

Development of Tier II Screening-level Hazard Characterization

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EPA Tier I Screening Process and Development of Tier II Screening-level Hazard Characterization

- Based on a recommendation from the National Pollution Prevention and Toxics Advisory Committee
- Tier I prioritization by applying screening criteria to a subset of SIDS data—largely based on criteria from OECD's Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for Classification and Labeling of Hazardous Substances; it is an automated Process
- Tier II manual review and hazard characterization of HPV chemicals
- Neither Tier I nor Tier II provide a final judgment of hazard or risk

Tier I Screening Criteria Application

- Prioritization sorts HPV chemicals into <u>THREE</u>
 <u>GROUPs</u> based on Sponsor's data submitted for human health and environmental effects (ecotoxicity)
 - Environmental fate data are used to further modify group assignments
- Grouping denotes priority for Tier II review; i.e., Group
 1 chemicals have highest priority

EPA Tier I Screening Process Screening Criteria

Based on:

Human Health Effects

Environmental Effects (Ecotoxicity)

The highest Group assignment that is achieved for any or all endpoints selected by NPPTAC will be carried forward.

Environmental Fate data will further modify the preliminary Group assignments.

Criteria – Human Health

- Primary endpoint is Repeated-Dose Toxicity
- Modifying endpoints include:
 - Genetic toxicity (gene mutation and chromosomal aberrations)
 - Reproductive toxicity
 - Developmental toxicity

Health Effects Primary Endpoint → Repeated-Dose Toxicity

ROUTE OF EXPOSURE	UNITS	Group 1	Group 2
Oral (rat)	mg / kg body weight/ day	≤10	10-100
Dermal (rat or rabbit)	mg / kg body weight/ day	≤ 20	20-200
Inhalation (rat) gas	ppm / 6h / day	≤ 50	50-250
Inhalation (rat) vapour	mg / litre / 6h /day	≤ 0.2	0.2-1.0
Inhalation (rat) dust/mist/fume	mg / litre / 6h / day	≤ 0.02	0.02-0.2

Group 1 and 2 are the lowest effects levels (LOAEL) obtained in 90-day repeated-dose toxicity studies (criteria values triple for 28-day studies)

Chemicals that exceed the Group 2 criteria are placed into Group 3.

Health Effects – Modifying Endpoints Genetic/Reproductive/Developmental Toxicity

- For chemicals assigned to Group 2 or 3 based upon repeated-dose toxicity:
 - If developmental or reproductive toxicity LOAEL is within the range of GHS Group 1 criteria, the chemical is assigned to Group 1.

• If there are any positive or equivocal results for genetic, reproductive, or developmental toxicity, the chemical is assigned to the next highest review group (e.g., a Group 3 chemical would go into Group 2).

Criteria - Environmental Effects (Ecotoxicity)

- Endpoints: Acute toxicity to fish, aquatic invertebrates (Daphnia magna), and green algae
- Rank based on the following criteria for LC₅₀ or EC₅₀:

■ **Group 1** < 1 mg/L

■ **Group 2** 1 – 10 mg/L

■ **Group 3** > 10 mg/L

 Final environmental effect = lowest LC₅₀ or EC₅₀ among any or all of the three endpoints

 LC_{50} or $EC_{50} \rightarrow$ median lethal (L) concentration or effective (E) concentration for 50% of the test population

Environmental Fate

- These data may modify Group designation
- Endpoints: Log K_{ow} (octanol/water partition coefficient) and Biodegradation
- Criteria:

Log Kow > 4

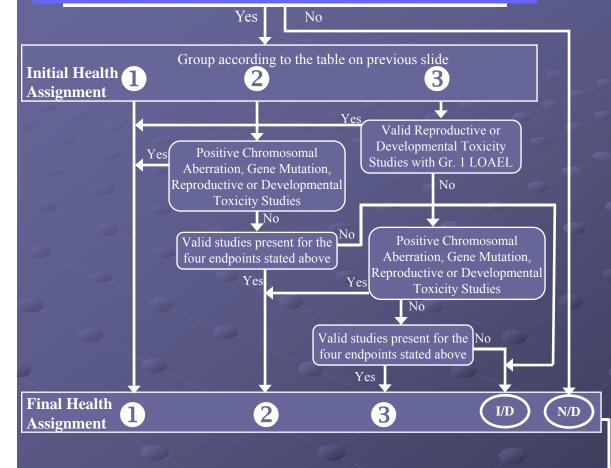
Ready Biodegradation test = fail

Environmental Fate

	Final Review Group After Applying Environmental Fate Criteria		
Preliminary Review Group Based on Toxicity	Apply Log K _{ow} Criterion Only (Log Kow >4)	Apply Biodeg. Criterion Only (Fail test)	Apply Both Log K _{ow} AND Biodeg. Criteria
Group 1	1st	1st	1st
Group 2	1st	1 st	1st
Group 3	2 nd	2 nd	1 st or 2 nd

