

# Committee for Risk Assessment (RAC) Committee for Socio-economic Analysis (SEAC)

# Response to comments document (RCOM) on the Annex XV dossier proposing restrictions on 1,4-dichlorobenzene

### ECHA/RAC/RES-O-000003486-69-01/F

ECHA/SEAC/[reference code will be issued after the adoption of the SEAC opinion]

SUBSTANCE NAME	<b>EC NUMBER</b>	<b>CAS NUMBER</b>
1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)	203-400-5	106-46-7

29 April 2013

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

#### **General comments**

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
	MSCA Comment type				
222	2012/12/18 15:08  Austria / National Authority / Allgemeine Unfallversicherung sanstalt  Information on hazard and risk (B)	We strongly support 1,4-Dichlorobenzene to be included into Annex XVII. There should not be exemptions for professional use. According to the report (Table C46) the substance can be substituted by cheaper alternatives or slightly more expensive alternatives in the case of urinal blocks (6,1 EURO a year!)	Thank you for this comment.	Your support for the proposed restriction is noted.	Note that any restriction must be targeted to an identified risk. The role of SEAC is to ensure that the proposal is proportionate – while in this case the costs of alternatives for professional users are low, the Benefits of the restriction on professional use require consideration in order to establish the proportionality for this group.
221	2012/12/13 16:52 Sweden / MSCA	Swedish CA comments on the 1,4-dichlorobenzene restriction proposal  The Swedish CA considers that the restriction proposal from ECHA is well documented and we agree with the conclusions drawn i.e. a restriction proposal covering consumer use as well as professional use is	Thank you for this comment.  We fully agree with your remarks on the mode of action of 1,4-dichlorobenzene for the carcinogenicity end-point. This is further discussed in	The restriction proposal was based on the previously agreed EU risk assessment of 1,4-dichlorobenzene (2004). However, the EU RAR did not consider toilet attendants/cleaners in the assessment. RAC has	J

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)

Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		needed. The restriction proposal is based on a previously agreed EU risk assessment of 1,4-dichlorobenzene from year 2004 and the subsequent "Commission Recommendation and Communication" from 2008. By asking ECHA to prepare and submit this restriction proposal COM acknowledges the results from the prior ESR risk assessment and risk reduction activity on 1,4-dichlorobenzene, agreed by 15 MS. The toxic endpoint chosen for the risk assessment, carcinogenicity, has been further studied in recent years and data clearly indicate a nongenotoxic/mitogenic mode of action, indicating a threshold effect.	the report under section B.5.8 on carcinogenicity.	concluded that for both consumers and professionals that while the RCR's were above 1 taking account of the hazard profile of the substance (a non genotoxic category 2 carcinogen) whose carcinogenicity to humans is uncertain and that exposures sufficiently high to induce liver cancer would be required, RAC considered that it is questionable whether those exposed have developed liver cancers as a result of past exposures. Nevertheless, RCRs of greater than 1 indicate that the exposure needs to be reduced and a restriction will be effective in reducing the exposure to consumers and professionals. The mode of action for carcinogenicity is noted and	
				supported by RAC.	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		Hazard assessment MoA for the carcinogenic effect We agree with the end-point chosen for the risk assessment, carcinogenicity. We note that beside the hepatocellular carcinomas, there are also findings of more rare tumours, i.e., hepatoblastomas and histiocytosarcomas, showing that DCB not only increases the background incidences of hepatocellular carcinomas. The assumed threshold MoA is also supported. A mitogenic effect appears to underlie the carcinogenicity, but it is not shown how the mitogenic response is triggered. The dose- response both for the mitogenic response and tumor formation is non- linear. The uncertainty in dose-response in different		SE support for the carcinogenic endpoint is noted. This endpoint has been selected by RAC as the most relevant health effect to bring forward for risk characterisation. The Background Document outlines how the uncertainties in the dose responses are considered during DNEL derivation. The MoA is not fully known, however, the evidence to date strongly supports a non-genotoxic mitogenic MoA possibly mediated by substituted hydroquinone metabolites. More information on the MoA is provided in the Background Document.	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		species needs to be taken into account in the risk assessment.			
		DNEL for long-term inhalation exposure (the most relevant exposure route) We agree with the DNEL setting based on the mouse inhalation study (in accordance with the EU RAR) resulting in a consumer DNEL of 0.39 mg/m³ (corresponding to 0.13 mg/kg bw/day) and a worker DNEL of 2.2 mg/m³(corresponding to 0.31 mg/kg bw/day). In light of the uncertainties regarding dose-response in different species and the severe effect (carcinogenicity), the additional AF (=5) is supported. The DNELs derived are similar to the estimates for a safe		Support of selected DNEL is noted. However, please note that the DNELs for workers and consumers are 0.64 mg/m³ (0.21 mg/kg bw/day) for consumers and 3.62 mg/m³ (0.51 mg/kg bw/day) for workers. The changes in the DNELs are as a result of reviewing the AF for severity of effects. An AF of 3, as supported by RAC, was used in DNEL calculations to take account of the fact that this substance is a low potency Cat 2 non-genotoxic carcinogen however there is a steep dose-response observed. Further elaboration is contained in the Background Document.	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		inhalation exposure level, 0.6-1.6 mg/m³, suggested in the paper by Butterworth et al (2007) using a partly different approach. In that case an assessment factor of 3 was used because of the complex biology and data deficiencies.			
		Werke GmbH, 1986) may be used as supportive data for consumer and worker exposure levels, respectively. The temperature in a bathroom/toilet can often exceed 20 degrees, even in the winter, and clearly so in	for both private homes and in the public toilets has been used for the comparison with the derived estimations of exposure. The temperature used in the exposure scenario calculation for consumers is based on an average	with the monitoring data. The exposure scenarios were also calculated based on daily exposure at 30°C. However, while exposure during the day may reach 30°C RAC considers this to be an unrealistic worst case scenario that exposure over a 24 hour period in a workplace would be at an average 30°C. Therefore RAC calculated exposure at an average working day of 8 hours per day at a	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)

Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		use of this temperature might lead to an underestimation of the actual air concentrations.	the exposures were also estimated for 30°C (for workers, RAC considered that 25°C is a more appropriate temperature). In the developing of the final conclusions, the exposures at both temperatures have been taken into consideration.		
		Workers: It would be good to get more clear descriptions of the actual working conditions for toilette attendants, but if not available, we support using a reasonable worst case approach, assuming 8 hours daily exposure.	Workers: In the information available, no detailed description was found of the working conditions of a toilet attendant. The parameters used in the	noted. While a description of the activities of a toilet attendant was not included in the dossier, it was assumed by RAC that the role of the toilet attendant is to collect money, provide sanitary items (e.g. tissue paper) as well as undertaking a certain	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
				workers could be located for a period of time in the vestibule of the toilet rather than inside the toilet itself.	
		Consumers: Unless data indicate otherwise it appears reasonable to use the default ventilation rate for bath rooms/toilets (2 air changes per hour) according to ConsExpo. The time spent in a bathroom (10 m³) may be assumed to be 1 hour, but should probably be shorter (0.5 h) if a toilet (2.5 m³) is assumed.	Consumers: The combination of parameters you suggest was used in the derivation of the exposure of consumers in the original Annex XV proposal. RAC has however retained the bathroom room volume (10 m³) and the corresponding time of 1 hour as the preferred exposure scenario.	m³ sized bathroom was calculated at a lower air exchange (0.2 air exchanges per hour) to account for internal bathrooms with poor ventilation. However, for the toilet size of 2.5 m³ using	
		Risk characterization Depending on various different assumptions for the exposure assessment, many exposure estimates and therefore also many risk characterization ratios have been calculated. Since	all except one (scenario of consumer use at home, with the most favourable conditions of exposure) of	RAC has considered the DNEL and the exposure scenarios and modified some of the assessment factors and parameters used which have led to some of	

