

Draft Screening Assessment
Resins and Rosins Group

Environment and Climate Change Canada
Health Canada

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Synopsis

Pursuant to section 68 or 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 12 of 14 substances collectively referred to under the Chemicals Management Plan as the Resins and Rosins Group. These substances were identified as priorities for assessment as they met categorization criteria under subsection 73(1) of CEPA or were considered a priority on the basis of other human health concerns. The other 2 substances were determined to be of low concern through other approaches, and decisions for these substances are provided in separate reports.^{1,2} Accordingly, this screening assessment addresses the 12 substances listed in the table below. They will hereinafter be referred to as the Resins and Rosins Group. The Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Numbers (CAS RN), their *Domestic Substances List* (DSL) names and their abbreviations or common names are listed in the table below.

Substances in the Resins and Rosins Group

CAS RN	<i>Domestic Substances List</i> (DSL) name	Abbreviation or common name
1740-19-8	1-Phenanthrenecarboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydro-1,4a-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-, [1R-(1 α ,4 α β ,10 α)]	DHAA
8002-26-4 ^a	Tall oil	CTO ^b or DTO ^b
8016-81-7 ^{a,d}	Tall-oil pitch	TOP
8046-19-3 ^{a,d}	Storax (balsam)	Storax
8050-09-7 ^{a,c}	Rosin	Rosin ^c
8050-15-5 ^{a,d}	Resin acids and Rosin acids, hydrogenated, Me esters	RHME
8050-28-0 ^a	Rosin, maleated	RMa
8052-10-6 ^{a,c}	Tall-oil rosin	Rosin ^c
9007-13-0 ^a	Resin acids and Rosin acids, calcium salts	RCa
61790-51-0 ^a	Resin acids and Rosin acids, sodium salts	RNa

¹ Conclusion for the substance bearing CAS RN 26266-77-3 is provided in the Substances Identified as Being of Low Concern based on the Ecological Risk Classification of Organic Substances and the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC)-based Approach for Certain Substances Draft Screening Assessment (ECCC, HC 2017b)

² Conclusion for the substance bearing CAS RN 91081-53-7 is provided in the Screening Assessment for the Rapid Screening of Substances with Limited General Population Exposure (ECCC, HC 2018).

68186-14-1 ^a	Resin acids and Rosin acids, Me esters	RME
73138-82-6 ^{a,c}	Resin acids and Rosin acids	Rosin ^c

^a Substances of unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products, or biological materials (UVCBs).

^b Crude tall oil (CTO) and distilled tall oil (DTO) are both covered under this DSL name and CAS RN.

^c May be used interchangeably by industry and are referred to under the same name (rosin).

^d This substance was not identified under subsection 73(1) of CEPA, but was included in this assessment as it was considered a priority on the basis of other human health concerns.

Resins and Rosins Group substances may be imported or manufactured in Canada and are naturally present in the environment. Crude tall oil (CTO) is a co-product of kraft pulping of coniferous wood (including pine). CTO may serve as a source material for several downstream products manufactured through fractional distillation of CTO. These downstream distillation products include tall-oil pitch (TOP), rosin (which in this assessment includes CAS RNs 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6 and 73138-82-6) and distilled tall oil (DTO). Tall oil (CAS RNs 8002-26-4) includes both CTO and DTO. Two other rosin production methods exist, namely extraction from live pine trees (to produce gum rosin) and, to a lesser degree, extraction from wood stumps (to produce wood rosin). Rosin is also used to manufacture several derivatives, including sodium or calcium salts of unmodified rosin (i.e., RNa and RCa), rosin (CAS RNs 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6 and 73138-82-6) and hydrogenated rosin methyl esters (i.e., RME and RHME). This assessment also includes the essential oil storax produced from steam or water distillation of resins from the deciduous tree species sweetgum (*Liquidambar* spp.), as this substance is also a resinous substance that originates from trees. Variability in composition of the Resins and Rosins Group substances may be due to source material variability and/or the production process conditions.

All of the substances in the Resins and Rosins Group have been included in surveys issued pursuant to a CEPA section 71 notice and subsequent voluntary survey. All 12 substances were imported into Canada in quantities for each substance ranging from <100 to 1 000 000 kg/yr, for the 2011 reporting year. CTO, RCa, RNa and RHME were manufactured in Canada at 10 000 000 to 100 000 000 kg/yr, 10 000 to 100 000 kg/yr, 100 to 1 000 kg/yr, 1 000 to 10 000 kg/yr, respectively, for the 2011 reporting year.

Commercial and industrial uses of the substances in this group include processing aids, electronics solder, concrete production, rubber compounding, steelmaking, and formulation of paints and coatings, as well as products available to consumers, such as adhesives, binding agents and cosmetics.

The major sources of emissions of substances in the Resins and Rosins Group to the environment are related to manufacturing and industrial uses in Canada. Potential releases of concern occur primarily to surface water.

Most components of CTO/DTO, rosin, RCa and RNa are moderately persistent in water and are expected to be moderately to highly persistent in sediments. Components of

TOP, RHME and RMa are predicted to have a moderate to high persistence in water and a high persistence in sediments.

Most substances in the Resins and Rosins Group have components with a low to moderate bioconcentration potential. The bioconcentration factors of components of RHME show a moderate to high bioconcentration potential. Certain CTO/DTO and TOP representative chemicals are predicted to have a high bioaccumulation potential based on modelled bioaccumulation factor results.

CTO/DTO, TOP, rosin, RCa, RNa and RMa all consist of components that could have non-specific (i.e., narcotic) or compound-specific effects at low concentrations of exposure. RHME consists of only narcotic components with effects at low concentrations. Exposure scenarios were developed for the manufacturing and industrial use of the Resins and Rosins Group substances. Risk quotient analyses were conducted to compare estimated aquatic concentrations with adverse effect concentrations, assuming a concentration addition of the components of the UVCBs in aquatic organisms for different exposure scenarios. Scenarios for the manufacturing of CTO indicate that there is a risk to aquatic organisms; however, no risk was identified for the other scenarios for the Resins and Rosins Group substances at current levels of exposure.

The ecological risk of four substances in the Resins and Rosins Group (DHAA, balsam, RME, and rosin CAS RN 73138-82-6) 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. The ERC identified DHAA, balsam, RME, and rosin CAS RN 731380-82-6 as having low potential to cause ecological harm.

Considering all available lines of evidence presented in this draft screening assessment, there is risk of harm to the environment from tall oil (CAS RN 8002-26-4), specifically due to CTO. It is proposed to conclude that tall oil meets the criteria under paragraph 64(a) of CEPA as it is entering or may enter 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. However, it is proposed to conclude that tall oil does not meet the criteria under paragraph 64(b) of CEPA as it is not entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends. It is also proposed to conclude that the other 11 substances in this assessment do not meet the criteria under paragraphs 64(a) or (b) of CEPA as they are 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.

RMa and rosin (CAS RN 8052-10-6) were evaluated using the approach applied in the Rapid Screening of Substances with Limited General Population Exposure (ECCC, HC

2018), which determined whether the substances required further assessment on the basis of the potential for direct and indirect exposure to the general population. The potential for exposure of the general population to RMA and rosin (CAS RN 8052-10-6) was considered to be negligible, indicating a low probability of risk to human health. Therefore RMA and rosin (CAS RN 8052-10-6) are considered to be a low concern for human health at current levels of exposure.

TOP was evaluated using the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC)-based Approach for Certain Substances, which is based on the potential hazard of similar chemical structures, as well as chemical-specific genotoxicity data, when available. The estimate of exposure generated for TOP was lower than the TTC value, indicating a low probability of risk to human health. Therefore, TOP is considered to be a low concern for human health at current levels of exposure.

Substances in the Resins and Rosins Group have not been identified as carcinogenic. Limited toxicological effects have been reported in repeated dose studies with resins and rosins substances with effects such as decreased body weights. Some histopathological changes were noted in target organs.

Exposure to the Resins and Rosins Group substances is expected to be predominantly via the dermal route and can occur from use of cosmetic products, such as waxing treatments, moisturizers and lipsticks. There is the potential for oral ingestion of DHAA (which is a chemical component present in several UVCB Resins and Rosins Group substances) from house dust. On the basis of a comparison of estimates of exposure to substances in the Resins and Rosins Group and levels associated with effects observed in laboratory studies, margins of exposure are considered adequate to address uncertainty in the health effects and exposure database.

On the basis of the information presented in this draft screening assessment, it is proposed to conclude that the 12 Resins and Rosins Group substances do not meet the criteria under paragraph 64(c) of CEPA as they are not 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 tall oil meets one or more of the criteria set out in section 64 of CEPA and that the other 11 Resins and Rosins Group substances do not meet any of the criteria set out in section 64 of CEPA.

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1. Introduction

Pursuant to section 68 or 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 12 of 14 substances collectively referred to under the Chemicals Management Plan as the Resins and Rosins Group, to determine whether these 12 substances present or may present a risk to the environment or to human health. These 12 substances were identified as priorities for assessment as they met categorization criteria under subsection 73(1) of CEPA or were considered a priority on the basis of other human health concerns (ECCC, HC 2017a).

The other two substances (CAS RN 26266-77-3, 1-phenanthrenemethanol, dodecahydro-1,4a-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-, and CAS RN 91081-53-7, rosin, reaction products with formaldehyde) were both considered in the Ecological Risk Classification of Organic Substances (ERC) Science Approach Document (ECCC 2016a; Appendix A) and in either the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC)-based Approach for Certain Substances Science Approach Document (Health Canada 2016) or via the approach applied in the Rapid Screening of Substances with Limited General Population Exposure (ECCC, HC 2018), and both were identified as being of low concern to both human health and the environment. As such, they are not further addressed in this assessment report. Proposed conclusions for these two substances are provided in the Substances Identified as Being of Low Concern based on the Ecological Risk Classification (ERC) of Organic Substances and the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC)-based Approach for Certain Substances Draft Screening Assessment (ECCC, HC 2017b; Appendix A) and the Rapid Screening of Substances with Limited General Population Exposure Screening Assessment (ECCC, HC 2018). The 12 substances addressed in this draft screening assessment will hereinafter be referred to as the Resins and Rosins Group.

Four of the 12 substances in the Resins and Rosins Group (DHAA, balsam, RME, and rosin CAS RN 73138-82-6) were identified as having a low potential to cause ecological harm on the basis of the approach applied in the Ecological Risk Classification of Organic Substances (ERC) (ECCC 2016a; Appendix A). A further three substances were identified as having a low potential to cause harm to human health: RMa and rosin (CAS RN 8052-10-6), as determined on the basis of the Rapid Screening of Substances with Limited General Population Exposure Screening Assessment (ECCC, HC 2018), and TOP, as determined on the basis of the Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC)-based Approach for Certain Substances Draft Screening Assessment (ECCC, HC 2017b). These results, in conjunction with any other relevant information that became available after the publication of these documents, are considered in support of the conclusions made under section 64 of CEPA in this screening assessment.

