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

FULL PUBLIC REPORT

W-663

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**Director
NICNAS**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FULL PUBLIC REPORT	4
1. APPLICANT AND NOTIFICATION DETAILS	4
2. IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL	4
3. COMPOSITION.....	5
4. INTRODUCTION AND USE INFORMATION.....	5
5. PROCESS AND RELEASE INFORMATION.....	6
5.1. Distribution, transport and storage.....	6
5.2. Operation description.....	6
5.3. Occupational exposure.....	6
5.4. Release.....	7
5.5. Disposal	7
5.6. Public exposure.....	7
6. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES.....	7
7. TOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS	10
7.1. Acute toxicity – oral	10
7.2. Acute toxicity - dermal	10
7.3. Irritation – skin	11
7.4. Irritation - eye	11
7.5. Skin sensitisation	12
7.7. Repeat dose toxicity.....	12
7.8. Genotoxicity – bacteria.....	13
7.9. Genotoxicity – in vitro.....	14
8. ENVIRONMENT.....	14
8.1. Environmental fate.....	14
8.1.1. Ready biodegradability	14
8.1.2. Bioaccumulation	15
8.2. Ecotoxicological investigations	15
8.2.1. Acute toxicity to fish.....	15
8.2.2. Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates.....	16
8.2.3. Algal growth inhibition test	17
8.2.4. Inhibition of microbial activity	17
9. RISK ASSESSMENT	18
9.1. Environment	18
9.1.1. Environment – exposure assessment.....	18
9.1.2. Environment – effects assessment	19
9.1.3. Environment – risk characterisation.....	19
9.2. Human health.....	19
9.2.1. Occupational health and safety – exposure assessment	19
9.2.2. Public health – exposure assessment.....	19
9.2.3. Human health - effects assessment	19
9.2.4. Occupational health and safety – risk characterisation	20
9.2.5. Public health – risk characterisation.....	20
10. CONCLUSIONS – ASSESSMENT LEVEL OF CONCERN FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND HUMANS.....	20
10.1. Hazard classification.....	20
10.2. Environmental risk assessment	20
10.3. Human health risk assessment	20
10.3.1. Occupational health and safety.....	20
10.3.2. Public health.....	20
11. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET	20
11.1. Material Safety Data Sheet	20
11.2. Label	21
12. RECOMMENDATIONS.....	21
12.1. Secondary notification	21
13. BIBLIOGRAPHY	22

FULL PUBLIC REPORT

W-663

1. APPLICANT AND NOTIFICATION DETAILS

APPLICANT(S)

Brother International (Aust.) Pty Ltd (ACN 17 001 393 835) of 7 Khartoum Road NORTH RYDE NSW 2113.

SECOND APPLICANT(S)

Fuji Xerox Co Ltd (ABN 20 090 990 417) of 10/14A Rodborough Road, FRENCHS FOREST NSW 2086

Brother International (Aust) Pty Ltd have agreed to this extension.

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: Import volume.

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, dissociation constant, flammability, acute inhalation toxicity, Daphnia reproduction study.

PREVIOUS NOTIFICATION IN AUSTRALIA BY APPLICANT(S)

None.

NOTIFICATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES

Europe (Nos. 02-00-0808-00 and 02-00-0818-00).

2. IDENTITY OF CHEMICAL

CHEMICAL NAME

Tetradecanoic acid, 2-[[3-[(1-oxotetradecyl)oxy]-2,2-bis[[[(1-oxotetradecyl)oxy]methyl]propoxy]methyl]-2-[[[(1-oxotetradecyl)oxy]methyl]-1,3-propanediyl ester

OTHER NAME(S)

