

Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

**Sub-Committee of Experts on the Globally Harmonized
System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals**

23 June 2014

Twenty-seventh session

Geneva, 2 – 4 July 2014

Item 5 (a) of the provisional agenda

Development of a list of chemicals classified in accordance with the GHS

Assessing the potential development of a global list of classified chemicals

**Transmitted by the expert from the United States of America on behalf
of the informal correspondence group**

Purpose

1. The purpose of this document is to provide an update on the work undertaken by the informal correspondence group assessing the potential development of a global list of classified chemicals, and an agenda for the group's meeting on 4 July 2014.

Background and update

2. During the 26th session, the classification list correspondence group agreed to proceed with a pilot classification exercise for a small group of chemicals to be selected by comparison of the TDG and CLP lists prepared by the Secretariat, taking also into account the chemicals nominated by experts. Nominations for chemicals were to be accepted until the end of January 2014, and the chair was to recommend a few chemicals (less than five) from those nominated to be used in the exercise.

3. Recognizing the OECD's expertise and experience in classifying chemicals, particularly in its Cooperative Chemicals Assessment Meetings, the Sub-Committee invited the OECD to participate in the pilot exercise.

4. In February 2014, the Joint Meeting of the Chemicals Committee and Working Party on Chemicals, Pesticides and Biotechnology of the OECD agreed to collaborate with the GHS Sub-Committee in the pilot exercise.

5. After discussions between the global list correspondence group chair and OECD staff about the way to proceed, the correspondence group met by teleconference on 29 April 2014. A report of that teleconference is attached as Annex 1.

6. In general, the correspondence group agreed to two approaches for the pilot:

- (a) First, in the OECD's own pilot classification exercise conducted by the Cooperative Chemicals Assessment Meeting, consensus could not be reached on all endpoints for certain of the chemicals involved. Another attempt to reach consensus for those endpoints on one or more of the chemicals could be made to see what resources it would take to reach agreement.

- (b) Second, classifications of a few more chemicals could be attempted. One or two could be selected for which OECD had performed an assessment. One could be selected for which it had not performed an assessment, to determine the resources needed in doing an assessment “from scratch.”

7. Under the concept discussed, the GHS Sub-Committee would identify the pilot chemicals, and the OECD would perform a draft classification that it would send back to the GHS Sub-Committee for review. The classification would take two steps: first, agreement would be reached on the relevant data, and second, agreement would be reached on the classification using those data. Some opportunity for stakeholder input would need to be developed.

8. OECD staff indicated that it was unlikely that the OECD would be interested in creating the data assessment to be used in the classification exercise, since that takes considerable work. The classification list working group agreed in principle to provide a draft assessment of the data for each nominated chemical. This responsibility would fall to the country or entity that nominated the chemical.

9. The working group also considered the draft short list of pilot chemical nominations prepared by the chair. An objection was raised to the inclusion of methanol, one of the chemicals on the list, since the European Union (EU) was currently conducting an assessment of the chemical. Therefore methanol was eliminated from the list. Several chemicals involved in regulatory actions in the United States of America were already omitted for similar reasons.

10. Countries or entities that had nominated chemicals on the short list were asked to indicate by the July meeting whether they were willing to prepare a draft data assessment requested by the OECD.

11. The current short list of chemicals from which the pilot chemicals are to be selected is attached as Annex 2. Additional nomination forms received from the EU and the United States of America since the December meeting are attached as Annex 3.

12. The OECD Task Force on Hazard Assessment discussed the pilot at its meeting on 10 June 2014.

13. On another matter, Russian Federation has been leading an initiative in the APEC Chemical Dialogue on classification lists. Several experts have expressed learning more about that initiative and discussing how it might be coordinated with the GHS Sub-Committee work. Elena Zbitneva (Russian Federation) has agreed to make a short presentation at our 4 July meeting on this matter.