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 November 2017. Empirical data from key studies as well as some results from models are used to reach proposed conclusions. When available and relevant, information presented in assessments from other jurisdictions was considered.

This draft screening assessment was prepared by staff in the CEPA Risk Assessment Program at Environment and Climate Change Canada and Health Canada and incorporates input from other programs within these departments. The ecological and human health portions of this assessment have undergone external review and/or consultation. Comments on the technical portions relevant to the environment were received from Dr. Pamela M. Campbell at ToxEcology Environmental Consulting Ltd., Dr. Bjarne Holmbom at Separation Research Inc. and Dr. Vickie Tatum at the U.S. National Council for Air and Stream Improvement (NCASI). Comments on the technical portions relevant to human health were coordinated and received from Tetrattech. While external comments were taken into consideration, the final content and outcome of the 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.³ This draft screening assessment presents the critical information and considerations on which the proposed conclusions are based.

2. Identity of substances

The Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Numbers (CAS RN), *Domestic Substances List* (DSL) names and common names and/or abbreviations of the individual substances along with (if applicable) their representative chemical structures and percentage of the substance represented in the Resins and Rosins Group are presented in Table 2-1 and 2.2.

³A determination of whether one or more of the criteria of section 64 of CEPA are met is based on 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.

Table 2-1. Substance identities for those identified as discrete substances in the Resins and Rosins Group

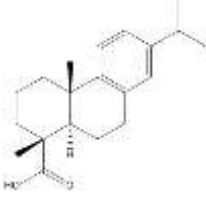

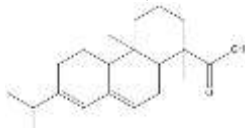




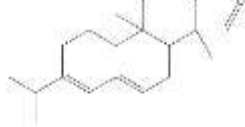

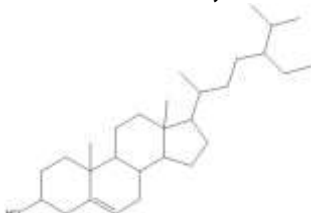



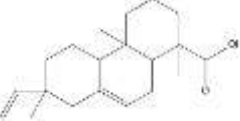


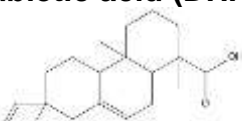


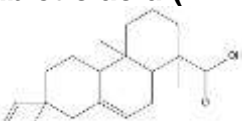
CAS RN (abbreviation)	DSL name (common name)	Chemical structure and molecular formula	Molecular weight (g/mol)
1740-19-8 (DHAA)	1-Phenanthrenecarboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydro-1,4a-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-, [1R-(1 α ,4 α β ,10 $\alpha\alpha$)]- (Dehydroabietic acid)	 C ₂₀ H ₂₈ O ₂	300.44

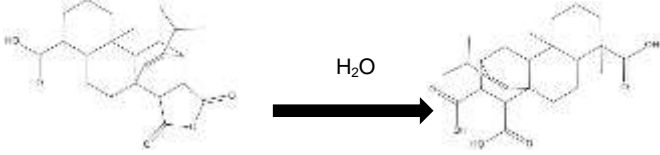

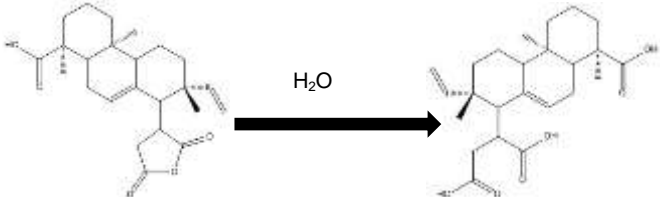
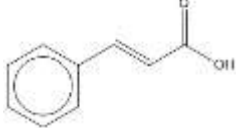
Table 2-2. Substance identity for those identified as UVCBs in the Resins and Rosins Group

CAS RN (abbreviated)	DSL name	Representative chemical structure Molecular formula, molecular weight Chemical Name, %wt./wt. represented (in bold)
8002-26-4 (CTO/DTO ⁱ)	Tall oil	 <p>$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$, 280.45 g/mol linoleic acid^b, 36%/60%</p>
		 <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol abietic acid^c, 20%/15%</p>
		 <p>$C_{29}H_{50}O$, 414.72 g/mol β-sitosterol^{e,h}, 15%/5%</p>
		 <p>$C_{20}H_{32}O$, 288.25 g/mol abietinol^{d,h}, 11%/2%</p>
		 <p>$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$, 300.44 g/mol dehydroabietic acid (DHAA)^c, 9%/8%</p>
		 <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol isopimaric acid (IPA)^c, 8%/10%</p>
		 <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O$, 286.46 g/mol abietinal^{f,h}, 1%/0%</p>

CAS RN (abbreviated)	DSL name	Representative chemical structure Molecular formula, molecular weight Chemical Name, %wt./wt. represented (in bold)
8016-81-7 (TOP)	Tall oil pitch	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol abietic acid^c, 15%</p>  <p>$C_{29}H_{50}O$, 414.72 g/mol β-sitosterol^a, 15%</p>  <p>$C_{18}H_{32}O_2$, 280.45 g/mol linoleic acid^b, 5%</p> <p>[No Structure] polymeric and esters > 750 g/mol and/or log K_{ow} >9, 65%</p> </div>
8050-09-7 / 8052-10-6 / 73138-82-6	Rosin / tall-oil rosin / resin acids and rosin acids (rosin)	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol abietic acid^{a,c}, 60%</p>  <p>$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$, 300.44 g/mol dehydroabietic acid (DHAA)^c, 15%</p>  <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol isopimaric acid (IPA)^c, 25%</p> </div>

CAS RN (abbreviated)	DSL name	Representative chemical structure Molecular formula, molecular weight Chemical Name, %wt./wt. represented (in bold)
9007-13-0 (RCa)	Resin acids and rosin acids, calcium salts	 <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol abietic acid^{a,c}, 58%</p>  <p>$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$, 300.44 g/mol dehydroabietic acid (DHAA)^c, 13%</p>  <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol isopimaric acid (IPA)^c, 23%</p> <p>Ca^{2+}, 40.08 g/mol calcium counter ion, 6%</p>
61790-51-0 (RNa)	Resin acids and rosin acids, sodium salts	 <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol abietic acid^{a,c}, 57%</p>  <p>$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$, 300.44 g/mol dehydroabietic acid (DHAA)^c, 13%</p>  <p>$C_{20}H_{30}O_2$, 302.46 g/mol isopimaric acid (IPA)^c, 23%</p> <p>Na^{1+}, 22.99 g/mol sodium counter ion, 7%</p>

CAS RN (abbreviated)	DSL name	Representative chemical structure Molecular formula, molecular weight Chemical Name, %wt./wt. represented (in bold)
8050-15-5 (RHME)	Resin acids and rosin acids, hydrogenated , methyl esters	<p>$C_{21}H_{36}O_2$, 320.27 g/mol tetrahydroabietic acid methyl ester (THAME)^{a,g}, 75%</p> <p>$C_{21}H_{30}O_2$, 314.47 g/mol dehydroabietic acid methyl ester (DHAME)^g, 20%</p> <p>$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$, 300.44 g/mol dehydroabietic acid (DHAA)^c, 5%</p>
68186-14-1 (RME)	Resin acids and rosin acids, methyl esters	<p>$C_{21}H_{34}O_2$, 318.50 g/mol abietic acid methyl ester^{a,g}, 100%</p>

CAS RN (abbreviated)	DSL name	Representative chemical structure Molecular formula, molecular weight Chemical Name, %wt./wt. represented (in bold)
8050-28-0 (RMa)	Rosin, maleated	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>parent hydrolysis product</p> <p>$C_{24}H_{32}O_5$, 400.52 g/mol maleopimaric acid (MPA)^a, 50% → $C_{24}H_{34}O_6$, 418.53 g/mol MPA hydrolysis product, 50%</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>$C_{20}H_{28}O_2$, 300.44 g/mol dehydroabiatic acid (DHAA), 30%</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  <p>Parent Hydrolysis product</p> <p>$C_{24}H_{32}O_5$, 400.52 g/mol succinic anhydride pimaric acid (SAPA), 20% → $C_{24}H_{34}O_6$, 418.53 g/mol SAPA hydrolysis product, 20%</p> </div>
8046-19-3	Storax (balsam) (storax)	<div style="text-align: center;">  <p>$C_9H_8O_2$, 148.16 g/mol cinnamic acid^a, 100%</p> </div>

^a Key representative chemical (used for initial tier profiling of this substance during categorization, 2006, and more recently in Ecological Risk Classification (ECCC 2016a; Appendix A)).

Chemical Classes: ^b Fatty acid; ^c Resin acid; ^d Alcohol; ^e Phytosterol; ^f Aldehyde; ^g Ester; ^h Estimated component as the neutrals fraction may not have been fully characterized and uncertainty exists.

^l Distilled tall oil (DTO) has a distinct composition, compared to crude tall oil (CTO) and thus, the associated percentage representation of each representative chemical will differ accordingly. However, both CTO and DTO bear the CAS-RN 8002-26-4.

In the ecological assessment, representative chemicals are used to represent the UVCB (unknown or variable composition, complex reaction products, or biological materials) substances in the Resins and Rosins Group for the purposes of estimating the properties of the many components or of the whole substance. Whole substance-based empirical data (if available) is also considered together with this component-based information in a weight-of-evidence approach. However, in many instances, there are significant deficiencies in the whole substance testing of these UVCBs, such that relevant and reliable whole substance data are generally not available. The principle factors taken into account to select the representative chemicals (shown for each UVCB in Table 2-2) were bioavailability, persistence, and toxicity and/or reactivity. The availability of empirical data for each representative chemical was also considered in the selection process. In general, components with a higher bioavailability, persistence and toxicity and known presence in the environment were selected to represent the respective sub-classes. However, given the high degree of variability in the types and amounts of components present, there may be some uncertainty respecting the degree of the representation of the subclass.

The proportions allocated for each representative chemical in Table 2-2 are determined on the basis of information available from the published literature along with information obtained from industry. As a conservative approach, a higher proportion of those representative chemicals that are more hazardous were allocated. In most cases, more than one representative chemical is used to describe the composition of the substance rather than selecting a single “worst case” component, which could result in a less realistic assessment. Each representative structure represents a number of components within a fraction of the substance (not just the proportion known for that specific representative chemical), and a distinction must therefore be made between a representative chemical and a component of the substance for the purposes of this assessment.

