

## Supporting Documents for Initial Risk-Based Prioritization of High Production Volume Chemicals

Allyl Alcohol (CASRN 107-18-6)  
(9<sup>th</sup> CI and CA Index Name: 2-Propen-1-ol)

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<http://www.inchem.org/documents/sids/sids/107186.pdf>.

Note: OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Profiles (SIAP) and SIDS Initial Assessment Reports (SIAR) are publicly available through the United Nations Environmental Programme website. These documents are presented in an international forum that involves review and endorsement by governmental authorities around the world. The U.S. EPA is an active participant in these meetings and accepts these documents as reliable screening-level hazard assessments for the purpose of the U.S. HPV Challenge qualitative risk characterization process.

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## BACKGROUND

Screening-level hazard, exposure and risk characterizations for high production volume chemicals (HPV) are important contributions to the chemicals cooperation work being done in North America<sup>1</sup> through the EPA Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP)<sup>2</sup>. These screening-level characterizations are developed by EPA for individual chemicals or chemical categories to support initial Risk-Based Prioritizations (RBPs) for HPV chemicals. These screening-level characterizations are technical documents intended primarily to inform the Agency's internal decision-making process. Accordingly, they are written for assessment professionals and assume a degree of technical understanding. Each of the support documents is described below.

The Risk-Based Prioritizations are found in an accompanying document and are written for a general audience. They present EPA's initial thinking regarding the potential risks presented by these chemicals and future possible actions that may be needed.

### Hazard Characterizations for HPV Chemicals

EPA's screening-level hazard characterizations are based primarily on the review of the summaries of studies and other information submitted by the chemical sponsor(s) under the HPV Challenge Program<sup>3</sup>. These studies included in the scope of the HPV Challenge comprise the Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)<sup>4</sup>, an internationally recognized battery of tests that provides the basic data necessary to make an initial evaluation of a chemical's hazards and fate. In preparing the initial hazard characterizations, EPA also consulted a variety of reliable sources<sup>5</sup> for additional relevant information and considered its own comments and public comments on the original submission as well as the sponsor's responses to comments and revisions made to the submission. In order to determine whether any new hazard information was developed since the time of an HPV submission, EPA also searched publicly available databases<sup>6</sup> for information entered from one year prior to the HPV submission through May 2008. The screening-level hazard characterization is performed according to established EPA guidance<sup>7</sup>. A more detailed description of the hazard characterization process is available on the EPA website<sup>8</sup>.

With respect to chemicals for which internationally-accepted OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Profiles (SIAP) and Initial Assessment Reports (SIAR) were available, EPA did not generate its own screening-level hazard characterization, but did check for and incorporate updated information in the risk characterization.

### Exposure Characterizations for HPV Chemicals

EPA recently received exposure-related data on chemicals submitted in accordance with the requirements of Inventory Update Reporting (IUR)<sup>9</sup>. The 2006 IUR submissions pertain to chemicals manufactured in

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<sup>1</sup> U.S. EPA – U.S. Commitments to North American Chemicals Cooperation: <http://www.epa.gov/hpv/pubs/general/sppframework.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> U.S. EPA – ChAMP information: <http://www.epa.gov/champ/>.

<sup>3</sup> U.S. EPA – HPV Challenge Program information: <http://www.epa.gov/hpv>.

<sup>4</sup> U.S. EPA – Technical Guidance Document, OECD SIDS Manual Sections 3.4 and 3.5: <http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/pubs/general/sidsappb.htm>.

<sup>5</sup> U.S. EPA – Public Database Hazard Information: <http://www.epa.gov/hpvis/hazardinfo.htm>.

<sup>6</sup> U.S. EPA – Public Database Update Information: <http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/hpvis/updateinfo.htm>.

<sup>7</sup> U.S. EPA – Risk Assessment Guidelines: <http://cfpub.epa.gov/ncea/raf/rafguid.cfm>.

<sup>8</sup> U.S. EPA – About HPV Chemical Hazard Characterizations: <http://www.epa.gov/hpvis/abouthc.htm>.

<sup>9</sup> U.S. EPA – Basic IUR Information: <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/iur/pubs/guidance/basic-information.htm>.