Agenda

14. Interested persons are invited to attend the meeting of the work group on 4 July 2014 in Room XII during a break in the morning session of the GHS Sub-Committee. The proposed agenda is as follows:

- (a) Introductions and overview of meeting
- (b) Presentation by Joop de Knecht (OECD) on the discussion of the pilot project by the OECD Task Force
- (c) Planning for Sub-Committee’s pilot classification exercise:
 - (i) Discussion of the pilot exercise process, including means for stakeholder involvement and identification of the work to be done both by the GHS Sub-Committee and OECD;

- (ii) Selection of chemicals;
- (iii) Timing of exercise
- (d) Presentation by Elena Zbitneva on the classification list initiative by the Russian Federation in the APEC Chemical Dialogue.
- (e) Discussion on how to coordinate GHS Sub-Committee and APEC Chemical Dialogue activities on classification lists.

Annex 1

Report on 29 April 2014 teleconference (GHS classification list correspondence group)

Participants:

Edmund Baird (Chair, (USA)) Joop de Knecht, OECD, and representatives from Norway, Portugal, Finland, CEFIC, Germany, Canada, American Cleaning Institute, United States, American Chemistry Council, ECHA, EC, Australia, New Zealand, WHO, the Netherlands, Russian Federation

The teleconference started at 6:30 am Washington DC time.

1. Planning the pilot project with the OECD

- (a) The pilot project aims to examine the resources needed to produce a harmonized classification list according to the guiding principles, and the OECD has agreed to participate with us. Ed Baird, the Classification List Correspondence Group Chair, has been in discussions with Joop de Knecht, OECD, over the details of the project. As initially conceived by Ed, pilot chemicals would be identified by the Sub-Committee, and the OECD would prepare a classification for the Sub-Committee's review. Classification would have two phases: (1) reaching agreement on the data to be used in the classification (or "data assessment"), and then (2) reaching agreement on the classification. One country would take the lead in preparing draft data assessments and classifications which would be the starting point for discussions of the OECD group. There would also be some opportunity for stakeholder input.
- (b) Joop had two concerns. First, he felt that the OECD likely would not be willing to do a full data assessment, as that involves a significant amount of work. Second, he wanted to ensure that we would be obtaining new information, over and above what had been learned in OECD's own pilot classification effort. The working group discussed these two points.
 - (i) The working group agreed in principle with the OECD's request that the Subcommittee provide a draft assessment of the data for each nominated chemical. This responsibility would fall to the country or entity that nominated the chemical for the pilot exercise. OECD assessments and other information on the eChemPortal will be a helpful starting point for compiling this information. Joop emphasized the importance that sufficient detail be provided in the discussion of studies so that the study's reliability can be assessed. Dan Merkel, also of the OECD, also emphasized the importance of transparency in the assessment, and the reasons for discounting or excluding a study should be documented.
 - (ii) In discussing Joop's second point, the working group agreed that there could be two parts of the classification exercise.
 - First, we noted that in the OECD's pilot exercise, it had not reached consensus on some endpoints for some chemicals. It would be useful to see what additional effort was necessary to reach consensus those endpoint on one or more of the chemicals the OECD studied. The Netherlands suggested that the GHS Sub-Committee might do this work, but perhaps it also could be pursued by the OECD.

- Second, we thought that it would be useful to do a classification of a few more additional chemicals. Joop indicated that OECD had performed assessments on all but one of the chemicals on the short list drafted by the chair, so in some sense work on these chemicals would not be “from scratch.” Perhaps we could a chemical with no OECD assessment, and one or two for which an assessment had been performed. In this way we could examine the effort needed to do a classification from start to finish in accordance with the guiding principles in both situations.
- (iii) There was some discussion of the resources needed to perform a classification. It was suggested that classifications for only a few endpoints be done, but the working group thought it better to do a classification for all endpoints, as this was required by the guiding principles and would give a better understanding of the resources needed (which is one of the objectives of the pilot exercise).

2. Short list of pilot exercise chemicals

We examined the short list of nominated chemicals prepared by the chair. There was some interest expressed in Acrylamide. ECHA had an objection to methanol since there is some EU activity on that chemical and classification is proving controversial. Ed noted that in compiling the short list, several chemicals involved in regulatory actions in the United States of America were omitted for similar reasons. All agreed that before a selection can be made, nominating countries need to indicate whether they are willing to do the classification, and nominating countries would indicate to the chair whether they would be willing to do that before the OECD Task Force’s meeting in June.

