Notat

Erratum

In the report "Survey and health assessment of the exposure of 2 year-olds to chemical substances in consumer products", references are made to the Advisory List for Self Classification. The classifications assigned for the substances on the Advisory List for Self Classification are associated with a degree of uncertainty because they are derived using computer estimated data. The advisory classifications should therefore only be used in the absence of more reliable data on intrinsic hazardous properties of substances or substances used in products.

More information on the advisory list of self classification is available on the following link:
http://www.mst.dk/English/Chemicals/Substances_and_materials/The_advisory_list_for_selfclassification/The-advisory-list-for-selfclassification.htm.

The conclusions in the report on 2 year-olds are not derived on basis of any of the advisory classifications from self classification list.

After the publication of the report "Survey and health assessment of the exposure of 2 year-olds to chemical substances in consumer products" a manufacturer of the substance TXIB, Eastman Chemicals, has provided the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, with further relevant data[1] in regard to the classification "R43 May cause sensitisation by skin contact" proposed in the Advisory List for Self Classification, which according to the authors demonstrates a lack of sensitisation. The information provided is available via the following link:

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12615132?dopt=Citation [1]

On page 34 in the report just before table 3.2 the following paragraph should be added:
"In table 3.2 it is stated if the substances are classified in accordance with the list of hazardous substances or the Advisory List for Self Classification. The classifications assigned for the substances on the advisory list for self classification are associated with a degree of uncertainty because they are derived using data from computer estimation methods (called (Q)SARs). Such data can only be used in the absence of more reliable data or in a weight of evidence approach together with other sources of information and have only been used to indicate potential hazardous intrinsic properties. Further information on this matter is available in the background report of the Advisory List for Self Classification of chemicals (Miljøstyrelsen, 2001).

On page 42 in the report just before the list of substances, the following paragraph should be added as a footnote to the last sentence:

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[1]: Reference is made to "Lack of sensitization for trimellitate, phthalate, terephthalate and isobutyrate plasticizers in a human repeated insult patch test", RM David et. al., Food Chem Toxicol. 2003 Apr;41(4):589-93.The Danish EPA has not considered the validity of the data contained in the reference, nor its use in regard to fulfilling obligations under (Directive 67/548/EEC and Regulation 1272/2008 on the classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixtures).

Classifications in accordance with the Advisory List for Self Classification of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA advisory classification) are associated with a degree of uncertainty because they are derived using data from computer estimation methods (called (Q)SARs). Such data can only be used in the absence of more reliable data or in a weight of evidence approach together with other sources of information and have only been used to indicate potential hazardous intrinsic properties. Further information on this matter is available in the background report of the Advisory List for Self Classification of chemicals (Miljøstyrelsen, 2001).

On page 43 in the report, the substance TXIB is listed two times. The following last "dot" should be deleted:

- TXIB=1,3-Pentanediol, 2,2,4-trimethyl-, diisobutyrate (R43).

Further on page 43, the following should be added to the end of the footnote:
Several of the substances are identified as allergens in these surveys using the Advisory List for Self Classification of the Danish Environmental Protection Agency (DEPA advisory classification) which are associated with a degree of uncertainty because they are derived using data from computer estimation methods (called (Q)SARs). Such data can only be used in the absence of more reliable data or in a weight of evidence approach together with other sources of information and have only been used to indicate potential hazardous intrinsic properties. Further information on this matter is available in the background report of the Advisory List for Self Classification of chemicals (Miljøstyrelsen, 2001).