Most of the Resins and Rosins Group substances are derivatives of CTO, which is a co-product of kraft pulping of coniferous wood (including pine) formed by acidifying black liquor soap skimmings with sulfuric acid. CTO is a dark oily liquid with 26% to 42% resin acids (represented by abietic acid, isopimaric acid (IPA), and DHAA), 36% to 48% fatty acids (e.g., linoleic acid), and 10% to 38% neutral compounds (represented by β -sitosterol, abietinol and abietinal) (Huibers 2000). Variability in composition may be due to both the pulpwood variability (e.g., tree species used) and the process or operational conditions.

CTO may serve as a source material for several downstream products manufactured through extensive fractional distillation. This process is aimed at separating out desirable fatty and resin acid components while minimizing the proportion of neutral compounds. The first step in CTO distillation is the removal of the TOP fraction (see Figure 2.1). The composition of TOP can be highly variable, and since the commercial uses are limited, this fraction is often burnt as fuel at the distillation plants. Recent data submitted to ECCC suggests that a large percentage (>60%) of TOP may be a

polymeric material with molecular weights greater than 750 g/mol (Study Submission 2017a). Thus, the remaining and more bioavailable fraction of TOP includes 2% to 8% fatty acids represented by linoleic acid, 5% to 15% resin acids represented by abietic acid, along with ~15% phytosterols represented by β -sitosterol (Table 2-2) (Zinkel and Russell 1989; Study Submission 2017a). While esterified neutral compounds including esterified phytosterols (e.g., sitosterol linoleate with a molecular weight of 677 g/mol) may also compose a small amount of CTO (~2%), these are not considered bioavailable due to their high molecular weight, and thus are not considered further as representative chemicals for the purpose of this assessment.

After the TOP has been removed, the depitched CTO is fed into a distillation column to separate the rosin and fatty acids. Rosin (which in this assessment includes CAS RNs 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6 and 73138-82-6) has a higher boiling point than the fatty acid components and is taken from the bottom of the column. Rosin is largely (~90% w/w) made up of specific resin acids (also named rosin acids) along with smaller amounts of fatty acids (1% to 5%) and neutrals (1% to 7%), the latter of which are mainly diterpenoids (US EPA 2004; Holmbom 2011). Two other rosin production methods exist: extraction from live pine trees (gum rosin) and, to a lesser degree, extraction from wood stumps (wood rosin). Depending on the production method, the relative proportion of these resin acids may vary as shown in Table 2-3 (Zinkel and Russell 1989).

Table 2-3. Percent proportion of resin acids in the total acids fraction in each of the three major types of rosin (Zinkel and Russell 1989)

Components (ID)	Tall oil rosin ^c	Gum rosin ^c	Wood rosin ^c
Abietic acid ^a	38	24	51
Palustric acid ^a	8	21	8
Isopimaric acid ^b	11	17	16
Dehydroabietic acid ^a	18	5	8
Neoabietic acid ^a	3	19	5
Pimaric acid ^b	4	5	7

^a Abietic-type

^b Pimaric-type

^c Percent proportion of total acids fraction

Three types of rosin derivatives included in this assessment are also shown in Figure 2.1. The first includes sodium (Na) or calcium (Ca) salts of unmodified rosin (i.e., CAS RNs 9007-13-0 and 61790-51-0), made by treating rosin with the appropriate alkali earth or alkali metal (US EPA 2004). The second type, resin acid methyl esters, is produced through methylation (CAS RN 68186-14-1) or methylation preceded by hydrogenation (CAS RN 8050-15-5). Hydrogenated methyl esters of resin acids are produced by precious metal (e.g., palladium-type) catalyzed hydrogenation under mild conditions (i.e., relatively low temperature and pressures) to saturate one or more of the conjugated double bonds and create di- or tetra-hydro products (Zinkel and Russell 1989), a process that typically achieves a 75% hydrogenation level (Panda 2005). The hydrogenated product is then methylated. The processes typically have high (85% to

95%) yields of methylated resin acid or methylated hydrogenated resin acid derivatives (Study Submission 2016a, 2016b). The third type is maleated rosin (CAS RN 8050-28-0), which is produced when abietic-type resin acids (e.g., abietic, neoabietic, palustric and levopimaric acids) in rosin react with maleic anhydride under conditions that favour the Diels-Alder reaction and formation of maleopimaric acid (MPA). Yield of MPA varies depending on reaction conditions, relative proportions of reactants, and types of solvents and acids used. Gonis et al. (1973) reported 32% to 42% (weight basis) after refluxing rosin, maleic anhydride, and glacial acetic acid under nitrogen at elevated temperatures in a laboratory study. However, MPA content is much lower, i.e., 12%, in certain commercial products (Study Submission 2017b).

Distilled tall oil (DTO) is produced as a product of CTO distillation (Zinkel and Russell 1989). DTO consists of 25% to 30% resin acids (represented by abietic acid, IPA, and DHAA), 60% to 70% fatty acids (represented by linoleic acid), and 2% to 6% neutrals (represented by β -sitosterol and abietinol. However, the neutrals fraction of DTO has not been characterized) (Holmbom et al. 2010).

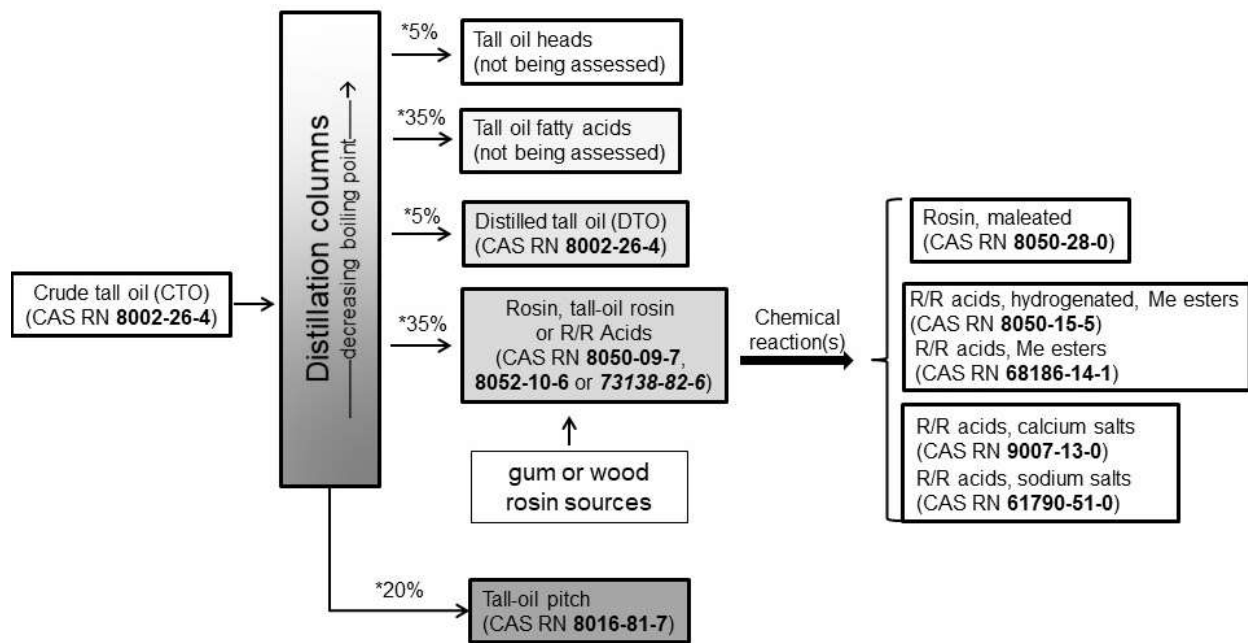


Figure 2-1 Diagram of the production of tall oil distillation products and rosin derivatives covered in this assessment (bolded CAS RN provided above).

***Generic yields of downstream materials from CTO (Study Submission 2016c). (R/R = Resin acids and rosin acids).**

This assessment also includes the essential oil storax produced from steam or water distillation of resins from the deciduous tree species sweetgum (*Liquidambar* spp.). This substance is a type of resin (thus, grouped together with rosin in this group). However, unlike rosin from North American coniferous wood species (e.g., CAS RNs 8050-09-7 / 8052-10-6 / 73138-82-6), storax is comprised predominantly of esters of cinnamic acid and benzoic acid (Baser and Demirci 2011).

3. Physical and chemical properties

A summary of physical and chemical property data for the substances in the Resins and Rosins Group is presented in Tables 3-1 to 3-9. For the UVCBs, a range of empirical or modelled physical and chemical property values are provided for each UVCB substance based on either the whole substance or its representative chemicals. Most standard tests for physical-chemical properties were originally developed for application to discrete organic substances, although they have been applied to UVCBs. Thus, results of applying such tests to a whole UVCB substance are interpreted with caution. For example, while empirical whole substance data are available for certain UVCB substances on melting point, vapour pressure and water solubility, these data do not accurately reflect the properties of the individual components or the range present for all components within the UVCB substance. Component-based information is therefore used for modelling purposes, and empirical whole-substance data is included as an added line of evidence where possible. In several cases, a large range of values is shown, reflecting the large range in individual representative chemical physical-chemical properties.

When experimental data are limited or not available for a property, quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR) models are used to generate predicted values for the substance and/or analogues are used for read-across. Component specific physical-chemical information is provided in ECCC 2018c.

Where more than one valid modelled or empirical value is available for a given property for a specific component, the mean or geometric mean is taken as the key value for that parameter. The selected key values for the estimation of vapour pressure, water solubility and log K_{ow} or log D_{ow} (log D_{ow} is used in place of log K_{ow} when the component ionizes more than 50% within the range of pH 6-8) are adjusted using the least-squares adjustment procedure (Cole and Mackay 2000; Schenker et al. 2005) and represent internally consistent partitioning properties considering thermodynamic constraints.

Table 3-1. Physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for tall oil (CTO/DTO) on a whole substance (w) and component (c) basis

Property	Value	Key reference(s)
Physical state	Liquid ^{c,d} (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
Melting point (°C)	-8.5–171 (c) -3.15 ^c /-20 ^d (w)	Liss et al. 1997 US EPA 2017 ECHA c2007-2017
Vapour pressure (Pa)	2.5 × 10 ^{-5a} –0.19 ^a (c)	MPBPWIN 2010
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	1.79 × 10 ⁻² –84 (c)	HENRYWIN 2008
Water solubility (mg/L)	7.62 × 10 ^{-7a} –153 ^a (c) 73 ^c / 8 – 42 ^d (w)	Meylan et al. 1996 Nyren and Back 1958 WATERNT 2010 WSKOWWIN 2010 ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{ow} or log D (dimensionless) at pH 7 unless otherwise specified	3.15 – 8.26 (c) 3.2 – 6.8 ^b (w)	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 Meylan and Howard 1995 VCCLab 2005 ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	1.88-5.08 (c)	KOCWIN 2010
pK _a (dimensionless)	4.8 – 15 (c)	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient; pK_a, acid dissociation constant.

