1, 1, 1, 3, 3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)

(CAS No. 460-73-1)

JACC Report No. 44

Brussels, June 2004
1, 1, 3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
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CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

THE ECETOC SCHEME FOR THE JOINT ASSESSMENT OF COMMODITY CHEMICALS

1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

2. IDENTITY, PHYSICAL, AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, ANALYTICAL METHODS

2.1 Identity
2.2 EC classification and labelling
2.3 Physical and chemical properties
2.4 Conversion factors
2.5 Analytical methods
   2.5.1 In air
   2.5.2 In water

3. PRODUCTION, STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND USE

3.1 Production
3.2 Storage
3.3 Transport and handling
3.4 Use

4. ENVIRONMENTAL DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSFORMATION

4.1 Emissions
4.2 Environmental distribution
4.3 Environmental fate and biotransformation
   4.3.1 Atmospheric fate
   4.3.2 Aquatic fate
   4.3.3 Terrestrial fate
   4.3.4 Biodegradation
   4.3.5 Bioaccumulation

5. ENVIRONMENTAL LEVELS AND HUMAN EXPOSURE

5.1 Environmental levels
5.2 Human exposure levels and hygiene standards

6. EFFECTS ON ORGANISMS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Micro-organisms
6.2 Aquatic organisms
6.3 Terrestrial organisms
6.4 Ecosystems
7. KINETICS AND METABOLISM

7.1 Animal studies
7.2 Human studies

8. EFFECTS ON EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS AND IN VITRO TEST SYSTEMS

8.1 Acute toxicity
  8.1.1 Dermal
  8.1.2 Inhalation
  8.1.3 Other studies
8.2 Skin and eye irritation/allergic sensitisation
8.3 Repeated exposure
8.4 Genotoxicity
  8.4.1 In vitro
  8.4.2 In vivo
8.5 Chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity
8.6 Developmental and reproductive toxicity
  8.6.1 Reproductive effects
  8.6.2 Embryotoxic and teratogenic effects

9. EFFECTS ON HUMANS

10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 References quoted
10.2 References not quoted

APPENDIX A: CRITERIA FOR RELIABILITY CATEGORIES

APPENDIX B: NAMING AND NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR FLUORO COMPOUNDS

APPENDIX C: CONVERSION FACTORS FOR VAPOUR CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR

MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE

MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report has been produced as part of the ECETOC Joint Assessment of Commodity Chemicals (JACC) programme. It presents a critical evaluation of the toxicity and ecotoxicity data on 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa), including results of recent and unpublished toxicological studies conducted by Honeywell International.

HFC-245fa, a colourless liquid or gas, is a non-ozone depleting alternative for trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11) and dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b). In the atmosphere, HFC-245fa degrades over a lifetime of 7.2 years, to give mainly carbon dioxide and hydrogen fluoride. Its global warming potential is 950 compared to carbon dioxide for an integration time horizon of 100 years. This compares with a global warming potential for CFC-11 of 4,000 and for HCFC-141b of 600.

In experimental animals HFC-245fa possesses a low order of acute inhalation toxicity, although it may sensitisate the heart at high exposure levels (44,000 ppm or greater; ≥ 241,000 mg/m³). Long-term exposure to HFC-245fa vapour at high concentrations (50,000 ppm; 274,000 mg/m³) was tolerated with only minimal signs of toxicity. At that level HFC-245fa demonstrated no developmental effects.

In genetic testing, HFC-245fa was not mutagenic in bacteria (Ames test), but induced some chromosome aberrations in cultured human lymphocytes. No micronuclei were found in mice exposed (in vivo) to 100,000 ppm (548,000 mg/m³) of HFC-245fa. These data, complemented by data on analogous substances, suggest a low order of genotoxic and carcinogenic hazard on the part of HFC-245fa.

With respect to environmental organisms, HFC-245fa showed no significant toxicity to water fleas or trout at 80 to 90 mg/l (14,600-16,500 ppm), the highest levels tested. As expected for this class of chemicals, biodegradation and bioaccumulation of HFC-245fa were minimal.
THE ECETOC SCHEME FOR THE JOINT ASSESSMENT OF COMMODITY CHEMICALS

This report has been produced as part of the ECETOC Joint Assessment of Commodity Chemicals (JACC) programme for preparing critical reviews of the toxicology and ecotoxicology of selected existing industrial chemicals.

In the programme, commodity chemicals (i.e. those produced in large tonnage by several companies and having widespread and multiple use) are jointly reviewed by experts from a number of companies with knowledge of the chemicals. Only the chemical itself is considered in a JACC review; products in which it appears as an impurity are not normally taken into account.

This document presents a critical evaluation of the toxicology and ecotoxicology of 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa) (CAS No. 460-73-1).

Where relevant, the Task Force has graded the studies by means of a "code of reliability" (CoR) (Appendix A) to reflect the degree of confidence that can be placed on the reported results.
1. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa), a colourless liquid or gas at room temperature, is a non-ozone depleting alternative for trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11) in foam blowing and refrigeration systems, and for dichlorofluoroethane (HCFC-141b) in foam expansion applications.

Any HFC-245fa released to the environment is expected to partition almost exclusively into the ambient air. Atmospheric degradation yields CO₂, hydrogen fluoride and carbonyl fluoride; the carbonyl fluoride will rapidly hydrolyse to CO₂ and hydrogen fluoride. The ozone depleting potential of HFC-245fa is zero. Relative to CO₂ and for an integration time horizon of 100 years, its global warming potential is estimated to be 950. This compares with a global warming potential for CFC-11 and HCFC-141b of 4,000 and 600, respectively. The overall atmospheric lifetime for HFC-245fa is 7.2 years.

HFC-245fa has a low toxicity by inhalation. There were no deaths, or marked signs of toxicity in rats exposed for 4 hours to concentrations of 203,000 ppm (1,112,000 mg/m³).

In a study to evaluate its potential to cause cardiac sensitisation, dogs were injected with adrenaline while breathing an atmosphere containing up to 73,000 ppm (400,000 mg/m³) HFC-245fa. The one dog exposed to 73,000 ppm died from cardiac arrhythmia when injected with adrenaline. One of 4 dogs developed transient cardiac arrhythmia at 44,000 ppm (241,000 mg/m³), but there were no effects at 54,100 ppm (296,000 mg/m³) or 34,100 ppm (187,000 mg/m³). Thus, 44,000 ppm was considered to be the threshold for a response, and 34,100 ppm the no-observed effect level (NOEL).

Rats exposed to HFC-245fa vapour for up to 13 weeks at levels as high as 50,000 ppm (274,000 mg/m³) showed only minimal signs of toxicity. These consisted of an increase in urinary output, some alterations in clinical chemistry parameters (possibly related to the increased urine volume), and at 10,000 ppm (54,800 mg/m³) and 50,000 ppm (274,000 mg/m³), a mild inflammation of the myocardium (heart muscle). The no-observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) was 2,000 ppm (11,000 mg/m³).

In developmental toxicity studies with rats, HFC-245fa was not teratogenic, causing no foetal effects at inhalation concentrations of up to 50,000 ppm (274,000 mg/m³), the highest level tested.

In genetic testing, HFC-245fa was not mutagenic in an Ames assay. In a human lymphocyte chromosome aberration assay, it was weakly positive without metabolic activation and inactive with metabolic activation. The substance was inactive in a mouse micronucleus assay, in which mice were exposed to 100,000 ppm (548,000 mg/m³) HFC-245fa.
HFC-245fa showed no significant signs of toxicity to *Daphnia magna* (48-hour EC_{50} > 97.9 mg/l) or trout (96-h LC_{50} > 81.8 mg/l). As is typical for hydrofluorocarbons, the 28-day biodegradation study with HFC-245fa showed only minimal degradation (2% by biochemical oxygen demand). The predicted bioconcentration factor is 2.2. As HFC-245fa is a gas, no algal testing was conducted.

