

Hands-On Sessions and



Completing a Sustainable Futures Summary Assessment Worksheet

Areas of a SF Assessment

P/Chem & Environmental Fate

Hazard Assessment

- Aquatic Toxicity
- Cancer Health Effects
- Non-Cancer Health Effects

Exposure Assessment

- Occupational
- Aquatic
- General Population

Risk Assessment

Areas of a SF Assessment

+ P/Chem and Environmental Fate Properties
[EPISuite™]

+ Hazard Assessment

- Aquatic Toxicity [ECOSAR]
- Cancer Health Effects [OncoLogic™]
- Non-Cancer Health Effects [Analog Analysis]

+ Exposure Assessment

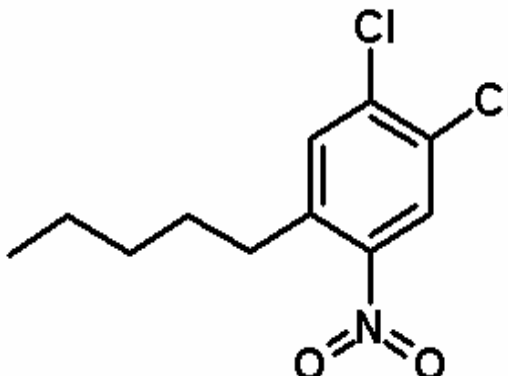
- Occupational Exposure [ChemSTEER]
- Aquatic Exposure [E-FAST]
- General Population Exposure [E-FAST]

+ Risk Assessment [Mathematical Calculations]

SF Training Hands-On Sessions

- ✚ Each model/method will be described in a technical SF presentation
- ✚ Following each of the presentations, there will be a “hands-on” session where participants will:
 - Use the models/methods to estimate endpoints
 - Begin to fill out a SF Assessment Worksheet for 3 sample chemicals

SF Summary Assessment Worksheets

Record ID: Training Session Example Chemical 1		CAS No.	
		MW: (EPI)	
		MF: (EPI)	
		MP (deg C):	
		MP est (deg C): (EPI)	
		BP (deg C):	
		BP Pressure (mm Hg):	
		BP est (deg C): (EPI)	
		VP (mm Hg):	
		VP est (mm Hg): (EPI)	
		SMILES: <chem>c1(cc(c(cc1Cl)CCCCC)(N(=O)=O))Cl</chem>	
		Water solubility est @ 25 deg C: (EPI)	
		Log K _{ow} :	
		Log K _{ow} est: (EPI)	
		Physical Form: Solid	
Name: 1,2-dichloro-4-nitro-5-pentylbenzene			
Use: Synthetic Intermediate	Production Volume: 50,000 kg/yr		
Synonyms: <u>Pentyl dichloro</u> , nitrobenzene			
Trade Name: None	Submitter: SF Trainers, Inc.		
SUSTAINABLE FUTURES SUMMARY:			
Concern Level	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW
Persistence			

Shaded sections of the assessment should be filled out during the hands-on portions of the training seminar

SMILES notations for each sample chemical are located on first page and in a text file on the desktop (exsmiles.txt)

SF Summary Assessment Worksheets

EPA Guide Hand-On Section:
Predictions for the "Physical/Chemical Properties" Section
and the
"Environmental Transport and Fate" Section

Run the EPI Suite Model and fill in only the shaded cells for the Physical/Chemical Properties and Environmental Transport and Fate Sections shown on the page to the right.

Input: Enter the chemical's structure into EPI Suite's data entry screen using SMILES notation. The SMILES notation for Example Chemical 1 in a file called SMILESFILE.txt on the desktop. Experimental data on the SF chemical should also be entered into the data entry screen for EPI Suite:

Enter into EPI Suite data entry screen:
SMILES: c1(ccccc1)C(=O)O
No experimental data located for this chemical

Output: Predictions from EPI Suite for the physical chemical properties and environmental transport and fate endpoints should be entered into the table. Transfer the value for each endpoint from the EPI results screen to the appropriate boxes in each section. Note, the reference (EP) has already been entered.

Byproducts should only be assessed when there is sufficient experimental data to indicate that the degradation products or metabolites are the active species contributing to the toxicity of the chemical.

Physical/Chemical Properties give the assessor an indication of how the chemical may behave in the environment as well as potential routes of exposure. For example, chemicals with low water solubility will have low concentrations in aqueous media and are less likely to reach concentrations that may cause harm to aquatic species.

Environmental Fate and Transport Properties will give the assessor an indication of what the potential risks may be to the environment. For example, knowing the approximate time for a chemical to biodegrade will help the assessor determine chemical concentrations at downstream locations or help the assessor to determine the chemical's persistence in the environment.