(including imported into) the U.S. during calendar year 2005 in quantities of 25,000 pounds or more at a single site. The reports include the identity, the quantity, and the physical form of the chemical manufactured or imported, and the number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed during manufacture of the chemical. For chemicals manufactured or imported in quantities of 300,000 pounds or more at a single site, additional reported information includes: the industrial processing and uses of the chemical; the number of industrial processing sites and workers reasonably likely to be exposed to the chemical at those sites; the consumer and commercial uses of the chemical; and an indication whether the chemical was used in products intended for use by children under 14 years of age.

EPA's screening-level exposure characterizations are based largely on the information submitted under the IUR reporting, although other exposure information submitted to the Agency (for example, in HPV submissions) or readily available through a limited set of publicly accessible databases<sup>10</sup> was also considered. The screening-level Exposure Characterizations identify a potential (high, medium, or low) that each of five populations – the environment, the general population, workers, consumers, and children – might be exposed to the chemical. In most cases, this potential doesn't address the quantity, frequency, or duration of exposure, but refers only to the likelihood that an exposure could occur.

In many instances EPA is not able to fully disclose to the public all the IUR exposure-related data reviewed or relied upon in the development of the screening-level documents because some of the material was claimed as confidential business information (CBI) when it was submitted to the Agency. These CBI claims do limit the Agency's ability to be completely transparent in presenting some underlying exposure and use data for chemicals in public documents. EPA does consider all data, including data considered to be CBI, in the screening-level exposure and risk characterization process, and endeavors whenever possible to broadly characterize supporting materials claimed as confidential in ways that do not disclose actual CBI.

### **Risk Characterizations for HPV Chemicals**

EPA combines the information from the screening-level exposure characterization with the screening-level hazard characterization to develop a qualitative screening-level risk characterization, as described in the Agency's guidance on drafting risk characterizations<sup>11</sup>. These screening-level risk characterizations are technical documents intended to support subsequent priority-setting decisions and actions by OPPT. The purpose of the qualitative screening-level risk characterization is two-fold: to support initial risk-based decisions to prioritize chemicals, identify potential concerns, and inform risk management options; and to identify data needs for individual chemicals or chemical categories.

These initial characterization and prioritization documents do not constitute a final Agency determination as to risk, nor do they determine whether sufficient data are available to characterize risk. Recommended actions reflect EPA's relative judgment regarding this chemical or chemical category in comparison with others evaluated under this program, as well as the uncertainties presented by gaps that may exist in the available data.

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<sup>10</sup> U.S. EPA – Summary of Public Databases Routinely Searched: <http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/hpvis/pubdtsum.htm>.

<sup>11</sup> U.S. EPA – Risk Characterization Program: <http://www.epa.gov/osa/spc/2riskchr.htm>.

**QUALITATIVE SCREENING-LEVEL RISK CHARACTERIZATION  
OF HIGH PRODUCTION VOLUME CHEMICALS**

**SPONSORED CHEMICAL**

**Allyl Alcohol (CAS No. 107-18-6)  
[9<sup>th</sup> CI Name: 2-Propen-1-ol]**

**August 2008**

**Prepared by**

Risk Assessment Division  
Economics, Exposure and Technology Division  
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QUALITATIVE SCREENING-LEVEL RISK CHARACTERIZATION FOR  
Allyl Alcohol (CAS No. 107-18-6)

1. **Physical-Chemical Properties and Environmental Fate**

Allyl alcohol is a colorless liquid with both a high vapor pressure and high water solubility. Allyl alcohol may partition to air, water, or soil, depending upon which medium it is released to. Allyl alcohol is expected to be highly mobile in soil. It is moderately volatile from moist soil surfaces and water. It is not susceptible to hydrolysis. In the atmosphere, allyl alcohol exists primarily in the vapor phase, and the rate of photooxidation by ozone and hydroxyl radicals is considered moderate. Direct photolysis is not considered an important environmental fate process. The bioconcentration factor of allyl alcohol suggests that it has a low potential for bioaccumulation (B1), while biodegradation tests indicate that it has a low environmental persistence (P1).