Overall, results from the completed studies reviewed in this report demonstrate that HFC-245fa has a low order of toxicity.

The American Industrial Hygiene Association’s Workplace Environmental Exposure Level Committee has established a permissible exposure limit for HFC-245fa of 300 ppm (1,600 mg/m^3) as an 8-hour time-weighted average.
2. IDENTITY, PHYSICAL, AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES, ANALYTICAL METHODS

2.1 Identity

Name: 1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane

IUPAC name: 1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane

Synonyms: HFC-245fa
Pentfluoropropane
R-245fa

CAS name: 1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane

CAS registry number: 460-73-1

EC number: 419-170-6

Formula: C₃H₃F₅

Molecular mass: 134.05

Structure formula:

\[ \text{C} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{F} \]
\[ \quad \text{F} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{C} \quad \text{H} \]
\[ \quad \text{F} \quad \text{H} \quad \text{F} \]

2.2 EC classification and labelling

1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa) is not classifiable as a dangerous substance according to the Dangerous Substances Directive 67/548/EEC and its subsequent amendments (EC, 2001).

2.3 Physical and chemical properties

HFC-245fa is a non-flammable, volatile, colourless liquid or gas at room temperature and normal atmospheric pressure. It has a faint ethereal odour and is slightly soluble in water. Physical and chemical properties are given in Table 1.

* The naming and numbering system adopted for fluoro compounds is explained in Appendix B
Table 1: Physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value, unit</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melting point</td>
<td>–160°C</td>
<td>Betteley, 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&lt; –160°C</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point at 1,013 hPa</td>
<td>15.3°C</td>
<td>Betteley, 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>15°C</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative liquid density D&lt;sub&gt;4&lt;/sub&gt; (density of water at 4°C is 1,000 kg/m&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;)</td>
<td>1.32&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity at 20°C</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refractive index nD at 20°C</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour pressure at 20°C</td>
<td>1,227 hPa&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapour density at 20°C (air = 1)</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threshold odour concentration</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface tension at 20°C</td>
<td>68.5 mN/m</td>
<td>AlliedSignal, 1997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in water at 21°C</td>
<td>7.18 g/l&lt;sup&gt;d&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>AlliedSignal, 1997; Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miscible with acetone, ethanol and petroleum solvents</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient, log Kow (octanol/water) at 21.5°C</td>
<td>1.35&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient, log Koc (organic carbon/water) at 20°C</td>
<td>No data</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry’s Law constant at 21°C</td>
<td>2,290 Pa·m&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;/mol</td>
<td>Calculated&lt;sup&gt;e&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (closed cup), flammability limits at 20 - 25°C</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosion limits in air at 1,013 hPa, at ambient temperature</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-flammability, ignition temperature</td>
<td>412°C</td>
<td>Honeywell, 2001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Reported as specific gravity  
<sup>b</sup> Measured  
<sup>c</sup> Reported as 17.8 psia (pounds/inch²) absolute pressure; 1 atm = 1,013.25 hPa = 14.7 psia  
<sup>d</sup> In equilibrium with gaseous HFC-245fa at saturated vapour pressure  
<sup>e</sup> Molecular mass x vapour pressure/solubility in water

Typically, commercial HFC-245fa has a purity of ≥ 99.8% (AlliedSignal, 1997). Although no specific information is available, common impurities may include various other fluorocarbons, depending on the conditions of the production process (Section 3.1).

2.4 Conversion factors

Conversion factors for HFC-245fa concentrations in air at 25°C and 1,013 hPa are:

- 1 ppm = 5.479 mg/m<sup>3</sup>
- 1 mg/m<sup>3</sup> = 0.183 ppm

In this report, converted values are given in parentheses.
The generic formula, from which the conversion factors for vapour concentrations in air are derived, is given in Appendix C. According to European standard conditions (20°C and 1,013 hPa) these would be: 1 ppm = 5.573 mg/m³ and 1 mg/m³ = 0.179 ppm.

2.5 Analytical methods

2.5.1 In air

Rusch et al (1999) described a method for the analysis of HFC-245fa, based on gas chromatography (GC) equipped with capillary column and flame ionisation detector (FID), in which concentrations were determined by comparing the instrument response to a standard curve developed using known levels of HFC-245fa in standard Tedlar bags. The method has been used to determine HFC-245fa in air at levels of from 500 to 50,000 ppm (2,700 - 270,000 mg/m³); it is considered that the method should detect levels as low as 10 ppm (55 mg/m³).

2.5.2 In water

According to a method developed by Jenkins (1997a,b), water was placed in a sealed glass bottle held at 10°C and analysed using GC with FID. The area of the peak is compared to a standard curve developed using known concentrations of HFC-245fa, and the level of HFC-245fa in the test sample thus determined. The limit of detection (defined as the concentration required to produce a chromatogram peak twice the height of baseline noise) was estimated to be 0.1 mg/l. Under the conditions described, calibration was found to be linear over the nominal concentration range (2 to 20 mg/l).
3. PRODUCTION, STORAGE, TRANSPORT AND USE

3.1 Production

A plant for the commercial production of HFC-245fa, by fluorination of pentachloropropane, has recently been completed. There is only one global producer and production capacity is confidential.

3.2 Storage

HFC-245fa is stored in containers that may be pressurised with nitrogen. Because of its low boiling point (15°C, Table 1), the containers are kept in a cool, well-ventilated area of low fire risk, avoiding exposure to high temperatures (> 50°C) and sources of ignition (such as sparks, hot spots, welding flames and lighted cigarettes) that might yield toxic and/or corrosive decomposition products. Contact with certain finely divided reactive metals, in combination with high temperature and/or pressure, may result in explosive or exothermic reactions (Honeywell, 2001).

At high temperatures (> 250°C), decomposition products include hydrogen fluoride (hydrofluoric acid, HF) and carbonyl fluoride (COF₂) (Honeywell, 2001).

3.3 Transport and handling

Under pressure with nitrogen, HFC-245fa can be shipped as a "liquefied gas, not otherwise specified (nitrogen, pentafluoropropane)" under US-DOT (UN No. 3163, Class 2.2) regulations (Honeywell, 2001). When shipped without nitrogen, the material is not regulated according to US-DOT.

In Germany, HFC-245fa is classified as a low hazard to water (Wassergefährdungsklasse, WGK 1) (Umweltbundesamt, 2003).

3.4 Use

The primary use of HFC-245fa is intended to be as a foam-blowing agent for closed cell foams. It will also be used in refrigeration and may have some application in solvent aerosols (Zipfel et al, 1998; Honeywell, 2001). These uses have been approved by the USA-EPA.
4. ENVIRONMENTAL DISTRIBUTION AND TRANSFORMATION

4.1 Emissions

There is no known natural source of HFC-245fa.

4.2 Environmental distribution

The environmental partitioning of HFC-245fa has been assessed (Franklin, 2003) using the equilibrium criterion (EQC) Level I and Level III models (Mackay et al, 1996). The environmental partitioning of HFC-245fa has been assessed (Franklin, 2003) using the equilibrium criterion (EQC) Level I and Level III models (Mackay et al, 1996).

In the Level I model, a fixed quantity of a supposedly non-degradable chemical is introduced into a closed evaluative environment and equilibrium achieved between the various environmental compartments (air, water, soil, sediment). The Level III model simulates a situation in which a chemical is emitted at a constant rate into one or more of the compartments, in each of which it may degrade; the steady-state distribution between compartments is then calculated. Due to the resistance to mass transfer between compartments, the various phases are not in equilibrium and the steady-state partitioning depends on its "mode of entry", i.e. the compartment(s) into which the chemical is injected.

