Hazard and Exposure Screening Methods for HPV Categories: Amine Oxides a Case Study

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On behalf of the Soap and Detergent Association (SDA)



The Home of the Cleaning Products and Oleochemical Industries

Acknowledegments

- SDA HPV task force
- SDA Amine Oxides Consortia
 - Presented at Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Spring 2006 – sponsored by the USEPA
- Sister organizations:
 - International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA)
 - The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA)
 - The European Cosmetic, Toiletry and Perfumery Association (COLIPA)
 - Consumer Specialty Products Association (CSPA)
 - Japanese Soap and Detergent Association (JSDA)
 - European Chemical Industry Council (CEFIC)
 - European Oleochemicals and Allied Products Group (APAG)
 - Comite Europeen des agents de Surface et de leeurs Intermediaires Organiques (CESIO)
 - Japan Cosmetic Industry Association (JCIA)

SDA Background

- Founded 1926
- >100 member companies
- Produce >90% of residential, industrial, institutional cleaning products sold in US
 - Cleaning Product Formulators
 - Chemical Suppliers
 - Finished Packaging Suppliers

 > 40 years of human and environmental safety research and assessment

http://www.sdahq.org

SDA HPVC Program

 Ten SDA-managed Consortia (3 US and 7 OECD) addressing >240 chemicals
 >40 companies
 HPV commitment: Fill hazard data needs
 Extended commitment: Assessment reports to include global use/exposure information

SDA-managed Consortia Commitments Related to International Council Chemical Associations (ICCA) total commitment



SDA HPV Vision

- Support key ingredients <u>made</u> and <u>used</u> by members in the US/ICCA HPV Programs
- Go beyond hazard compile information sufficient to characterize uses, exposures and risks associated with committed HPV's
- Develop <u>screening level</u> assessments with:
 - Hazard data
 - Use / exposure information
 - Exposure / risk characterization

SDA HPV Commitments

- 1998 commitment to providing additional information, including use/exposure, to support risk communication in HPVC assessment efforts
- Initiation of Use/Exposure Information and Risk Methodologies Data Collection Project
 - Global input from interested producers and downstream users – CTFA, CSPA, JSDA, CEFIC, APAG, CESIO, JCIA
- Emphasis on expanding scientific understanding of risk characterization process through dialogue with variety of stakeholders
 - Input sought from academia, governments, NGOs

SDA Exposure and Risk Screening Methodologies

Initiated December 2000

- >40 companies participated
- ✤ CTFA, COLIPA, CSPA, JSDA

 Create database of product related information and summarize exposure assessment methodologies for human and environmental safety

- Models, calculations, assumptions, habits
- International Peer-Review



http://www.cleaning101.com/files/Exposure_and_Risk_Screening_Methods_for_Consumer_Product_Ingredients.pdf

SDA Exposure and Risk Screening Methodology Project

Scope

- Consumer products (i.e., cleaning, beauty care, baby care, personal care)
- North America and Europe
- Goal
 - To develop and make publicly available the exposure scenarios, exposure equations, and appropriate parameters (habits & practices data).

Process

- Gather current publicly available scenarios, equation, and recommended parameter values
- Supplement with company specific data

Exposure and Risk Assessment Methodology

- Compilation of methods
 - Models, first principle equations, exposure factors (habits and practices), default assumptions
 - Tiered approaches use of conservative defaults, refine as necessary with more realistic data
 - Approach to address chemical categories

Product Exposure Data Sources

- Extracted from a large variety of sources
- Priority was given to:
 - Government documents (i.e., US EPA's exposure factor handbook, European Union Technical Guidance Document (TGD))
 - Documents submitted to regulatory authorities
 - SDA member company data
 - Survey data from associations (CTFA, COLIPA)
 - Open literature
 - Consideration for recent data



Results – Scenarios

 46 different products/exposure route combinations:

- 37 Dermal
- 4 Oral
- 5 Inhalation

Results – Product Use Categories:

- Laundry detergents
- Fabric conditioners
- Dishwashing detergents
- Hard surface cleaners
- Shampoos and conditioners
- Hair rinses, gels, sprays
- Foothpaste, mouthwash
- Hand, face and body soaps/cleansers
- Antiperspirants/Deodorants
- Lotions, creams, moisturizers
- Cosmetics, face/eye/lip makeup
- Fine fragrances, after shave

Results - Product Category Exposure Factors ('Habits and Practices' Info)

- Use frequency
- Task duration
- Amount used
- Concentration in use
- Transfer amount/residual
- Contact area
- Fraction ingested, inhaled/dermal penetration
- Other body weight and surface area, breathing rates, use category specific factors (e.g. room volume)

SDA Peer Review Panel

- Advise SDA on document concerning methodologies to assess exposure and risk for HPVs
- Panel membership:
 - Recognized experts in human and environmental exposure and risk assessment; non-profit groups, academia
 - Individuals with experience that enables SDA to obtain broader understanding of stakeholders perspective (NGOs, government, etc.)
 - Represent broad cross section of interests (Europe, Japan, North America)

SDA Peer Review - Panel Charge

- Is approach adequately described?
- Is the method adequate to assess exposure at a screening level?
- Are there omissions that would significantly impact assessment results?
- Are there refinements that would improve the efficiency of the methodology? Suggestions for refinements.
- Are there omissions that would significantly impact assessment results?
- Work product of Panel: Report addressing above questions. Input was used to revise the document.