Dipentaerythritol hexamyrystate

2,2,6,6-tetrakis(tetradecanoyloxymethyl)-4-oxa-heptene-1,7-diyl ditetradecanoate

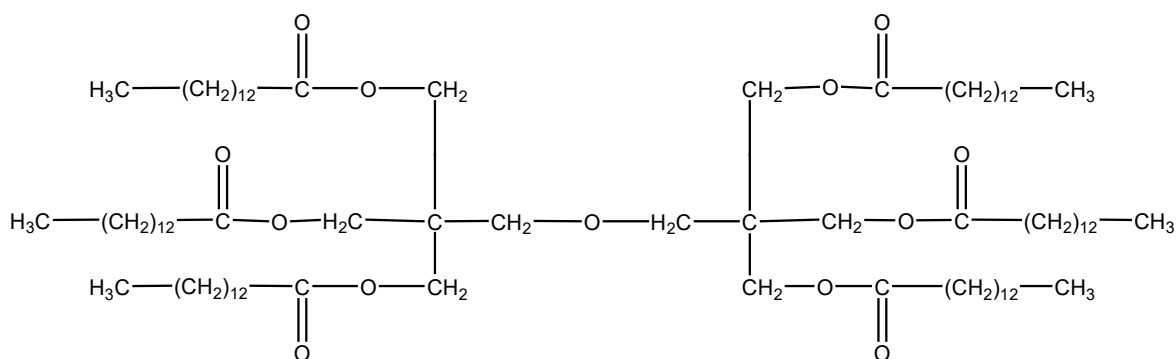
CAS NUMBER

75587-84-7

MOLECULAR FORMULA

C₉₄H₁₇₈O₁₃

STRUCTURAL FORMULA



MOLECULAR WEIGHT

1516.44

SPECTRAL DATA

METHOD	Ultraviolet/visible spectroscopy.								
Remarks	Peak at 238 nm with a molar extinction coefficient of 39.63.								
METHOD	Infrared spectroscopy.								
Remarks	Peak assignments (cm ⁻¹) <table> <tr> <td>C-H:</td><td>2960.7, 2852.4, 1469.6, 717.6.</td></tr> <tr> <td>C=O:</td><td>1741.0</td></tr> <tr> <td>C(=O)-O-C:</td><td>1177.1</td></tr> <tr> <td>C-O-C:</td><td>1101.1</td></tr> </table>	C-H:	2960.7, 2852.4, 1469.6, 717.6.	C=O:	1741.0	C(=O)-O-C:	1177.1	C-O-C:	1101.1
C-H:	2960.7, 2852.4, 1469.6, 717.6.								
C=O:	1741.0								
C(=O)-O-C:	1177.1								
C-O-C:	1101.1								
METHOD	Nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy.								
Remarks	¹ H (ppm): 0.88 (methyl), 1.26, 2.29, 3.39, 4.07 (methylene) ¹³ C (ppm): 14.10 (methyl), 22.68 – 34.10 (methylene), 42.68 (>C<), 62.34 (-COOCH ₂ -), 69.98 (-CH ₂ OCH ₂ -), 173.18 (carbonyl).								

3. COMPOSITION

DEGREE OF PURITY

95%

HAZARDOUS IMPURITIES/RESIDUAL MONOMERS

<i>Chemical Name</i>	Myristic acid	<i>Weight %</i>	0.5%
<i>CAS No.</i>			
<i>Hazardous Properties</i>	Moderate skin irritant, mild eye irritant (TomesPlus, 2004).		

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

<i>Chemical Name</i>	Dipentaerythritol pentamyristate	<i>Weight %</i>	4.5%
<i>CAS No.</i>			

ADDITIVES/ADJUVANTS

None.

4. INTRODUCTION AND USE INFORMATION

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

Imported as a component of toner in cartridges at ≤ 6%.

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>Tonnes</i>	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3	< 3

Second applicant

<i>Year</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Tonnes</i>	0.018	0.076	0.051	0.025	0.025

USE

Additive in toner used for printing. The second applicant will import the notified polymer for the same use.

5. PROCESS AND RELEASE INFORMATION

5.1. Distribution, transport and storage

PORT OF ENTRY

Unknown.

IDENTITY OF MANUFACTURER/RECIPIENTS

Notifier.

TRANSPORTATION AND PACKAGING

Standard toner cartridges wrapped in enclosed black plastic bags in cardboard cartons transported by road to distributors.

5.2. Operation description

To change the cartridge in a photocopier or printer, the seal tape is removed and the cartridge is placed into the copying machine or printer. The cartridge is designed not to release the toner until the seal tape is removed.

During the copying or printing operation, the toner will be transferred on to the paper and fixed by heat.

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>
Transport and storage	< 10	< 8 hours per day	< 230 days per year
Office workers	10 - 100	10' per day	< 10 days per year
Maintenance workers	< 10	< 8 hours per day	< 230 days per year

Exposure Details

Office workers and printer/photocopier maintenance workers may be intermittently exposed to the notified chemical when replacing the spent cartridge, and during maintenance and cleaning of printers or photocopiers. Maintenance workers may potentially come in contact with the notified chemical more often than office workers. Exposure would be principally by skin contamination, however, inhalation exposure could also occur, particularly if there is spillage. However, exposure is expected to be controlled through the design of the toner cartridge and the printing and photocopier machines. Printer and photocopier maintenance personnel often wear cotton disposable gloves. Toner cartridges are sealed and worker exposure to the toner should be minimised by the use of the replacement procedures recommended by the manufacturer.

Waterside, warehouse and transport workers are unlikely to be exposed to the notified chemical unless the packaging is breached.

Contact with paper printed with toners containing the notified chemical is unlikely to result in dermal exposure, as it will be heat fixed in the structure of the paper.

5.4. Release

RELEASE OF CHEMICAL AT SITE

The toner containing up to 6% of the notified chemical will be imported in sealed cartridges. Since the notified chemical will not be manufactured locally, there will be no environmental exposure associated with this process in Australia. Environmental release of the notified chemical from cartridges during importation, transportation and storage is unlikely.