EQC modelling has been performed for HFC-245fa using the physical properties given in Table 1 and an atmospheric lifetime of 7.2 years (Section 4.3.1), corresponding to a half-life of 5.0 years. Degradation in other media was not taken into account. Table 2 gives the percentages of HFC-245fa calculated to be present in each compartment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compartment</th>
<th>EQC Level I</th>
<th>EQC Level III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emission to air alone</td>
<td>Emission to water alone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air</td>
<td>99.78</td>
<td>99.83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>0.21</td>
<td>0.15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>0.004</td>
<td>0.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sediment</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
<td>0.0004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Level III simulation, with emissions of HFC-245fa to air alone, leads to a distribution close to the Level I equilibrium situation as far as the air and water compartments are concerned.
However a much greater steady-state proportion of HFC-245fa is found in the water compartment when the emissions are to water alone. This is due to the resistances to inter-media transfer (in particular from water to air) introduced in the Level III model.

4.3 Environmental fate and biotransformation

4.3.1 Atmospheric fate

Atmospheric lifetime

The atmospheric degradation of HFC-245fa occurs mainly in the troposphere, being initiated by reaction with naturally occurring hydroxyl radicals (•OH). Values for the rate constant of this reaction have been reported by Nelson et al (1995) and Orkin et al (1996). From these two sets of data, DeMore et al (1997) recommended a rate constant of $6.1 \times 10^{-13} \exp(1,330/T) \text{ cm}^3/\text{molecule/s}$ (where $T$ = temperature in °K).

This latter value was used by IPCC (2001) in calculating their recommended overall atmospheric lifetime of 7.2 years. Slightly different values were published previously by Ko et al (1999) and Naik et al (2000).

Ozone depleting potential

As HFC-245fa contains neither chlorine nor bromine, its ozone depleting potential is zero.

Global warming potential

The global warming potential (GWP) of a greenhouse gas is the time-integrated radiative forcing resulting from emission to the atmosphere of a unit mass of a given substance, divided by the same quantity calculated for a reference substance. The radiative forcing is the additional earthward infrared radiation flux arising from the presence of the substance in the atmosphere. The GWP is calculated for a given "integration time horizon" (ITH). Depending on the reference substance, the ITH may be chosen to be finite (e.g. CO$_2$) or infinite (e.g. CFC-11). Almost invariably, GWP values are expressed relative to CO$_2$ for an ITH of 100 years.

The estimated 100-year GWP for HFC-245fa, relative to 1.0 for CO$_2$, is 950 (IPCC, 2001). Somewhat different values have been published by Ko et al (1999) and Naik et al (2000).

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*a Lifetime is the time necessary for 63% degradation: it is equal to the “half-life” divided by ln 2 (= 0.69)*
Tropospheric ozone formation

By analogy with similar compounds (Niki, 1989; Hayman and Derwent, 1997), it can be concluded that HFC-245fa is too unreactive in the atmosphere to make any significant contribution to tropospheric ozone formation and related "photochemical smog" near the emission sources (particularly in urban areas). The US-EPA (1997) has excluded HFC-245fa as a volatile organic compound in its ozone control programme.

Degradation mechanism and products

A reaction scheme for the degradation of HFC-245fa in the troposphere is proposed in Figure 1 and 2. This scheme is based on the general mechanisms developed by Atkinson et al (1989), those elucidated for a large number of HCFCs and HFCs since the late 1980s (Cox et al, 1995; Lelieveld et al, 1999), on specific studies on HFC-245fa itself (Chen et al, 1997) and on other compounds containing the structural moiety CF$_3$CH$_2$- (Nielsen et al, 1994, Barry et al, 1997).
According to the scheme presented in Figure 1 and 2, the principal ultimate degradation products of HFC-245fa are CO₂ and HF, with COF₂, CF₃CHO (trifluoroacetaldehyde, fluoral) and CF₃OH (trifluoromethanol) as the main non-radical intermediates.

The peroxynitrates (CF₃CH₂CF₂O₂NO₂, CF₃CH₂O₂NO₂ and CF₃O₂NO₂) and hydroperoxides (CF₃CH₂CF₂O₂H, CF₃CH₂O₂H and CF₃O₂H) are believed to be rather short-lived intermediates, undergoing photolysis, thermal decomposition or reaction with *OH, leading to the regeneration of peroxo radicals (RO₂*) or the formation of alkoxy radicals (RO•) (Cox et al., 1995; Lelieveld et al., 1999).

The COF₂ and CF₃OH formed as intermediates will be taken up by cloud droplets, on a timescale of days to weeks, and hydrolysed to CO₂ and HF (Cox et al., 1995; Huey et al., 1995; Lovejoy et al., 1995).
Figure 2 focuses on the fate of the intermediate CF₃CHO.

* NO₂, NO and NO₃, free radicals; R, alkyl group

Photolysis is likely to be the major pathway for CF₃CHO, leading to the CF₃• radical and hence to CO₂ and HF (via CF₃OH), since the calculated lifetime of this process is only about 4 hours, by analogy with chloral (CCl₃CHO) (Rattigan et al., 1998). The authors assumed a unit quantum efficiency, as observed for the analogous CCl₃CHO (Talukdar et al., 2001). Reaction of CF₃CHO with •OH will be considerably slower than photolysis, since the lifetime for this process is estimated to be 24 days (Scollard et al., 1993). Furthermore, uptake of CF₃CHO into cloud droplets...
will also be slower than photolysis, occurring with a lifetime of around 10 to 20 days, a typical
range for highly soluble species formed in the free troposphere (Giorgi and Chameides, 1986).

Some trifluoroacetic acid (TFA) might conceivably be formed from HFC-245fa, but data required
for making a quantitative estimate of the yield of TFA are lacking. Speculatively, TFA might be
produced by the gas-phase reaction $\text{CF}_3\text{C(O)O}_2 + \text{HO}_2 \rightarrow \text{CF}_3\text{COOH} + \text{O}_3$ or by aqueous-phase
oxidation of fluoral hydrate, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH(OH)}_2$, in cloud droplets. However, even if these processes
were to occur, they would be likely to be of minor importance, since they would proceed only
after the reaction of $\text{CF}_3\text{CHO}$ with OH or the uptake of $\text{CF}_3\text{CHO}$ into cloud water, both of which
are considerably slower than photolysis (leading to a one-carbon product).

### 4.3.2 Aquatic fate

The hydrolysis of HFC-245fa (1,047.1 µg/ml nominal or about 1 g/l analysed) was determined at
50°C in water buffered at three different pHs, following a standard EC protocol. The results are
summarised in Table 3.

**Table 3: Hydrolysis (% removal) at 50°C and different pH (Betteley, 1997)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>pH value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.4 h</td>
<td>10.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 d</td>
<td>16.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The author concluded that at greater than 5% (erroneously stated as 50%) and greater than 10%,
hydrolysis at 50°C occurred in 2.4 hours and 5 days respectively, equivalent to abiotic half-lives
of 1 day and 1 year, respectively, at 25°C (Betteley, 1997; CoR 1a). (Measurements were
conducted at 50°C and extrapolated to 25°C as hydrolysis would have been too slow to measure
at 25°C).

Any HFC-245fa that might be present in aqueous waste streams discharged directly into rivers or
lakes would be expected to have a half-life with respect to volatilisation of days or at most a few
weeks, by analogy with similar compounds.

### 4.3.3 Terrestrial fate

No data are available.
4.3.4 Biodegradation

In a closed bottle assay with activated sludge, the percentage of transformation of HFC-245fa (initial concentration 5.93 mg/l) was only 2% as judged by biochemical oxygen demand or 8% by GC after 28 days (Katsuura, 1997; CoR 1a). Thus HFC-245fa is considered to be not readily biodegradable. There is no indication that the viability of the sludge was determined after the test.

4.3.5 Bioaccumulation

No measured data are available.

Based on the log $K_{ow}$ of 1.35 (Table 1), BcfWin software (US-EPA, 2003) predicts a bioconcentration factor of 2.2 for HFC-245fa. This is as expected for a material with a high vapour pressure and low $K_{ow}$ (Thompson, 2003).
5. ENVIRONMENTAL LEVELS AND HUMAN EXPOSURE

5.1 *Environmental levels*

HFC-245fa has only recently been put into commercial production. To date there are no reports of it being found in the environment.