2. **Hazard Characterization**

This summary is based primarily on information compiled from the OECD SIDS Initial Assessment Profile (SIAP) and SIDS Initial Assessment Report (SIAR) on allyl alcohol which is available publicly at the following URL operated by the United Nations Environment Program: <http://www.inchem.org/documents/sids/sids/107186.pdf>. These documents are presented in an international forum that involves review and endorsement by governmental authorities around the world. The U.S. EPA is an active participant in these meetings and accepts these documents as reliable screening-level hazard assessments for the purpose of the U.S. HPV Challenge Program qualitative risk characterization process. Thus, when such documents exist there is no need to generate a separate Hazard Characterization document.

*Aquatic Organism Toxicity.* Evaluation of available toxicity data for fish, aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants indicates the acute hazard to fish is high and to aquatic invertebrates and aquatic plants is moderate.

*Human Health Toxicity.* Studies with experimental animals indicate that allyl alcohol is moderately toxic via the oral route and is highly toxic via the inhalation route. It is slightly irritating to the skin and irritating to the eyes in animals. It is not a skin sensitizer in guinea pigs. Oral and inhalation repeated dose studies in rats showed high systemic toxicity. An oral combined reproductive/developmental study in rats showed high reproductive, developmental and maternal toxicity. An oral prenatal developmental study in rats showed high maternal and developmental toxicity. Allyl alcohol indicated mutagenic potential in 4 out of 6 *in vitro* studies, while all *in vivo* studies were negative. Allyl alcohol was positive in a number of *in vitro* genotoxicity assays but produced negative results in mutation tests *in vivo*. The negative *in vivo* genotoxicity data may be explained by the findings that glutathione (GSH) conjugation is the major metabolic pathway of acrolein (allyl aldehyde), the toxic metabolite of allyl alcohol. Two metabolites of acrolein with genotoxic potential -- acrylic acid and glycidaldehyde, have been identified *in vitro*, but not *in vivo* because acrolein reacts rapidly with GSH, undergoes further metabolism and then excreted in the urine. Therefore, the genotoxic potential of allyl alcohol is

low. An oral carcinogenicity study in rats showed no clear evidence of carcinogenicity in male rats, and equivocal evidence of carcinogenicity in the liver of female rats.

### 3. Exposure Characterization

Allyl alcohol has an aggregated production and/or import volume in the United States of 100 million to 500 million pounds. According to IUR submissions, the primary industrial processing and uses are claimed confidential. The HPV Challenge Program submission for this chemical states that the chemical is used as an intermediate in the production of 1,4-butanediol and 2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol and in the manufacture of water treatment chemicals, coating resins, and plasticizers. The Hazardous Substances Data Bank indicates the chemical is used to manufacture glycerol, acrolein, military poison gas, water treatment chemicals, allyl compounds, resins, plasticizers, fire retardants, pesticides and herbicides.

*Potential Exposures to the General Population and the Environment:* This chemical is on the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). The total releases reported in 2006, from all reporting sites, are 544,330 pounds. Based on the information considered - publicly reported environmental release information and the Agency's expert judgment - EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for environmental release and subsequent exposure to the general population and the environment is high.

Persistence and bioaccumulation ratings for this chemical are P1 and B1. These ratings suggest that this chemical is not persistent in the environment and is not bioaccumulative

*Potential Exposures to Workers:* Based on the totality of the information considered including IUR data and the physical/chemical properties of the chemical, and in combination with Agency's professional judgment, EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, a medium relative ranking for potential worker exposure. This relative ranking is based on relatively high volatility and severe dermal and respiratory irritation that is expected with this chemical, which would likely require workers to wear adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) during exposures to the chemical in concentrated form. The extent of PPE worn by workers who may be exposed at lower concentrations is not known. This chemical has an OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 2 ppm time weighted average (TWA), with a skin notation for irritation concerns.

*Potential Exposures to Consumers:* EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for exposures to consumers from products containing this chemical is low based on information from IUR and public data sources that indicate this chemical is not present in TSCA-related commercial and consumer products.

*Potential Exposures to Children:* EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for exposures to children from products containing this chemical is low based on information from IUR and public data sources that indicate this chemical is not present in TSCA-related commercial and consumer products.

#### 4. Risk Characterization

The statements and rationale provided below are intended solely for the purpose of this screening-level and qualitative risk characterization and will be used for prioritizing substances for future work in the Chemical Assessment and Management Program (ChAMP).