See the Interpretive Guidance Document, page 1, for criteria for each endpoint listed under the Physical/Chemical Properties and Environmental Transport and Fate Section.

Guidance

CAS No.	Submitter: SF Traces, Inc
PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES	
Melting Point (deg C)	(EP)
Boiling Point (deg C)	(EP)
Boiling Point Pressure (mm Hg)	(EP)
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	(EP)
Water Solubility	mg/L (EP)
Log K_{ow}	(EP)
ENVIRONMENTAL TRANSPORT AND FATE	
Transport	
Henry's Law Constant - HLC	atm-cm ³ -mole ⁻¹ (EP)
Soil Adsorption Coefficient - K_{oc}	(EP)
Bioconcentration Factor - BCF	(EP)
Toxicity	
Experimental Biodeg Tox	
Ultimate Biodeg Model	(EP)
Primary Biodeg Model	(EP)
BOD or COD	
Atmospheric Half-life	(EP)
Hydrolytic Half-life	
Other Environmental Degradation	
Volatilization Half-life for Model River	(EP)
Volatilization Half-life for Model Lake	(EP)
Removal in Sewage Treatment Plant	(EP)
Ready Biodegradability	(EP)
Byproducts	
Degradation Products	Not Assessed
Metabolite	Not Assessed

SF Summary

Interpretive Guidance Document

Interpretive Guidance Document
for
Sustainable Futures Summary Assessments






September 2004

This document was developed to help interpret estimations from the Sustainable Futures / P2 Framework models. Information is also included here which helps assign concern levels to estimations based on criteria from U.S. EPA OPPT's New Chemicals Program (<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/newchems/index.html>). Information contained in this document is presented in greater detail in the Chemical Risk Assessment Manual. Information on the models, estimations provided, and interpretation of results please consult the manual, which can be downloaded from <http://www.epa.gov/oppt/p2/framework/docs/p2manual.htm>

PLEASE NOTE: It is strongly suggested that the Sustainable Futures Summary Assessment provide an interpretation of model estimations relative to potential risk for the chemical being evaluated. Example summaries of aquatic and human health risk estimations are provided in this document for illustration. The Sustainable Futures Summary Assessment worksheet contains a table on the first page that provides a summary of results.

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Assists assessors with:

-  Interpreting P/Chem and Fate properties
-  Interpreting experimental toxicity data
-  Assigning hazard criteria
-  Understanding terminology
-  Performing Risk Calculations

Risk Assessment

$$\text{Risk} = \text{Hazard} \times \text{Exposure}$$

If Hazard = 0, (Low Toxicity Concern)

or

If Exposure = 0, (Minimal Exposure Expected)

Then LOW Potential for Risk!

Risk Assessment

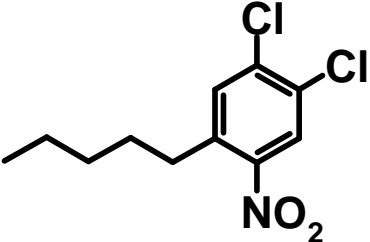
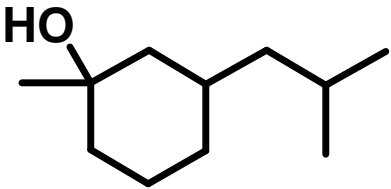
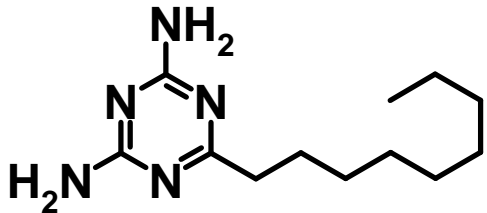
Examples:

Hazard (**High Concern**) x Exposure (**Minimal**) =
Low Risk

Hazard (**Low Concern**) x Exposure (**High**) =
Low Risk

Hazard (**Moderate Concern**) x Exposure (**High**) =
Potential for Risk Exists

SF Sample Chemicals

Chemical Structure	Identity	Use	Production Volume (kg/yr)
 <p>Chemical structure of 1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)butane-1-yl nitro: A benzene ring with chlorine atoms at the 2 and 4 positions, a nitro group (NO₂) at the 1 position, and a butyl chain at the 1 position.</p>	Example 1	Intermediate	50,000
 <p>Chemical structure of 1-(4-hydroxy-2-methylcyclohexyl)propane: A cyclohexane ring with a hydroxyl group (HO) at the 4 position, a methyl group at the 2 position, and a propyl chain at the 1 position.</p>	Example 2	Fragrance	10,000
 <p>Chemical structure of 1-(1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)hexane: A 1,3,5-triazine ring with amino groups (NH₂) at the 2 and 4 positions, and a hexyl chain at the 6 position.</p>	Example 3	Component of soldering flux	10,000