



## **Draft Screening Assessment**

**2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 7-(diethylamino)-4-methyl-  
(Coumarin 1)**

**Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number  
91-44-1**

**Environment and Climate Change Canada  
Health Canada**

**October 2020**

## Synopsis

Pursuant to section 74 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA), the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Health have conducted a screening assessment of 2H-1-benzopyran-2-one, 7-(diethylamino)-4-methyl-, hereinafter referred to as coumarin 1. The Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CAS RN<sup>1</sup>) for coumarin 1 is 91-44-1. This substance was identified as a priority for assessment as it met categorization criteria under subsection 73(1) of CEPA.

According to information submitted in response to a CEPA section 71 survey, coumarin 1 was not reported to be manufactured in Canada above the reporting threshold of 100 kg in 2011, and a quantity in the range of 1 000 to 10 000 kg was imported into Canada in the same calendar year. Reported uses in Canada included commercial applications in fabric, textile and leather articles. Coumarin 1 is also used in certain cosmetic products in Canada, such as temporary hair dyes, nail polishes, and body and face makeup (including eye and lip makeup). Coumarin 1 is also used as a stabilizer in a carpet cleaner.

The ecological risk of coumarin 1 was characterized using the ecological risk classification of organic substances (ERC), which is a risk-based approach that employs multiple metrics for both hazard and exposure, with weighted consideration of multiple lines of evidence for determining risk classification. Hazard profiles are based principally on metrics regarding mode of toxic action, chemical reactivity, food web-derived internal toxicity thresholds, bioavailability, and chemical and biological activity. Metrics considered in the exposure profiles include potential emission rate, overall persistence, and long-range transport potential. A risk matrix is used to assign a low, moderate or high level of potential concern for substances based on their hazard and exposure profiles. Based on the outcome of the ERC analysis, coumarin 1 is considered unlikely to be causing ecological harm.

Considering all available lines of evidence presented in this draft screening assessment, there is low risk of harm to the environment from coumarin 1. It is proposed to conclude that coumarin 1 does not meet the criteria under paragraphs 64(a) or (b) of CEPA as it is not entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity or that constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends.

The health effects dataset for coumarin 1 was considered to be limited. To address this limitation, a read-across approach was applied to inform the health effects assessment.

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Based on the available data on the analogues, developmental toxicity was considered to be the critical effect. Exposure of the general population in Canada to coumarin 1 occurs predominantly through the use of certain cosmetic products, such as temporary hair dyes, nail polishes, and body and face makeup (including eye and lip makeup), as well as cleaning products. A comparison of levels of coumarin 1 that Canadians can be exposed to in environmental media, nail polish, temporary powder hair dye, facial makeup, lipstick/lip gloss and carpet cleaner with levels associated with adverse effects in laboratory studies results in margins that are considered adequate to address uncertainties in the health effects and exposure databases. However, the margins between exposure to coumarin 1 from occasional-use specialty body makeup and the critical effect levels for coumarin 1 are considered potentially inadequate to address uncertainties in the health effects and exposure databases.

On the basis of the information presented in this draft screening assessment, it is proposed to conclude that coumarin 1 meets the criteria under paragraph 64(c) of CEPA as it is entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that constitute or may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health.

It is therefore proposed to conclude that coumarin 1 meets one or more of the criteria set out in section 64 of CEPA.

It is also proposed that coumarin 1 meets the persistence criteria but not the bioaccumulation criteria as set out in the *Persistence and Bioaccumulation Regulations* of CEPA.

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## 1. Introduction

Pursuant to section 74 of the *Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999* (CEPA) (Canada 1999), the Minister of the Environment and the Minister of Health have conducted a screening assessment of 2H-1-benzopyran-2-one, 7-(diethylamino)-4-methyl-, hereinafter referred to as coumarin 1. This substance was identified as a priority for assessment as it met categorization criteria under subsection 73(1) of CEPA (ECCC, HC [modified 2017]).

The ecological risk of coumarin 1 was characterized using the ecological risk classification of organic substances (ERC) approach (ECCC 2016a). The ERC describes the hazard of a substance using key metrics, including mode of toxic action, chemical reactivity, food web-derived internal toxicity thresholds, bioavailability, and chemical and biological activity, and considers the possible exposure of organisms in the aquatic and terrestrial environments on the basis of such factors as potential emission rates, overall persistence, and long-range transport potential in air. The various lines of evidence are combined to identify substances as warranting further evaluation of their potential to cause harm to the environment or as having a low likelihood of causing harm to the environment.

This draft screening assessment includes consideration of information on chemical properties, environmental fate, hazards, uses and exposures, including additional information submitted by stakeholders. Relevant data were identified up to April 2019. Empirical data from key studies as well as results from models were used to reach proposed conclusions. When available and relevant, information presented in assessments from other jurisdictions (i.e. Australia's National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS), the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA)) was considered.

This draft screening assessment was prepared by staff in the CEPA Risk Assessment Program at Health Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada and incorporates input from other programs within these departments. The human health portions of this assessment have undergone external review and/or consultation. Comments on the technical portions relevant to human health were received from Tetra Tech Inc. (Theresa Lopez, Jennifer Flippin and Joan Garey). The ecological portion of this assessment is based on the ERC document (published July 30, 2016), which was subject to an external review as well as a 60-day public comment period. While external comments were taken into consideration, the final content and outcome of this draft screening assessment remain the responsibility of Health Canada and Environment and Climate Change Canada.

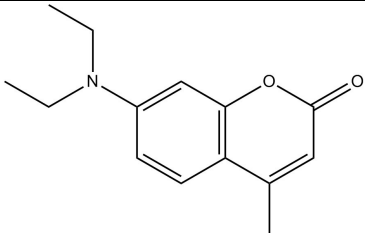
This draft screening assessment focuses on information critical to determining whether substances meet the criteria as set out in section 64 of CEPA by examining scientific

information and incorporating a weight-of-evidence approach and precaution.<sup>2</sup> This draft screening assessment presents the critical information and considerations on which the proposed conclusion is based.

## 2. Substance identity

The Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (CAS RN<sup>3</sup>), *Domestic Substances List* (DSL) name, common name and molecular structure for coumarin 1 are presented in Table 2-1.