##### **Risk Statement and Rationale**

*Potential Risk to Aquatic Organism from Environmental Releases:* (MEDIUM/HIGH CONCERN). Allyl alcohol is on the Toxics Release Inventory and EPA identifies a high potential that aquatic organisms might be exposed from environmental releases. Allyl alcohol has low persistence and low bioaccumulation. These characteristics, in combination with the high toxicity for fish, indicates a high concern for potential risk to fish. These characteristics, in combination with the moderate toxicity for aquatic invertebrates and plants, indicates a medium concern for potential risk to aquatic invertebrates and plants.

*Potential Risk to the General Population from Environmental Releases:* (HIGH CONCERN). Allyl alcohol is on the Toxics Release Inventory and EPA identifies a high potential that the general population might be exposed from environmental releases. The potential human health hazard is expected to be high due to specific toxicity to animals. There is a high concern for potential risk to the general population from environmental releases.

*Potential Risk to Workers:* (LOW CONCERN). EPA identifies a medium relative ranking for potential worker exposure. The potential human health hazard is high. However, worker exposure will be minimized by the OSHA PEL (which includes a skin notation for irritation concerns). Therefore, taken together, the available information suggests a low concern for potential risks to workers.

*Potential Risk to Consumers:* (LOW CONCERN). EPA identifies a low potential that consumers may be exposed. The potential human health hazard is expected to be high due to specific toxicity to animals. Therefore, taken together, the available information suggests a low concern for potential risks to consumers.

*Potential Risk to Children: Children* (LOW CONCERN). EPA identifies a low potential that children may be exposed. The potential health hazard for children is high based on animal studies. However allyl alcohol is not present in children's products. Therefore, taken together, the available information suggests a low concern for potential risks to children.

## **Screening Level Exposure Characterization for HPV Challenge Chemical**

### **2-Propen-1-ol, Allyl Alcohol**

**CAS # 107-18-6**

**August 2008**

**Prepared by**

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## Screening Level Exposure Characterization 2-Propen-1-ol, Allyl Alcohol (CAS# 107-18-6)

### Non-CBI Executive Summary

2-Propen-1-ol, allyl alcohol (CAS# 107-18-6), has an aggregated production and/or import volume in the United States of 100 million to 500 million pounds. According to Inventory Update Reporting (IUR) submissions, the primary industrial processing and uses are claimed confidential. The High Production Volume (HPV) submission for this chemical states that the chemical is used as an intermediate in the production of 1,4-butanediol and 2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol and in the manufacture of water treatment chemicals, coating resins, and plasticizers. The Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) indicates the chemical is used to manufacture glycerol, acrolein, military poison gas, water treatment chemicals, allyl compounds, resins, plasticizers, fire retardants, as well as non-TSCA uses as pesticides and herbicides.

*Potential Exposures to the General Population and the Environment:* This chemical is on the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI).<sup>12</sup> The total releases reported in 2006, from all reporting sites, is 544,330 pounds. Based on the information considered - publicly reported environmental release information and the Agency's expert judgment - EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for environmental release and subsequent exposure to the general population and the environment is high.

Persistence and bioaccumulation ratings for this chemical are P1 and B1.<sup>13</sup> These ratings suggest that this chemical is not persistent in the environment and is not bioaccumulative

*Potential Exposures to Workers:* Based on the totality of the information considered including IUR data and the physical/chemical properties of the chemical, and in combination with Agency's professional judgment, EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, a medium relative ranking for potential worker exposure. This relative ranking is based on relatively high volatility and severe dermal and respiratory irritation that is expected with this chemical, which would likely require workers to wear adequate personal protective equipment (PPE) during exposures to the chemical in concentrated form. The extent of PPE worn by workers who may be exposed at lower concentrations is not known. This chemical does have an OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL) of 2 ppm time weighted average (TWA), with a skin notation.

*Potential Exposures to Consumers:* EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for exposures to consumers from products containing this chemical is low based on information from IUR and public data sources that indicate this chemical is not present in TSCA-related commercial and consumer products.

