

Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values for  
  
Stearyl Acetate  
(CASRN 822-23-1)

Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center  
National Center for Environmental Assessment  
Office of Research and Development  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
Cincinnati, OH 45268

## **AUTHORS, CONTRIBUTORS, AND REVIEWERS**

### **CHEMICAL MANAGER:**

Jon Reid, National Center for Environmental Assessment, Cincinnati, OH

### **DRAFT DOCUMENT PREPARED BY:**

National Center for Environmental Assessment, Cincinnati, OH

This document was externally peer-reviewed under contract to:

Eastern Research Group, Inc.

110 Hartwell Avenue

Lexington, MA 02421-3136

Questions regarding the contents of this document may be directed to the U.S. EPA Office of Research and Development's National Center for Environmental Assessment, Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center (513-569-7300)

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS .....	iii
BACKGROUND .....	1
HISTORY .....	1
DISCLAIMERS .....	1
QUESTIONS REGARDING PPRTVs .....	2
INTRODUCTION .....	2
REVIEW OF POTENTIALLY RELEVANT DATA (CANCER AND NONCANCER) .....	3
DERIVATION OF PROVISIONAL VALUES .....	3
CANCER WOE DESCRIPTOR .....	3
MODE-OF-ACTION DISCUSSION .....	3
REFERENCES .....	4

## COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

BMC	benchmark concentration
BMD	benchmark dose
BMCL	benchmark concentration lower bound 95% confidence interval
BMDL	benchmark dose lower bound 95% confidence interval
HEC	human equivalent concentration
HED	human equivalent dose
IUR	inhalation unit risk
LOAEL	lowest-observed-adverse-effect level
LOAEL <sub>ADJ</sub>	LOAEL adjusted to continuous exposure duration
LOAEL <sub>HEC</sub>	LOAEL adjusted for dosimetric differences across species to a human
NOAEL	no-observed-adverse-effect level
NOAEL <sub>ADJ</sub>	NOAEL adjusted to continuous exposure duration
NOAEL <sub>HEC</sub>	NOAEL adjusted for dosimetric differences across species to a human
NOEL	no-observed-effect level
OSF	oral slope factor
p-IUR	provisional inhalation unit risk
p-OSF	provisional oral slope factor
p-RfC	provisional reference concentration (inhalation)
p-RfD	provisional reference dose (oral)
POD	point of departure
RfC	reference concentration (inhalation)
RfD	reference dose (oral)
UF	uncertainty factor
UF <sub>A</sub>	animal-to-human uncertainty factor
UF <sub>C</sub>	composite uncertainty factor
UF <sub>D</sub>	incomplete-to-complete database uncertainty factor
UF <sub>H</sub>	interhuman uncertainty factor
UF <sub>L</sub>	LOAEL-to-NOAEL uncertainty factor
UF <sub>S</sub>	subchronic-to-chronic uncertainty factor
WOE	weight of evidence

## PROVISIONAL PEER-REVIEWED TOXICITY VALUES FOR STEARYL ACETATE (CASRN 822-23-1)

### BACKGROUND

#### History

On December 5, 2003, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Superfund Remediation and Technology Innovation (OSRTI) revised its hierarchy of human health toxicity values for Superfund risk assessments, establishing the following three tiers as the new hierarchy:

- 1) EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS).
- 2) Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values (PPRTVs) used in EPA's Superfund Program.
- 3) Other (peer-reviewed) toxicity values, including
  - Minimal Risk Levels produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR),
  - California Environmental Protection Agency (CalEPA) values, and
  - EPA Health Effects Assessment Summary (HEAST) values.

A PPRTV is defined as a toxicity value derived for use in the Superfund Program when such a value is not available in EPA's IRIS. PPRTVs are developed according to a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and are derived after a review of the relevant scientific literature using the same methods, sources of data, and Agency guidance for value derivation generally used by the EPA IRIS Program. All provisional toxicity values receive internal review by two EPA scientists and external peer review by three independently selected scientific experts. PPRTVs differ from IRIS values in that PPRTVs do not receive the multiprogram consensus review provided for IRIS values. This is because IRIS values are generally intended to be used in all EPA programs, while PPRTVs are developed specifically for the Superfund Program.