3. Next steps

- (a) Joop will take the results of this discussion to the OECD Task Force on Hazard Assessment, and report back on its decision at our July meeting. (Though not noted at the teleconference, Joop has subsequently indicated that the Task Force will meet on June 10-11, 2014.)
- (b) We will do additional planning about how the exercise will work at our next meeting. In particular, we will need to discuss how to incorporate stakeholder input into the classification exercise. American Chemistry Council in particular noted the importance of stakeholder involvement, and suggested that providing early opportunities to participate in the process would be best. Joop discussed resources OECD has to incorporate input from a wide group of contributors. Some concern was voiced being sure we have a process that will be able to move forward to make a decision.
- (c) We hope to be able to select additional chemicals for the pilot in July. Perhaps work can begin at the OECD meeting in October.

Annex 2

Short list for the pilot classification exercise: GHS Sub-Committee classification work group (19 June 2014)

Chemical	UN No.	CAS No.	Nominator	Classification		CLP Classification	Volume consumed worldwide (1000s metric tons)	Other information (U.S. EPA)
				TDG	GHS Analog			
Acrylamide	2074 3426	79-06-1	Australia	Class 6.1, PG III	Acute Tox 3	Acute Tox 3*(ingestion) Acute Tox 4*(skin) Acute Tox 4*(inhalation) Skin Irr 2 Eye Irr 2 Skin Sens 1 Carc 1B Mut 1B Repr 2 STOT RE 1	496 (2006)	HPV IRIS assessment TRI data available
Methyl methacrylate	1247	80-62-6	Australia	Class 3 PG II	Flam Liq 2	Flam Liq 2 Skin Irr 1 Skin Sens 2 STOT SE 3	2,739 (2008)	IRIS assessment TRI data available
Amines, tallow alkyl		61790-33-8	EC	Class 8 Class 9		Acute Tox 4 (oral) Skin Cor 1B STOT RE 2 (gastro intestinal tract, liver, immune system) Asp Tox 1 Aq Acute 1 Aq Chronic 1	14.4 (US only)	
2,4,4-trimethyl-pentene	2050	25167-70-8	EC	Class 3 PG II	Flam Liq 2	Flam Liq 2 STOT SE 3 Asp Tox 1	45-113 (US only)	

Chemical	UN No.	CAS No.	Nominator	Classification		CLP Classification	Volume consumed worldwide (1000s metric tons)	Other information (U.S. EPA)
				TDG	GHS Analog			
Tris(nonyl-phenyl) phosphite		26523-78-4	EC	Class 9 PG III		Skin Sens 1 Aq Acute 1 Aq Chronic 1	16.3 (US only)	HPV
Ethanolamine	2491	141-43-5	USA	Class 8 PG III	Corr. 1C	Skin Corr 1B Acute Tox 4* (highest minimum classification)	1,475 (2007)	HPV
Phthalates (Di-n-butyl phthalate (DNBP))	3082	84-74-2	USA	Class 9 PG III		Repr.(Cat 1B)	5,055 (2008) (all phthalates)	HPV IRIS

Legend:

HPVIS = High Production Volume Information System – U. S. EPA

IRIS = Integrated Risk Information System – U. S. EPA

TRI = Toxics Release Information – U. S. EPA

TSCA = Toxics Substance Control Act – U. S. EPA

Worldwide Consumption figures from the Chemical Economics Handbook. Where that source had no information, USA consumption figures from US EPA are given.