EC number: 203-400-5

CAS number: 106-46-7

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		all, except one, ratios exceed one (1), we find that the risk assessment supports the proposed restriction.	characterization ratios (RCRs) were above 1. However, RAC has since then revised the exposure conditions and, perhaps most importantly, calculated new DNEL values for the exposure of both consumers and workers. These values have led to different RCR values but which remained of above 1 for many of the assessed scenarios, leading to similar conclusions on risk.		
		Alternatives We think better cleaning is an obvious alternative to using chemicals, especially in those situations where a toilette attendant is spending a lot of time in, or very close, to the toilette. This alternative needs to be assessed and considered.	We agree with this comment. Better cleaning is discussed in the report under the section on alternative techniques (C.2.4). There, it is highlighted that cleaning can prevent mal-odours related to spillages. These can be significant, especially in public toilets with a high frequency of use. In addition, please note that	safer alternative. This has	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
			the odour which 1,4-dichlorobenzene is designed to mask often comes from drains and is due to their design, not from the functioning of toilets, and 1,4-dichlorobenzene is used when it is not possible to clean those drains in such a way that odour can be removed (this additional clarification on the functioning of 1,4-dichlorobenzene was added in the Background Document).		
			Regarding costs, estimates of the cost of additional cleaning to obtain the same odour effect as with 1,4-dichlorobenzene are reported for urinals, see assumptions in section C.2.5 (RPA, 2010).  Finally, the calculations of the consumer surplus		

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
			associated with the switch to alternative products, implicitly include costs of eventual additional cleaning. Consequently these are taken into account and do not need to be estimated separately.		
		with the intention to mask	to the Swedish national ban on 1,4-dichlorobenzene. This ban is broader in scope than the proposed	Noted, including response of DS.	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: **203-400-5** 

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
			B.2.4 for a description of the targeting of the restriction) might fall within the scope of the Swedish national ban, but are out of the scope of the proposed restriction.		
		According to information from a Swedish trade organisation the alternatives are mainly different fragrances. Based on information from the Swedish product register, camphor does however not seen to be an alternative in this area of use in Sweden. The content of camphor in products registered in the product register is too low to have the function as an air freshener in professional use. If desirable,	We agree that fragrances are the main alternatives and this is the approach taken in the description of the alternatives. However, since most alternatives contain also non-fragrance substances (surfactants, preservatives, colorants, builders etc.), these were also described in the report.  We have identified Camphor tablets which are marketed as urinal blocks.	Camphor is already marketed as an alternative for 1,4-dichlorobenzene. RAC considers that Camphor is unlikely to be used as an alternative product in consumer applications where suitable alternatives already exist. However RAC considers as Camphor is the only equivalent chemical alternative to 1,4-dichlorobenzene which is effective as an air freshener	
		information on the use of camphor in products on the Swedish market can be provided from the product register.	dichlorobenzene, that is 96 % or above. Additional	and usage is high, coupled with the information that camphor is already	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
			Swedish market would have been beneficial.	freshener and insect repellent a restriction on the use of 1,4-dichlorobenzene may result in its increased use in public toilets where constant cleaning is not undertaken and public usage is high. RAC considers that Camphor is not a suitable alternative however consideration needs to be given to the fact that other suitable technical alternatives are more expensive than Camphor when considering the most suitable risk management option.	
220	2012/10/22 14:39  Individual  The proposal (A), Justification for action on a Community-wide basis (D), Why a restriction is the	Dear Sir/ Madam, deodorant blocks are hazardous, using p-dichlorobenzene, a respiratory irritant that can trigger an asthma attack in a person who already has asthma. Exposure to dichlorobenzene occurs primarily indoors, from products such as deodorant	comments.		