**Table 2-1. Substance identity**

CAS RN	DSL name (common name)	Chemical structure and molecular formula	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Reference
91-44-1	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 7-(diethylamino)-4-methyl-  (coumarin 1)	 <chem>C14H17NO2</chem>	231.30	ChemIDplus 1993-

### 2.1 Selection of analogues

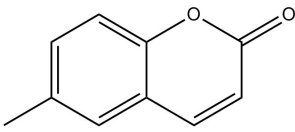
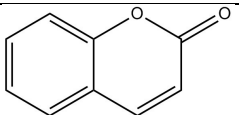
A read-across approach using data from analogues was used to inform the human health assessment. Analogues were selected that were structurally similar to the substance in this assessment (similar physical-chemical properties, metabolism) and that had relevant empirical data that could be used to read-across to endpoints with limited empirical data for the substance in this assessment. Information on the identities

<sup>2</sup>A determination of whether one or more of the criteria of section 64 of CEPA are met is based upon an assessment of potential risks to the environment and/or to human health associated with exposures in the general environment. For humans, this includes, but is not limited to, exposures from ambient and indoor air, drinking water, foodstuffs, and products available to consumers. A conclusion under CEPA is not relevant to, nor does it preclude, an assessment against the hazard criteria specified in the *Hazardous Products Regulations*, which are part of the regulatory framework for the Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System for products intended for workplace use. Similarly, a conclusion based on the criteria contained in section 64 of CEPA does not preclude actions being taken under other sections of CEPA or other acts.

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and chemical structure of the analogues used to inform this assessment are presented in Table 2-2. Appendix A provides further details on the factors considered in the identification of analogues. For further information on the physical-chemical properties and health effects data available on the analogues, refer to Appendix B.

**Table 2-2. Analogue identity**

CAS RN	DSL name (common name)	Chemical structure and molecular formula	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Reference
92-48-8	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one, 6-methyl-  (6-methylcoumarin)	  C <sub>10</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	160.172	ChemIDplus 1993-
91-64-5	2H-1-Benzopyran-2-one  (Coumarin)	  C <sub>9</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	146.133	ChemIDplus 1993-

6-Methylcoumarin (CAS RN 92-48-8) was found to be the closest analogue to coumarin 1 for which data on chronic toxicity were identified. However, no data on reproductive/developmental toxicity was identified for 6-methylcoumarin and as such coumarin was used to inform this endpoint.

### 3. Physical and chemical properties

A summary of physical and chemical property data for coumarin 1 is presented in Table 3-1. Additional physical and chemical properties are reported in ECCC (2016b).

**Table 3-1. Experimental physical and chemical property values (at standard temperature) for coumarin 1**

Property	Value	Key reference(s)
Physical state	crystalline powder, pale yellow to brown	SDS 2019
Melting point (°C)	72 – 75	Epi Suite c2000-2012
Vapour pressure (Pa)	0.00257 at 25 °C	Epi Suite c2000-2012
Henry's law constant (Pa·m <sup>3</sup> /mol)	0.0309	Epi Suite c2000-2012
Water solubility (mg/L)	53.28 at 25 °C	Epi Suite c2000-2012
log K <sub>ow</sub> (dimensionless)	3.22	Epi Suite c2000-2012

Abbreviations: K<sub>ow</sub>, octanol-water partition coefficient

## 4. Sources and uses

In a survey issued pursuant to a CEPA section 71 notice (Canada 2012), coumarin 1 was not reported to be manufactured in Canada above the reporting threshold of 100 kg in 2011. For the same calendar year, it was reported to be imported into Canada in a quantity of between 1 000 and 10 000 kg (Environment Canada 2013). According to the same survey, coumarin 1 was reported to be used as a dye in commercial fabric, textile and leather articles in Canada (Environment Canada 2013).

Based on notifications submitted under the *Cosmetic Regulations*, coumarin 1 is present in cosmetics in Canada (personal communication, emails from Consumer and Hazardous Products Safety Directorate (CHPSD), Health Canada (HC), to Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau (ESRAB), HC, dated October 2018; unreferenced). Coumarin 1 was also identified as a stabilizer in a carpet cleaner available in Canada (SDS 2015).

Internationally, coumarin 1 has been identified in tattoo ink (Piccinini et al. 2015; Landeg et al. 2016), cleaning products (HCPA 2019; CPID c2001-2019; RB c2012-2019), and leather and textile treatment products, paper chemicals and dyes (ECHA c2007-2019).

## 5. Environmental fate and behaviour

### 5.1 Environmental persistence

According to models used in ERC (ECCC 2016b), coumarin 1 is expected to persist in water, sediment and soil, but not in air.

### 5.2 Potential for bioaccumulation

Given its low  $K_{ow}$  and low bioconcentration factors (ECCC 2016b), coumarin 1 is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate in organisms.

## 6. Potential to cause ecological harm

### 6.1 Characterization of ecological risk

The ecological risk of coumarin 1 was characterized using the ecological risk classification of organic substances (ERC) approach (ECCC 2016a). The ERC is a risk-based approach that considers multiple metrics for both hazard and exposure, with weighted consideration of multiple lines of evidence for determining risk classification. The various lines of evidence are combined to discriminate between substances of lower or higher potency and lower or higher potential for exposure in various media. This approach reduces the overall uncertainty with risk characterization compared to an approach that relies on a single metric in a single medium (e.g., median lethal



concentration [LC<sub>50</sub>]) for characterization. The following summarizes the approach, which is described in detail in ECCC (2016a).

Data on physical-chemical properties, fate (chemical half-lives in various media and biota, partition coefficients, and fish bioconcentration), acute fish ecotoxicity, and chemical import or manufacture volume in Canada were collected from the scientific literature, from available empirical databases (e.g., OECD QSAR Toolbox 2014), and from responses to surveys issued pursuant to Section 71 of CEPA, or they were generated using selected (quantitative) structure-activity relationship ([Q]SAR) or mass-balance fate and bioaccumulation models. These data were used as inputs to other mass-balance models or to complete the substance hazard and exposure profiles.

Hazard profiles were based principally on metrics regarding mode of toxic action, chemical reactivity, food web-derived internal toxicity thresholds, bioavailability, and chemical and biological activity. Exposure profiles were also based on multiple metrics, including potential emission rate, overall persistence, and long-range transport potential. Hazard and exposure profiles were compared to decision criteria in order to classify the hazard and exposure potentials for each organic substance as low, moderate, or high. Additional rules were applied (e.g., classification consistency, margin of exposure) to refine the preliminary classifications of hazard or exposure.

A risk matrix was used to assign a low, moderate or high classification of potential risk for each substance on the basis of its hazard and exposure classifications. ERC classifications of potential risk were verified using a two-step approach. The first step adjusted the risk classification outcomes from moderate or high to low for substances that had a low estimated rate of emission to water after wastewater treatment, representing a low potential for exposure. The second step reviewed low risk potential classification outcomes using relatively conservative, local-scale (i.e., in the area immediately surrounding a point-source of discharge) risk scenarios, designed to be protective of the environment, to determine whether the classification of potential risk should be increased.