Annex 3

Additional nominations

2,4,4-trimethylpentene

Chemical name	2,4,4-trimethylpentene
Identifier	
UN	
CAS	25167-70-8
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	
Pesticide (Y/N)	N
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EU CLP Regulation, Annex VI 5th ATP 3/10/2013 Opinion of Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/52d2a591-4d1c-4ee8-9647-c403dcf812f5
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	Flam. Liq. 2
List 1 Health hazards	Asp. Tox. 1 STOT SE 3; H336
List 1 Environ. hazards	
Reason for selecting chemical	There is data available (a recent opinion of the Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA) for this non-CMR substance

Aluminium-magnesium-zinc-carbonate-hydroxide

Chemical name	aluminium-magnesium-zinc-carbonate-hydroxide
Identifier	
UN	
CAS	169314-88-9
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	
Pesticide (Y/N)	N
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EU CLP Annex VI 5th ATP 3/10/2013 Opinion of Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/2526c971-9491-488f-be7b-68c7ad002c7e
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	
List 1 Health hazards	
List 1 Environ. hazards	Aquatic Chronic 4
Reason for selecting chemical	There is data available (a recent opinion of the Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA) for this non-CMR substance.

Amines, tallow alkyl

Chemical name	amines, tallow alkyl
Identifier	
UN	
CAS	61790-33-8
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	
Pesticide (Y/N)	N
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EU CLP Annex VI 5th ATP 3/10/2013 Opinion of Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/0606d258-edc8-41d8-87ae-47fc03815e61
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	
List 1 Health hazards	Acute Tox. 4 Asp. Tox. 1 STOT RE 2; H373 (gastro-intestinal tract, liver, immune system) Skin Corr. 1B
List 1 Environ. hazards	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 M=10
Reason for selecting chemical	

Amines, coco alkyl

Chemical name	amines, coco alkyl
Identifier	
UN	
CAS	61788-46-3
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	
Pesticide (Y/N)	N
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EU CLP Annex VI 5th ATP 3/10/2013 Opinion of Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/1be59a90-7341-4c4b-9a61-9b379379d781
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	
List 1 Health hazards	Acute Tox. 4 Asp. Tox. 1 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 (gastro-intestinal tract, liver, immune system) Skin Corr. 1B
List 1 Environ. hazards	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 M=10
Reason for selecting chemical	There is data available (a recent opinion of the Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA) for this non-CMR substance.

Amines, hydrogenated tallow alkyl

Chemical name	amines, hydrogenated tallow alkyl
Identifier	
UN	
CAS	61788-45-2
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	
Pesticide (Y/N)	N
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EU CLP Annex VI 5th ATP 3/10/2013 Opinion of Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/1e7eed4f-1662-43c3-b62c-ec60cce7431b
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	
List 1 Health hazards	Asp. Tox. 1 STOT RE 2; H373 (gastro-intestinal tract, liver, immune system) Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 1
List 1 Environ. hazards	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 M=10
Reason for selecting chemical	There is data available (a recent opinion of the Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA) for this non-CMR substance

(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine

Chemical name	(Z)-octadec-9-enylamine
Identifier	
UN	
CAS	112-90-3
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	
Pesticide (Y/N)	N
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EU CLP Annex VI 5th ATP 3/10/2013 Opinion of Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/bd40638b-9be4-46a4-a074-cab59a04758e
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	
List 1 Health hazards	Acute Tox. 4 Asp. Tox. 1 STOT SE 3; H335 STOT RE 2; H373 (gastro-intestinal tract, liver, immune system) Skin Corr. 1B
List 1 Environ. hazards	Aquatic acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 M=10
Reason for selecting chemical	There is data available (a recent opinion of the Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA) for this non-CMR substance.

Octadecylamine

Chemical name	Octadecylamine
Identifier	
UN	
CAS	124-30-1
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	
Pesticide (Y/N)	N
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EU CLP Annex VI 5th ATP 3/10/2013 Opinion of Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/e7e2c472-0902-4ee2-a7a2-f2803204cab7
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	
List 1 Health hazards	Asp. Tox. 1 STOT RE 2; H373 (gastro-intestinal tract, liver, immune system) Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Dam. 1
List 1 Environ. hazards	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 M=10
Reason for selecting chemical	There is data available (a recent opinion of the Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA) for this non-CMR substance.

Tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite

Chemical name	tris(nonylphenyl) phosphite
Identifier	
UN	
CAS	26523-78-4
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	
Pesticide (Y/N)	N
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EU CLP Annex VI 3rd ATP 11/07/2012 Opinion of Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA: http://echa.europa.eu/documents/10162/73eb5208-662c-48d0-b878-62ee714d1dc0
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	
List 1 Health hazards	Skin Sens. 1
List 1 Environ. hazards	Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1
Reason for selecting chemical	There is data available (a recent opinion of the Risk Assessment Committee, ECHA) for this non-CMR substance.

Ethanolamine

Chemical name	Ethanolamine
Identifier	5KV86114PT (this is the unique ingredient identifier)
UN	2491
CAS	141-43-5
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	Yes
Pesticide (Y/N)	Contained in pesticide products
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	Animal and physical data readily available, limited epidemiological data, Human ADME information available
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Yes
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	OSHA Air Contaminants List (1989) EPA – FIFRA, TSCA California Occupational Safety and Health Administration – Air Contaminants List FDA – restricted use and concentrations for personal care uses (limited to rinse off applications and formulations (no stay on application)) FDA – GRAS as food additive (2008)
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Yes
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	Decomp to CO, oxidizing agent, corrosive
List 1 Health hazards	Suspected Respiratory Toxicant, Neurotoxicant, Sensory Irritant
List 1 Environ. hazards	Not available
List 2 (list name and date of classification)	Canada - Ingredient Disclosure List Canada – Domestic Ingredients List
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Not found
	List 2 classification(s)
List 2 Physical hazards	
List 2 Health hazards	
List 2 Environ. hazards	

Ethanolamine

List 3 (list name and date of classification)	EC – European Chemicals Agency IUCLID Dataset (2000), ECHA (2011)
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Yes
	List 3 classification(s)
List 3 Physical hazards	Corrosive, oxidizing agent, combustible
List 3 Health hazards	Hazard to workers via inhalation and dermal Hazard to general population via inhalation, dermal, and oral route
List 3 Environ. Hazards	Hazard to aquatic organisms, hazard to terrestrial organisms
Reason for selecting chemical	This chemical is used in a wide variety of commercial applications from pharmaceuticals to personal care and household products. It is used as feedstock in the production of detergents, emulsifiers, polishes, pharmaceuticals, corrosion inhibitors, chemical intermediates. Information on chemical properties, as well as health and safety data is readily available in public databases.

Formamide

Chemical name	Formamide
Identifier	
UN	8027
CAS	75-12-7
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	Yes
Pesticide (Y/N)	No
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	Animal and physical data available; limited human data; limited environmental data
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Yes
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	EPA Priority Testing List (1984); TSCA Inventory (1983)
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Yes
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	Class III combustible liquid
List 1 Health hazards	Irritating to skin, eyes, mucous membranes, respiratory tract Teratogenic in animal studies; carcinogenic in mice studies (not rats) Central nervous system effects (drowsiness and lassitude)
List 1 Environ. hazards	
List 2 (list name and date of classification)	ECHA
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Yes
	List 2 classification(s)
List 2 Physical hazards	None noted
List 2 Health hazards	Suspected Carcinogen (most sensitive endpoint) – workers May damage fertility or the unborn child
List 2 Environ. hazards	None noted
Reason for selecting chemical	

n-hexane

Chemical name	n-hexane
Identifier	RTECS No. MN9275000, EC #: 203-777-6 ECHA Index #: 601-037-00-0
UN	1208
CAS	110-54-3
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	Yes
Pesticide (Y/N)	No
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	OSHA 500mg/m ³ (final) 50 mg/m ³ (vacated) NIOSH 50 mg/m ³ ACGIH 50 mg/m ³ EPA Superfund EPA TSCA California Prop 65
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Yes
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	US. EPA - Superfund Sara Title 3; Section 313
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Yes
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	Flammable with explosive vapors in pure form Class 1B Flammable
List 1 Health hazards	CNS Damage Eye Irritant Skin Irritant
List 1 Environ. hazards	Danger to Environment Prevent from entering waterway and sewers.
List 2 (list name and date of classification)	EC
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Yes

n-hexane

	List 2 classification(s)
List 2 Physical hazards	Flam Liquid 2
List 2 Health hazards	Asp Tox 1 Skin Irrit 2 STOT SE 3 Repr. 2
List 2 Environ. hazards	Aquatic Chronic 2
List 3 (list name and date of classification)	WHMIS - Canada
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Yes
	List 3 classification(s)
List 3 Physical hazards	Very Flammable
List 3 Health hazards	Skin and Eye Irrit
List 3 Environ. Hazards	Aquatic Tox.
Reason for selecting chemical	High volume chemical in the US