^aSub-cooled corrected for solids at standard temperature.

^bpH = 5-6.

^cCTO (EC#931-433-1).

^dDTO (EC#232-304-60).

Table 3-2. Physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for tall oil pitch (TOP) on a whole substance (w) and component (c) basis

Property	Value	Key reference(s)
Physical state	Tacky thermoplastic	Zinkel and Russell 1989
Softening / Pour point (°C)	40 (w) 20.9 (w)	Zinkel and Russell 1989 ECHA c2007-2017 US EPA 2017
Melting point (°C)	-8.5–171 (c)	
Vapour pressure (Pa)	2.5 × 10 ^{-5a} –0.19 ^a (c)	MPBPWIN 2010

Property	Value	Key reference(s)
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	0.16–30 (c)	US EPA 2017 HENRYWIN 2008
Water solubility (mg/L)	7.6 × 10 ^{-7a} –153 ^a (c)	Nyren and Back 1958 Meylan et al. 1996 WATERNT 2010 WSKOWWIN 2010 ACD/Percepta c1997-2012
	<1–20 mg/L (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{ow} or log D (dimensionless) at pH 7 unless otherwise specified	3.34–8.26 (c)	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 Meylan and Howard 1995 VCCLab 2005
	2.8–4.4 ^b (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	2.00–5.08 (c)	KOCWIN 2010
pK _a (dimensionless)	4.8–15 (c)	PhysProp c2013, ACD/Percepta c1997-2012

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient; N/A, not applicable; pK_a, acid dissociation constant.

^aSub-cooled corrected for solids at standard temperature.

^bpH = 7.5.

Table 3-3. Physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for rosin (CAS RNs 8050-09-7^a, 8052-10-6, 73138-82-6) on a whole substance (w) and component (c) basis

Property	Range	Key reference(s)
Physical state	Solid (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
Melting point (°C)	160–171 (c)	US EPA 2017 Liss et al. 1997
	67–93 (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
Vapour pressure (Pa)	2.2×10 ^{-3b} –0.19 ^b (c) 6 (w)	MPBPWIN 2010 ECHA c2007-2017
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	1.8×10 ⁻² –0.68 (c)	HENRYWIN 2008

Property	Range	Key reference(s)
Water solubility (mg/L)	18 ^b –153 ^b (c) 0.6–0.9 (w)	Meylan et al. 1996 WATERNT 2010 WSKOWWIN 2010 ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 Liss et al. 1997 ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{ow} or log D (dimensionless) at pH 7 unless otherwise specified	3.2–5.8 (c) 3.0–6.2 ^c (w) 1.9–7.7 ^d (w)	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	1.9–2.3 (c)	KOCWIN 2010
pK _a (dimensionless)	4.8–6.4 (c)	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 Nyren and Back 1958

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient; pK_a, acid dissociation constant.

^aConsidered the principle CAS RN for rosin in this assessment.

^bSub-cooled corrected for solids at standard temperature.

^cpH = 6-7.

^dpH = 2.

Table 3-4. Range in physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for the resin acids and rosin acids, hydrogenated, methyl esters (RHME) on a whole substance (w) and component (c) basis

Property	Range	Key reference(s)
Physical state	Viscous liquid	ECHA c2007-2017
Melting point (°C)	113–171 (c) -5.5 (w)	Liss et al. 1997 US EPA 2017 MPBPWIN 2010 ECHA c2007-2017
Vapour pressure (Pa)	2.2 x 10 ^{-3a} –7.8 x 10 ^{-3a} (c) 2.6 x 10 ⁻² (w)	MPBPWIN 2010 ECHA c2007-2017
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	1.8 x 10 ⁻² –250 (c)	HENRYWIN 2008

Property	Range	Key reference(s)
Water solubility (mg/L)	0.2 ^a –124 ^a (c) 0.42–6 (w)	Liss et al. 1997, WSKOWWIN 2010, WATERNT 2010, ACD/Percepta c1997- 2012 ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{ow} or log D (dimensionless) at pH 7 unless otherwise specified	4.8–6.6 (c) 6.4–7.6 ^b ; >6.5 ^c (w)	KOWWIN 2010 VCCLab 2005 ACD/Percepta c1997- 2012 ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	1.9–4.5 (c)	KOCWIN 2010
pK _a (dimensionless)	4.8–5.7 (DHAA only)	Liss et al. 1997 ACD/Percepta c1997- 2012

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient; pK_a, acid dissociation constant.

^aSub-cooled corrected for solids at standard temperature.

^bpH = 6.

^cpH = 7.

Table 3-5. Range in physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for the rosin, maleated (RMa) on a whole substance (w) and component (c) basis (not including hydrolysis products)

Property	Range	Key reference(s)
Physical state	Solid	
Melting point (°C)	171–210 (c) 94–116 (w)	Liss et al. 1997 US EPA 2017 MPBPWIN 2010 Zinkel and Russell 1989
Vapour pressure (Pa)	2.1×10^{-8a} to 2.2×10^{-3a} (c) 4 (w)	MPBPWIN 2010 ECHA c2007-2017
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	1.7×10^{-9} to 1.8×10^{-2} (c)	HENRYWIN 2008
Water solubility (mg/L)	25 ^a –283 ^a (c) 1.4 (w)	Liss et al. 1997 WSKOWWIN 2010 WATERNT 2010 ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{ow} or log D (dimensionless) at pH 7 unless otherwise specified	1.7–3.6 (c) 1.5 ^b –7.6 ^b (w) 2.2 ^c –5.9 ^c (w)	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 Study Submission 2016d ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	0.65–1.9 (c)	KOCWIN 2010
pK _a (dimensionless)	4.8–5.7 (DHAA only)	Liss et al. 1997 ACD/Percepta c1997-2012

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient; pK_a, acid dissociation constant.

^aSub-cooled corrected for solids at standard temperature.

^bpH = 2.

^cpH > 2.

Table 3-6. Range in physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for resin acids and rosin acids calcium salts (RCa) and resin acids and rosin acids sodium salts (RNa) on a whole substance (w) and component (c) basis

Property	Range RCa / RNa	Key reference(s)
Physical state	Solid (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
Melting point (°C)	160–171 ^f (c)	US EPA 2017 Liss et al. 1997
	>300 ^a / >255 (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
Vapour pressure (Pa)	2.2×10 ^{-3bf} –0.19 ^{bf} (c)	MPBPWIN 2010
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	1.8×10 ^{-2f} –0.68 ^f (c)	HENRYWIN 2008
Water solubility (mg/L)	18 ^f –153 ^f (c)	Meylan et al. 1996 WATERNET 2010 WSKOWWIN 2010 ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 Liss et al. 1997
	43 / miscible ^c (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{ow} or log D (dimensionless) at pH 7 unless otherwise specified	3.2 ^f –5.8 ^f (c)	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012
	3.01 ^d / 0.9–6.6 ^e (w)	ECHA c2007-2017
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	1.9 ^f –2.3 ^f (c)	KOCWIN 2010
pK _a (dimensionless)	4.8 ^f –6.4 ^f (c)	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 Nyren and Back 1958

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient; pK_a, acid dissociation constant.

^aDecomposes at > 115 °C (ECHA c2007-2017).

^bSub-cooled corrected for solids at standard temperature.

^cConcentration tested was 0.25 to 4 g / ml of water.

^dpH = 6.8 - 7.3.

^epH = 7.

^fValues are for organic components of rosin (CAS RNs 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6, 73138-82-6); does not account for properties of Na or Ca salts.

Table 3-7. Physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for Resin acids and rosin acids, Me esters (RME) based on whole substance and component basis

Property	RME	Key reference
Physical state	Viscous liquid	ECHA c2007-2015
Molecular Weight (g/mol)	~318.5	n/a

Property	RME	Key reference
Boiling point (°C)	360 – 430 (decomposition)	ECHA c2007-2015
Vapour pressure (Pa)	3.1×10^{-3}	ECHA c2007-2015
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	2.16×10^{-3}	HENRYWIN 2008
Log K _{aw} (dimensionless)	-6.155	HENRYWIN 2008
Water solubility (mg/L)	<0.22 to <32.3	ECHA c2007-2015
log K _{ow}	2.44 to >6.5 2.13	ECHA c2007-2015
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	1.334–1.731	KOCWIN 2010
log K _{oa} (dimensionless)	8.285	KOAWIN v 1.10

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient.

Table 3-8. Physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for storax (balsam) based on whole substance and component basis

Property	Storax (balsam)	Key reference(s)
Physical state	solid	ECHA c2007-2015
Molecular Weight (g/mol)	~212.3	n/a
Boiling point (°C)	300–343.9	Pubchem
Vapour pressure (Pa)	6.67×10^{-3}	ECHA c2007-2015
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	1.71×10^{-3}	HENRYWIN 2008
Log K _{aw} (dimensionless)	-6.155	HENRYWIN 2008
Water solubility (mg/L)	0.1 (at 18°C)	ECHA c2007-2015
log K _{ow}	2.13	ECHA c2007-2015
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	1.73	KOCWIN 2010
log K _{oa} (dimensionless)	8.28	KOAWIN v 1.10

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient.

Table 3-9. Physical and chemical property values (at 25°C) for 1-Phenanthrenecarboxylic acid, 1,2,3,4,4a,9,10,10a-octahydro-1,4a-dimethyl-7-(1-methylethyl)-, [1R-(1 α ,4 $\alpha\beta$,10 $\alpha\alpha$)] (DHAA)

Property	DHAA	Key reference(s)
Physical state	solid	ECHA c2007-2015
Molecular Weight (g/mol)	300.4	n/a
Boiling point (°C)	326–425	US EPA Chem Dashboard

Property	DHAA	Key reference(s)
Vapour pressure (Pa)	7.37×10^{-6} – 6.13×10^{-5}	US EPA Chem Dashboard
Henry's law constant (Pa·m ³ /mol)	4.78×10^{-3}	HENRYWIN 2008,
Log K _{aw} (dimensionless)	-5.14	HENRYWIN 2008
Water solubility (mg/L)	2.4	WSKOW 2008
log K _{ow}	4.80	KOAWIN 2008
log K _{oc} (dimensionless)	2.81–4.34	KOCWIN 2010
log K _{oa} (dimensionless)	9.94	AEROWIN v 1.10

Abbreviations: K_{ow}, octanol–water partition coefficient; K_{oc}, organic carbon–water partition coefficient.