5.2 *Human exposure levels and hygiene standards*

At present only limited information is available on human exposure to HFC-245fa vapours in the workplace. Typical values (based on personal sampling with adsorption tubes) are in the range of 10 to 100 ppm during foam blowing (Honeywell, 2001; CoR 1b).

The American Industrial Hygiene Association has recommended a workplace environmental exposure level guide (WEEL) of 300 ppm (8-hour time-weighted average) (AIHA, 1996). This was based on a 13-week inhalation toxicity study in rats, where myocarditis was seen at 10,000 ppm while 2,000 ppm represented either a NOAEL or possibly a threshold (Rusch et al, 1999; CoR 1a) (Section 8.3).
6. EFFECTS ON ORGANISMS IN THE ENVIRONMENT

6.1 Micro-organisms

No data are available.

6.2 Aquatic organisms

HFC-245fa was tested in the water flea *Daphnia magna* under static conditions following OECD Guideline 202 (Directive 92/69/EEC Part C2) (OECD, 1984). Because of the volatility of the test compound (nominal concentration 100 mg/l), the vessel was completely filled, leaving no headspace. The actual concentration of the test solution was analysed by GC (Section 2.5.2) at 0 and 48 hours. No immobility was seen after 2 days at 97.9 mg/l, the highest concentration tested. The 48-hour EC₅₀ was greater than 97.9 mg/l (Jenkins, 1997a; CoR 1a).

HFC-245fa was tested in rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) under semi-static conditions following OECD Guideline 203 (Directive 92/69/EEC Part C1) (OECD, 1992). Because of the volatility of the test compound (nominal concentration 100 mg/l), the vessel was completely filled leaving no headspace. The actual concentration of the test solution was monitored by means of GC analysis (Section 2.5.2) at 0 and 72 hours in fresh media, and again at 24 and 96 hours in expired media. After 96 hours, there was no mortality at 81.8 mg/l, the highest level tested. Therefore, the 96-hour LC₅₀ was greater than 81.8 mg/l (Jenkins, 1997b; CoR 1a).

No algal testing was carried out with HFC-245fa, as such a test is not a viable study with gaseous substances.

6.3 Terrestrial organisms

No data are available.

6.4 Ecosystems

No data are available.
7. KINETICS AND METABOLISM

7.1 Animal studies

Male and female Sprague-Dawley rats (5/sex/group) were exposed by inhalation to 0, 2,000, 10,000 or 50,000 ppm HFC-245fa (0, 11,000, 54,800, 274,000 mg/m$^3$) for 6 hours. Urine was collected at 6-hour intervals for 72 hours, and excreted metabolites identified by $^{19}$F-NMR spectroscopy and quantified by GC coupled with a mass spectrometer (GC-MS). TFA and inorganic fluorides were identified as major, and 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid and 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropan-2-ol as minor urinary metabolites, respectively. The metabolic pathway leading to the formation of TFA has not been identified. However, trifluoropropanoic acid does not appear to be the precursor, as no TFA was found in studies with 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid. This implies that the TFA is formed directly from HFC-245fa and not as a consequence of decarboxylation of the C-3 acid. The rate of formation of TFA and 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid in rat liver microsomes was 99.2 ± 20.5 pmol/mg protein/min and 17.5 ± 4.0 pmol/mg protein/min, respectively. In human liver microsomes, rates of TFA formation and 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid formation ranged from 0 to 30.4 pmol/mg protein/min and 0.7 to 7.6 pmol/mg protein/min. These results indicated that 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoropropane was metabolised at low rates in vivo and in vitro (Bayer et al., 2002; CoR 1a).

The authors concluded that the toxicity of HFC-245fa might be associated with the formation of the 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid, which is highly toxic in the rat. They further concluded that the lower rates of 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid formation in human liver microsomes as compared with the rat, indicated that humans would form less 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid than rats and thus might be at a lower risk for potential adverse effects after exposure to HFC-245fa (Figure 3 and 4).

Metabolism of HFC-245fa occurs at a lower rate in humans compared with rats, and thus more is likely to be eliminated unchanged in the exhaled air. As a consequence, the level of both the toxic metabolite, 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid, and the less toxic metabolite, TFA, would be expected to be lower in humans.
1, 1, 1, 3, 3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)

**Figure 3: Metabolic pathways** (Bayer et al, 2002)

![Metabolic pathways diagram](image)

- Compounds: HFC-245fa (1), 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid (2), 3,3,3-trifluoropropanoyl-CoA (3), 2-hydroxy-3,3,3-trifluoropropanoyl-CoA (4), 2-hydroxy-3,3,3-trifluoropropanoic acid (5), 3,3,3-trifluoropyruvic acid (6), trifluoroacetaldehyde (7) and TFA (8)

**Figure 4: Metabolic pathways** (Bayer et al, 2002)

![Metabolic pathways diagram](image)

- Compounds: 1,1,1,3,3-pentafluoro-2-propanol (1), ferryl peroxide intermediate (2), carbocationic intermediate (3) and TFA (4)

### 7.2 Human studies

There are no data relating to the absorption, distribution, metabolic transformation, or elimination of HFC-245fa in humans.
8. EFFECTS ON EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS AND IN VITRO TEST SYSTEMS

8.1 Acute toxicity

8.1.1 Dermal

Hydrofluorocarbons are only slightly adsorbed through the skin.

No reaction was seen following application of 2 ml HFC-245fa (2.64 mg/kgbw) covered with an occlusive dressing placed on the backs of 5 male and 5 female New Zealand rabbits for 24 hours. It is probable that the test substance evaporated well before the end of the 24-hour period even though an occlusive dressing was used (Rusch et al, 1999; CoR 1a).

8.1.2 Inhalation

A series of 4-hour exposures was conducted with groups of 5 male and 5 female Sprague-Dawley rats at levels of 0, 116,000, 143,000 or 203,000 ppm HFC-245fa (0, 636,000, 783,000, 1,112,000 mg/m³). Some exposure-related clinical signs of central nervous system depression (such as irregular respiration, restless behaviour, intermittent muscular contractions, abnormal posture and reduced response to external stimuli) were seen. However, there was no mortality, or effects on body weight or other clinical parameters (Rusch, et al, 1999; CoR 1a).

Five male and 5 female CD-1 mice were exposed, snout only, to 0 or 101,300 ppm HFC-245fa (0 or 555,000 mg/m³) for 4 hours. No mortality, effects on body weight or clinical signs of toxicity were seen (Rusch et al, 1999; CoR 1a).

8.1.3 Other studies

A limited study was conducted in which groups of 2 dogs were exposed (snout-only, 6 h/d, 5 d/wk) to levels of 0, 1,000, or 10,000 ppm HFC-245fa (0, 5,480, 54,800 mg/m³) for 2 weeks. On the day following the final exposure, each dog was evaluated in a cardiac sensitisation study involving exposure to 35,000 ppm HFC-245fa (192,000 mg/m³) and a challenge injection of adrenaline. There were no adverse responses or histopathological changes in the heart (Kenny, 1998; CoR 1a).

The potential of HFC-245fa to sensitise the heart to adrenaline was investigated in a group of 6 beagle dogs. Each dog was exposed to HFC-245fa for 5 minutes, and then given an injection of adrenaline and observed for an additional 5 minutes during which exposure was continued. Exposure to 73,000 ppm (400,000 mg/m³) caused a fatal ventricular fibrillation, while at 44,000 ppm (241,000 mg/m³), 1 of 4 dogs developed an arrhythmia. Neither response was
observed in the 4 dogs exposed to 34,100 ppm (187,000 mg/m³) or in the 3 exposed to 54,000 ppm (296,000 mg/m³). Based on these results, the threshold for development of cardiac arrhythmia in the presence of injected adrenaline was assumed to be 44,000 ppm, with a NOEL of 34,100 ppm (Rusch, et al, 1999; CoR 1a).

8.2 Skin and eye irritation/allergic sensitisation

HFC-245fa is a gas at room temperature and thus no specific test data are available on these endpoints.