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
	most appropriate Community-wide measure (E)	blocks. Dichlorobenzene persists in the environment, and we have reasonable evidence that is a human carcinogen. Other restroom and urinal deodorizing methods are available and should be used, replacing hazardous technologies.  In addition, autoflush toilets and urinals may eliminate the need for deodorant blocks in certain situations.  So, I agree we the proposed restrictions and plea for its enforcement as soon as possible, avoiding further risks to the cleaning workers and population in general.	We agree with this comment.	RAC has concluded that the restriction will be effective in reducing exposure of consumers and professionals.	
219	2012/10/08 10:53  United Kingdom  The proposal (A), Information on hazard and risk (B), Available	We note that the current restriction proposal is based on the EU RAR for dichlorobenzene. We agree with the general approach, although there seems to have been a selective, and	Thank you for these comments. Please find detailed responses on each point that you have raised below.	Noted	

CAS number: 106-46-7

EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012. Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
	information on alternatives (C), Why a restriction is the most appropriate Community-wide measure (E), Socio-economic Assessment of Proposed Restriction (F) MSCA	which is then also interpreted in a precautionary manner. It would be informative to see how the balance of justification for a restriction would appear if median data assumptions were used.  It would be helpful to discuss the uncertainties in the available quantitative data in more detail, and the consequences that these uncertainties have for the conclusions on risk and the benefits of the restriction. Please clarify why the health benefits are being assessed on changes in lung function when the DNEL is based on carcinogenicity. We also have a have a few specific comments on the hazard identification and consumer risk characterisation.	sensitivity analysis of costs and benefits were carried		Additional uncertainty analysis has been included in the Background Document in relation to the calculation of the consumer surplus and sensitivity analysis for elasticity and shape of demand curve. During the opinion development phase, the DS also prepared further sensitivity analysis for the calculation of exposed populations and the benefits related to lung function.  We agree that a more thorough discussion of uncertainties will improve

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: **203-400-5**  Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
			recommended not to take into consideration the benefits estimations for concluding on the proportionality of the restrictions.  We acknowledge your point regarding a more thorough discussion on uncertainties and have improved this discussion in the final Background Document.  As mentioned above the health impact is not used in the final justification of the restriction proposal. However, methodological issues related to choice of endpoint(s) for health impact assessment and whether or not they need to be the same as the endpoint selected as the most critical endpoint in the risk assessment remain to be further discussed in relation to future restriction		the assessment.  Regarding the use of different endpoints, the justification for this is discussed in the SEAC opinion.

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)

Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
			proposals. The reason for using different endpoints in the present case was simply the very limited possibility to quantify the impact due to carcinogenicity (following its threshold mechanism).  Regarding the selection of critical endpoint for the risk assessment please see below.		
210	2012/09/07 15:47  Germany  Information on hazard and risk (B) MSCA		Thank you for this comment.	Noted	
209	2012/08/29 15:32 Norway/ MSCA	Norway supports the proposed restrictions on 1,4-dichlorobenzene. However, a more clear definition of the scope of the restriction is welcomed.	and support to the proposed restriction. The Background	Noted	

CAS number: **106-46-7** EC number: **203-400-5** 

Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on

1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

#### **Specific comments**

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
	MSCA				
	Comment type				
222	2012/12/18 15:08  Austria / National Authority / Allgemeine Unfallversicherung sanstalt  Information on hazard and risk	Cleaning women and men are very often not that well trained and that makes working processes sometimes more dangerous compared to other branches. Substitution if possible is a must according to 2004/37/EC. The inclusion in Annex XVII will attempt to the pair of the same than this simple.	Indeed, the restriction would support the objectives of the Framework Directive (89/391) and Directive 2004/37/EC.	Noted	
	(B)	strengthen this aim!			
219	2012/10/08 10:53 United Kingdom The proposal (A),	A) Suggested restriction Please can you clarify if embalming agents/coffin hygiene agents will be	Embalming agents/coffin hygiene agents are out of the scope of this proposal. This has been further	Noted response of DS	We agree that further consideration and confirmation that the economic viability of the
	Information on hazard and risk (B), Available	excluded from the scope of this proposal? We note the suggestion in	clarified in section B.2.4 "Description of targeting" in		flake method of production should be undertaken.
	information on alternatives (C), Why a restriction is the most	RPA (2010) that a restriction on the sale of 1,4-DCB air fresheners and toilet blocks could affect the	We have noted this suggestion from the RPA report (see section F.4		
	appropriate Community-wide measure (E), Socio-economic	economic viability of the flake method of production. This dossier states that the proposal will have no impact	Wider economic impacts). This view, coming from a manufacturer of flaked 1,4-		