ERC uses a weighted approach to minimize the potential for both over and under classification of hazard and exposure, and of subsequent risk. The balanced approaches for dealing with uncertainties are described in greater detail in ECCC (2016a). The following describes two of the more substantial areas of uncertainty. Error with empirical or modelled acute toxicity values could result in changes in classification of hazard, particularly metrics relying on tissue residue values (i.e., mode of toxic action), many of which are predicted values from (Q)SAR models (OECD QSAR Toolbox 2014). However, the impact of this error is mitigated by the fact that overestimation of median lethality will result in a conservative (protective) tissue residue value used for critical body residue (CBR) analysis. Error with underestimation of acute toxicity will be mitigated through the use of other hazard metrics such as structural profiling of mode of action, reactivity and/or estrogen binding affinity. Changes or errors in chemical quantity could result in differences in classification of exposure as the exposure and risk classifications are highly sensitive to emission rate and use quantity.

The ERC classifications thus reflect exposure and risk in Canada on the basis of what is estimated to be the current use quantity, and may not reflect future trends.

Critical data and considerations used to develop the substance-specific profile for coumarin 1, and the hazard, exposure and risk classification results, are presented in ECCC (2016b).

On the basis of low hazard and low exposure classifications according to information considered under ERC, coumarin 1 was classified as having a low potential for ecological risk. It is unlikely that this substance is resulting in concerns for the environment in Canada.

## **7. Potential to cause harm to human health**

### **7.1 Exposure assessment**

#### **Environmental media and food**

No empirical monitoring data were identified for coumarin 1 in air, water or soil in Canada or elsewhere. Given the physical and chemical properties of coumarin 1, and in particular the fact that it is a solid at room temperature, as well as its identified uses in Canada, disperse releases of coumarin 1 to air are not expected. There is no indication of the presence of coumarin 1 in food. Coumarin 1 is not a permitted food additive, nor is it used in food packaging or as an incidental food additive (personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, HC, to the ESRAB, HC, dated October 2018; unreferenced). Therefore, exposure to this substance from food is not expected.

Given the absence of surface water and drinking water monitoring data for coumarin 1 in Canada, an industrial release scenario based on Environmental Assessment Unit Drinking Water Spreadsheets (Health Canada 2015a) was used to estimate the concentration of coumarin 1 in surface water as a surrogate for drinking water. Total annual usage corresponding to the maximum import quantity identified through information reported in response to a CEPA section 71 survey (i.e., 10 000 kg), removal percentage by wastewater treatment plants of 16% (ECCC 2016b), and a conservative maximum loss percent release to wastewater of 1% (Health Canada 2015a), were used as inputs. The resulting conservatively estimated surface water concentration was 0.18 µg/L. This concentration was used to estimate exposure to coumarin 1 from drinking water for the general population of Canada.

The estimated potential daily intakes for coumarin 1 for the general population of Canada from drinking water ranged from 0.003 µg/kg bw/day for 14- to 18-year-olds to 0.02 µg/kg bw/d for formula-fed infants (see Appendix C, Table C-1).

#### **Products available to consumers**

According to notifications submitted to Health Canada under the *Cosmetic Regulations*, coumarin 1 is used in certain cosmetic products in Canada, such as temporary hair dyes, nail polishes, body makeup and facial makeup (including eye and lip makeup) at concentrations ranging from 0.1% to 10% (personal communications, emails from CHPSD, HC, to ESRAB, HC, dated October 2018 to May 2019; unreferenced). In addition, coumarin 1 may be found in carpet cleaning products (CPID c2001-2019; RB c2012-2019; SDS 2015), with potential exposures occurring during both application and post-application.

No dermal absorption data was identified for coumarin 1. Dermal absorption studies, both *in vitro* and *in vivo*, for the analogue coumarin, were identified. They indicated dermal absorption ranging from approximately 45% to 98%, depending on the vehicle used (Beckley-Kartey et al. 1997; Yourick et al. 1997; Minghetti et al. 2000; Ford et al. 2001). On the basis of this information, the dermal absorption for coumarin 1 was assumed to be 100%. Estimated dermal and oral exposures were derived and are presented in Table 7-1. Refer to Appendix D for details on parameters used.

**Table 7-1. Estimated exposures to coumarin 1 from products available to consumers**

Exposure scenario	Maximum concentration	Estimated exposure
Nail polish – 2 coats (dermal) <sup>b</sup> – 2- to 3-year-olds	2% <sup>a</sup>	0.08 mg/kg bw/event
Nail polish – 2 coats (dermal) <sup>b</sup> – 14- to 18-year-olds	2% <sup>a</sup>	0.052 mg/kg bw/event
Nail polish – 2 coats (dermal) <sup>b</sup> – 19 years and older	2% <sup>a</sup>	0.043 mg/kg bw/event
Temporary powder hair dye (dermal) <sup>b</sup> – 2- to 3-year-olds	0.5% <sup>a</sup>	0.06 mg/kg bw/event
Temporary powder hair dye (dermal) <sup>b</sup> – 19 years and older	0.5% <sup>a</sup>	0.012 mg/kg bw/event
Facial makeup (dermal) – 4- to 8-year-olds	0.3% <sup>a</sup>	0.044 mg/kg bw/event
Facial makeup (dermal) – 19 years and older	0.3% <sup>a</sup>	0.026 mg/kg bw/day
Body makeup (dermal) <sup>e</sup> – 4- to 8-year-olds	0.3% <sup>a</sup>	0.27 mg/kg bw/event
Body makeup (dermal) <sup>e</sup> – 19 years and older	0.3% <sup>a</sup>	0.17 mg/kg bw/event
Lipstick/lip gloss (oral) <sup>f</sup> – 2- to 3-year-olds	1% <sup>a</sup>	0.015 mg/kg bw/event
Lipstick/lip gloss (oral) <sup>f</sup> – 14- to 18-year-olds	1% <sup>a</sup>	0.0089 mg/kg bw/day
Lipstick/lip gloss (oral) <sup>f</sup>	1% <sup>a</sup>	0.0059 mg/kg bw/day

Exposure scenario	Maximum concentration	Estimated exposure
– 19 years and older		
Carpet cleaner application (dermal) <sup>b</sup> – 19 years and older	0.01% <sup>d</sup>	0.002 mg/kg bw/event
Carpet cleaner post-application (dermal from crawling on floor) – 6- to 11-month-olds	0.01% <sup>d</sup>	0.0036 mg/kg bw/day
Carpet cleaner post-application (oral hand-to-mouth) – 6- to 11-month-olds	0.01% <sup>d</sup>	0.00077 mg/kg bw/day
Carpet cleaner post-application (oral and dermal combined) – 6- to 11-month-olds	0.01% <sup>d</sup>	0.00437 mg/kg bw/day

<sup>a</sup> Personal communication, emails from CHPSD, HC, to ESRAB, HC, October 2018; unreferenced.