Because new information becomes available and scientific methods improve over time, PPRTVs are reviewed on a 5-year basis and updated into the active database. Once an IRIS value for a specific chemical becomes available for Agency review, the analogous PPRTV for that same chemical is retired. It should also be noted that some PPRTV documents conclude that a PPRTV cannot be derived based on inadequate data.

#### DISCLAIMERS

Users of this document should first check to see if any IRIS values exist for the chemical of concern before proceeding to use a PPRTV. If no IRIS value is available, staff in the regional Superfund and Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) program offices are advised to carefully review the information provided in this document to ensure that the PPRTVs used are appropriate for the types of exposures and circumstances at the Superfund site or RCRA facility in question. PPRTVs are periodically updated; therefore, users should ensure that the values contained in the PPRTV are current at the time of use.

It is important to remember that a provisional value alone tells very little about the adverse effects of a chemical or the quality of evidence on which the value is based. Therefore,

users are strongly encouraged to read the entire PPRTV document and understand the strengths and limitations of the derived provisional values. PPRTVs are developed by the EPA Office of Research and Development's National Center for Environmental Assessment, Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center for OSRTI. Other EPA programs or external parties who may choose of their own initiative to use these PPRTVs are advised that Superfund resources will not generally be used to respond to challenges of PPRTVs used in a context outside of the Superfund Program.

### **QUESTIONS REGARDING PPRTVs**

Questions regarding the contents of the PPRTVs and their appropriate use (e.g., on chemicals not covered, or whether chemicals have pending IRIS toxicity values) may be directed to the EPA Office of Research and Development's National Center for Environmental Assessment, Superfund Health Risk Technical Support Center (513-569-7300), or OSRTI.

## **INTRODUCTION**

No reference dose (RfD), reference concentration (RfC), or cancer assessment for stearyl acetate is included on the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) IRIS database (U.S. EPA, 2010) or on the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories List (U.S. EPA, 2009). The HEAST reported no RfD or RfC values (U.S. EPA, 2003). The Chemical Assessments and Related Activities (CARA) list (U.S. EPA, 1994) did not include a Health and Environmental Effects Profile (HEEP) for stearyl acetate. The toxicity of stearyl acetate has not been reviewed by ATSDR (2008) or the World Health Organization (WHO, 2010). CalEPA (2008) has not derived toxicity values for exposure to stearyl acetate. No occupational exposure limits for stearyl acetate have been derived by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH, 2010), the National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH, 2005), or the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA, 2010).

The HEAST (U.S. EPA, 2003) does not report any values for stearyl acetate. Stearyl acetate has not been evaluated under the 2005 *Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment* (U.S. EPA, 2005). The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC, 2010) has not reviewed the carcinogenic potential of stearyl acetate. Stearyl acetate is not included in the 11<sup>th</sup> *Report on Carcinogens* (NTP, 2005). CalEPA (2009) has not prepared a quantitative estimate of carcinogenic potential for stearyl acetate.

Literature searches were conducted on sources published from 1900 through May 2010 for studies relevant to the derivation of provisional toxicity values for stearyl acetate, CAS No. 822-23-1. Searches were conducted with EPA's Health and Environmental Research Online (HERO) evergreen database of scientific literature. HERO searches the following databases: AGRICOLA; American Chemical Society; BioOne; Cochrane Library; DOE: Energy Information Administration, Information Bridge, and Energy Citations Database; EBSCO: Academic Search Complete; GeoRef Preview; GPO: Government Printing Office; Informaworld; IngentaConnect; J-STAGE: Japan Science & Technology; JSTOR: Mathematics & Statistics and Life Sciences; NSCEP/NEPIS (EPA publications available through the National Service Center for Environmental Publications [NSCEP] and National Environmental

Publications Internet Site [NEPIS] database); PubMed: MEDLINE and CANCERLIT databases; SAGE; Science Direct; Scirus; Scitopia; SpringerLink; TOXNET (Toxicology Data Network): ANEUP, CCRIS, ChemIDplus, CIS, CRISP, DART, EMIC, EPIDEM, ETICBACK, FEDRIP, GENE-TOX, HAPAB, HEEP, HMTC, HSDB, IRIS, ITER, LactMed, Multi-Database Search, NIOSH, NTIS, PESTAB, PPBIB, RISKLINE, and TRI; TSCATS; Virtual Health Library; Web of Science (searches Current Content database among others); World Health Organization; and Worldwide Science. The following databases outside of HERO were searched for toxicity assessment values: ACGIH, ATSDR, CalEPA, EPA IRIS, EPA HEAST, EPA HEEP, EPA OW, EPA TSCATS/TSCATS2, NIOSH, NTP, OSHA, and RTECS.