RELEASE OF CHEMICAL FROM USE

The toner cartridges will not be opened during installation, replacement or use. Therefore, release of toner containing the notified chemical to the environment is not expected under conditions of normal use. In the event of an accidental leakage individual container capacity, and container and packaging specifications would limit the extent of release and the majority of the spill will be collected and placed in a suitable container to be disposed of to landfill. No direct release to water occurs during normal use but a small amount of the chemical is expected to be lost to air during the printing process.

The empty toner cartridges (each containing 4 to 7 g of the notified chemical) will be either collected for recycling by a recycling company or disposed of to landfill in the normal office garbage. It is expected that approximately 49.5% of the imported notified chemical will be disposed of to landfill and approximately 0.5% or greater amount will be recovered by recycling programs. Therefore, based on a maximum import volume of 3 tonnes, up to 1500 kg (50%) of the notified chemical will be strongly bound to printed paper, which will be disposed of to landfill, recycled or incinerated.

During the paper recycling process, the paper will be repulped in water, cleansed of contaminants, deinked with alkali, washed, cooked, bleached, screened and then used in the normal paper production process. The alkali mixture resulting from the deinking stage is most likely recycled or neutralised and disposed of to a wastewater treatment plants (WWTP) by a licensed waste contractor. It is expected that the notified chemical contained in the toner removed from the paper/pulp during deinking will mostly move to sludge due to its low water solubility.

5.5. Disposal

The total import volume of the notified chemical will ultimately be disposed of either to landfill or by incineration or recycling with paper except for approximately 15 kg of the chemical that is expected to be recovered annually via a cartridge recycling program.

5.6. Public exposure

The public may be intermittently exposed to the notified chemical when replacing the spent cartridges, and during maintenance and cleaning of home printers or photocopiers. Exposure would be principally by skin contamination, however, inhalation exposure could also occur, particularly if spillage occurs. Exposure is expected to be controlled through the design of the toner cartridge and the printing and photocopier machines. Toner cartridges are sealed and public exposure to the toner should be minimised by the use of the replacement procedures recommended by the manufacturer.

Contact with paper printed with toners containing the notified chemical is unlikely to result in dermal exposure, as it will be heat fixed in the structure of the paper.

6. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance at 20°C and 101.3 kPa White powder.

Melting Point/Freezing Point 62.4°C

METHOD	OECD TG 102 Melting Point/Melting Range. EC Directive 92/69/EEC A.1 Melting/Freezing Temperature.
Remarks	Method: differential scanning calorimetry.
TEST FACILITY	Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a).

Boiling Point		> 164.8°C at 101.3 kPa
METHOD	OECD TG 103 Boiling Point. EC Directive 92/69/EEC A.2 Boiling Temperature.	
Remarks	Method: differential scanning calorimetry.	
TEST FACILITY	Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a).	
Density		1010 kg/m ³ at 20°C
METHOD	OECD TG 109 Density of Liquids and Solids. EC Directive 92/69/EEC A.3 Relative Density.	
Remarks	Pycnometer method.	
TEST FACILITY	Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a).	
Vapour Pressure		1.21 X 10 ⁻⁷ kPa at 25°C
METHOD	OECD TG 104 Vapour Pressure. EC Directive 92/69/EEC A.4 Vapour Pressure (Vapour Pressure Balance)	
TEST FACILITY	Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a).	
Water Solubility		< 1.02 x 10 ⁻³ g/L at 20°C
METHOD	OECD TG 105 Water Solubility. EC Directive 92/69/EEC A.6 Water Solubility (Flask Method).	
Remarks	Preliminary test results showed that the water solubility of the test substance was less than 10 mg/L. As the solubility was below the limit of detection of the column elution method, the flask method with HPLC detection was used.	
	No peaks were observed for the test solutions therefore the water solubility was estimated to be less than the limit of detection estimated from use of standard solutions.	
TEST FACILITY	Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a).	
Fat (or n-octanol) Solubility		> 1016.9 mg/L Standard fat at 37°C
METHOD	OECD TG 116 Fat Solubility of Solid and Liquid Substances.	
Remarks	Liquefied and mixed standard fat (100 mL) was stirred in a water bath at 37°C while adding small quantities of the test substance sequentially and dissolving over time. The test was terminated after an extended period of stirring (> 3 months) as there was no sign of reaching a saturated solution. The report noted that transesterification might have occurred during the test modifying the structure and molecular weight of the test substance allowing it to dissolve more readily.	
TEST FACILITY	Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a).	
Hydrolysis as a Function of pH		Not determined.
Remarks	The test was not conducted due to the low water solubility of the notified chemical.	
	The notified chemical contains ester linkages that could undergo hydrolysis under extreme pH conditions. However, significant hydrolysis is unlikely to occur in the environmental pH range of 4 to 9.	
Partition Coefficient (n-octanol/water)		log P _{ow} > 6
Remarks	Due to the low water solubility and poor sensitivity of the test substance to ultraviolet and refractive index detection, the partition coefficient could not be determined using either the HPLC Method or the Shake Flask Method. An attempt was made to calculate the partition coefficient using the ratio of solubilities of the	

TEST FACILITY

TEST FACILITY

TEST FACILITY

 $\log K_{oc} > 6$

TEST FACILITY

TEST FACILITY

Not determined.