However, no signs of eye or nasal irritation were noted in the acute inhalation studies in rats and mice (Section 8.1.2). No signs of skin irritation were seen in rabbits following dermal application for 24 hours in a study of acute dermal toxicity (Section 8.1.1) (Rusch et al, 1999).

8.3 Repeated exposure

A series of three inhalation toxicity studies, all involving daily exposures up to 50,000 ppm HFC-245fa (274,000 mg/m³) was conducted in the rat.

The first study, which served as a pilot for the other two, involved 14 consecutive snout-only exposures (6 h/d) of groups of 5 male and 5 female Sprague-Dawley rats to levels of 0, 5,000, 15,000 or 50,000 ppm HFC-245fa (0, 27,000, 82,000, 274,000 mg/m³). There were no treatment-related effects on body weight, clinical observations, survival, or histological parameters. Frequently, blood urea nitrogen (BUN), glutamic pyruvic transaminase (GPT), and glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (GOT) levels were found to be elevated compared to controls, while cholesterol levels tended to be lower (Rusch, et al, 1999; CoR 1a). Most of these changes at 15,000 and 50,000 ppm, but only some at 5,000 ppm, were statistically significant. No clear exposure related pattern was seen, with some effects at 15,000 ppm being similar or greater than those at 50,000 ppm.

In the second study, groups 5 male and 5 female Sprague-Dawley rats were exposed (whole body, 6 h/d) to 0, 500, 2,000, 10,000 or 50,000 ppm HFC-245fa (0, 2,700, 11,000, 54,800, 274,000 mg/m³) for 28 consecutive days and killed at the end of the exposure period. Additional groups of 5 males and 5 females were exposed to air and to 50,000 ppm, held for 2 weeks and then killed. Again, there were no treatment-related effects on body weight, survival or histological parameters. Urine volumes were increased and increases were seen in BUN and activities of alkaline phosphatase (AP), GPT, GOT, and creatinine phosphokinase (CPK), primarily in rats exposed at 10,000 and 50,000 ppm HFC-245fa. There were no treatment-related changes in urinary fluoride levels (Rusch, et al, 1999; CoR 1a).
In the final study, groups of 10 male and 10 female Sprague-Dawley rats were exposed (whole-body, 6 h/d, 5 d/wk) to 0, 500, 2,000, 10,000 or 50,000 ppm HFC-245fa (0, 2,700, 11,000, 54,800, 274,000 mg/m³) for 13 weeks. There were no treatment-related effects on survival, clinical observations, body weight gain or food consumption. Urinary fluoride levels were elevated and increases were seen in AP, GOT and GPT (CPK) activities. Histopathological examination did not show any effects on the kidney, liver or lungs. An increased incidence of mild myocarditis was observed in all animals exposed to 50,000 ppm and in the majority exposed to 10,000 ppm. At 2,000 ppm, 1 female showed a trace of diffuse myocarditis (Grade 1 of 5). This observation was not statistically significant and it was concluded by the authors that this single Grade 1 observation might be unrelated to treatment, or at most, represent a threshold for this effect (Table 4) (Rusch et al., 1999; CoR 1a).

Table 4: Histopathological heart findings in the 13-week inhalation study in rats (Rusch et al., 1999)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure concentration (ppm)</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number examined</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- No abnormalities</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Myocarditis focal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Myocarditis diffuse a</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grade 3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| a Grade 1 = trace; 2 = minimal; 3 = mild (4 = moderate; 5 = severe) |
| b p < 0.01 with Fisher’s exact test |
| c p < 0.05 with Fisher’s exact test |

As HFC-245fa is a gas at room temperature, no specific data are available from specific study of oral or dermal toxicity.

8.4 Genotoxicity

8.4.1 In vitro

HFC-245fa was not active in either of two Ames vapour phase studies employing airborne concentrations up to 40 or 100% v/v (400,000 or 1,000,000 ppm; 2,190,000 or 5,480,000 mg/m³). The studies were conducted using 5 strains of Salmonella typhimurium (TA98, TA100, TA1538, initial study only, TA1535 and TA1537) and Escherichia coli (WP2 uvrA) with and without S9 metabolic activation (Rusch, et al., 1999; CoR 1a).
The mutagenic potential of HFC-245fa was also evaluated using an *in vitro* cytogenetic study with cultured human lymphocytes (Table 5). In this assay, weak evidence of clastogenic activity was seen in the absence of S9 with 24-hour exposures to levels of 30 and 40%, but not with 24-hour exposures at 10 or 20%, or with 6-hour exposures to any concentration. No evidence of clastogenic activity was seen in cultures with S9. In all cases where evidence for clastogenicity was seen, there was also a reduction in mean mytotic index suggestive of cytotoxicity (Rusch *et al*, 1999; CoR 1a).

**Table 5: Cytogenetic test with cultured human lymphocytes (Rusch *et al*, 1999)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time (h):</th>
<th>Without S9</th>
<th>With S9</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>17.1</td>
<td>17.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>13.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean mytotic index</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean % cells with aberrations *</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean % cells with aberrations other than gaps</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Exposure time (h): | 6 |
|-------------------|   |
| Concentration (%) |   |
| 0                 | 15.2 |
| 40                | 13.3 |
| 50                | 12.6 |
| 70                | 13.2 |
| Mean mytotic index|   |
| Mean % cells with aberrations * | 3.0 |
| Mean % cells with aberrations other than gaps | 1.5 |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure time (h):</th>
<th>Chlor-ambucil</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentration (%)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>14.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>7.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean mytotic index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean % cells with aberrations *</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean % cells with aberrations other than gaps</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chlor-ambucil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean mytotic index</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean % cells with aberrations *</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean % cells with aberrations other than gaps</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Two replicates

**8.4.2 In vivo**

The potential for a 4-hour exposure to 100,000 ppm HFC-245fa (548,000 mg/m³) to cause chromosomal or other damage leading to the formation of micronuclei, was evaluated in polychromatic erythrocytes from mice. There was no evidence of induced chromosomal or other damage leading to micronucleus formation in polychromatic erythrocytes of treated mice evaluated 24 and 48 hours after exposure (Rusch, *et al*, 1999; CoR 1a).
8.5 Chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity

No data were found for studies with exposure phases of longer than 13 weeks.

There are no data available on carcinogenicity. However, the absence of mutagenic activity in the Ames and mouse micronucleus assays and the minimal activity seen in the chromosome aberration assay reduce concern regarding the potential carcinogenicity of HFC-245fa. Furthermore, other similar chemicals such as chlorotetrafluoroethane (Malley et al, 1998; CoR 1a) and tetrafluoroethane (Collins, et al, 1995; CoR 1a) were not carcinogenic in lifetime inhalation studies in rats.

8.6 Developmental and reproductive toxicity

8.6.1 Reproductive effects

No data are available.

A 2-generation reproduction toxicity study is planned for completion in 2004.

8.6.2 Embryotoxic and teratogenic effects

Five groups of 25 time-mated pregnant Crl:CDBR rats were exposed (whole-body, 6 h/d) to levels of 0, 500, 2,000, 10,000 or 50,000 ppm HFC-245fa (0, 2,700, 11,000, 54,800, 274,000 mg/m³) from days 6 to 15 of gestation. A slight reduction in pup weight was seen at 50,000, but not at 10,000 ppm. Dam body weights were also significantly reduced at 50,000 ppm, but not in the lower level exposure groups. There were no developmental effects at any level tested (Rusch et al, 1999; CoR 1a).
9. EFFECTS ON HUMANS

Commercial production of HFC-245fa has only recently been initiated, limiting the opportunity for health effects screening.

To date no reported adverse health effects have been ascribed to HFC-245fa.
10. BIBLIOGRAPHY

10.1 References quoted


Thompson R. 2003. Epiwin prediction for HFC-245fa, BCF program (v2.14) results. Personal communication. Brixham Environmental Laboratory, AstraZeneca, Brixham, Devon, UK.