Tier I Hazard Group Assignment Flow Chart

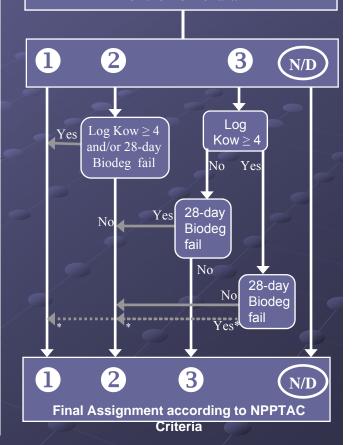




GHS Criteria	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	(N/D)
for Aquatic Effects	< 1 mg/L	1 – 10 mg/L	>10 mg/L	No Data
Assignment	Values refer to 96-h Fish, 48-h Daphnia,& 72-h algae studies			

I/D – Insufficient Data. Although study data exist, there are insufficient values to determine a final Group. Retain the initial classification and add a footnote that the classification may increase after additional details/studies are supplied.

Compare the final health classification Group and ecological toxicity Group. If they differ, use the higher classification for the next step of the flow chart.



* **Note:** If an item with a Group 3 Health/Aquatic assignment fails <u>both</u> 28-day Biodegredation and Log Kow Criteria, it is designated 'Group 1 or 2.'

N/D – No Data. There are no data for the endpoint that are sufficient to assign the chemical to a Hazard Group.

Results of Tier I Screening

Group Designation	NPPTAC Pilot Exercise	Chemicals posted on the HPVIS (12/08/06)
Group 1	29 (55%)	213 (28%)
Group 2	9 (17%)	118 (16%)
Group 1 or 2	4 (8%)	10 (1%)
Group 3	6 (11%)	142 (19%)
Unable to Group	5 (9%)	272 (36%)
Total	53	755

Development of Tier II Screening-level Hazard Characterization

Purpose

- Conduct a more in-depth scientific/critical review of the data (quality and completeness) with main focus on potential hazard
- Develop a screening-level hazard assessment
- Does not make determination about risk to human health or environment but may make recommendations for further post-Tier II work
- Inform sponsors and public by posting Tier II assessments on the website

Development of Tier II Screening-level Hazard Characterization

Characteristics

- Critical review based on available hazard data on health and environmental effects and environmental fate
 - Persistence/bioaccumulation characteristics of chemicals; and
 - > also includes assessment of data gaps/needs

Development of Tier II Screening-level Hazard Characterization Key Outputs

- > Determine quality and completeness of submitted data
- Assess significance of hazard and environmental fate data

Thus the assessment can identify if the chemical has a need for further post-Tier II work or if no further work is needed at this time

Development of Tier II Screening-level Hazard Characterization

Key Outputs (cont.)

- Make information and initial scientific assessment publicly available
- Tier II assessment is roughly comparable to level of analysis conducted under the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's HPV Program and as such informs need for and the nature of next steps

Post-Tier II Activities

- ➤ Where the Tier II evaluation raises specific questions or identifies further information needs, there exists a range of potential follow-up actions:
 - Information gathering
 - consider exposure information obtained under Inventory Update Rule which may yield preliminary risk assessment which can inform:
 - -need for higher level test data
 - –need for more detailed exposure information

Post-Tier II Activities (Cont.)

- Identify need for consideration of early risk reduction steps
- Indicate need for more detailed risk assessment
- Provide information/recommendations for referral to other EPA program offices or Federal agencies
- For low hazard cases, consider as possible "safer substitutes"

Tier II Screening-level Hazard Characterization Report

- > Introduction
- Tier I Group Assignment and basis
- Tier II Hazard Assessment
 - Health Effects
 - Aquatic Effects
 - Environmental Fate
- Additional Comments
- Conclusions
- Regulatory History

Tier II Screening-level Hazard Characterization Report

CONCLUSION

- Hazard Characterization
- Assessment of data gaps/needs
 - all SIDS endpoints addressed?
 - are there any data gaps/needs?
- Identify post-Tier II considerations/needs

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NEXT STEPS

- Receive and consider comments on draft Tier II assessment format
- Develop Tier II assessments for all HPV Challenge Chemicals (Goal is end of 2009)
- Revise Tier II assessment format to incorporate IUR exposure data, when available (2007)
- Base need for post-Tier II activities on screening level risk assessment

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Draft Tier II assessments have been prepared on two chemicals for your review and comments.

These copies are available at the Conference site or as hazard assessment postings at www.newmoa.org/hpv

Please send your comments on draft Tier II screening assessments to: sonawane.meena@epa.gov