TEST FACILITY

TEST FACILITY

METHOD

METHOD

TEST FACILITY

TEST FACILITY

Not determined.

Remarks

Not highly flammable.

TEST FACILITY

TEST FACILITY

> 400°C

METHOD 92/69/EEC A.15 Auto-Ignition Temperature (Liquids and Gases).
92/69/EEC A.16 Relative Self-Ignition Temperature for Solids.
TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a, 2003a).

Explosive Properties Not explosive.

METHOD EC Directive 92/69/EEC A.14 Explosive Properties.
TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a).

Oxidising Properties Non-oxidising.

METHOD 92/69/EEC A.17 Oxidising Properties.
TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002a).

Reactivity

Remarks Stable under normal environmental conditions.

7. TOXICOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

<i>Endpoint and Result</i>	<i>Assessment Conclusion</i>
Rat, acute oral LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw	low toxicity
Rat, acute dermal LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw	low toxicity
Rabbit, skin irritation	non-irritating
Rabbit, eye irritation	slightly irritating
Guinea pig, skin sensitisation – adjuvant test.	no evidence of sensitisation.
Rat, repeat dose oral toxicity – 28 days.	NOAEL = 1000 mg/kg/day
Genotoxicity – bacterial reverse mutation	non mutagenic
Genotoxicity – in vitro chromosomal aberrations	non genotoxic

7.1. Acute toxicity – oral

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

METHOD OECD TG 423 Acute Oral Toxicity – Acute Toxic Class Method.
EC Directive 92/69/EEC B.1 tris Acute Oral Toxicity – Acute Toxic Class Method.

Species/Strain Rat/Hsd Sprague-Dawley.

Vehicle Corn oil.

Remarks - Method No deviations from protocol.

RESULTS

<i>Group</i>	<i>Number and Sex of Animals</i>	<i>Dose mg/kg bw</i>	<i>Mortality</i>
1	3/sex	2000	0

LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw
Signs of Toxicity None.
Effects in Organs None.

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

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002b).

7.2. Acute toxicity - dermal

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

METHOD OECD TG 402 Acute Dermal Toxicity – Limit Test.
EC Directive 92/69/EEC B.3 Acute Toxicity (Dermal) – Limit Test.

Species/Strain Rat/Hsd Sprague-Dawley.

Vehicle None.

Type of dressing Occlusive.

Remarks - Method No deviations from protocol.

RESULTS

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

LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw

Signs of Toxicity - Local None.

Signs of Toxicity - Systemic None.

Effects in Organs None.

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

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002c).

7.3. Irritation – skin

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

METHOD OECD TG 404 Acute Dermal Irritation/Corrosion.
EC Directive 92/69/EEC B.4 Acute Toxicity (Skin Irritation).

Species/Strain Rabbit/New Zealand White

Number of Animals 3

Vehicle None.

Observation Period 4 days.

Type of Dressing Semi-occlusive.

Remarks - Method No deviations from protocol.

RESULTS

<i>Lesion</i>	<i>Mean Score* 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	0	0	0		0
<i>Oedema</i>	0	0	0	0		0

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

CONCLUSION The notified chemical is non-irritating to the skin.

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002d).

7.4. Irritation - eye

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

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 3

Observation Period 3 days.

Remarks - Method No deviations from protocol.

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>	1.33	0.67	0	2	3 days	0
<i>Conjunctiva: chemosis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Conjunctiva: discharge</i>						
<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.

CONCLUSION The notified chemical is slightly irritating to the eye.

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002e).

7.5. Skin sensitisation

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

METHOD OECD TG 406 Skin Sensitisation – maximisation test.
EC Directive 96/54/EC B.6 Skin Sensitisation - maximisation.

Species/Strain Guinea pig/Dunkin-Hartley.
PRELIMINARY STUDY Maximum Non-irritating Concentration:
intradermal: 5% (w/v)
topical: 65% (w/v)

MAIN STUDY

Number of Animals Test Group: 10 Control Group: 5
INDUCTION PHASE Induction Concentration:

intradermal: 5% (w/v)
topical: 65% (w/v)
Signs of Irritation None due to notified chemical.

CHALLENGE PHASE

1st challenge topical: 32.5% (w/v), 65% (w/v)

Remarks - Method No significant deviations from protocol.

RESULTS

Remarks - Results No sensitisation reactions were observed in any animal at either challenge concentration at either 24 or 48 hours after patch removal.

CONCLUSION There was no evidence of reactions indicative of skin sensitisation to the notified chemical under the conditions of the test.

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002f).

7.7. Repeat dose toxicity

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

METHOD OECD TG 407 Repeated Dose 28-day Oral Toxicity Study in Rodents.
OPPTS 870.3050, July 2000.

Species/Strain Rat/Crl: CD SD IGS BR.
Route of Administration Oral – gavage.
Exposure Information Total exposure days: 28 days;
Dose regimen: 7 days per week.