<sup>b</sup> The estimated inhalation exposures were insignificant in comparison to the dermal exposures.

<sup>c</sup> Dermal absorption value of 100% was assumed.

<sup>d</sup> SDS 2015.

<sup>e</sup> Specialty product that would be used on occasion on face and/or body.

<sup>f</sup> Specialty product that would be used on occasion. Assumes product can be reapplied up to 2.5 times/day for 14- to 18-year-olds and up to 2 times/day for adults

## 7.2 Health effects assessment

Limited chemical-specific hazard data were identified for coumarin 1. Health effects studies pertaining to carcinogenicity and to reproductive and developmental toxicity were not identified. Health effects data from analogues were therefore used to inform the assessment for coumarin 1. Analogues were considered based on similarities in their physical and chemical properties, metabolism, and structure. The chemical-specific data will be presented first, followed by the analogue data used to inform the health effects characterization of coumarin 1.

Coumarin 1 has been reviewed as part of the “Coumarins” group by Australia’s National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) (2016). A registration dossier submitted to ECHA (ECHA c2007-2019) is also available for coumarin 1.

In a limited study, there were no signs of systemic toxicity following topical application of coumarin 1 in rabbits (Thomann and Krüger 1975).

A limited 14-week oral repeated-dose study in rats is presented in the ECHA dossier for coumarin 1. However, it is stated that the results from the study could not be interpreted due to limited reporting (ECHA c2007-2019).

With respect to genotoxicity, coumarin 1 was found to be negative in an Ames test with and without metabolic activation (NICNAS 2016). It was also negative in an *in vitro* mammalian cell hypoxanthine-guanine phosphoribosyltransferase (HPRT) gene mutation test in Chinese lung (V79) fibroblasts (ECHA c2007-2019).

No studies on the effects of coumarin 1 from chronic exposure were identified. 6-Methylcoumarin (CAS RN 92-48-8) was found to be the closest analogue to coumarin 1 for which data on chronic toxicity were identified.

6-Methylcoumarin and coumarin 1 both contain a coumarin skeleton, which consists of two 6-membered rings fused together: a benzene ring and an  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated lactone ring. Coumarin 1 also has a C-4 methyl group and a C-7 diethylamino group. With respect to physical-chemical properties, both coumarin 1 and 6-methylcoumarin have relatively similar molecular weights (231 vs. 160 g/mol, respectively), melting points (72 to 75 vs. 76.5 °C, respectively), boiling points (240 vs. 304 °C, respectively) and log  $K_{ow}$  values (3.22 vs. 2.06). However, coumarin 1 and 6-methylcoumarin differ in water solubility (53.28 vs. 1 189 mg/L, respectively) and vapour pressure (0.00257 vs. 0.068., respectively) by orders of magnitude (Appendix B).

Based on their chemical structure, 6-methylcoumarin and coumarin 1 are likely to be metabolized via a 7-hydroxylation pathway. In contrast, coumarin is primarily metabolized by a 3,4-epoxidation pathway (Lake 1999). While coumarin was also considered as an analogue where there were data gaps, 6-methylcoumarin was used to inform characterization of health effects following longer term exposures, including carcinogenicity.

6-Methylcoumarin has been reviewed internationally by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA 2004) and the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA 2019). These reviews were used to inform the health effects assessment section.

In a 13-week repeated-dose study, B6C3F<sub>1</sub> mice (10/sex/dose) were administered 6-methylcoumarin via gavage at doses of 0, 50, 100, 200, 400 or 800 mg/kg bw/day. During the course of the study, one mouse died in the 400 mg/kg bw/day group. At the highest dose tested, 3 mice died and there were reports of prostration, bradycardia, bradypnea, hypoactivity, hypothermia, and loss of the grasping reflex. There were no significant changes in body or organ weights and no significant findings in the clinical, macroscopic and microscopic examinations at any of the other doses tested (NTP 2002, as cited in JECFA 2004).

In another 13-week repeated-dose study, F344/N rats (10/sex/dose) were administered 6-methylcoumarin via gavage at doses of 0, 75, 150, 300, 600 or 1 200 mg/kg bw /day. In the first week of the study, 1 rat at the 600 mg/kg bw/day dose and all the rats at the highest dose tested died. At necropsy, there were microscopic hepatic lesions with varying degrees of congestion, degeneration, necrosis and hepatitis. In males and females at 600 and 1 200 mg/kg bw/day, clinical effects including hypoactivity, lacrimation, ataxia, impaired righting reflex and decreased limb tone were observed. In males and females at 600 mg/kg bw/day, there was a statistically significant decrease in body weight at week 13. There were increased mean absolute and relative liver weights in both males and females at 300 and 600 mg/kg bw/day. There was a significant decrease in serum cholinesterase activity in females at 300 and 600 mg/kg bw/day.

There were no other changes reported in hematological, serum biochemical or urinary parameters at any dose. There were no treatment-related effects at 150 mg/kg bw/day (NTP 2002, as cited in JECFA 2004).

In a 13-week repeated-dose study, male Sprague-Dawley rats that were exposed to 6-methylcoumarin in diet at 0.82% (695 mg/kg bw/day) were reported to have vacuolation of hepatocytes and increased relative liver weights. There were no increases in plasma aminotransferase activity and no bile duct hyperplasia or cholangiofibrosis reported (Lake et al. 1994, as cited in JECFA 2004 and NICNAS 2016).

In a 14-week repeated-dose study, Osborne-Mendel rats were exposed to 6-methylcoumarin in diet at a concentration of 0, 1 000 or 10 000 ppm (calculated to be equivalent to 0, 100 and 1 000 mg/kg bw/day). There were no treatment-related effects on general health and behaviour, body weight, food consumption, organ weights, macroscopic or microscopic changes in the tissues or in hematological examinations at any of the doses tested (Hagan et al. 1967, as cited in JECFA 2004).