*Potential Exposures to Children:* EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for exposures to children from products containing this chemical is low based

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<sup>12</sup> USEPA, 2006. Toxic Release Inventory. Accessed, 5/15/2008. <http://www.epa.gov/tri/>

<sup>13</sup> USEPA, 2008. Screening Level Hazard Characterization for High Production Volume Chemicals, Allyl Alcohol.

on information from IUR and public data sources that indicate this chemical is not present in TSCA-related commercial and consumer products.

This exposure characterization was completed using both public, non-confidential sources, and one or more IUR submissions that were available as of this writing.

### Volume and Use Information

2-Propen-1-ol, allyl alcohol (CAS # 107-18-6), has an aggregated production and/or import volume in the United States of 100 million to 500 million pounds.<sup>14</sup> Non-confidential information in the IUR indicates that this chemical was manufactured and/or imported at the following companies and sites:

- Lyondell Chemical Company / Channelview, TX

There may be other companies and sites that are claimed confidential. Persons submitting IUR information for 2005 asserted that some or all of the information was confidential. Data and information that are confidential have been excluded from this summary.

According to IUR submissions, the industrial processing and uses are claimed confidential.

There are no commercial/consumer uses reported in the IUR submissions.

The HPV submission for this chemical states that the chemical is used as an intermediate in the production of 1,4-butanediol and 2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol and in the manufacture of water treatment chemicals, coating resins, and plasticizers.<sup>15</sup>

An Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Screening Information Data Set (SIDS) dossier has been prepared for this chemical.<sup>16</sup>

The HSDB indicates that 2-Propen-1-ol, allyl alcohol is also used to manufacture glycerol, acrolein, military poison gas, water treatment chemicals, allyl compounds, resins, plasticizers, fire retardants, as well as non-TSCA uses as pesticides and herbicides.<sup>17</sup>

### Exposures to Workers

Based on the totality of the information considered (including IUR data and information from HSDB and HPV submission), physical/chemical properties of the chemical, and in combination with Agency's professional judgment, EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, a medium relative ranking for potential worker exposure. This relative ranking is

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<sup>14</sup> USEPA, 2006 Partial Updating of TSCA Chemical Inventory

<sup>15</sup> High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Submission  
<http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/pubs/summaries/alylalhl/c14921rs.pdf>

<sup>16</sup> OECD 2007. Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. Accessed, 5/15/2008.  
<http://www.chem.unep.ch/irptc/sids/OECD/SIDS/107186.pdf>

<sup>17</sup> HSDB, 2008. Hazardous Substances Data Bank. Accessed, 5/15/2008, Allyl alcohol. <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov>.

based on relatively high volatility and severe dermal and respiratory irritation that is expected with this chemical, which would likely require workers to wear adequate PPE during exposures to the chemical in concentrated form. The extent of PPE worn by workers who may be exposed at lower concentrations is not known. This chemical does have an OSHA PEL of 2 ppm TWA, with a skin notation. The following is a summary of relevant information affecting worker exposure.

Summary of Parameters affecting Worker Exposure

<b>Parameter</b>	
Volume*	100 to 500 million pounds
Physical Form(s)*	Liquid
Vapor Pressure	26.1 mmHg
Concentration*	Less than 100%
Number of Industrial Workers*	100-999
Uses	manufacture of allyl compounds, war gas, resins, plasticizers, fire retardants, contact pesticide, herbicide, and water treatment chemicals
Key MSDS Info	Safety glasses, gloves, good ventilation; may be fatal if swallowed or inhaled, corrosive, causes burns. Inhalation may lead to severe irritation or burns, readily absorbed through the skin.

\* Non-Confidential IUR Information

Based on IUR data, the maximum total number of workers reasonably likely to be exposed to this chemical during manufacturing and industrial processing and use may be between 100 and 999. This estimate does not include potentially exposed commercial workers. The National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES), conducted from 1981 to 1983, estimated a total of 3,246 workers potentially exposed to this chemical.<sup>18</sup> Differences between numbers of workers estimated by IUR submitters and by the NOES are attributable to many factors, including time, scope, and method of the estimates. For example, NOES estimates are for all workplaces while IUR are for industrial workplaces only, and NOES used a survey and extrapolation method while IUR submitters simply provide their best estimates based on available information for the specific reporting year.