4. Sources and uses

All of the substances in the Resins and Rosins Group have been included in surveys issued pursuant to a CEPA section 71 notice (ECCC 2016c) and subsequent voluntary surveys (ECCC 2016 d, 2016e; 2017). Table 4-1 presents a summary of information reported on the total manufacture and total import quantities for the Resins and Rosins Group.

Table 4-1. Summary of information on Canadian manufacturing and imports of Resins and Rosins Group for 2011 submitted pursuant to a CEPA section 71 notice (ECCC 2016c) and subsequent voluntary surveys (ECCC 2016d, 2016e, 2017)

Abbreviation or Common name	Number of companies or facilities manufacturing	Total manufacture ^a (kg)	Number of companies or facilities importing	Total imports ^a (kg)
DHAA	0	NR	<4	100–1 000
CTO	4	10 000 000–100 000 000	<4	10 000–100 000
DTO	0	NR	18	100 000–1 000 000
TOP	0	NR	4	100 000–1 000 000
Storax	0	NR	<4	<100
Rosin (CAS RNs 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6, 73138-82-6 ^b)	0	NR	31	100 000–1 000 000
RCa	<4	10 000–100 000	10	10 000–100 000
RNa	<4	100–1 000	13	10 000–100 000
RHME	<4	1 000–10 000	6	10 000–100 000
RME	0	NR	<4	100–1 000
RMa	0	NR	4	1 000–10 000

^a Values reflect quantities reported in response to the surveys conducted under section 71 of CEPA [ECCC 2016c, 2016d, 2016e; 2017]. See surveys for specific inclusions and exclusions (schedules 2 and 3).

^b <4 companies reported importing 100-1 000 kg under this CAS RN only. NR: not reported above the 100 kg threshold.

Table 4-2 Summary of Canadian uses for substances identified as priorities for ecological assessment in the Resins and Rosins Group (based on information obtained pursuant to a CEPA section 71 notice (ECCC 2016c) and subsequent voluntary surveys (ECCC 2016 d, 2016e, 2017)) (Part I)

Major uses ^a	CTO	DTO	TOP	Rosin (CAS RNs 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6)
Lubricants and greases	NA	Y	NA	Y
Plastic and rubber	NA	NA	Y	Y
Agriculture	NA	NA	NA	Y
Adhesives and sealants	NA	Y	NA	Y
Building or construction materials	NA	Y	NA	Y
Oil and natural gas extraction	NA	Y	Y	NA
Explosives	NA	NA	NA	Y
Intermediate	NA ^b	Y	NA	Y
Pigments	NA	NA	NA	Y
Processing aids	NA	Y	Y	Y
Plasticizer	NA	Y	NA	Y
Paints and coatings	NA	Y	NA	Y
Solvents	NA	NA	NA	Y
Propellant	NA	NA	NA	Y
Solder flux	NA	NA	NA	Y
Water treatment	NA	Y	NA	NA
Fabrics and textiles	NA	Y	NA	NA
Pharmaceuticals	NA	NA	NA	Y
Personal care	NA	NA	NA	Y
Toys, playground and sporting equipment	NA	NA	NA	Y
Food packaging	NA	Y	NA	NA
Metal manufacturing	NA	Y	NA	NA

Abbreviations: NA, Information not available for reporting; Y = yes this use was reported for this substance in 2011;

^a Non-confidential uses reported in response to the surveys conducted under section 71 of CEPA (ECCC 2016c, 2016d, 2016e). See surveys for specific inclusions and exclusions (schedules 2 and 3).

^b CTO may be refined to produce other products including DTO, TOP and Rosin which are also listed here (this activity is not known to occur currently in Canada).

Table 4-3. Summary of Canadian uses for substances identified as priorities for ecological assessment in the Resins and Rosins Group (based on information obtained pursuant to a CEPA section 71 notice (ECCC 2016c) and subsequent voluntary surveys (ECCC 2016 d, 2016e, 2017)) (Part II)

Major uses ^a	RCa	RNa	RHME	RMa
Lubricants and greases	NA	NA	Y	NA
Plastics and rubber	Y	NA	NA	NA
Adhesives and sealants	Y	Y	NA	NA
Building or construction materials	NA	Y	NA	Y
Pigments	Y	Y	NA	NA
Processing aids	NA	NA	Y	NA
Plasticizers	NA	Y	NA	Y
Paints and coatings	Y	Y	NA	Y
Odour agents	NA	NA	Y	NA
Surface active agents	NA	Y	NA	NA
Pest control	Y	NA	NA	NA
Automotive care	NA	NA	Y	NA
Laundry and dishwashing	NA	NA	Y	NA
Cleaning and furnishing care	NA	NA	Y	NA
Personal care	NA	NA	Y	NA
Air care	NA	NA	Y	NA
Apparel and footwear care	NA	NA	Y	NA
Pet care	NA	NA	Y	NA
Agricultural products	Y	NA	NA	NA
Floor coverings	Y	NA	NA	NA
Arts, crafts and hobby materials	Y	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: NA, Information not available for reporting; Y = yes this use was reported for this substance in 2011;

^a Non-confidential uses reported in response to the surveys conducted under section 71 of CEPA (ECCC 2016c, 2016d, 2016e). See surveys for specific inclusions and exclusions (schedules 2 and 3).

As described in Section 2, CTO is a co-product of kraft pulping. The intermediate use of CTO is as a feedstock for refining into various downstream products including TOP, rosin and DTO. CTO produced as a co-product of kraft pulping is typically burnt in a recovery boiler (Wising and Stuart 2006). CTO refining is not known to occur currently in Canada, but downstream products of CTO are imported into Canada. CTO that is imported into Canada may have various industrial applications, including use as a raw material for oil and gas drilling applications (Georgia-Pacific 2018). In addition to the uses outlined in Table 4-1, TOP (CAS RN 8016-81-7) has been known to be used in corrosion inhibitors, coatings, as a rubber modifier, in cement and asphalt and minerals

processing, as well as burned as a fuel (Zinkel and Russell 1989; Lesokhimik Trade House 2018). Products formulated with CTO/DTO that are available to the consumer include cosmetics (up to 30%), adhesives and sealants (<10%), paints and coatings (5% to 30%), kitchen cleaners (1% to 10%) and degreasers (>5%) (CosIng c2009-2017a; MSDS 2007a, 2009b, 2010, 2015a, 2015b, email from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 26, 2017; unreferenced).

DTO, rosin (primarily CAS RNs 8050-09-7 and 8052-10) and its derivatives RCa, RNa, RHME and RMa have a diverse number of industrial and consumer/commercial uses, as specified in Tables 4-2 and 4-3. In addition, some commonly known applications for DTO include use in the manufacture of certain materials and use in agricultural products, drilling muds, cement additive, washing fluids, metal working fluids, oilfield chemicals, soaps, cleaners, and alkyd resins (Pine Chemicals Group 2018; UCY Energy 2018). Rosin salts, RCa and RNa, and rosin derivative RHME were also manufactured in Canada at over 100 kg in 2011, as shown in Table 4-1. RCa and RNa are also used in paints and coatings.

Other reported Canadian uses for substances in the Resins and Rosins Group are presented in Tables 4-4 and 4-5.

Table 4-4. Additional uses in Canada for substances identified as priorities for human health assessment in the Resins and Rosins Group (Part I)

Use	DHAA	DTO	Storax	Rosin (CAS RNs 8050-09-7; 73138-82- 6)
Food additive ^a	N	N	N	N
Food packaging materials ^a	N	N	N	Y
Internal Drug Product Database as medicinal or non-medicinal ingredients in final Pharmaceutical, Disinfectant or Veterinary drug products in Canada ^b	N	N	Y	Y
Natural Health Products Ingredients Database ^c	N	Y	Y	Y
Licensed Natural Health Products Database as medicinal or non-medicinal ingredients in natural health products in Canada ^c	N	N	Y	Y
List of Prohibited and Restricted Cosmetic Ingredients ^d	N	N	N	N

Use	DHAA	DTO	Storax	Rosin (CAS RNs 8050-09-7; 73138-82- 6)
Notified to be present in cosmetics, based on notifications submitted under the <i>Cosmetic Regulations to Health Canada</i> ^d	N	Y	Y	Y
Formulant in pest control products registered in Canada ^e	N	Y	Y	Y

Abbreviations: [Y -Yes; N - No]

^a Personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated July 4, 2017; unreferenced.

^b Personal communication, email from the Therapeutic Products Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated May 31, 2017; unreferenced.

^c Personal communication, email from the Natural and Non-prescription Health Products Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 1, 2017; unreferenced.

^d Personal communication, email from from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 26, 2017; unreferenced.

^e Personal communication, email from from the Pest Management Regulatory Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 29, 2017; unreferenced.

Table 4-5. Additional uses in Canada for substances identified as priorities for human health assessment in the Resins and Rosins Group (Part II)

Use	RHME	RCa	RNa	RME
Food additive ^a	N	N	N	N
Food packaging materials ^a	Y	Y	Y	N
Internal Drug Product Database as medicinal or non-medicinal ingredients in final Pharmaceutical, Disinfectant or Veterinary drug products in Canada ^b	N	N	N	N
Natural Health Products Ingredients Database ^c	Y	N	N	Y
Licensed Natural Health Products Database as medicinal or non-medicinal ingredients in natural health products in Canada ^c	Y	N	N	Y
List of Prohibited and Restricted Cosmetic Ingredients ^d	N	N	N	N
Notified to be present in cosmetics, based on notifications submitted under the <i>Cosmetic Regulations to Health Canada</i> ^d	Y	N	N	N

Use	RHME	RCa	RNa	RME
Formulant in pest control products registered in Canada ^e	Y	Y	Y	Y

Abbreviations: [Y -Yes; N - No]

- ^a Personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated July 4, 2017; unreferenced.
- ^b Personal communication, email from the Therapeutic Products Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated May 31, 2017; unreferenced.
- ^c Personal communication, email from the Natural and Non-prescription Health Products Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 1, 2017; unreferenced.
- ^d Personal communication, email from from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 26, 2017; unreferenced.
- ^e Personal communication, email from the Pest Management Regulatory Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 29, 2017; unreferenced.

5. Releases to the environment

According to an analysis of sources and use information along with relevant monitoring data (ECCC 2018b), the major sources of emissions for substances in the Resins and Rosins Group are related to industrial activities in Canada. Releases of concern occur primarily to surface water where certain components may transfer to sediments via partitioning from overlying water, along with releases to soils via wastewater treatment system⁴ biosolids amendment. However, the existence of provincial limits on biosolids amendment, along with a lack of common practice for soil amendment using biosolids from pulp and paper mills (the largest sources of release of any substance from the Resins and Rosins Group identified to Canadian environment), suggests soils are less important to the evaluation of environmental risk than the aquatic environment for the Resins and Rosins Group. Significant components found in CTO/DTO, TOP, rosin, RCa, RNa, RMa and RHME are also naturally occurring in terrestrial (e.g., plants and soil) and aquatic environments (e.g., lakes, streams) due to natural processes. Releases to air or transfers to air from other environmental media are not considered significant for Resins and Rosins Group substances based on the evaluation of the physical-chemical properties of the representative chemicals together with consideration of the major industrial uses and use volumes of these substances.