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
	Assessment of Proposed Restriction (F) MSCA		that a restriction on air fresheners and toilet blocks will adversely affect the flaking of 1,4-dichlorobenzene and even the production of 1,2-dichlorobenzene, of which 1,4-dichlorobenzene is a byproduct. We have not any quantifiable information to corroborate this view. Note that a restriction on air fresheners and toilet blocks will not mean that flaked 1,4-dichlorobenzene will become unavailable. This could be still produced or imported for other applications and even for the production of air fresheners and toilet blocks for export.		
		B) Information on hazard and risk In section B.5.5.3, the conclusion on the human information could be interpreted by non	We would be reluctant to specifically mention occupational asthma as that has not been addressed in	and the conclusion amended as follows: the limited human data available do not	

CAS number: **106-46-7** EC number: **203-400-5** 

Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on

**1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)**Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		specialists as indicating that 1,4-dichlorobenzene may induce occupational asthma. It might be preferable, given the limited database to say: The limited human data do not allow any firm conclusions regarding the potential of 1,4-dichlorobenzene to induce occupational asthma.	B.5.5.3 aims at reflecting the conclusion in the EU RAR.	to be drawn regarding 1,4-dihlorobenzene's sensitising properties.	
		Section B 5.11 – A NOAEC of 75 ppm is used for DNEL derivation. This is based on local and systemic effects observed in rats and mice following lifetime inhalation exposure. However a US evaluation of these studies (ASTDR) identified a NOAEC of 15 ppm based on local site-of-contact effects in the respiratory tract of female rats. It would be helpful if a clearer explanation could be given for the selection of 75 ppm and not 15 ppm as the	endpoint was extensively discussed during the preparation of the proposal. The selection of endpoint is discussed in more detail in	Carcinogenicity is the leading health effect, and as the route of exposure of concern is inhalation, the NOAEC based on the tumours noted in mouse liver in the inhalation study were taken forward for DNEL derivation. In the Rapporteurs assessment, consideration was afforded to the relevance of all endpoints including the nasal effects. Unfortunately, we have not seen the reference to a NOAEC of 15	

EC number: 203-400-5

CAS number: 106-46-7

Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on

1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)

Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

Ref Date Countr Organisatio MSCA Comment ty	n/	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
	derivation.		this (the lowest dose tested in the 2-year inhalation study was 20 ppm).  As there was no dose response associated with the effects noted, a NOAEC of 75ppm was selected based on slight grade respiratory metaplasia in the nasal gland and eosinophilic changes in respiratory epithelium (of slight grade) in high dose female rats. The lesions were mild, characterised by eosinophilic changes which are typically found in ageing rodents and which were not accompanied by degenerative changes and were concluded as being age-related (not degenerative) and accelerated by treatment.  Details on the effects and choice of dose descriptor are further elaborated in the Background Document.	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: **203-400-5** 

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		conservative assumptions have been made to model exposures for professionals and consumers. To help interpret the significance of the high RCRs that have been obtained in section B10, it would be useful to consider for each parameter, the level of conservatism that has been introduced and the proportion of the exposed population that may fall at the most conservative end of the range. For example, although it is possible that some toilet attendants will be exposed for 8 hours, it may be more appropriate to base calculations for the realistic scenario on the 2 hour exposure time estimated for general cleaners.	exposure due to possible variations in most of the relevant parameters. In the restriction report, the exposures were assessed against reasonable worst case senarios and realistic scenarios.  A range of parameters was used in developing exposure estimations including as suggested by you 2 hours for cleaners.	revised the parameters used in the exposure models. These scenarios are outlined in the Background Document.	
		We consider the ventilation rates that have been		RAC has prepared revised exposure scenarios taking	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: **203-400-5** 

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012. Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		ventilation rate of 2 ACH applies to "normal" conditions. Ventilation rates of 4.2 and 6.2 have been reported for situations where doors and windows are open therefore, particularly for the 30°C scenario, the use of 0.2 or 2 ACH seems highly conservative. For	estimations are conservative. However, for the regulatory purposes, the parametes used must be well justifiable, based on the guidance available, and represent the 'reasonable worst case' conditions. It may not be approppriate to use ventilation conditions that may be relevant for a fragment of the year only. Therefore, for consumer use the ventilation rates proposed by the ECHA guidance and ConsExpo were used.  For the professional use, following the recommendation of RAC, higher than proposed by the ConsExpo guidance ventilation rate has been used (based on CIB SE guidance) for the derivation	uncertainties.	