Based on IUR data, the chemical is manufactured in liquid forms, and worker exposures are possible for this chemical in these forms. There may be other physical forms that are claimed confidential. Also, the non-confidential maximum concentration is up to 100%. There may be other concentrations that are claimed confidential. This chemical has a vapor pressure of 26.1 mmHg.<sup>19</sup> Experience has shown that worker exposures to vapors have not been an issue for chemicals with vapor pressures below 0.001 mmHg. This chemical's vapor pressure could result in significant worker exposures to vapors if workers are near the liquid.

<sup>18</sup> NIOSH, 1983. National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES, 1981-1983). Accessed, 5/15/2008. <http://www.cdc.gov/noes/noes2/04370occ.html>

<sup>19</sup> HSDB, 2008. Hazardous Substances Data Bank. Accessed, 5/15/2008, Allyl alcohol. <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/>

### Environmental Releases

Environmental releases may impact general population and environmental exposures. Factors affecting releases include volumes produced, processed and used; numbers of sites; and processes of manufacture, processing, and use.

Based on IUR data, the maximum total number of industrial sites manufacturing, processing, or using this chemical is confidential. According to IUR submissions, the industrial processing and uses are claimed confidential.

This chemical is on the TRI.<sup>20</sup> The total releases reported in 2006, from all reporting sites, is 544,330 pounds. This includes air releases of 44,612 pounds from on-site fugitive and point sources in addition to on-site water releases of 19,133 pounds. The remaining volume of release was deep-well injected. No additional data on releases were available from other sources.

### Exposures to the General Population and the Environment

Based on the available information, it is likely that there would be some releases of the chemical to water and/or air during manufacturing, processing, and use. Based on the information considered - publicly reported environmental release information, CBI information, and the Agency's expert judgment - EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for environmental release and subsequent exposure to the general population and the environment is high.

Persistence and bioaccumulation ratings for this chemical are P1 and B1.<sup>21</sup> These ratings suggest that this chemical is not persistent in the environment and is not bioaccumulative.

### Exposures to Consumers

No consumer uses of the chemical were reported in IUR data. It is assumed from available IUR-based information and other sources that 2-propen-1-ol is not present in TSCA-related commercial and consumer products. It is known, from other sources, that the chemical can be used in the production of chemicals used as flavoring agents, and consumers may be potentially exposed to the chemical through ingestion of food.<sup>22</sup>

EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for exposures to consumers from products containing this chemical is low based on information from IUR and public data sources that indicate this chemical is not present in TSCA-related commercial and consumer products.

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<sup>20</sup> USEPA, 2006. Toxic Release Inventory. Accessed, 5/15/2008. <http://www.epa.gov/tri/>

<sup>21</sup> USEPA, 2008. Screening Level Hazard Characterization for High Production Volume Chemicals, Allyl Alcohol.

<sup>22</sup> HSDB, 2008. Hazardous Substances Data Bank. Accessed, 5/15/2008, Allyl alcohol. <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov>.

Exposures to Children

EPA identifies, for the purposes of risk-based prioritization, that the potential for exposures to children from products containing this chemical is low based on information from IUR and public data sources that indicate this chemical is not present in TSCA-related commercial and consumer products.

**Non Confidential IUR Data Summary: 2-Propen-1-ol, Allyl Alcohol (CAS# 107-18-6)**

Manufacturing/ Import Information

Production (including import volume): 100 million to 500 million pounds  
 List of non-CBI companies/ sites\*: Lyondell Chemical Company / Channelview, TX  
 Maximum number of exposed workers\*\*: between 100 and 999 (including those of manufacturing, industrial processing and use)  
 Highest non-CBI maximum concentration\*: up to 100%  
 Non-CBI physical forms\*: liquid

\* There may be other companies/ sites, concentrations and physical forms that are claimed confidential.

\*\* There may be additional potentially exposed industrial workers that are not included in this estimate since not all submitters were required to report on industrial processing and use and/or there may be at least one use that contains a "Not Readily Obtainable" (NRO) response among the submissions.

Table 1 Industrial Processing and Use Information Reported in 2006 IUR		
Processing Activity	Industrial Sector	Function in Ind. Sector
Claimed as CBI		

Table 2 Commercial/Consumer Uses Reported in 2006 IUR		
Commercial/ Consumer Product Category Description	Highest maximum concentration range	Use in Children's Products
None reported	NA	NA