CTO is anticipated to be released to water from kraft pulping facilities in Canada. Releases of other substances in the Resins and Rosins Group to water may occur from

⁴ In this assessment, the term “wastewater treatment system” refers to a system that collects domestic, commercial and/or institutional household sewage and possibly industrial wastewater (following discharge to the sewer), typically for treatment and eventual discharge to the environment. Unless otherwise stated, the term wastewater treatment system makes no distinction of ownership or operator type (municipal, provincial, federal, indigenous, private, partnerships). Systems located at industrial operations and specifically designed to treat industrial effluents will be identified by the terms “on-site wastewater treatment systems” and/or “industrial wastewater treatment systems”.

RCa manufacturing and industrial uses of CTO/DTO, rosin, RNa, TOP and RMa. Only minor releases to water are expected for RHME manufacturing activities.

6. Environmental fate and behaviour

The fate, persistence and bioaccumulation potential of the Resins and Rosins Group is characterized using empirical and/or modelled data for the suite of 13 representative chemicals (see Table 2-2) along with some empirically available whole substance biodegradation data where applicable. Given the natural occurrence of a number of the components of the UVCBs in this assessment it is important to note that fate, persistence, and bioaccumulation must be interpreted in the context of these components occurring naturally and being released via natural processes (e.g., from the decomposition of vegetation), resulting in near continuous background exposure in many aquatic and terrestrial environments.

6.1 Environmental distribution

Level III fugacity-based Equilibrium Criterion Model (New EQC 2011) results based on modelling of representative chemicals are presented in Table 6-1 for each of the substances. The detailed representative chemical-based media-partitioning information is available in a supporting document (ECCC 2018c). Once released to the environment, substances in the Resins and Rosins Group will tend to partition to water and soil (depending on the compartment in which they are released), with lesser amounts also partitioning to sediment from water and negligible amounts to air. No significant direct releases to air are expected for the substances in this group (see Section 5). This, along with the relatively low $\log K_{aw}$ values for most representative chemicals in this group, suggest that exposure in this medium is not significant.

Given their pK_a values of ≥ 4.8 (see Tables 3-1 to 3-6), it is expected that certain substances and representative chemicals in the Resins and Rosins Group, especially the resin acids, will ionize within an environmentally relevant pH range (6 to 9). Components containing carboxylic acid functional groups ($pK_a \leq 6$) will be present primarily in ionized form, while components containing alcohol functional groups ($pK_a > 9$) will be present primarily in the neutral form at an environmentally relevant pH range (6 to 9). Although the input parameters that account for this ionization (e.g., $\log D$ vs. $\log K_{ow}$) are used in the New EQC modelling, some of the potential interactions with solids (suspended solids or sediment) may not be predictable. Many solid particles, including sediment in the environment, may be negatively charged so the freely available fraction of a chemical to which organisms are exposed could be greater for anionic chemicals (charge repulsion), such as carboxylate ion groups, than for neutral chemicals. However, there are many empirical studies that show that resin acids (e.g., representative chemicals abietic acid, DHAA, IPA, etc.) may accumulate in sediments of waters receiving industrial (largely pulp and paper) effluent (Meriläinen et al. 2006; Leppänen et al. 2000; Leppänen and Oikari 2001) despite the relatively low

percentages ($\leq 1\%$) of these components predicted to partition to sediments (ECCC 2018c). Some uncertainty therefore exists despite EQC results and additional ionization considerations.

Table 6.1. Summary of the Level III fugacity modelling (New EQC 2011) for representative chemicals in the Resins and Rosins Group, showing the range of percent partitioning based on representative chemicals into each environmental compartment for three release scenarios

CTO/DTO	Air	Water	Soil	Sediment
Substances released to:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Air (100%)	1–80	2–15	17–96	0–2
Water (100%)	0	51–99	0–1	1–48
Soil (100%)	0	0–6	94–100	0
TOP	Air	Water	Soil	Sediment
Substances released to:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Air (100%)	1–48	2–15	37–96	0–1
Water (100%)	0	51–99	0–1	1–48
Soil (100%)	0	0–5	95–100	0
Rosin (CAS RNs 8050-09-7 / 8052-10-6 / 73138-82-6) and RCa and RNa	Air	Water	Soil	Sediment
Substances released to:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Air (100%)	3–48 ^a	9–15 ^a	37–87 ^a	0 ^a
Water (100%)	0 ^a	99 ^a	0 ^a	1 ^a
Soil (100%)	0 ^a	0–6 ^a	94–97 ^a	0 ^a
RHME	Air	Water	Soil	Sediment
Substances released to:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Air (100%)	3–35	1–9	59–87	0–4
Water (100%)	0–1	31–99	0–1	1–67
Soil (100%)	0	0–6	94–100	0
RMa	Air	Water	Soil	Sediment
Substances released to:	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Air (100%)	0–3 ^b	9–32 ^b	68–87 ^b	0 ^b
Water (100%)	0 ^b	99–100 ^b	0 ^b	0–1 ^b
Soil (100%)	0 ^b	6–29 ^b	71–94 ^b	0 ^b

^a Values do not account for dissociation of salts (RCa and RNa)

^b Takes into account hydrolysis products

Although no significant releases to soil are expected, most of the substances in the Resins and Rosins Group will stay in soil if released to this medium. However, some of the RMa components will also partition into water from soil.

6.2 Environmental persistence

Abiotic degradation

Given the importance of aqueous media, the hydrolysis rates for the substances that may have components with hydrolysable groups, such as methyl esters (e.g., components of RHME) and succinic anhydrides (e.g., components of RMa), are estimated using HYDROWIN 2010. Components of THAME and DHAME are expected to show hydrolysis half-lives of > 10 years based on estimation for cyclohexyl methyl ester available in HYDROWIN 2010. Hydrolysis rates for succinic anhydride functional groups associated with both MPA and the succinic anhydride derivative of RMa are estimated to be 4.3 min. Considering such quick hydrolysis, it is assumed that the dicarboxylic acid hydrolysis products shown in Table 2-2 for the two RMa components would be the main components in the environment.

Biodegradation

CTO and DTO have a complex composition, and some components are known to be easily biodegraded, such as linoleic acid (representing 36% to 60% CTO/DTO), which has been shown to pass the criteria for ready biodegradation (70% empirical biodegradation in 28-days) in water via the modified MITI test I protocol (TG 301 C)(J-CHECK c2010-). No empirical biodegradation data exist for any other representative chemicals used in the assessment of the UVCB substances in the Resins and Rosins Group. However, aerobic biological wastewater treatment systems have been shown to reduce resin acid concentrations (notably for representative chemicals abietic acid, IPA and DHAA) from pulp and paper mill effluent (MacLeay and Associates Ltd. 1986; Liss et al. 1997; Sturthridge et al. 1991; Kostamo et al. 2004), although a considerable amount of this removal may be attributed to sorption to sludge. The performance of aerobic biological treatment systems in degrading resin acids is greatly influenced by the variation in effluent component composition, nutrient availability, and the status of the microbial community. Given the inhibiting properties of some resin acid components, biodegradation of resin acid mixtures can experience a lag period of variable duration (Hemingway and Greaves 1973). Pimaric-type resin acids such as isopimaric acid (IPA) are observed to be less readily removed than abietic-type resin acids such as abietic acid or dehydroabietic acid because of the presence of the vinyl group (Liss et al. 1997). While biodegradation occurs in the natural environment, these rates are often slow, and only a few bacteria are able to use resin acids as a sole carbon source (Liss et al. 1997). Lastly, it is important to note that a well characterized stable resin acid metabolite, called retene, is known to be the major product of biodegradation from resin acids in an anaerobic environment (Tavendale et al. 1997; Leppänen et al. 2000), such as those found in certain benthic environments.

Dykstra et al. (2014) showed that biodegradation rates of phytosterols treated with a mixed culture developed from a pulp and paper wastewater treatment system are

limited (i.e., <20% decrease in chemical oxygen demand or COD in 26)days) by their limited solubility (e.g., β -sitosterol water solubility estimated to be 7.6×10^{-7} mg/L). In addition, this study also suggests that when the solubility of phytosterols is enhanced, there may still be a significantly slower degradation period of about 7 days, followed by a period of more rapid degradation, suggesting that the induction of enzymes may be required for microorganisms to biodegrade this component.

Table 6-2 summarizes the key data regarding the biodegradation of substances in the Resins and Rosins Group based on the available whole substance empirical data and/or empirical or modelled representative chemical data in ranges. Detailed representative chemical-based modelled biodegradation information may be found in a supporting document (ECCC 2018c). Given the paucity of empirical biodegradation data for RCa, empirical biodegradation results for RNa, rosin calcium/zinc and rosin magnesium (CAS RNs 68334-35-0 and 68440-56-2), all of which showed a similar water solubility to that of RCa (see Table 3-6) (rosin calcium/zinc water solubility = 18 mg/L and rosin magnesium water solubility = 65 mg/L (ECHA c2007-2017)), are used as read-across data to RCa.

Table 6-2. Summary of key modeled and empirical data regarding the aerobic biodegradation of substances and components in the Resins and Rosins Group

Abbreviat ion or Common name	Test conditions	Degradation endpoint or prediction (28 days)	t _{1/2} (days)	Reference
CTO/DTO	Empirical OECD 301 F, E and D of whole substance	60%–83%	N/A	ECHA c2007-2017
CTO/DTO	Modelled OECD 301 B, C of components	0%–97%	6–960 ^a	CATALOGIC 2016
TOP	Empirical OECD 301 B, D of whole substance	9%–36%	N/A	ECHA c2007-2017
TOP	Modelled OECD 301 B, C of components	5%–97%	6–233 ^a	CATALOGIC 2016
Rosin	Empirical OECD 301 B	14%–64%	N/A	ECHA c2007-2017
Rosin	Modelled OECD 301 B, C of components	0%–22%	78–960 ^a	CATALOGIC 2016
RCa	Empirical OECD 301 B, D of whole substance	71%–89% ^c	N/A	ECHA c2007-2017
RCa	Modelled OECD 301 B, C of components ^d	0%–22%	78–960 ^a	CATALOGIC 2016
RNa	Empirical OECD 301 D of whole substance	71%	N/A	ECHA c2007-2017

Abbreviation or Common name	Test conditions	Degradation endpoint or prediction (28 days)	t _{1/2} (days)	Reference
RNa	Modelled OECD 301 B, C of components ^d	0%–22%	78–960 ^a	CATALOGIC 2016
RHME	Empirical OECD 301 B, D of whole substance	18%–40%	N/A	ECHA c2007-2017
RHME	Modelled OECD 301 B, C of components	0%–8%	233–960 ^a	CATALOGIC 2016
RMa ^b	Empirical OECD 301 B of whole substance	0.34%	N/A	ECHA c2007-2017
RMa ^b	Modelled OECD 301 B, C of components	0%–19%	119–960 ^a	CATALOGIC 2016

Abbreviations: NA, not available.