In a 2-year repeated-dose study, Osborne-Mendel rats (25/sex/group) were exposed to 6-methylcoumarin in the diet at concentrations calculated to correspond to approximately 0, 25, 50, 175, 375 or 750 mg/kg bw/day. In males, there was moderate growth depression along with decreased food intake at the 375 mg/kg bw/day dose and severe growth depression at the 750 mg/kg bw/day dose. At the highest dose tested, there were observations of fatty metamorphosis, focal telangiectasis and bile duct proliferation in the liver. Testicular atrophy was observed at the 750 mg/kg bw/day dose. There were no other treatment-related effects, including carcinogenicity, at the doses tested (Hagan et al. 1967, as cited in EFSA 2019).

With respect to genotoxicity, 6-methylcoumarin was found to be negative in two Ames tests (with and without metabolic activation), equivocal in an Ames test with *Salmonella typhimurium* TA100 (with metabolic activation), and negative (with metabolic activation) in a mouse lymphoma assay (EFSA 2019). In limited *in vivo* studies, 6-methylcoumarin was found to be negative in a *Drosophila melanogaster* sex-linked recessive lethal test via feeding, a mouse bone marrow micronucleus assay via gavage, and a mouse peripheral blood micronucleus 90-day assay via intraperitoneal injection (EFSA 2019). The available data indicates that 6-methylcoumarin is not expected to be genotoxic (EFSA 2019).

There were no reproductive/developmental studies identified for coumarin 1 or 6-methylcoumarin. As such, using a conservative approach, coumarin is being used to inform characterization of reproductive/developmental toxicity of coumarin 1. In a study with pregnant NMRI mice, mice were fed 0, 0.05, 0.10 or 0.25% (equivalent to 0, 75, 150 and 375 mg/kg bw/day, respectively) coumarin in the diet on days 6 to 17 of pregnancy. At 375 mg/kg bw/day, there was an increase in late resorptions, an increased number of stillbirths and delayed ossification. There was increased mortality in pups up to 3 weeks of age at all the dose levels (NICNAS 2016). There was a significant increase in total mortality, i.e. the number of still births and the number of

dead young up to 3 weeks of age, at 75, 150 and 375 mg/kg bw/day (Roll and Bär 1967). The LOAEL is considered to be 75 mg/kg bw/day based on increased mortality up to 3 weeks of age.

There were no carcinogenicity studies identified for coumarin 1. As discussed earlier, a 2-year repeated-dose study in Osborne-Mendel rats exposed to 6-methylcoumarin did not report any carcinogenic effects up to 750 mg/kg bw/day (Hagan et al. 1967, as cited in EFSA 2019). There is evidence that coumarin is carcinogenic in animal tests (NTP 1993, as cited in NICNAS 2016). However, the carcinogenic effects of coumarin have been linked to its metabolism by the 3,4-epoxidation pathway (EFSA 2008). In contrast, based on their chemical structure, 6-methylcoumarin and coumarin 1 are likely to be metabolised via a 7-hydroxylation pathway (Lake 1999). In light of the available data, coumarin 1 is likely not carcinogenic.

### 7.3 Characterization of risk to human health

Exposure of the general population in Canada to coumarin 1 may occur from drinking water as a result of point source releases to water. Canadians may be exposed to coumarin 1 through the use of cosmetic products such as temporary hair dyes, nail polishes, body makeup and facial makeup (including eye and lip makeup). Coumarin 1 has also been identified in a carpet cleaner, with potential exposures occurring during application and post-application.

Based on the available data for coumarin 1 and from the analogue 6-methylcoumarin, coumarin 1 is likely not genotoxic or carcinogenic (NICNAS 2016; ECHA c2007-2019; EFSA 2019).

In light of the severity of effects observed and the absence of reproductive/developmental studies for coumarin 1 and 6-methylcoumarin, a LOAEL of 75 mg/kg bw/day based on increased mortality up to 3 weeks of age from a reproductive/developmental toxicity study conducted with coumarin, an analogue for coumarin 1, was identified as the critical effect level for characterization of risk.

Table 7-2 provides all relevant exposure and hazard values for coumarin 1, as well as resultant margins of exposure, for determination of risk.

**Table 7-2. Relevant exposure and hazard values for coumarin 1 as well as margins of exposure (MOEs), for determination of risk**

Exposure scenario	Estimated exposure	Critical effect level	MOE
Drinking water	2.4E-5 mg/kg bw/day	LOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day	3 125 000
Nail polish – 2 coats (dermal)	0.043 – 0.08 mg/kg bw/event	LOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day	937 – 1 744

– 2 to 19 years and older			
Temporary powder hair dye (dermal) – 2 to 19 years and older	0.012 – 0.06 mg/kg bw/event	LOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day	1 250 – 6 250
Facial makeup (dermal) – 4 to 19 years and older	0.026 – 0.044 mg/kg bw/day	LOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day	1 704 – 2 884
Body makeup (dermal) <sup>a</sup> – 4 to 19 years and older	0.17 – 0.27 mg/kg bw/event	LOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day	280 – 447
Lipstick/lip gloss (oral) – 2 to 19 years and older	0.0089 – 0.015 mg/kg bw/event	LOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day	5 000 – 8 427
Carpet cleaner application (dermal) – 19 years and older	0.002 mg/kg bw/event	LOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day	37 500
Carpet cleaner post-application (oral and dermal combined) – 6- to 11-month-olds	0.00437 mg/kg bw/day	LOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day	17 162

<sup>a</sup> Specialty product that would be used on occasion on face or body

The MOEs for environmental media, nail polish, temporary powder hair dye, facial makeup, lipstick/lip gloss and carpet cleaner are considered adequate to address uncertainties in the health effects and exposure databases. However, the MOEs for body makeup are considered potentially inadequate to address uncertainties in the health effects and exposure databases.

## 7.4 Uncertainties in evaluation of risk to human health

The key sources of uncertainty are presented in the table below.

**Table 7-3. Sources of uncertainty in the risk characterization**

Key source of uncertainty	Impact
The dermal absorption data for coumarin 1 is unavailable. Therefore, data from the analogue coumarin was considered and assumed equivalent to oral absorption.	+
No environmental monitoring data for coumarin 1.	+/-
There are no data on chronic toxicity of coumarin 1 and limited information on the analogue 6-methylcoumarin.	+/-



Key source of uncertainty	Impact
There is uncertainty in the use of a read-across approach and in the extrapolation of data from coumarin to coumarin 1 for reproductive/developmental toxicity.	+/-

+ = uncertainty with potential to cause over-estimation of exposure/risk; - = uncertainty with potential to cause under-estimation of exposure risk; +/- = unknown potential to cause over or under estimation of risk.