10.2 References not quoted

The following references were consulted by the Task Force, but not quoted for the specific reasons indicated.


APPENDIX A: CRITERIA FOR RELIABILITY CATEGORIES

Adapted from Klimisch et al (1997)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code of Reliability (CoR)</th>
<th>Category of reliability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Reliable without restriction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>GLP guideline study (OECD, EC, EPA, FDA, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b</td>
<td>Comparable to guideline study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c</td>
<td>Test procedure in accordance with national standard methods (AFNOR, DIN, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td>Test procedure in accordance with generally accepted scientific standards and described in sufficient detail</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Reliable with restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2a</td>
<td>Guideline study without detailed documentation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2b</td>
<td>Guideline study with acceptable restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2c</td>
<td>Comparable to guideline study with acceptable restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d</td>
<td>Test procedure in accordance with national standard methods with acceptable restrictions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2e</td>
<td>Study well documented, meets generally accepted scientific principles, acceptable for assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2f</td>
<td>Accepted calculation method</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2g</td>
<td>Data from handbook or collection of data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Not reliable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3a</td>
<td>Documentation insufficient for assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3b</td>
<td>Significant methodological deficiencies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3c</td>
<td>Unsuitable test system</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Not assignable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>Abstract</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>Secondary literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>Original reference not yet available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>Original reference not translated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4e</td>
<td>Documentation insufficient for assessment</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX B: NAMING AND NUMBERING SYSTEM FOR FLUOROCARBON COMPOUNDS

The naming and numbering system currently used by industry was officially adopted as Standard 34 of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration, and Air-conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) on June 3, 1957 (Du Pont, 1999).

B.1 Prefixes

These prefixes are generally applicable:

- FC = Fluorocarbon
- CFC = Chlorofluorocarbon
- HFC = Hydrofluorocarbon
- PFC = Perfluorocarbon (also Perfluorocompound, Persistent Fluorinated Compound)
- HFOC = Hydrofluoroether
- HCFC = Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
- FOC = Fluoroether

B.2 Numbering code

The first digit from the right is the number of fluorine atoms in the molecule. The second digit from the right is one more than the number of hydrogen atoms in the molecule. The third digit from the right is one less than the number of carbon atoms in the molecule (omit if zero).

The number of chlorine atoms in the compound is calculated by subtracting the sum of fluorine and hydrogen atoms from the total atoms which can be connected to the carbon atoms. If some of the chlorine has been replaced by bromine, then the number is followed by a "B", then the number of chlorine atoms so replaced.

The fourth digit from the right indicates the number of double bonds in the molecule, for example:

- PFC-116 = 6 Fs, 0 Hs, 2 Cs and 0 Cls → C₂F₆
- HFC-23 = 3 Fs, 1 H, 1 C, and 0 Cls → CF₃H
- PFC-1216 = 6 Fs, 0 Hs, 3 Cs, 0 Cls with 1 double bond → C₃F₆ → CF₂=CF-CF₃

For cyclic molecules, the letter C is used before the identifying number, for example:

- PFC-C318 = 8 Fs, 0 Hs, 4 Cs and 0 Cls with cyclic structure → c-C₄F₈
For isomeric compounds, each has the same number designation, but the various isomers are indicated by a lowercase letter following the number; the letters are assigned based on the symmetry of the molecule. The most symmetrical structure has no letter, followed by the next most symmetrical isomer designated "a", and so on. The symmetry is determined by summing the atomic weights of all atoms attached to each carbon, and comparing the two numbers. The smaller their difference, the more symmetrical the molecule. For example C$_2$H$_2$F$_4$ can have two structural isomers:

- CF$_2$H-CF$_2$H, more symmetrical, HFC-134
- CF$_3$-CFH$_2$, less symmetrical, HFC-134a

### B.3 Extension to 3-carbon molecules

For C$_3$s, the isomer designation is slightly different, and uses a two-letter code. The codes below are used to determine the substituents on the central carbon, which determines the first letter of the code. The second letter in the code designates the various isomers based on symmetry, with the most symmetrical structure designated "a", and so forth.

### B.4 Letter central carbon

- a = CCl$_2$
- b = CCIF
- c = CF$_2$
- d = CCH
- e = CHF
- f = CH$_2$

For example:

HFC-236fa = C$_3$F$_6$H$_2$ → Central carbon designated "f" → CH$_2$ → "a" designation → CF$_3$CH$_2$CF$_3$

### B.5 C4 and larger molecules

For 4-carbon atom and larger molecules, string together the letter designations from the above and following lists to indicate the current isomer. Always start either at the molecule’s more fluorinated end or at the end needing the least number of suffix letters to assign the structure. If a digit is larger than 9, it is offset by a dash.

- j = CCl$_3$
- k = CCl$_2$F
1, 1, 3, 3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)

- \( l = \text{CClF}_2 \)
- \( m = \text{CF}_3 \)
- \( n = \text{CHCl}_2 \)
- \( o = \text{CH}_2\text{Cl} \)
- \( p = \text{CHF}_2 \)
- \( q = \text{CH}_2\text{F} \)
- \( r = \text{CHClF} \)
- \( s = \text{CH}_3 \)
- \( t = \text{C} \)
- \( x = \text{CCl} \)
- \( y = \text{CF} \)
- \( z = \text{CH} \)

Example: HFC-43-10mee = 10 Fs, 2 Hs, 5 Cs, no Cls → \( \text{C}_5\text{H}_2\text{F}_{10} \)

- \( m \) indicates \( \text{CF}_3 \ldots \text{CF}_3 \)
- \( e \) indicates \( \text{CHF} \), so \( \text{CF}_3\text{CHF} \)
- \( e \) indicates \( \text{CHF} \), so \( \text{CF}_3\text{CHFCHF} \)

HFC-43-10mee → \( \text{CF}_3\text{CHFCHFCHF}_2\text{CF}_3 \)

The assignment of a string of letters, to denote structural groups, is stopped when the structure is unambiguous (i.e. one does not need to call the compound HFC-43-10mee, since once one reaches "mee", one knows that 5 fluorine atoms still need to be attached to the remaining two carbons, so the rest of the molecule must be \( -\text{CF}_2\text{CF}_3 \)).
APPENDIX C: CONVERSION FACTORS FOR VAPOUR CONCENTRATIONS IN AIR

Conversion factors for vapour concentrations in air can be calculated from the molar volume of an ideal gas at 0°C: 22.4136 litre.

\[
1 \text{ mg/m}^3 = \frac{22.4136}{M_w} \times \frac{1,013.25}{P} \times \frac{1}{(273+T)} \times 273 \text{ ppm} \quad \text{(Eq. C.1)}
\]

\[
1 \text{ ppm} = \frac{M_w}{22.4136} \times \frac{P}{1,013.25} \times \frac{273}{(273+T)} \text{ mg/m}^3 \quad \text{(Eq. C.2)}
\]

where \(M_w\) = molecular weight, \(T\) = temperature (°C) and \(P\) = pressure (hPa).