^a Greater than 182 days, suggesting a high environmental persistence is likely.

^b Including hydrolysis products.

^c Analogue information for Na, Ca/Zn and Mg salts.

^d Components of rosin (does not take salt into account).

The results of standard biodegradation tests (e.g., OECD Test Guideline 301 and 302 series) are considered in a weight-of-evidence approach along with modelled or empirical results available for representative chemicals of each UVCB to determine the environmental persistence of each substance in this group. CTO/DTO has a range of highly biodegradable components (such as fatty acids which are represented by linoleic acid), while still containing some moderate to highly persistent components such as resin acids (e.g., DHAA, abietic acid), alcohols (e.g., abietinol) and aldehydes (e.g., abietinal). Empirical evidence suggests that CTO/DTO component phytosterols (e.g., β -sitosterol) may be poorly degraded because of a low solubility, despite estimated biodegradation half-lives of <182 days (see Table 6-2). The more recalcitrant components of CTO/DTO will largely reside in water and sediment.

TOP has shown a lower potential for biodegradation and contains a high proportion of highly persistent components, including resin acids (e.g., abietic acid) and phytosterols (e.g., β -sitosterol). The more recalcitrant components of TOP will largely reside in water and sediment.

Rosin has moderate persistence, and recalcitrant components of rosin will largely reside in water and sediment. Whole substance empirical information shows that calcium and sodium salts of rosin (RCa and RNa) have low to moderate persistence, likely due to higher solubility and thus enhanced bioavailability associated with the salt forms of rosin compared with the neutral form. Components with higher predicted persistence in water, such as resin acids, are also present in these substances. However, there is additional uncertainty about the persistence of components of RCa and RNa in water as water

solubility, bioavailability and biodegradability may vary depending on the pH of the receiving environment for resin acids. Lastly, the more recalcitrant components of RCa and RNa are predicted to largely reside in water and sediment. Given the higher persistence of these substances, the long-range transport distance of abietic acid (the major representative chemical in rosin, RNa and RCa) in water was estimated using TaPL3 (TaPL3, 2003) as an extra line of evidence. TaPL3 uses a multi-media fugacity based model to evaluate a chemical's potential for long-range transport (LRT) in a mobile medium (either air or water). The LRT value calculated for abietic acid in water was 4 500 km, suggesting an increased potential for the spatial distribution of exposure for rosin, RNa and RCa.

Components of CTO/DTO, TOP, rosin, RCa and RNa are known to partition to sediment from water. As mentioned in Section 5, soil is expected to be less important as a medium for exposure for the Resins and Rosins Group. Given their persistence in water, as already discussed and using an extrapolation ratio of 1:1:4 for a water:soil:sediment biodegradation (Boethling et al. 1995), components of CTO/DTO, TOP, rosin, RCa and RNa are expected to be moderately to highly persistent in sediments (and soil).

The representative chemicals of RHME are predicted to have high persistence in both water (e.g., 0% to 8% degradation of components based on modelled data) and sediment based on modelled evidence. However, whole substance empirical data shows that a significant fraction (18% to 40%) of this substance is available for ready biodegradation in a 28-day test, suggesting that the modelling results may be over-predicting environmental persistence in this case.

Components of RMa are very persistent in water based on empirical biodegradation data (28-day biodegradation of 0.34%). Modelling of RMa representative chemicals supports this to a certain degree, since the predominant 3 out of 5 components, including hydrolysis products, show biodegradation half-lives > 182 in water (ECCC 2018c). Given the comparatively high toxicity of RMa (e.g., LL₅₀ in fish ~5 mg/L; ECCC 2018c), it is possible that suppression of biodegradation occurred during the empirical test.

Since no direct releases to air or transfers to air from other environmental media are expected for this group (see Section 5), metrics for persistence in air have not been evaluated.

6.3 Potential for bioaccumulation

Experimental data on the bioconcentration of representative chemical resin acids (e.g., abietic acid, IPA and DHAA) in rainbow trout showed steady-state BCFs ranging from <25 to 130 L/kg (wet weight) at exposure concentrations of 0.7 to 3 µg/L at ~15°C and pH ~8 for 20 days (Niimi and Lee 1992). In addition, the metabolic half-lives ($t_{1/2}$) of

these acids are reported as less than 4 days. There is empirical evidence showing that resin acids are taken up in fish primarily via the gills into the blood stream, are converted to glucouronide conjugates in the liver, and are then excreted through the bile (Oikari et al. 1984; Oikari and Holmbom 1985). In addition, a decarboxylated resin acid degradation product called fichtelite (CAS RN 2221-95-6) was shown in a freshwater mussel study to have a BCF of at least an order of magnitude greater than that of the parent resin acids (Burggraaf et al. 1996). The results of this study suggest that metabolites of resin acids may increase the overall body burden and associated effect of narcosis of resin acid exposed organisms.

Table 6-3 summarizes the modelled component based data regarding the bioconcentration and bioaccumulation of the substances in the Resins and Rosins Group in aquatic organisms. Representative chemical specific modelled bioaccumulation information can be found in a supporting document (ECCC 2018c).

Table 6-3. Summary of modelled bioconcentration and bioaccumulation factors (BCFs/BAFs, L/kg) for representative chemicals of substances in the Resins and Rosins Group

Common name	log D _{ow} ^a /K _{ow}	Metabolic t _{1/2} (days) ^b	BCF/BAF (L/kg)	Reference
CTO/DTO	3.2–8.3	2–111	3–3210 (BCF)	BCFBAF 2010 (regression-based estimate)
CTO/DTO	3.2–8.3	2–111	13–1585 (BCF)	CATALOGIC 2016
CTO/DTO	3.2–8.3	2–111	125–1.6 x 10 ⁶ (BAF)	BCFBAF 2010 (Arnot-Gobas upper trophic)
TOP	3.3–8.3	5–111	3–3210 (BCF)	BCFBAF 2010 (regression-based estimate)
TOP	3.3–8.3	5–111	13–1318 (BCF)	CATALOGIC 2016
TOP	3.3–8.3	5–111	212–1.6 x 10 ⁶ (BAF)	BCFBAF 2010 (Arnot-Gobas upper trophic)
Rosin, RCa and RNa	3.2–5.8	2–6	3–132 (BCF)	BCFBAF 2010 (regression-based estimate)
Rosin, RCa and RNa	3.2–5.8	2–6	447–1585 (BCF)	CATALOGIC 2016

Common name	log D _{ow} ^a /K _{ow}	Metabolic t _{1/2} (days) ^b	BCF/BAF (L/kg)	Reference
Rosin, RCa and RNa	3.2–5.8	2–6	125–519 (BAF)	BCFBAF 2010 (Arnot-Gobas upper trophic)
RHME	4.8–6.6	1–7	132–1.1 x 10 ⁴ (BCF)	BCFBAF 2010 (regression-based estimate)
RHME	4.8–6.6	1–7	447–5754 (BCF)	CATALOGIC 2016
RHME	4.8–6.6	1–7	125–1.1x10 ^{4d} (BAF)	BCFBAF 2010 (Arnot-Gobas upper trophic)
RMa ^c	1.7–3.6	1–12	3–132 (BCF)	BCFBAF 2010 (regression-based estimate)
RMa ^c	1.7–3.6	1–12	10–1380 (BCF)	CATALOGIC 2016
RMa ^c	1.7–3.6	1–12	3–413 (BAF)	BCFBAF 2010 (Arnot-Gobas upper trophic)

Abbreviations: D_{ow}, octanol-water partitioning coefficient for ionized organic chemicals; K_{ow}, octanol-water partitioning coefficient for neutral chemicals. Metabolic T_{1/2}, metabolic half-lives; BCF, bioconcentration factor; BAF, Bioaccumulation Factor.

^a log D_{ow} is used for BCF/BAF estimate if greater than 50% of representative chemical is predicted to be ionized at pH 6-8

^b Estimated using BCFBAF 2010 normalized to 10 gram fish.

^c Including hydrolysis products

Generally, Table 6-3 shows that CTO/DTO, TOP, rosin, RCa, RNa and RMa have representative chemicals with low to moderate bioconcentration potential based on modelling of their representative chemicals. The BCFs of components of RHME show moderate to high bioconcentration potential, with THAME having the highest predicted BCF.

With respect to bioaccumulation, the THAME representative chemical, which represents 75% of the RHME substance, is predicted to have high bioaccumulation potential by all three models (see Table 6-3). Representative chemical-specific modelled bioaccumulation information can be found in a supporting document (ECCC 2018c). Given its high bioavailability, the uptake rate would likely be rapid for THAME, with a log K_{ow} of 6.6 being quite close to optimal for bioavailability. However, in general, esters are known to be quite quickly hydrolyzed into their corresponding acids (THA in this case), which, in turn, are known to have a much lower bioaccumulation potential. The estimated metabolic half-life for THAME was approximately 7 days, corresponding to a

metabolic rate of (K_m) 0.1 / day. The metabolic rate of most classes of esters, including a number of benzenedicarboxylic esters among several other classes, are empirically known to be even faster than this prediction indicates (Arnot et al. 2008). However, resin acid esters, including those in RHME are known to be recalcitrant to abiotic hydrolysis under even strong alkaline conditions (Holmbom and Ekman 1978). Thus, some uncertainty exists in the overall bioaccumulation prediction for THAME due the uncertainty in metabolic rate (K_m).

Certain CTO/DTO representative chemicals, including β -sitosterol, abietinal and to some extent abietinol, are predicted to have a high bioaccumulation potential based on modelled BAF results. These components are predicted to have relatively slow biotransformation half-lives (111, 17 and 10 days, for β -sitosterol, abietinal and abietinol respectively). Given the large discrepancy in BCFs between the BCFBAF (2010) estimate and that by CATALOGIC (2016) for abietinal (1290 vs 17 L/kg) and β -sitosterol (3210 vs 13 L/kg), there is some uncertainty and possible overestimation in the bioconcentration and bioaccumulation estimates (e.g., 1.6×10^6 L/kg for β -sitosterol) using BCFBAF (2010). In this regard, it is important to note that mitigating factors such as metabolic rate and effect of molecular size ($D_{eff} = 10.3$ nm for β -sitosterol) are taken into account in the BCF estimate from CATALOGIC (2016). Nevertheless, it is expected that the bioaccumulation potential for β -sitosterol may still be high. In addition, a recent study has shown that certain diterpene components (sclarene, abieta-7,13-diene, dehydroabietane, norabietatetraene, tetrahydroretene, simonellite and retene), some of which may be present in the neutrals fraction of CTO and DTO, may show a high biota-sediment accumulation based on empirical field studies with intertidal clams (Yunker et al. 2011).