Phthalates (Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP))

Chemical name	Phthalates (Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP))
Identifier	RTECS Number - TI0875000 EC Number – 201-557-4 EC #: 607-318-00-4 EINECS #: 201-577-4
UN	3082
CAS	84-74-2
Impurities	
HPV (Y/N)	Yes
Pesticide (Y/N)	Yes, Agricultural Chemical and Pesticide;
Data availability: Data Rich/Data Poor	Data rich
Is this chemical already on a list (Y/N)	Y
List 1 (list name and date of classification)	OSHA ACGIH 1992 NIOSH EPA TSCA EPA Sara 311/312/313
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 1 classification(s)
List 1 Physical hazards	Combustible Avoid exposure – obtain special instructions before use. Decomposes to - May also produce 1-butene, butanol and phthalic anhydride. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, acrid smoke and fumes.
List 1 Health hazards	Reproductive Toxicity: Women working where phthalates are used had higher incidence of miscarriages, menstrual disorders, and reduced gestation periods. WARNING! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. CAUSES SEVERE EYE IRRITATION. CAUSES SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC SKIN REACTION. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. MAY BE HARMFUL IF INHALED. Tumorigen; Mutagen; Reproductive Effector; Human Data EPA: Human health assessment information on a chemical substance is included in the IRIS database only after a comprehensive review of toxicity data, as outlined in the IRIS assessment development process. Sections I (Health Hazard Assessments for Noncarcinogenic Effects) and II (Carcinogenicity Assessment for Lifetime Exposure) present the conclusions that were reached during the assessment development

Phthalates (Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP))

	<p>process. Supporting information and explanations of the methods used to derive the values given in IRIS are provided in the guidance documents located on the IRIS website.</p> <p>STATUS OF DATA FOR Dibutyl phthalate</p> <p>File First On-Line 01/31/1987</p> <p>OSHA: TLV (as TWA): ppm; 5 mg/m³ (ACGIH 1992-1993) OSHA PEL: TWA 5 mg/m³ NIOSH REL: TWA 5 mg/m³ NIOSH IDLH: 4000 mg/m³</p> <p>THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE BIRTH DEFECTS OR OTHER REPRODUCTIVE HARM.</p>
List 1 Environ. hazards	Dangerous to the environment. Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
List 2 (list name and date of classification)	ECHA Netherlands through ECHA Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation)
Is the data and rationale for each classification available (Y/N)	Y
	List 2 classification(s)
List 2 Physical hazards	<p>Explosives conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Flammable gases conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Flammable aerosols conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Oxidizing gases conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Gases under pressure conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Flammable liquids conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Flammable solids conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Self-reactive substances and mixtures conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Pyrophoric liquids conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Pyrophoric solids conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Self-heating substances and mixtures conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Substances and mixtures which in contact with water emits flammable gases conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Oxidising liquids conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Oxidising solids conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Organic peroxides conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p> <p>Corrosive to metals conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p>
List 2 Health hazards	<p>Repro 1B</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity Repr. 1B H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child <state specific effect if known > <state route of exposure if it is conclusively proven that no other routes of exposure cause the hazard>.</p> <p>Effects via lactation conclusive but not sufficient for classification</p>

Phthalates (Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP))

List 2 Environ. hazards	Aquatic Acute 1 Hazardous to the aquatic environment (acute/short-term) Aquatic Acute 1 H400: Very toxic to aquatic life. Hazardous to the aquatic environment (long-term) data lacking hazardous to the ozone layer data lacking Acutely toxic to aquatic organisms, Labelling Signal word Danger
Reason for selecting chemical	