CAS number: **106-46-7** EC number: **203-400-5** 

Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on

1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		calculations for professionals.			
		Another source of conservatism for consumers is the worst case assumption that the concentration of 1,4-DCB will be only 1/3 lower in the rest of the house compared to the concentration in the toilet/bathroom. The data from Djohan do not support such a conservative estimate. We think that the	developing exposure estimations include possible 'reasonable worst case' conditions. However, the examination of the conditions of exposure and possible resulting exposure levels is not limited to them. The suggested by you concentration of the		
		consumers.			

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
	used to generate exposure estimates? As it has been used, the air concentration is assumed to be zero at t = 0. Hence, for short exposure durations, the exposure estimate is generated for time periods before steady state has been reached. In reality, emissions will be continuous and in most cases, the worker or consumer will be entering a room that has already reached steady state. We suggest that ConsExpo should be used to calculate the steady state concentration by setting the exposure duration to 24 hours per day and the equation on page 64 should then be used to calculate TWA exposures based on	substance in the indoor air declines as the surface of the products becomes smaller, as they are used up. Towards the end of their useful life the concentration might be significantly lower. Then, the products are replaced and the cycle starts again. It is also possible, that the block would not be replaced immediately – there may be some hours or even days when there is no air		

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		and away from areas where 1,4-DCB may be present.	account such effects in our calculations.  In principle, the methodology proposed by you would lead to higher exposure values.		
		Page 69 and 74 – Comparisons have been made between exposure values and lifetime cancer risks. In order to interpret these comparisons in a meaningful way, it is necessary to have information on the basis on which these cancer risk estimates have been derived (e.g. starting point, choice of extrapolation model, suitability of the model for the likely mechanism of action of the substance, consideration of	In page 69 and 74 (see original Annex XV proposal) we discuss some studies in relation to exposure. The cancer risk estimates used in these studies are under revision and will be better described in the final version of the Background		
		uncertainties in the approach, etc). In the absence of this information, we question whether these comparisons add anything			

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		useful to the restriction dossier.			
		identified several sources of uncertainty in the hazard and exposure assessment. In some cases, if alternative values are used for the risk assessment (e.g. the use of a lower NOAEC as a starting point or basing exposure calculations on steady state concentrations) higher risk characterisation ratios will be calculated. For other cases(e.g. the use of higher ventilation rates and less precautionary assumptions about the differences between concentrations in the toilet and in the rest of a house) lower risk characterisation ratios will	development of the exposure estimations. It was adviced against, however, by the tool developer, as explained in the ConsExpo manual and quoted in section B.9.3.2.2. It was considered that the next best option is to present posible exposures for possible ends of the spectrum. It is likely that the real exposures would be between the high and low values presented. Choice of a different assessment factor used for derivation of DNEL would also affect the RCR, as	justification for use of the NOAEC brought forward for risk characterisation is explained in the Background Document. Carcinogenicity (liver tumours observed in mice) is the leading health effect and the relevant route of exposure for 1,4-dichlorobenzene is inhalation and therefore the NOAEC of 75 ppm was	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: **203-400-5** 

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		<u> </u>	toxicological data. This is always an issue of expert judgement which in a regulatory setting should be done following the relevant guidance. The socioeconomic analysis, following the conclusions of the exposue assessment, was in its original form not totally dependent on the exposure estimates as the impacts on lung function occur at relatively low exposure levels. We agree however with your statement that uncertainties		
		Table B34 – We note that this table focuses on worst case estimates. Since these will only be relevant for a small section of the population it would be	Document, developed following consultation process, table B34 has been	The Background Document has been updated with new exposure scenario tables.	