Vehicle Corn oil.

Remarks - Method The actual concentration of the low dose could not be quantitated. The concentration is therefore the nominal value.

RESULTS

Group	Number and Sex of Animals	Dose mg/kg bw/day	Mortality
I (control)	5/sex	0	0
II (low dose)	“	15	0
III (mid dose)	“	150	0
IV (high dose)	“	1000	0

Clinical Observations

Lack of auditory startle reflex in 2/5 high dose females. No effect on food consumption or bodyweight gain.

Laboratory Findings – Clinical Chemistry, Haematology, Urinalysis

No treatment related effects.

Effects in Organs

No treatment related effects.

Remarks – Results

A lack of auditory startle reflex in high dose females was associated with treatment but was not considered to be of neurotoxicological importance due to a lack of treatment related response in other clinical findings or neurobehavioural screening parameters. Low neutrophils in mid and high dose females were not dosage related and were within the concurrent control range so were not considered to be treatment related.

CONCLUSION

The No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) was established as 1000 mg/kg bw/day in this study, based on the lack of significant findings at the high dose.

TEST FACILITY

Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002g).

7.8. Genotoxicity – bacteria

TEST SUBSTANCE

Notified chemical.

METHOD

OECD TG 471 Bacterial Reverse Mutation Test.
EC Directive 2000/32/EC B.13/14 Mutagenicity – Reverse Mutation Test using Bacteria.
US OPPTS 870.5100.
Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries (1985). Notification of the Director General, Agricultural Production Bureau. Nohsan No. 4200.
Joint Directives of J EPA, J MHW and J MITI (31 October 1997) Kanpoan No. 287, Eisei No. 127 and Kikyoku No. 2 (31 October 1997). JMHW Genotoxicity Testing Guideline, PAB Notification No. 1604 (1 November 1999).
Plate incorporation procedure and repeat with Pre incubation procedure.
Species/Strain *S. typhimurium*: TA1535, TA1537, TA98, TA100, TA102.
E. coli: WP2uvrA (pKM101).
Metabolic Activation System Aroclor 1254 induced rat liver S9 fraction.
Concentration Range in Main Test a) With metabolic activation: 5 - 5000 µg/plate.
b) Without metabolic activation: 5 - 5000 µg/plate.
Vehicle DMSO.
Remarks - Method The first experiment was by plate incorporation, the repeat experiment by preincubation.

RESULTS

Remarks - Results

No signs of toxicity were observed in either replicate test. No increase in revertant number was seen in any strain at any dose. Positive control substances gave the expected mutagenic activity.

CONCLUSION

The notified chemical was not mutagenic to bacteria under the conditions

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002h).

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

METHOD	OECD TG 473 In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test. EC Directive 2000/32/EEC B.10. In vitro Mammalian Chromosome Aberration Test. US EPA Health Effects Test Guidelines. OPPTS 870.5375. EPA 712-C-98-223.
Cell Type/Cell Line	Human lymphocytes.
Metabolic Activation System	Aroclor induced rat liver S9 fraction.
Vehicle	DMSO.

<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, 39.06, 78.13, 156.25, 312.5, 625, 1250*, 2500*, 5000*	3 hours	20 hours
Test 2	0, 156.25, 312.5, 625, 1250*, 2500*, 5000*	20 hours	“
<i>Present</i>			
Test 1	0, 39.06, 78.13, 156.25, 312.5*, 625*, 1250*, 2500, 5000	3 hours	“
Test 2	0, 625, 1250*, 2500*, 5000*	3 hours	“

Remarks - Method	No significant deviations from protocol.
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Remarks - Results	Mitotic index was reduced to a maximum of approximately 90% of control at the top dose. Positive controls gave the expected responses and negative controls were as expected.
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No cytotoxicity or precipitation of the test substance was observed and there was no increase in the frequency of chromosomal aberrations in the treated cultures over the control values.

CONCLUSION	The notified chemical was not clastogenic to human lymphocytes treated in vitro under the conditions of the test.
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TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002i).

8.1. Environmental fate

8.1.1. Ready biodegradability

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

METHOD	OECD TG 301 B Ready Biodegradability: CO ₂ Evolution Test (Modified Sturm Test).
Inoculum	Activated sludge collected from sewage treatment works that treats predominantly domestic waste.
Exposure Period	29 days.
Auxiliary Solvent	None.

Analytical Monitoring
Remarks - Method

CO₂ Evolved.
In addition to the test substance (10 mgC/L), blank samples and samples containing a reference substance (sodium benzoate at 10 mg/L)) were measured.

RESULTS

<i>Test substance</i>		<i>Sodium Benzoate</i>	
<i>Day</i>	<i>% degradation</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>% degradation</i>
2	0	2	21
6	1	6	60
10	1	10	72
21	1	21	79
29	1	29	84

Remarks - Results

Degradation of the reference substance (60% after 6 days and 84% after 29 days) indicates that the test system was valid.