SDA Risk Screening Methodology document content

- Assessment methods
 - Environmental
 - Overall approach
 - Assessment methods and regional models
 - Human -Consumer
 - Overall approach
 - Key scenarios/exposure factors
 - ; by product category; route; and geography
- Case Studies
 - Linear alkylbenzene sulfonate (LAS)
 - Hydrotropes
 - Triclocarban

Summary

- One of the largest, broadest, most recent compilation of consumer exposure information with references
- Model iterative; employs conservative default assumptions at early stages
- Enables efficient use of resources by focusing on greatest exposures
- Considers aggregate exposures from multiple products
- Model/approach received independent peer review
- Can be applied to other categories when had oractices information available

Potential Uses of SDA Document

 HPV and other public assessments Incorporation in regulatory programs Priority setting Providing screening level consumer exposure assessment Internal company safety assessment

Case Study Amine Oxides (AO) Category*

♦ R₃N=O (alkyl chain length 8-20 (12-14 predominant))

16 CAS numbers

♦US Tonnage: 26,000 Tonnes

 Amphoteric surfactants used in personal care and cleaning products (conditioning and foam stabilizers, etc)

♦ Here only focus on: Screening level human health – conservative default assumptions \rightarrow likely overestimate exposure and risk

Sanderson et al. 2007, *Risk Analysis in press*

Product Ingredient AO Concentration*

Dishwashing detergents (liquid)	0.1 – 10 %
Hard surface cleaners (liquid spray)	0.05 – 5 %
Hard surface cleaners (liquid)	0.5 – 5 %
Laundry detergents (liquid)	1 – 5 %
Hand/face soaps (bar)	0.1 – 5 %
Shampoos	0.09 – 5 %
Hair conditioners	0.6 – 0.7 %
Hair styling tonic/gel	0.1 – 2 %
Cleansing products	0.04 – 9 %
Skin creams/moisturizers	0.2 – 0.6 %
Aftershaves	0.5 – 1 %
Home dry cleaning products	0.1 – 0.5 %
Douches	1 – 2 %
Face/eye foundations (liquid)	< 0.1 %
Hair coloring preparations	< 0.1 %
Permanent waves preparations	1 – 2 %

* Source: Company and Association surveys

Estimated Highest Product Category Dermal* Exposures (mg AO/kg BW/day) Minimum to Maximum

Body Moisturizer Hair Care Aftershave Laundry Detergent – liquid Bar Soap Cleansing Products Dish Detergent – liquid Hard Surface Cleaner – liquid

1.1 to 3.2
1.1E-2 to 2.4E-1
7.0E-2 to 1.4E-1
3.0E-3 to 1.5E-2
4.1E-4 to 2.0E-2
2.3E-4 to 5.1E-2
1.2E-5 to 1.2E-3
1.1E-4 to 5.5E-3

*These are leave on products, with minimal inhalation and oral exposures (highest other for spray cleaner exposure is inhalation: 1.6 E-6 to 8.2 E-5)

Conservative calculation

- Lowest No Observed Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL) = 80 mg AO/kg BW/day (non cancer endpoint need to indicate type of study e.g. 90day?)
- Maximum product exposure (PE): Dermal, body moisturizers = 3.2 mg AO/kg BW/day
 - Maximum product ingredient concentration (IC) = 0.6%
- MOE = NOAEL/PE x IC \rightarrow MOE = 80/3.2 x 0.6 = <u>41</u>

AO margin of Exposures relative to different product types

Product Type	<u>Minimum</u>	<u>Maximum</u>
Body Moisturizer	41.6	363
Aftershave	570	1,109
Hair Care	332	7,268
Laundry Detergent – liquid	5,329	26,650
Bar Soap	3,997	195,005
Cleansing Products	1,567	347,617
Hard Surface Cleaner – liquid	14,537	726,836
Dish Detergent – liquid	66,626	6,662,666

For moisturizers and aftershave exposure defaults should be refined with measured or modelled data of e.g. absorption.

SDA science portal

 New portal; transparency about how SDA ensure sustainability through sound science

Search functionality

- Ingredient
- Product type
- Categories

Increase availability of data to all stake-holders



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🛅 Demo

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