CAS number: **106-46-7** EC number: **203-400-5** 

Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on

1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		realistic exposures and RCRs for comparison.	levels.		
		C) Information on alternatives Page 85 – Please justify why the DNEL for 1,4-DCB was used as a benchmark to assess exposures to d-limonene and beta-pinene. Page 85 – We do not think that it is appropriate to use oral data to conclude on the likelihood of adverse effects from inhalation where there is the potential for local effects in the respiratory tract.	the modeled level of 1,4-dichlorobenzene, not to assess the exposure to fragrances. After reading your comment we consider the reference misleading and have deleted the sentence.  We acknowledge the	reference to the DNEL has been deleted.  Regarding the comment on the use of oral data, this is	
		Page 86 – The conclusion that alternative fragrances pose a lower level of hazard seems to be based mostly on the expected lower exposure levels rather than	This is correct and has been reflected in the Background Document.	Noted	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		comparative toxicity data. It would be useful to recognise this uncertainty in the dossier.			
		E) Why a restriction is the most appropriate EU-wide measure Table E47 – It is not clear how the realistic value for	All values were calculated as the average of the values provided by all the scenarios considered in each case. The inconsistencies present in the table have now been corrected.		The figures in this table (now E49) have been amended.
		exposure value calculated at 20°C. Worst case for toilet attendants = exposure value at 30°C.	corrected. Worst case for toilet attendants: this figure has been corrected. Realistic values for professionals: This figure		

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: **203-400-5**  Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)

Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		It would be helpful to provide additional justification for the selection of these exposure values, particularly since these are used to estimate the fraction of the population that are potentially exposed to concentrations above the DNEL.	The exposure values correspond to the exposure scenarios considered. As for each group of users there were several exposure scenarios, average values were used. These averages were calculated separately for each set of realistic scenarios and for each set of worst case scenarios. Note that this calculation was carried out to obtain only the approximate order of magnitude of the populations exposed above DNEL.	Noted the Exposure scenarios have been updated.	
		Page 106 – It would help to put the estimate of 200 premature deaths per year into context if the uncertainties surrounding the calculations were described in more detail.	Additional sensitivity calculations of the benefits were carried out. Notwithstanding, the research studies on which these benefits were based on, were judged as too uncertain for our purposes by RAC. Consequently, the results of the benefit calculation were not		SEAC rapporteurs have considered the results of the HIA, including the estimate of 200 deaths, and will assess whether the uncertainties are considered sufficiently robust for the HIA to be taken account of during the opinion development.

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
			considered in the justifications of the final restriction proposal by RAC and SEAC and were not included in the Background Document.		
		Page 111 – We note that the estimates for consumer savings in E.2.1.1.2.2 do not match the figures in table C46. There also seems to be a mismatch in section E.2.2.1.2.2.	The figures have been		The figures have been corrected in the Background Document.
		Section E2 – It would be helpful to put the numerical estimates for persons at risk and mortality burdens into context if the uncertainties surrounding these values were described in more detail. One way to do this would be to calculate estimates based on the least and most conservative assumptions to give a range of possible values. This would provide some quantification of the level of			The DS prepared a sensitivity analysis of the benefits related to lung function. Ranges were proposed for the key parameters. This additional analysis has been considered by the SEAC rapporteurs alongside their consideration of the evidence used to support the basis of the HIA (i.e. the link between exposure to 1,4-dichlorobenzene and lung function) – see next

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref Date Country Organisation MSCA Comment typ	/	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
	uncertainty.			comment. The Opinion and Background Document has been updated to take into account the SEAC rapporteurs conclusions.
	F) Socio-economic Assessment of proposed restriction Section F.1 - We note that several assumptions have been made in order to quantify the health benefits associated with the proposed restriction but the consequences of these assumptions have not been discussed.	number of assumptions were used, and it was highlighted in the report that these assumptions convey uncertainty to the calculations. Note that in each of the assumptions a "cautious" approach was		The rapporteurs have considered these assumptions in their evaluation of the dossier and, based on initial conclusions from RAC, have found that there is insufficient evidence to support the basis of the HIA (i.e. the link between exposure to 1,4-dichlorobenzene and lung function). The Opinion and Background Document has been updated to take into account the SEAC rapporteurs conclusions.