CONCLUSION

The test substance is not readily biodegradable according to the OECD criteria requiring > 60% within 10 days of commencement.

TEST FACILITY

Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002j).

8.1.2. Bioaccumulation

No bioaccumulation data were provided. The low water solubility, high fat solubility and the high estimated partition coefficient may indicate a potential for bioaccumulation (Connell, 1989). The fat solubility test report (summarised in Section 6) notes that the high fat solubility observed could have been due to transesterification, which may have modified the structure and the molecular weight of the notified chemical during the test and allowed it to dissolve more readily.

Due to the high molecular weight of the notified chemical it is not expected to cross biological membranes. Further, the limited release to the aquatic environment, if any, should reduce the availability of the notified chemical to bioaccumulate.

8.2. Ecotoxicological investigations

8.2.1. Acute toxicity to fish

TEST SUBSTANCE

Notified chemical

METHOD

OECD TG 203 Fish, Acute Toxicity Test and EC Directive 92/69/EEC C.1 Acute Toxicity for Fish - Semi-static.

Species

Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

Exposure Period

96 hours.

Auxiliary Solvent

None.

Water Hardness

141 to 161 mg CaCO₃/L.

Analytical Monitoring

Test concentrations were not analytically monitored as a sufficiently sensitive method with a limit of detection below the limit of aqueous solubility of the notified chemical (determined to be < 1 mg/L as summarised in Section 6) was not available.

Remarks – Method

A 100% saturated aqueous solution was prepared by stirring the notified chemical with water for 72 hours and filtered (0.45 µm cellulose nitrate membrane filters). Based on a preliminary range finding study with concentrations up to the saturation level, the definitive study was conducted at the saturation level only.

The control and test media were renewed daily. The report does not comment on the clarity of the test substance solution during the test.

RESULTS

Concentration mg/L Nominal	Number of Fish	Mortality						
		0.25 h	2 h	4 h	24 h	48 h	72 h	96 h
Control	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
100*	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

* Assumed to be the limit of water solubility under test conditions.

LC50 >100% saturation at 96 hours.
 NOEC (or LOEC) >100% saturation at 96 hours.
 Remarks – Results Oxygen content (9.1 to 9.2 mgO₂/L in control and 9.2 to 9.3 mgO₂/L in the test substance solution), pH (7.1 to 7.6 in control and 7.3 to 7.6 in test substance solution) and temperature (14°C in control and 13 to 14°C in test substance solution) were all satisfactorily maintained. No abnormalities or sub-lethal effects were observed in the control or test media.

CONCLUSION The test substance is not toxic to fish up to the limit of its aqueous solubility under the test conditions.

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2003b).

8.2.2. Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical

METHOD OECD TG 202 Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test and Reproduction Test and EC Directive 92/69/EEC C.2 Acute Toxicity for Daphnia - Static.
 Species *Daphnia magna*
 Exposure Period 48 hours.
 Auxiliary Solvent None.
 Water Hardness Standard medium (Elendt M4) was used.
 Analytical Monitoring Test concentrations were not analytically monitored for the same reasons mentioned in section 8.2.1.
 Remarks - Method The test substance was stirred with the test medium to prepare a 100% saturated aqueous solution using the same method described in section 8.2.1. Based on a preliminary range finding study (using nominal concentrations of 1, 10 and 100% of saturation) the definitive study was conducted at the 100% saturation level. No allowance was made for a purity of less than 100%.

The exposure concentrations were not verified. The report does not comment on the clarity of the test substance solution during the test.

RESULTS

Concentration mg/L Nominal	Number of <i>D. magna</i>	% Immobilised	
		24 h	48 h
Control	20	0	0
100*	20	0	0

* Assumed to be the limit of water solubility under test conditions.

LC50 >100% saturation at 48 hours.
 NOEC (or LOEC) >100% saturation at 48 hours.
 Remarks - Results Oxygen content (8.4 to 8.7 mgO₂/L in controls and 7.9 to 8.6 mgO₂/L in the test substance solutions), pH (7.2 to 7.5 in controls and 7.3 to 7.7 in test substance solutions) and temperature (20°C in controls and 20 to

21°C in test substance solutions) were all satisfactorily maintained.

CONCLUSION The test substance is not toxic to *Daphnia* up to the limit of its aqueous solubility under the test conditions.

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2003c).

8.2.3. Algal growth inhibition test

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical.

METHOD OECD TG 201 Alga, Growth Inhibition Test and EC Directive 92/69/EEC C.3 Algal Inhibition Test.

Species *Selenastrum capricornutum* (Strain No. CCAP 278/4)

Exposure Period 72 hours.

Concentration Range

Nominal 100% saturation

Auxiliary Solvent None.

Water Hardness Standard sterile nutrient medium was used.

Analytical Monitoring Test concentrations were not analytically monitored due to the same reasons mentioned in section 8.2.1.