### **REVIEW OF POTENTIALLY RELEVANT DATA (CANCER AND NONCANCER)**

The literature search revealed no human or animal studies, either acute, short term, or chronic, for stearyl acetate

### **DERIVATION OF PROVISIONAL VALUES**

Limitations in the available data preclude development of both cancer and noncancer toxicity values.

### **CANCER WOE DESCRIPTOR**

Limitations in the available data preclude development of a WOE descriptor.

### **MODE-OF-ACTION DISCUSSION**

Limitations in the available data preclude determination of a mode-of-action discussion.

## REFERENCES

- ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists). (2010) Threshold limit values for chemical substances and physical agents and biological exposure indices. Cincinnati, OH. As cited in HSDB (Hazardous Substances Data Bank). Available online at <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB>. Accessed on May 6, 2010.
- ATSDR (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry). (2008) Toxicological profile information sheet. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service. Available online at <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxprofiles/index.asp>. Accessed on May 6, 2010.
- CalEPA (California Environmental Protection Agency). (2008) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Search Chronic RELs. Available online at <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/healthval/chronic.pdf> and [http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic\\_rels/AllChrels.html](http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/chronic_rels/AllChrels.html). Accessed on May 6, 2010.
- CalEPA (California Environmental Protection Agency). (2009) Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment. Hot Spots Unit Risk and Cancer Potency Values. Available online at [http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot\\_spots/2009/AppendixA.pdf](http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/hot_spots/2009/AppendixA.pdf). Accessed on May 6, 2010.
- IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer). (2010) IARC Monographs on the evaluation of carcinogenic risks to humans. Available online at <http://monographs.iarc.fr/ENG/Monographs/PDFS/index.php>. Accessed on May 6, 2010.
- NIOSH (National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health). (2005) NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards. Index by CASRN. Available online at <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/npg/npgdcas.html>. Accessed on May 6, 2010.
- NTP (National Toxicology Program). (2005) 11<sup>th</sup> Report on Carcinogens. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, National Institutes of Health, Research Triangle Park, NC. Available online at <http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/ntp/roc/toc11.html>. Accessed on May 6, 2010.
- OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration). (2010) OSHA Standard 1915.1000 for Air Contaminants. Part Z, Toxic and Hazardous Substances. Available online at [http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show\\_document?p\\_table=STANDARDS&p\\_id=10286](http://www.osha.gov/pls/oshaweb/owadisp.show_document?p_table=STANDARDS&p_id=10286). Accessed on May 6, 2010.
- U.S. EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). (1994) Chemical Assessments and Related Activities (CARA). Office of Health and Environmental Assessment, Washington, DC. December 1994; EPA/600/R94904.
- U.S. EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). (2003) Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST). Prepared by the Office of Research and Development, National Center for Environmental Assessment, Cincinnati OH for the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington, DC. Available online at <http://epa-heat.ornl.gov/>. Accessed May 6, 2010.



U.S. EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). (2005) Guidelines for carcinogen risk assessment. Risk Assessment Forum, Washington, DC; EPA/630/P-03/001F. Federal Register 70(66):17765-17817.

U.S. EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). (2009) 2009 Edition of the Drinking Water Standards and Health Advisories. Office of Water, Washington, DC; EPA 822-R-09-011. Available online at <http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/criteria/drinking/dwstandards2009.pdf>. Accessed May 6, 2010.

U.S. EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency). (2010) Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). Office of Research and Development, National Center for Environmental Assessment, Washington, DC. Available online at <http://www.epa.gov/iris/>. Accessed May 6, 2010.

WHO (World Health Organization). (2010) Online catalogs for the Environmental Health Criteria Series. Available online at <http://www.who.int/ipcs/publications/ehc/en/>. Accessed May 6, 2010.