For European standard conditions, 20°C and 1,013.25 hPa (=1 atm = 760 mm Hg), the formulae become

\[
1 \text{ mg/m}^3 = \frac{24.0556}{M_w} \text{ ppm} \quad \text{(Eq. C.3)}
\]

\[
1 \text{ ppm} = \frac{M_w}{24.0556} \text{ mg/m}^3 \quad \text{(Eq. C.4)}
\]

In the USA and other countries 25°C is used, and the formulae are:

\[
1 \text{ mg/m}^3 = \frac{24.4661}{M_w} \text{ ppm} \quad \text{(Eq. C.5)}
\]

\[
1 \text{ ppm} = \frac{M_w}{24.4661} \text{ mg/m}^3 \quad \text{(Eq. C.6)}
\]
MEMBERS OF THE TASK FORCE

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ECETOC PUBLISHED REPORTS

Monographs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Good Laboratory Practice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>A Contribution to Strategy for Identification and Control of Occupational Carcinogens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Risk Assessment of Occupational Chemical Carcinogens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Hepatocarcinogenesis in Laboratory Rodents: Relevance for Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>Identification and Assessment of the Effects of Chemicals on Reproduction and Development (Reproductive Toxicology)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>Acute Toxicity Tests, LD50 (LC50) Determinations and Alternatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7</td>
<td>Recommendations for the Harmonisation of International Guidelines for Toxicity Studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8</td>
<td>Structure-Activity Relationships in Toxicology and Ecotoxicology: An Assessment (Summary)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9</td>
<td>Assessment of Mutagenicity of Industrial and Plant Protection Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>Identification of Immunotoxic Effects of Chemicals and Assessment of their Relevance to Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 11</td>
<td>Eye Irritation Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 12</td>
<td>Alternative Approaches for the Assessment of Reproductive Toxicity (with emphasis on embryotoxicity/teratogenicity)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 13</td>
<td>DNA and Protein Adducts: Evaluation of their Use in Exposure Monitoring and Risk Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 14</td>
<td>Skin Sensitisation Testing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 15</td>
<td>Skin Irritation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 16</td>
<td>Early Indicators of Non-Genotoxic Carcinogenesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 17</td>
<td>Hepatic Peroxisome Proliferation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 18</td>
<td>Evaluation of the Neurotoxic Potential of Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 19</td>
<td>Respiratory Allergy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 20</td>
<td>Percutaneous Absorption</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 21</td>
<td>Immunotoxicity: Hazard Identification and Risk Characterisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 22</td>
<td>Evaluation of Chemicals for Oculotoxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 23</td>
<td>Receptor Mediated Mechanisms in Chemical Carcinogenesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 24</td>
<td>Risk Assessment for Carcinogens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 25</td>
<td>Practical Concepts for Dose Selection in Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity Studies in Rodents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 26</td>
<td>Aquatic Toxicity Testing of Sparingly Soluble Volatile and Unstable Substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 27</td>
<td>Aneuploidy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 28</td>
<td>Threshold-Mediated Mutagens - Mutation Research Special Issue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 29</td>
<td>Skin Sensitisation Testing for the Purpose of Hazard Identification and Risk Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 30</td>
<td>Genetic Susceptibility to Environmental Toxicants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 31</td>
<td>Guidance on Evaluation of Reproductive Toxicity Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 32</td>
<td>Use of Human Data in Hazard Classification for Irritation and Sensitisation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 33</td>
<td>Application of Physiological - Toxicokinetic Modelling to Health Hazard Assessment of Chemical Substances</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Technical Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Assessment of Data on the Effects of Formaldehyde on Humans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>The Mutagenic and Carcinogenic Potential of Formaldehyde</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Assessment of Test Methods for Photodegradation of Chemicals in the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>The Toxicology of Ethylene Glycol Monoalkyl Ethers and its Relevance to Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>Toxicity of Ethylene Oxide and its Relevance to Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>Formaldehyde Toxicology: An Up-Dating of ECETOC Technical Reports 1 and 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7</td>
<td>Experimental Assessment of the Phototransformation of Chemicals in the Atmosphere</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8</td>
<td>Biodegradation Testing: An Assessment of the Present Status</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9</td>
<td>Assessment of Reverse-Phase Chromatographic Methods for Determining Partition Coefficients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>Considerations Regarding the Extrapolation of Biological Data in Deriving Occupational Exposure Limits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 11</td>
<td>Ethylene Oxide Toxicology and its Relevance to Man: An Up-Dating of ECETOC Technical Report No. 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 12</td>
<td>The Phototransformation of Chemicals in Water: Results of a Ring-Test</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 15</td>
<td>The Use of Physical-Chemical Properties in the 6th Amendment and their Required Precision, Accuracy and Limiting Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 16</td>
<td>A Review of Recent Literature on the Toxicology of Benzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 17</td>
<td>The Toxicology of Glycol Ethers and its Relevance to Man: An Up-Dating of ECETOC Technical Report No. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 18</td>
<td>Harmonisation of Ready Biodegradability Tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 19</td>
<td>An Assessment of Occurrence and Effects of Dialkyl-o-Phthalates in the Environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 20</td>
<td>Biodegradation Tests for Poorly-Soluble Compounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 21</td>
<td>Guide to the Classification of Carcinogens, Mutagens, and Teratogens under the 6th Amendment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 22</td>
<td>Classification of Dangerous Substances and Pesticides in the EEC Directives. A Proposed Revision of Criteria for Inhalational Toxicity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 23</td>
<td>Evaluation of the Toxicity of Substances to be Assessed for Biodegradability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 24</td>
<td>The EEC 6th Amendment: Prolonged Fish Toxicity Tests</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 25</td>
<td>Evaluation of Fish Tainting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 26</td>
<td>The Assessment of Carcinogenic Hazard for Human Beings exposed to Methylene Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 27</td>
<td>Nitrate and Drinking Water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 28</td>
<td>Evaluation of Anaerobic Biodegradation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 29</td>
<td>Concentrations of Industrial Organic Chemicals Measured in the Environment: The Influence of Physico-Chemical Properties, Tonnage and Use Patterns</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 30</td>
<td>Existing Chemicals: Literature Reviews and Evaluations (Fifth Edition) (No longer available)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 31</td>
<td>The Mutagenicity and Carcinogenicity of Vinyl Chloride: A Historical Review and Assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 32</td>
<td>Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane): Human Risk Assessment Using Experimental Animal Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 33</td>
<td>Nickel and Nickel Compounds: Review of Toxicology and Epidemiology with Special Reference to Carcinogenesis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 34</td>
<td>Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane): An Overview of Experimental Work Investigating Species Differences in Carcinogenicity and their Relevance to Man</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1, 1, 1, 3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)