Remarks - Method The test substance was stirred with the nutrient medium to prepare a 100% saturated aqueous solution using the same method described in 8.2.1. Based on a preliminary range finding study (using nominal concentrations of 1, 10 and 100% of saturation) the definitive study was conducted at the 100% saturation level. No allowance was made for a purity of less than 100%.

The test water temperature (23.4°C at 0 hours and 23.8°C at 72 hours) and pH (7.0 to 7.3 in the controls and 7.1 in the test substance solutions) were satisfactorily maintained. The temperature and light intensity were not recorded for 24 and 48 hours. This omission in recording is stated not to have affected the validity of the study as also shown by the increase in algal growth by 6 fold for each period from 0 to 24, 24 to 48 and 48 to 72 hours.

The exposure concentrations were not verified. The report does not comment on the clarity of the test substance solution during the test.

RESULTS

<i>Growth - E_rC50 (0-72 h)</i>	<i>Biomass - E_bC50 (72 h)</i>	<i>NOEC at 72 h</i>
>100% saturation	>100% saturation	>100% saturation

Remarks - Results No abnormalities were found in any algal cells when examined microscopically.

CONCLUSION The test substance is not toxic to algae up to the limit of its aqueous solubility under the test conditions.

TEST FACILITY Huntingdon Life Sciences (2003d).

8.2.4. Inhibition of microbial activity

TEST SUBSTANCE Notified chemical

METHOD OECD TG 209 Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test, EC Directive 88/302/EEC C.11 Biodegradation: Activated Sludge Respiration Inhibition Test and OPPTS Method 850.6800.

Inoculum	Activated sludge obtained from a sewage treatment plant that treats predominantly domestic sewage.
Exposure Period	3 hours
Concentration Range	
Nominal	1, 10 and 100 mg/L
Remarks – Method	A preliminary solubility trial showed that a suitable aqueous stock solution could not be prepared due to the low solubility of test substance. Therefore, appropriate weights of the test substance were added to dechlorinated water and treated with ultrasound for 10 minutes to prepare the 1, 10 and 100 (in triplicate) mg/L test solutions.
	Test concentrations of the reference substance (3,5-dichlorophenol) were 3, 10 and 32 mg/L.
RESULTS	
IC50	>100 mg/L
NOEC	>100 mg/L (highest concentration tested)
Remarks – Results	No effect on sludge respiration was observed at any of the test concentrations. The IC50 of the reference substance calculated by the Moving Average method was 7.0 mg/L (95% confidence limits 5.5-8.7 mg/L), thus validating the test.
CONCLUSION	The test substance does not inhibit the respiration of activated sludge.
TEST FACILITY	Huntingdon Life Sciences (2002k).

9. RISK ASSESSMENT

9.1. Environment

9.1.1. Environment – exposure assessment

Environmental exposure of the toner containing the notified chemical will result from the disposal of printed paper and discarded cartridges and from any accidental leakage of the cartridges during use. The notifier expects that toner residues in cartridges containing approximately 49.5% of the notified chemical to be disposed of to landfill. In a landfill, the chemical will eventually be released due to deterioration of the cartridge but can be expected to be immobile due to its low water solubility and estimated high log K_{oc} .

Up to 50% (1500 kg) of the imported notified chemical strongly bound to printed paper will be disposed of to landfill (directly or bound to sludge resulting from paper recycling) or by incineration. During paper recycling, it is expected that the notified chemical contained in the toner removed from the paper/pulp during deinking will mostly move to sludge due to its low solubility. Therefore, most of the notified chemical in the recycled paper can be expected to be disposed of with sludge to landfill. Very little of the notified chemical is expected to partition to the supernatant water to be released to the sewer.

Due to its low water solubility the notified chemical entering soils via landfill (fixed to paper, adsorbed to sludge, or released from ruptured cartridges) is not expected to be mobile and enter the aquatic compartment. Although it is not readily biodegradable, the chemical is expected to eventually become associated with soil and sediment and undergo slow degradation by biotic and abiotic processes. Incineration of waste paper and sludges will destroy the compound with the generation of water vapour and oxides of carbon.

The low water solubility and the high estimated adsorption coefficient of the notified chemical may indicate a potential for bioaccumulation, which is expected to be offset by the high molecular weight and the low aquatic exposure.

The very limited exposure to the aquatic compartment makes it very difficult to calculate a meaningful predicted environmental concentration (PEC).

9.1.2. Environment – effects assessment

The results of the ecotoxicological studies indicate the notified chemical is not toxic to rainbow trout, *Daphnia* and algae up to the limit of its water solubility. Therefore, it was not possible to calculate a predicted no effect concentration (PNEC).

9.1.3. Environment – risk characterisation

The notified chemical will enter environmental compartments indirectly by disposal of waste paper (for recycling, to landfill or for incineration) and by direct release from discarded printer cartridges at landfill sites. During paper recycling processes almost all of the notified chemical can be expected to adsorb to sludge, which is dried and disposed of to landfill or incinerated.