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
			RAC discussions suggested that there is not enough weight of evidence to link 1,4-dichlorobenzene exposure to decreasing lung function these assumptions were not used in the final justifications for the opinions of the Committees.		
		For example, there are several uncertainties in the data of Elliott et al. We note that the error bars surrounding the FEV1 coefficients calculated for each exposure decile are large. Also, it is not clear if the lung function that would be expected for each individual within the study was taken into account when the decrements for	Elliott et al. used age- and height-adjusted FEV <sub>1</sub> in their study, meaning that the changes observed were controlled for such factors. They also corrected for a number of possible		
		each exposure decile were calculated. If this was not taken into account, and there was a greater proportion of subjects who had lower FEV1 due to their			

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		age and height in the higher exposure deciles, this could mean that physiological differences rather than 1,4-DCB exposure contributed to the apparent decrements in lung function. If this is the case, then the mortality "over-risk" that has been calculated will be smaller and the value of the health benefits will also be lower.  We question whether it is appropriate to use relative hazard ratios to calculate mortality "over-risk" and would like additional justification for this approach.	between studies they would have to be relative. How else would you do it? We		
		We also note that the relative hazard ratios that were established by Hole et al were based on comparisons between	not be very meaningful.  The Hole study states that "The subjects are representative of the general population in this industrial conurbation"		

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: **203-400-5**  Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		individuals with lung function measurements suggestive of clinical impairment at the start of the study and individuals with exceptionally good lung function. This seems to be a worst case approach and it would be useful if further justification could be provided for the use of this data.	we have not assessed how the levels of FEV <sub>1</sub> of the		
210	2012/09/07 15:47  Germany  Information on hazard and risk (B) MSCA	B 9.3.2.2 Consumer exposure estimation -The decision to use ConsExpo for modelling consumer exposure from use of toilet blocks is supported.			
		- Model parameters are well documented in general. In table B19 the concentration of the substance in other areas of the home is missing, and no equation is given for the calculation of the combined	the substance in other areas of the house is not included in this table. The formula used for calculation of the 24 hour exposure is provided in section	Noted, the Background Document has been updated.	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: **203-400-5** 

# Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene) Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
		uptake from exposure in the toilet and in the other areas of the house.			
		Therefore, these calculations can hardly be reproduced at present.  - We would also suggest to review the cited concentrations from Logue et al (2011), (see supplement, table S2).	is included in the section presenting the review of literature discussing exposure to 1,4-	Noted	
		- For a better readability, the calculations could be streamlined to the ones which are relevant for the risk characterisation.	1		
		- An uncertainty discussion could be helpful. It could also refer to other calculations like children exposure.	The scale of uncertainties	uncertainties in the opinion development and these are reflected within the opinion and supporting Background Document. Exposure	

CAS number: 106-46-7 EC number: 203-400-5 Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on 1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)
Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
				characterisation has been based on inhalation as the main route of exposure.	

CAS number: **106-46-7** EC number: **203-400-5** 

Comments and response to comments on Annex XV restriction report on **1,4-Dichlorobenzene (p-dichlorobenzene)** 

Annex XV report submitted by ECHA 19 April 2012.

Public consultation on Annex XV report started on 19 June 2012.

#### **Specific question: Alternatives**

Please provide any information on alternative substances used in air fresheners or toilet blocks that have the same odour masking function as 1,4-dichlorobenzene (in addition to what has been provided in the Annex XV report or other report referred therein).

Ref	Date Country/ Organisation/ MSCA Comment type	Comment	DS Response	RAC Rapporteurs comments	SEAC Rapporteurs comments
220	Individual  The proposal (A), Justification for action on a Community-wide basis (D), Why a restriction is the most appropriate Community- wide measure (E)	Essential oils also have excellent properties and can be used in good combinations for natural air fresheners to fit specific environments.	comment. It is quite certain that a variety of alternative		