## 8. Conclusion

Considering all available lines of evidence presented in this draft screening assessment, there is low risk of harm to the environment from coumarin 1. It is proposed to conclude that coumarin 1 does not meet the criteria under paragraphs 64(a) or (b) of CEPA as it is not entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that have or may have an immediate or long-term harmful effect on the environment or its biological diversity or that constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends.

On the basis of the information presented in this draft screening assessment, it is proposed to conclude that coumarin 1 meets the criteria under paragraph 64(c) of CEPA as it is entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that constitute or may constitute a danger in Canada to human life or health.

It is therefore proposed to conclude that coumarin 1 meets one or more of the criteria set out in section 64 of CEPA.

It is also proposed that coumarin 1 meets the persistence criteria but not the bioaccumulation criteria as set out in the *Persistence and Bioaccumulation Regulations* of CEPA.

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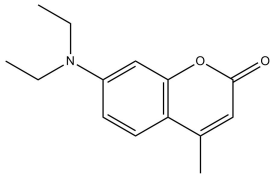
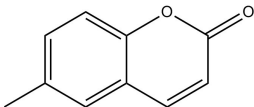
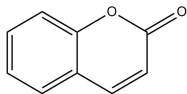
## Appendix A. Read-across Approach

**Table A-1. Considerations applied for the identification of relevant analogues for coumarin 1**

Consideration	Rationale
1) Chemical structure. Emphasis was placed on analogues with a coumarin skeleton, which consists of two 6-membered rings fused together: a benzene ring and an $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated lactone ring.	Analogues that have similar chemical structure are expected to have similar toxicity profiles.
2) Similar metabolites (predicted or observed).	Analogues that are metabolized through similar pathways to similar degradation products are expected to have similar toxicity profiles.
3) Common structural alerts.	Analogues with similar structural alerts are expected to share greater similarity in terms of toxicity.
4) Similar physical-chemical properties. Emphasis was placed on chemical structures with similar molecular weight, water solubility, vapour pressure, and log $K_{ow}$ .	Analogues with similar physical-chemical properties may potentially share similar toxicological profiles.

## Appendix B. Hazard summary for coumarin 1 and 6-methylcoumarin

Table B-1. Physical-chemical properties and health effects data of coumarin 1 and 6-methylcoumarin

Chemical name	Coumarin 1	6-Methylcoumarin	Coumarin
Role	Target substance	Analogue	Analogue
CAS RN	91-44-1	92-48-8	91-64-5
Chemical structure			
Molecular weight (g/mol)	231.290 (ChemIDplus 1993-)	160.172 (ChemIDplus 1993-)	146.144 (ChemIDplus 1993-)
Melting point (°C)	72–75 (Epi Suite c2000-2012)	76.5 (ChemIDplus 1993-)	71 (ChemIDplus 1993-)
Boiling point (°C)	240 (ChemSpider 2015)	304 (ChemIDplus 1993-)	301.7 (ChemIDplus 1993-)
Vapour pressure (Pa)	0.00257 (Epi Suite c2000-2012)	0.068 (Epi Suite c2000-2012)	0.087 (Epi Suite c2000-2012)
Water solubility (mg/L)	53.28 at 25 °C (Epi Suite c2000-2012)	1 189 at 25 °C (Epi Suite c2000-2012)	5 126 at 25 °C (Epi Suite c2000-2012)
log K <sub>ow</sub> (dimensionless)	3.22 (Epi Suite c2000-2012)	2.060 (Epi Suite c2000-2012)	1.51 (Epi Suite c2000-2012)
Acute toxicity (oral)	LD <sub>50</sub> : 5 000 mg/kg bw in rats and 1 780 mg/kg bw in mice (NICNAS 2016)	LD <sub>50</sub> : 1 680 mg/kg bw in rats (NICNAS 2016)	LD <sub>50</sub> : 290–680 mg/kg bw in various rat strains; 196–780 mg/kg bw in various mouse strains (NICNAS 2016).
Skin sensitization	In a maximization test in female guinea pigs, coumarin 1 was observed to be non-sensitizing (ECHA c2007-2019).	No evidence of photoallergenic potential in guinea pigs and humans (NICNAS 2016).	No skin-sensitizing potential (SCCP 2005, as cited in NICNAS 2016).

<b>Chemical name</b>	<b>Coumarin 1</b>	<b>6-Methylcoumarin</b>	<b>Coumarin</b>
Role	Target substance	Analogue	Analogue
CAS RN	91-44-1	92-48-8	91-64-5
	In a limited patch test in humans, there were no positive reactions (ECHA c2007-2019).	In a maximization test in humans, there were no skin reactions when volunteers were exposed to 6-methylcoumarin at 4% in petrolatum (NICNAS 2006).	Pure coumarin has very weak sensitizing capacities (Vocanson et al. 2007).
Sub-chronic repeat dose toxicity (oral)	<p><b>Oral study in rats (14 weeks):</b></p> <p>Limited study as described in the Health effects assessment section (ECHA c2007-2019)</p>	<p><b>Gavage study in rats (13 weeks):</b></p> <p>NOAEL = 150 mg/kg bw/day based on a significant decrease in serum cholinesterase activity in females and increased mean absolute and relative liver weights in both sexes at the next dose. (NTP 2002, as cited in JECFA 2004)</p> <p><b>Oral study in rats (13 weeks):</b></p> <p>695 mg/kg bw = slight vacuolation of hepatocytes (Lake et al. 1994, as cited in JECFA 2004).</p> <p><b>Oral study in rats (14 weeks):</b></p> <p>NOAEL= 1 000 mg/kg bw/day (highest dose tested). (Hagan et al. 1967, as cited in JECFA 2004)</p>	<p><b>Gavage study in rats (13 weeks):</b></p> <p>NOAEL = 75 mg/kg bw/day based on centrilobular hepatocellular degeneration and necrosis along with chronic active inflammation and bile duct hyperplasia at next dose (150 mg/kg bw/day) (NTP 1993, as cited in NICNAS 2016).</p>



<b>Chemical name</b>	<b>Coumarin 1</b>	<b>6-Methylcoumarin</b>	<b>Coumarin</b>
Role	Target substance	Analogue	Analogue
CAS RN	91-44-1	92-48-8	91-64-5
Long-term repeat dose toxicity (oral)	N/A	<b>Oral study in rats (2 years):</b>  NOAEL= 250 mg/kg bw/day based on moderate growth depression at the next dose (Hagan et al. 1967).	<b>Gavage study in rats (2 years):</b> LOAEL= 25 mg/kg bw/day based on lesions in the liver, kidney, and forestomach (NTP 1993).
Reproductive/developmental Toxicity (oral)	N/A	<b>Oral study in rats (2 years):</b>  No treatment-related effects were seen on testes (Hagan et al. 1967).	<b>Oral study in mice (days 6 to 17):</b>  LOAEL= 75 mg/kg bw/day based on increased mortality up to 3 weeks of age (Roll and Bär 1967).
Genetic toxicity	Negative (NICNAS 2016)	Negative (EFSA 2019).	Negative (EFSA 2004)
Carcinogenicity (oral)	N/A	<b>Oral study in rats (2 years):</b>  No carcinogenicity was observed up to 750 mg/kg bw/day (EFSA 2019).	<b>Gavage study in rats and mice (2 years):</b> LOAEL = 50 mg/kg bw/day based on increased incidences of renal tubule adenomas in male rats; increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas, alveolar/bronchiolar carcinomas, and hepatocellular adenomas in female mice (NTP 1993, as cited in NICNAS 2016).