It is not possible to determine a realistic PEC value, as the use pattern of the notified chemical will result in limited exposure to the aquatic environment. The ecotoxicity test results show that the notified chemical is not toxic to aquatic organisms up to the limit of its water solubility. Therefore, a meaningful PNEC value cannot be derived in order to assess the risk to aquatic organisms. Although the chemical has the potential to bioaccumulate, due to the diffuse nature of use and limited release to water, it is unlikely that the chemical would exist at levels which could pose a threat of bioaccumulation. The high molecular weight will further reduce this potential.

Any small amount of the notified chemical that enters the aquatic environment is likely to be immobilised through adsorption onto soil particles and sediments. Based on the import volume, method of packaging and low concentration of the notified chemical in the toner product, release of the notified chemical to the environment is expected to be low and widespread. Abiotic or slow biotic processes are expected to be largely responsible for the eventual degradation of the notified chemical as it is not readily biodegradable.

9.2. Human health

9.2.1. Occupational health and safety – exposure assessment

Office workers and printer maintenance workers may be intermittently exposed to the notified chemical when replacing the spent cartridge, and during maintenance and cleaning of printers or photocopiers. Service personnel are anticipated to have the greatest level of exposure. Exposure would be principally by skin contamination, however, inhalation exposure could also occur, particularly if spillage occurs. Exposure to the notified chemical is expected to be low due to the design of the toner cartridges and the low concentration of the notified chemical. Exposure will be minimised by placing photocopiers and printers in areas of adequate ventilation and the use of disposable gloves by service personnel.

9.2.2. Public health – exposure assessment

The public may be intermittently exposed to the notified chemical when replacing the spent cartridge, and during maintenance and cleaning of home printers or photocopiers. Exposure would be principally by skin contamination, however, inhalation exposure could also occur, particularly if spillage occurs. Exposure to the notified chemical is expected to be low due to the design of the toner cartridges and the low concentration of the notified chemical. Exposure will be minimised by the use of the replacement procedures recommended by the manufacturer and placing photocopiers and printers in areas of adequate ventilation.

Exposure to the notified chemical in printed paper is expected to be negligible, as it will be bound in the structure of the paper.

9.2.3. Human health - effects assessment

The notified chemical was of low toxicity via the oral and dermal routes in rats ($LD_{50} > 2000$ mg/kg bw), was not a skin irritant in rabbits and was a slight eye irritant in rabbits, was not a skin sensitiser in guinea pigs, did not exhibit any systemic toxicity in a 28-day repeat dose oral toxicity study in rats and was neither mutagenic in bacteria nor clastogenic in human

lymphocytes in vitro.

Based on the available data, the notified chemical is **not classified** as a hazardous substance in accordance with the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* (NOHSC, 2002).

9.2.4. Occupational health and safety – risk characterisation

The notified chemical is unlikely to be harmful via the oral, dermal or inhalation routes, is not likely to be irritating or sensitising in use and is not likely to be genotoxic. In addition it is present at 6% in the imported toner and the toner is packed sturdy cartridges packed in cardboard boxes typically plastic wrapped onto pallets. Exposure of transport or storage workers due to accidental rupture of cartridges should be rare.

During use office workers and maintenance workers should only be exposed to low levels of toner either by inhalation or dermal contact.

Overall, there is a low risk of adverse health effects to any workers coming in contact with the imported toner at any stage of importation, use or final disposal.

9.2.5. Public health – risk characterisation

Similar to office workers members of the public should only be exposed to low levels of imported toner at any stage of importation, use or disposal. Also given the low hazard of the notified chemical at a low concentration in the imported toner, there is a low health risk to the public.

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

10.1. Hazard classification

Based on the available data the notified chemical is not classified as hazardous under the NOHSC *Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances* (NOHSC, 2002).

As a comparison only, the classification of notified chemical/polymer 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.

It was not possible to classify the notified chemical for the environment according to the GHS criteria (United Nations, 2003).

10.2. Environmental risk assessment

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.

10.3.2. Public health

There is Negligible Concern to public health when used as described.

11. MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

11.1. Material Safety Data Sheet

The MSDS of 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 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

CONTROL MEASURES

Occupational Health and Safety

No special precautions are required for the notified chemical when used at low quantities in a toner in cartridges in electrophotocopying machines or electrophotographic printers. However, in the interests of good occupational health and safety, the following guidelines and precautions should be observed for use of toners containing the notified chemical:

- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Avoid breathing dust
- Avoid generation of dust. Photocopiers and printers should be located in well ventilated areas. The NOHSC Exposure Standard of 10 mg/m³ TWA for nuisance dust should be maintained in the workplace.
- Service personnel should wear cotton or disposable gloves when replenishing toner and servicing copying machines and printers.

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.

Environment

Disposal

- Empty toner cartridges containing the notified chemical should be disposed of to landfill.
- Do not dispose the notified chemical into sewers or water bodies.

Emergency procedures

- Spills/release of the notified chemical should be handled by sweeping up and discarding in to a waste container.

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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