
V (positive control, CP)	5, male	80	5	-

CP=cyclophosphamid.

RESULTS

Doses Producing Toxicity 500, 1000, and 2000 mg/kg bw
 Genotoxic Effects Negative
 Remarks - Results The notified chemical did not induce statistically significant increases in micronucleated polychromatic erythrocytes (PCEs) at any test article dose examined. The notified chemical was demonstrated to be cytotoxic to the bone marrow (i.e., statistically significant decreases in the PCE:NCE ratios were found) at all doses of the test article.

CONCLUSION The notified chemical was not clastogenic under the conditions of this in vivo mouse bone marrow micronucleus test.

TEST FACILITY Clovance Laboratories Inc. (2007b)

APPENDIX C: ENVIRONMENTAL FATE AND ECOTOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

C.1. Environmental Fate

C.1.1. Ready biodegradability

TEST SUBSTANCE CP4579

METHOD OECD TG 301 B Ready Biodegradability: CO₂ Evolution Test.
 Inoculum Aerobic sludge from UK plant handling predominantly domestic sewage.
 Exposure Period 28 days
 Auxiliary Solvent None.
 Analytical Monitoring Carbon dioxide analysis.
 Remarks – Method The test substance was adsorbed to filter paper before addition to the culture medium.

RESULTS

<i>Test substance</i>		<i>Sodium benzoate</i>	
<i>Day</i>	<i>% Degradation</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>% Degradation</i>
1	0	1	23
28	18	28	75

Remarks - Results A toxicity control found no microbial inhibition.

CONCLUSION Not readily biodegradable

TEST FACILITY SafePharm Laboratories Ltd. (2007a)

C.1.2. Bioaccumulation

The test was not conducted because of the very low water solubility and lack of suitable analytical methodology for the test substance containing the notified chemical. Bioaccumulation is not expected because of the high molecular weight, which is expected to preclude absorption through biological membranes.

C.2. Ecotoxicological Investigations

C.2.1. Acute toxicity to fish

TEST SUBSTANCE CP4579

METHOD	OECD TG 203 Fish, Acute Toxicity Test – semi-static. EC Directive 92/69/EEC C.1 Acute Toxicity for Fish - semi-static.
Species	Rainbow trout
Exposure Period	96 hours
Auxiliary Solvent	None
Water Hardness	140 mg CaCO ₃ /L
Analytical Monitoring	HPLC
Remarks – Method	The test was conducted using the WAF obtained by mid-depth siphon from a mixture that had been stirred for 24 hours and allowed to settle for 4 hours. Microscopic examination of the WAF revealed no micro-dispersions or undissolved test material.
RESULTS	All fish survived. Initial measured concentrations were below the limit of quantification (0.17 mg/L). Final measured concentrations of 0.19-0.30 mg/L were recorded, but these should be treated with caution given their proximity to the LOQ and uncertainty as to whether the peaks observed represented the test substance.
LL50	> 1000 mg/L at 96 hours.
NOEL	1000 mg/L at 96 hours.
Remarks – Results	Results are expressed as nominal loadings.
CONCLUSION	Not toxic up to the limit of water solubility.
TEST FACILITY	SafePharm Laboratories Ltd. (2007b)

C.2.2. Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

TEST SUBSTANCE	CP4579
METHOD	OECD TG 202 Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test and Reproduction Test - static. EC Directive 92/69/EEC C.2 Acute Toxicity for Daphnia - static.
Species	<i>Daphnia magna</i>
Exposure Period	48 hours
Auxiliary Solvent	None
Water Hardness	260 mg CaCO ₃ /L
Analytical Monitoring	HPLC
Remarks – Method	The test was conducted using the WAF obtained as in the fish test.
RESULTS	No daphnids were immobilised.
EL50	> 1000 mg/L at 48 hours
NOEL	1000 mg/L at 48 hours
Remarks – Results	Results are expressed as nominal loadings. The test substance was not detectable in any samples of the test medium.
CONCLUSION	Not toxic up to the limit of water solubility.
TEST FACILITY	SafePharm Laboratories Ltd. (2007c)

C.2.3. Algal growth inhibition test

TEST SUBSTANCE	CP4579
METHOD	OECD TG 201 Alga, Growth Inhibition Test. EC Directive 92/69/EEC C.3 Algal Inhibition Test.
Species	<i>Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata</i>
Exposure Period	96 hours
Concentration Range	The definitive test was conducted using the WAF obtained as in the fish test.

Auxiliary Solvent	None
Analytical Monitoring	HPLC
RESULTS	There were no significant differences between growth rates, yields and biomass in the test and control cultures. These parameters showed a small increase in some samples, and a small decline in others.
Remarks – Results	Results are expressed as nominal loadings. The test substance was not detectable in any samples of the test medium.
CONCLUSION	Not toxic up to the limit of water solubility.
TEST FACILITY	SafePharm Laboratories Ltd. (2007c)

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