Abbreviation: N/A, not available

## Appendix C. Estimates of daily intake by various age groups within the general population of Canada

**Table C-1. Estimates of daily intake ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg bw}/\text{d}$ ) of coumarin 1 by the general population of Canada**

Route of exposure	0 to 5 months <sup>a</sup> (breast-fed) <sup>b</sup>	0 to 5 months <sup>a</sup> (formula fed) <sup>c</sup>	6 to 11 months <sup>d</sup>	1 year <sup>e</sup>	2 to 3 years <sup>f</sup>	4 to 8 years <sup>g</sup>	9 to 13 years <sup>h</sup>	14 to 18 years <sup>i</sup>	Greater than or equal to 19 years <sup>j</sup>
Drinking water <sup>k</sup>	N/A	0.024	0.015	5.9E-3	5.2E-3	4.2E-3	3.2E-3	3.2E-3	3.7E-3

Abbreviations: N/A, not applicable.

- <sup>a</sup> Assumed to weigh 6.3 kg (Health Canada 2015), to breathe 3.7 m<sup>3</sup> of air per day (US EPA 2011 [modified]), and to ingest 21.6 mg of dust per day (Wilson and Meridian 2015 [modified]). It is assumed that no soil ingestion occurs due to typical caregiver practices.
- <sup>b</sup> Exclusively for breast milk-fed infants, assumed to consume 0.744 L of breast milk per day (Health Canada 2018), and breast milk is assumed to be the only dietary source.
- <sup>c</sup> Exclusively for formula-fed infants, assumed to drink 0.826 L of water per day (Health Canada 2018), where water is used to reconstitute formula. See footnote on drinking water for details.
- <sup>d</sup> Assumed to weigh 9.1 kg (Health Canada 2015), to breathe 5.4 m<sup>3</sup> of air per day (US EPA 2011 [modified]), to drink 0 L of water per day (Health Canada 2017), to ingest 7.3 mg of soil per day, and to ingest 27.0 mg of dust per day (Wilson and Meridian 2015 [modified]). For breast milk-fed infants, assumed to consume 0.632 L of breast milk per day (Health Canada 2018). For formula-fed infants, assumed to drink 0.764 L of water per day (Health Canada 2018), where water is used to reconstitute formula. See footnote on drinking water for details.
- <sup>e</sup> Assumed to weigh 11.0 kg (Health Canada 2015), to breathe 8.0 m<sup>3</sup> of air per day (US EPA 2011 [modified]), to drink 0.36 L of water per day (Health Canada 2017), to ingest 8.8 mg of soil per day, and to ingest 35.0 mg of dust per day (Wilson and Meridian 2015 [modified]).
- <sup>f</sup> Assumed to weigh 15 kg (Health Canada 2015), to breathe 9.2 m<sup>3</sup> of air per day (US EPA 2011 [modified]), to drink 0.43 L of water per day (Health Canada 2017), to ingest 6.2 mg of soil per day, and to ingest 21.4 mg of dust per day (Wilson and Meridian 2015 [modified]).
- <sup>g</sup> Assumed to weigh 23 kg (Health Canada 2015), to breathe 11.1 m<sup>3</sup> of air per day (US EPA 2011 [modified]), to drink 0.53 L of water per day (Health Canada 2017), to ingest 8.7 mg of soil per day, and to ingest 24.4 mg of dust per day (Wilson and Meridian 2015 [modified]).
- <sup>h</sup> Assumed to weigh 42 kg (Health Canada 2015), to breathe 13.9 m<sup>3</sup> of air per day (US EPA 2011 [modified]), to drink 0.74 L of water per day (Health Canada 2017), to ingest 6.9 mg of soil per day, and to ingest 23.8 mg of dust per day (Wilson and Meridian 2015 [modified]).
- <sup>i</sup> Assumed to weigh 62 kg (Health Canada 2015), to breathe 15.9 m<sup>3</sup> of air per day (US EPA 2011 [modified]), to drink 1.09 L of water per day (Health Canada 2017), to ingest 1.4 mg of soil per day, and to ingest 2.1 mg of dust per day (Wilson and Meridian 2015 [modified]).
- <sup>j</sup> Assumed to weigh 74 kg (Health Canada 2015), to breathe 15.1 m<sup>3</sup> of air per day (US EPA 2011 [modified]), to drink 1.53 L of water per day (Health Canada 2017), to ingest 1.6 mg of soil per day, and to ingest 2.6 mg of dust per day (Wilson and Meridian 2015 [modified]).
- <sup>k</sup> Estimated to be 0.18  $\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$  using the NSACB EAU Drinking Water Spreadsheet (2003) and the upper-end volume data (i.e., 10 000 kg).

## Appendix D. Parameters used to estimate human exposures from use of products available to consumers

Exposure estimates were calculated on the basis of default body weights of 6.3 kg (0 to 5 months old), 9.1 kg (6 to 11 months old), 11 kg (1 years old), 15 kg (2 to 3 years old), 23 kg (4 to 8 years old), 42 kg (9 to 13 years old), 62 kg (14 to 18 years old) and 74 kg (19 years and older) (Health Canada 2015). Estimated dermal and oral exposures to cosmetics as well as the use of carpet cleaner were derived using ConsExpo Web (2016). Post-application exposures to coumarin 1 from carpet cleaners were derived using US EPA (2012) for young children. The estimated inhalation exposures for all scenarios were insignificant in comparison to the dermal exposures, and therefore are not presented. The estimated exposure parameters are described in Table D-1.