No. 35 Fate, Behaviour and Toxicity of Organic Chemicals Associated with Sediments
No. 36 Biomonitoring of Industrial Effluents
No. 37 Tetrachlorethylene: Assessment of Human Carcinogenic Hazard
No. 38 A Guide to the Classification of Preparations Containing Carcinogens, Mutagens and Teratogens
No. 39 Hazard Assessment of Floating Chemicals After an Accidental Spill at Sea
No. 40 Hazard Assessment of Chemical Contaminants in Soil
No. 41 Human Exposure to N-Nitrosamines, their Effects and a Risk Assessment for N-Nitrosodiethanolamine in Personal Care Products
No. 42 Critical Evaluation of Methods for the Determination of N-Nitrosamines in Personal Care and Household Products
No. 43 Emergency Exposure Indices for Industrial Chemicals
No. 44 Biodegradation Kinetics
No. 45 Nickel, Cobalt and Chromium in Consumoducts: Allergic Contact Dermatitis
No. 46 EC 7th Amendment: Role of Mammalian Toxicokinetic and Metabolic Studies in the Toxicological Assessment of Industrial Chemicals
No. 47 EC 7th Amendment "Toxic to Reproduction": Guidance on Classification
No. 48 Eye Irritation: Reference Chemicals Data Bank (Second Edition)
No. 49 Exposure of Man to Dioxins: A Perspective on Industrial Waste Incineration
No. 50 Estimating Environmental Concentrations of Chemicals using Fate and Exposure Models
No. 51 Environmental Hazard Assessment of Substances
No. 52 Styrene Toxicology Investigation on the Potential for Carcinogenicity
No. 53 DHTDMAC: Aquatic and Terrestrial Hazard Assessment (CAS No. 61789-80-8)
No. 54 Assessment of the Biodegradation of Chemicals in the Marine Environment
No. 55 Pulmonary Toxicity of Polyalkylene Glycols
No. 56 Aquatic Toxicity Data Evaluation
No. 57 Polypropylene Production and Colorectal Cancer
No. 58 Assessment of Non-Occupational Exposure to Chemicals
No. 59 Testing for Worker Protection
No. 60 Trichloroethylene: Assessment of Human Carcinogenic Hazard
No. 61 Environmental Exposure Assessment
No. 62 Ammonia Emissions to Air in Western Europe
No. 63 Reproductive and General Toxicology of some Inorganic Borates and Risk Assessment for Human Beings
No. 64 The Toxicology of Glycol Ethers and its Relevance to Man
No. 65 Formaldehyde and Human Cancer Risks
No. 66 Skin Irritation and Corrosion: Reference Chemicals Data Bank
No. 67 The Role of Bioaccumulation in Environmental Risk Assessment: The Aquatic Environment and Related Food Webs
No. 68 Assessment Factors in Human Health Risk Assessment
No. 69 Toxicology of Man-Made Organic Fibres
No. 70 Chronic Neurotoxicity of Solvents
No. 71 Inventory of Critical Reviews on Chemicals (Only available to ECETOC members)
No. 72 Methyl tert-Butyl Ether (MTBE) Health Risk Characterisation
No. 73 The Value of Aquatic Model Ecosystem Studies in Ecotoxicology
No. 74 QSARs in the Assessment of the Environmental Fate and Effects of Chemicals
No. 75 Organophosphorus Pesticides and Long-term Effects on the Nervous System
No. 76 Monitoring and Modelling of Industrial Organic Chemicals, with Particular Reference to Aquatic Risk Assessment
No. 77 Skin and Respiratory Sensitisers: Reference Chemicals Data Bank
No. 78 Skin Sensitisation Testing: Methodological Considerations
No. 79 Aquatic Toxicity of Mixtures
No. 80 Human Acute Intoxication from Monochloroacetic Acid: Proposals for Therapy
No. 81 Risk Assessment in Marine Environments
No. 82 The Use of T25 Estimates and Alternative Methods in the Regulatory Risk Assessment of Non-threshold Carcinogens in the European Union
No. 83 Scientific Principles for Soil Hazard Assessment of Substances
No. 84 Recognition of, and Differentiation between, Adverse and Non-adverse Effects in Toxicology Studies
No. 85 Derivation of Assessment Factors for Human Health Risk Assessment
No. 86 Contact Sensitisation: Classification According to Potency
No. 87 Environmental Risk Assessment of Difficult Substances
No. 88 (Q)SARS: Evaluation of the commercially available software for human health and environmental endpoints with respect to chemical management applications
No. 89 Persistence of Chemicals in the Environment
No. 90 Aquatic Hazard Assessment II

Joint Assessment of Commodity Chemicals (JACC) Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Melamine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>1,4-Dioxane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3</td>
<td>Methyl Ethyl Ketone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4</td>
<td>Methylene Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5</td>
<td>Vinylidene Chloride</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6</td>
<td>Xylenes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7</td>
<td>Ethylbenzene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8</td>
<td>Methyl Isobutyl Ketone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9</td>
<td>Chlorodifluoromethane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 10</td>
<td>Isophorone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 11</td>
<td>1,2-Dichloro-1,1-Difluoroethane (HFA-132b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 12</td>
<td>1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFA-124)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 13</td>
<td>1,1-Dichloro-2,2,2-Trifluoroethane (HFA-123)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 14</td>
<td>1-Chloro-2,2,2-Trifluoromethane (HFA-133a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 15</td>
<td>1-Fluoro 1,1-Dichloroethane (HFA-141B)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 16</td>
<td>Dichlorofluoromethane (HCFC-21)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 17</td>
<td>1-Chloro-1,1-Difluoroethane (HFA-142b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 18</td>
<td>Vinyl Acetate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 19</td>
<td>Dicyclopentadiene (CAS: 77-73-6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 20</td>
<td>Tris-/Bis-/Mono-(2 ethylhexyl) Phosphate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 21</td>
<td>Tris-(2-Butoxyethyl)-Phosphate (CAS:78-51-3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
No. 22 Hydrogen Peroxide (CAS: 7722-84-1)
No. 23 Polycarboxylate Polymers as Used in Detergents
No. 24 Pentachloroethane (HFC-125) (CAS: 354-33-6)
No. 25 1-Chloro-1,2,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC 124) (CAS No. 2837-89-0)
No. 26 Linear Polydimethylsiloxanes (CAS No. 63148-62-9)
No. 27 n-Butyl Acrylate (CAS No. 141-32-2)
No. 28 Ethyl Acrylate (CAS No. 140-88-5)
No. 29 1,1-Dichloro-1-Fluoroethane (HCFC-141b) (CAS No. 1717-00-6)
No. 30 Methyl Methacrylate (CAS No. 80-62-6)
No. 31 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a) (CAS No. 811-97-2)
No. 32 Difluoromethane (HFC-32) (CAS No. 75-10-5)
No. 33 1,1-Dichloro-2,2,2-Trifluoroethane (HCFC-123) (CAS No. 306-83-2)
No. 34 Acrylic Acid (CAS No. 79-10-7)
No. 35 Methacrylic Acid (CAS No. 79-41-4)
No. 36 n-Butyl Methacrylate; Isobutyl Methacrylate (CAS No. 97-88-1) (CAS No. 97-86-9)
No. 37 Methyl Acrylate (CAS No. 96-33-3)
No. 38 Monochloroacetic Acid (CAS No. 79-11-8) and its Sodium Salt (CAS No. 3926-62-3)
No. 39 Tetrachloroethylene (CAS No. 127-18-4)
No. 40 Peracetic Acid (CAS No. 79-21-0) and its Equilibrium Solutions
No. 41 n-Butanol (CAS No. 71-36-3)
No. 42 Tetrafluoroethylene (CAS No. 116-14-3)
No. 43 sec-Butanol (CAS No. 78-92-2)

Special Reports

No. Title
No. 8 HAZCHEM; A Mathematical Model for Use in Risk Assessment of Substances
No. 9 Styrene Criteria Document
No. 10 Hydrogen Peroxide OEL Criteria Document (CAS No. 7722-84-1)
No. 11 Ecotoxicology of some Inorganic Borates
No. 12 1,3-Butadiene OEL Criteria Document (Second Edition) (CAS No. 106-99-0)
No. 13 Occupational Exposure Limits for Hydrocarbon Solvents
No. 14 n-Butyl Methacrylate and Isobutyl Methacrylate OEL Criteria Document
No. 15 Examination of a Proposed Skin Notation Strategy
No. 16 GREAT-ER User Manual
No. 17 Risk Assessment Report for Existing Substances Methyl tertiary-Butyl Ether
## Documents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 32</td>
<td>Environmental Oestrogens: Male Reproduction and Reproductive Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 33</td>
<td>Environmental Oestrogens: A Compendium of Test Methods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 34</td>
<td>The Challenge Posed by Endocrine-disrupting Chemicals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 35</td>
<td>Exposure Assessment in the Context of the EU Technical Guidance Documents on Risk Assessment of Substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 37</td>
<td>EC Classification of Eye Irritancy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 38</td>
<td>Wildlife and Endocrine Disrupters: Requirements for Hazard Identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 39</td>
<td>Screening and Testing Methods for Ecotoxicological Effects of Potential Endocrine Disrupters: Response to the EDSTAC Recommendations and a Proposed Alternative Approach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 40</td>
<td>Comments on Recommendation from Scientific Committee on Occupational Exposure Limits for 1,3-Butadiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 41</td>
<td>Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) Response to UNEP/INC/CEG-I Annex 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 42</td>
<td>Genomics, Transcript Profiling, Proteomics and Metabonomics (GTPM). An Introduction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 43</td>
<td>Contact Sensitisation: Classification According to Potency, A Commentary</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Workshop Reports

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No. 1</td>
<td>Workshop on Availability, Interpretation and Use of Environmental Monitoring Data 20 – 21 March 2003, Brussels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2</td>
<td>Strategy Report on Challenges, Opportunities and Research needs arising from the Definition, Assessment and Management of Ecological Quality Status as required by the EU Water Framework Directive based on the workshop EQS and WFD versus PNEC and REACH - are they doing the job ? 27 – 28 November 2003, Budapest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>