**Table D-1. Exposure parameter assumptions for inhalation and dermal cosmetic scenarios**

<b>Exposure scenario</b>	<b>Assumptions<sup>a,b</sup></b>
Nail polish (dermal)  Assumes 2 coats of nail polish applied to fingernails and toenails	Maximum reported concentration: 2% (personal communication, emails from CHPSD, HC, to ESRAB, HC, dated October 2018; unreferenced)  Product amount on skin: 0.06 g/use (2- to 3-year-olds), 0.16 g/use (14- to 18-year-olds, 19 years and older) (modified from Ficheux et al. 2014, adjusted by a factor of 0.206 for adults and 0.205 for children to account for how much nail polish ends up on skin)
Temporary powder hair dye (dermal) <sup>c</sup>	Maximum reported concentration: 0.5% (personal communication, emails from CHPSD, HC, to ESRAB, HC, dated October 2018; unreferenced)  Loading: Instant application Product amount: 1.75 g (personal communication, emails from CHPSD, HC, to ESRAB, HC, dated May 2019; unreferenced) Retention Factor: 0.1
Lipstick/lip gloss <sup>d</sup> (oral)	Maximum reported concentration: 1% (personal communication, emails from CHPSD, HC, to ESRAB, HC, dated October 2018; unreferenced)  Frequency: 1/day (2- to 3-year-olds), 2.5/day (14- to 18-year-olds), 2/day (19 years and older)  Amount ingested: 0.022 g (Ficheux et al. 2016)
Facial makeup (dermal)	Maximum reported concentration: 0.3% (personal communication, emails from CHPSD, HC, to ESRAB, HC, dated October 2018; unreferenced)

Exposure scenario	Assumptions <sup>a,b</sup>
	<p>Facial makeup scenario from Cosmetic Fact Sheet (RIVM 2006), with additional information on amount applied</p> <p>Frequency: &lt;1/day (4 to 8 years old) (Garcia-Hidalgo et al. (2017) and professional judgement); 1.2/day (19 years and older) (Loretz et al. 2006)</p> <p>Loading: Instant application Product amount: 0.34 (4- to 8-year-olds), 0.54 g (19 years and older) (Loretz et al. (2006)</p>
Body makeup <sup>e</sup> (dermal)	<p>Maximum reported concentration: 0.3% (personal communication, emails from CHPSD, HC, to ESRAB, HC, October 2018; unreferenced)</p> <p>Body moisturizer scenario from Cosmetics Fact Sheet (RIVM 2006), with additional information on amount applied</p> <p>Surface area: 3 393 cm<sup>2</sup> (4- to 8-year-olds – assume face, arms and 3/4 of legs are exposed), 7 263 cm<sup>2</sup> (19 years and older – assume face, arms, 3/4 of legs and half trunk are exposed)</p> <p>Product amount: 2.05 g (Ficheux et al. 2016, with surface area adjustment) (4- to 8-year-olds), 4.14 g (Ficheux et al. 2016, with surface area adjustment) (19 years and older)</p>
Carpet cleaner application (dermal)	<p>Concentration: 0.01% (SDS 2015) Age group: 19 years and older</p> <p>Exposed area: 2 200 cm<sup>2</sup> Loading: Instant application Weight fraction substance: 0.01% Product amount 1.5 g</p>
Carpet cleaner post-application (dermal)	<p>Concentration: 0.01% (SDS 2015)</p> <p>Scenario based on US EPA (2012) Residential SOPs</p> <p>Dermal intake = surface residue x concentration x floor-to-skin transfer efficiency x transfer coefficient x exposure duration x (1 m<sup>2</sup> / 10 000 cm<sup>2</sup>) x 1 000 000 µg/g / bw</p> <p>Age group: 6- to 11-month-olds</p>

Exposure scenario	Assumptions <sup>a,b</sup>
	<p>Surface residue: 9 g/m<sup>2</sup> (based on ConsExpo default for dislodgeable amount of carpet cleaning liquid post-application; RIVM 2018)</p> <p>Floor-to-skin transfer efficiency: 0.06 (US EPA 2012 default for carpets)</p> <p>Transfer coefficient: 1 528 cm<sup>2</sup>/hr (US EPA 2012 default of 1 800 cm<sup>2</sup>/hr for hard surfaces and carpets adjusted for surface area of 6 to 11 month old child)<sup>f</sup></p> <p>Exposure duration: 4 hr (US EPA 2012 default for carpets)</p> <p>Conversion factors: 1 m<sup>2</sup> / 10 000 cm<sup>2</sup>, 1 000 000 µg/g</p>
Carpet cleaner post-application (oral)	<p>Concentration: 0.01% (SDS 2015)</p> <p>Scenario based on US EPA (2012) for oral hand-to-mouth intake</p> <p>Age group: 6- to 11-month-olds</p> <p>Oral hand-to-mouth intake = hand residue loading x surface area mouthed x [exposure time x number of replenishment intervals per hr] x [1 - (1-saliva extraction factor, 0.48)<sup>frequency of hand-to-mouth, 20 / number of replenishments, 4</sup>] / bw</p> <p>Hand residue loading (mg/cm<sup>2</sup>): fraction of substance on hands compared to total surface residue from jazzercise study x total dermal deposition calculated from dermal scenario (mg/day) / surface areas of both hands. There may be slight differences due to rounding.</p> <p>Dermal deposition: dermal exposure (mg/kg bw/day) x bw = 1.81 mg/kg bw/day x 9.1 kg bw = 16.5 mg/day</p> <p>Fraction of substance on hands compared to total surface residue from jazzercise study: 0.15</p> <p>Surface area of both hands: 240 cm<sup>2</sup></p> <p>Surface area mouthed: 22 cm<sup>2</sup>/event</p> <p>Exposure time: 4 hr/day</p> <p>Number of replenishment intervals per hr: 4 intervals/hr</p> <p>Saliva extraction factor: 0.48</p> <p>Frequency of hand-to-mouth: 20 events/hr</p> <p>Number of replenishments: 4</p>

<sup>a</sup> Cosmetic exposures were estimated using ConsExpo Web (2016).

<sup>b</sup> Unless specified, the defaults come from the relevant ConsExpo Fact Sheet for the scenario presented.

<sup>c</sup> Applied using a sponge. Scenario accounts for product that ends up on hands during product application and is washed off. Assumes half the container is used.

<sup>d</sup> Specialty product that would be used on occasion, likely reapplied throughout the day.

<sup>e</sup> Specialty product that would be used on occasion.

<sup>f</sup> Transfer coefficient = (1 800 cm<sup>2</sup> x 4 500 cm<sup>2</sup>) / 5 300 cm<sup>2</sup> = 1 528 cm<sup>2</sup>/hr.