Representative chemical resin acids (e.g., abietic acid, IPA and DHAA) show a limited bioaccumulation potential based on both modelled BCF and BAF values and empirical BCF studies in mussels and fish at an environmentally relevant pH range (6 to 8). This includes the representative chemical resin acid esters THAME and DHAME once they are hydrolyzed within the organism. Lastly, representative chemical linoleic acid shows a moderate bioaccumulation potential (BAF ~ 2500) and makes up a significant proportion of CTO/DTO (36%/60%).

7. Potential to cause ecological harm

7.1 Ecological effects assessment

7.1.1 Mode/mechanism of action

The analysis of their representative chemicals shows that CTO/DTO, TOP, rosin, RCa, RNa and RMa all consist of components that could have non-specific (e.g., narcotic) or compound-specific effects (ECCC 2018c). Because of the significant presence of specifically acting components that would likely dominate the effects profile of the whole substance, CTO/DTO, TOP, rosin, RCa, RNa and RMa are considered specifically acting substances as a whole. The analysis of the representative chemicals of RHME shows that it consists of only narcotic components and is thus considered a narcotic substance (ECCC 2018c). Determination of mode of action (MoA) is based on predictions from US EPA's ASTER, TEST and the OASIS MoA profiler in OECD toolbox (ASTER 1999; TEST 2016; OECD QSAR Toolbox 2016). In addition, for the representative chemical β -sitosterol, a number of low dose sub-lethal effects related to reproduction and endocrine function have been documented, including atrophy of the albumen gland in a European snail at a no observed effect concentration (NOEC) of 0.0001 mg/L (Czech et al. 2001), reductions in plasma sex steroids, and increase in vitellogenin in rainbow trout at NOEC of <0.075 mg/L (Tremblay and Van Der Kraak 1999) and reduction in plasma male and female sex steroid levels with a NOEC of 0.01 mg/L (MacLatchy and Van Der Kraak 1995) among others. Despite not being directly tied to adverse outcomes in test organisms, these low level effects support the prediction that β -sitosterol is a specifically acting component.

7.1.2 Effects on aquatic organisms

Water-accommodated fraction (WAF) studies are sometimes used for toxicity testing for poorly soluble UVCBs (OECD 2000) and are available for many of the UVCBs subject to this assessment. A WAF is an aqueous fraction containing the dissolved, suspended and/or emulsified fraction of a poorly water soluble UVCB that can be used in aquatic toxicity testing with fish, daphnia, or algae. The main advantage of this test is that the observed aquatic toxicity reflects the multi-component dissolution behaviour of the components for a given substance-to-water loading. Ultimately, the interpretation of the results should consider both the reliability of the test based on relevant OECD 23 guidance (OECD 2018) and how closely the exposure conditions in the WAF study match the exposure scenario of the risk assessment. Often, there is concern about exposure to a substance in the environment after wastewater treatment. In such cases, a WAF value may be of lower relevance, since components may degrade or partition to solids once released in the environment, and the composition of the original UVCB to which organisms may ultimately be exposed in the environment would very likely not match that of the same substance in the WAF test. Due primarily to this limitation, the analysis of ecological effects, exposure and risk for substances in the Resins and

Rosins Group is based on empirical and modelled component toxicity data, with WAF data used as an additional supporting line of evidence in certain cases. WAF data is given additional weight in the assessment only when components with higher toxicity may be present within the substance.

A detailed summary of the available modelled and empirical aquatic toxicity data for components of substances in the Resins and Rosins Group, along with available WAF data, is summarized in ECCC 2018c. The lowest reliable end-point standardized value for all categories of indicator organisms are used as the CTVs for PNEC derivation (Table 7-1). Empirical data are available for use as CTVs for abietic acid, β -sitosterol, DHAA and IPA from the peer-reviewed literature (Peng and Roberts 2000; Lehtinen et al. 1999). Despite the availability of empirical data on sub-lethal effects data for β -sitosterol illustrating effects at lower concentrations than those seen in Lehtinen et al. (1999), the reported end-points were not conclusively linked to an adverse outcome in the organism (e.g., Czech et al. 2001). The reliabilities of the empirical endpoint values selected as CTVs are considered in robust study summaries (ECCC 2018c).

A number of studies have investigated the impact of pulp and paper discharges, including components of CTO, on the receiving environment and fish (e.g., Borton et al. 2004; Liss et al. 1997; Oikari et al. 1984; Rogers et al. 1975). Many of these studies show adverse effects focusing on endocrine and reproductive effects. However, the exposures in these studies were due to whole effluent discharges and not confined to the impact of CTO production from tall oil soap and thus are not considered directly in the evaluation of the effects data for Resins and Rosins Group substances.

Various modelled end-points are used as CTVs when reliable empirical data are not available. ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 uses GALAS (Global, Adjusted Locally According to Similarity) modelling methodology to predict LC₅₀ values and associated reliability indices (RI) that provide an estimate of the prediction accuracy (all values cited in Table 7-1 showed a RI > 0.3 and thus are reliable based on the evaluation of prediction confidence recommended by the model developers). Those endpoints that showed borderline reliability (RI = 0.3-0.5) are selected as CTVs if these are also supported by consensus with at least one other model. US EPA's TEST results are based on a sub-model consensus method which takes the average of predicted toxicities from 5 different QSAR methods (e.g., group contribution, nearest neighbour, etc.), provided that the individual predictions are within the respective applicability domains. Lastly, the Artificial Intelligence Expert Predictive System (AIEPS) model for acute fish (fathead minnow) toxicity is used in CTV co-selection for the representative chemical THAME (AIEPs c2010-2012).

Table 7-1. Summary of aquatic toxicity end-points used for the critical toxicity values (CTVs) for each of the representative chemicals for the substances in the Resins and Rosins Group

Common name	Test organism	Endpoint	Value (mg/L)	Reference / reliability ^a
Abietic acid	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48 h LC ₅₀ empirical	0.68	Peng and Roberts 2000 / moderate reliability
Abietinol	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	Acute LC ₅₀ modelled	0.21	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012
Abietinal	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	Acute LC ₅₀ modelled	0.20	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 TEST 2016
β-Sitosterol	Brown trout (<i>Salmo trutta lacustris L.</i>)	LOEC mortality of eggs	0.02	Lehtinen et al. 1999 / moderate reliability
DHAA	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48 h LC ₅₀ empirical	1.3	Peng and Roberts 2000 / moderate reliability
DHAME	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	Acute LC ₅₀ modelled	0.26	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012
IPA	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48 h LC ₅₀ empirical	0.07	Peng and Roberts 2000 / moderate reliability
Linoleic acid	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	48 h LC ₅₀ modelled	0.87	TEST 2016
THAME	Water flea (<i>Daphnia magna</i>)	Acute LC ₅₀ modelled	0.50	ACD/Percepta c1997-2012 AIEPs c2010-2012
SAPA hydrolysis product	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	96 h LC ₅₀ modelled	0.68	TEST 2016
MPA hydrolysis product	Fathead minnow (<i>Pimephales promelas</i>)	96 h LC ₅₀ modelled	0.24	TEST 2016

Abbreviations: LC₅₀, median lethal concentration; LOEC, lowest observable effects concentration.

^a Reliability based on robust study summaries (ECCC 2018c).

The lowest reliable WAF end-points for substances in the Resins and Rosins Group for CTO are included as a line of evidence supporting data on components showing a high level of toxicity. Studies completed using CTO showed a range of reported acute median lethal loading (LL₅₀) values (ECCC 2018c). The lowest value (LL₅₀ = 20 mg/L) is

determined for Zebra fish (*Danio rerio*) from two studies using CTO (CAS RN 8002-26-4) in a semi-static renewal exposure system (based on OECD Test No. 203: Fish, Acute Toxicity Test). Linoleic acid and abietic acid are two of the representative chemicals used in this assessment. They were measured in test solution of these WAF tests at 0 h, 24 h, 72 h and 96 h for all CTO loadings (i.e., control, 12.5, 50 and 100 mg/L). Abietic acid was the only representative chemical detected and was found at 0.2 to 0.5 mg/L, with a slight increase with increased loading (ECHA c2007-2017). Considering that abietic acid may be present at 10% in CTO, these concentrations are much lower than expected based on CTO loading values (i.e., at CTO loading of 100 mg/L, abietic acid concentrations of up to 10 mg/L might be expected, which is still lower than the adjusted subcooled water solubility limit of 153 mg/L). Given that abietic acid is one of many potential components of CTO (i.e., several others remained unmonitored or undetected during this WAF test), these WAF results should be interpreted with caution as they may underestimate the true toxicity of CTO and its components in the environment.

As mentioned previously the stable resin acid degradation product retene (CAS RN 483-65-8), a polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon (PAH), may accumulate in sediments. Retene is known to cause teratogenic effects in fish larvae and induction of cytochrome P450 enzymes (Oikari et al. 2002). This may add to the ecological effects caused by resin acids.

Assessment factors (AFs) are used to derive PNECs by dividing CTVs by appropriate AFs. The total AF for each representative structure is then calculated as the product of an applicable end-point standardization factor (F_{ES}), mode of action factor (F_{MoA}) and species variation factor (F_{SV}). Specific application factors used in each case may be found in ECCC 2018c.

For the WAF end-point LL_{50} value of 20 mg/L for CTO, F_{ES} is 10, F_{MoA} is 5 as there are some specifically acting components and the WAF data is acute, F_{SV} is 2 as there are data available for 6 species over 3 categories. Lastly, as this end-point is not a typical LC_{50}/EC_{50} value, and there is uncertainty in the concentration of the UVCB components in the test solution discussed previously (i.e., only 1 of the 7 representative chemicals was measured in solution), an additional assessment factor of 5 is used ($AF = 10 \times 5 \times 2 \times 5 = 500$). This results in a predicted no-effects concentration (PNEC) of 0.04 mg/L, while the component based PNECs (summarized below in Table 7-2) for CTO ranged from 0.0007 to 0.13 mg/L.

Table 7-2. Predicted no-effects concentrations (PNECs) for components used in the Resins and Rosins Group substances RQ derivations

Common name	Component of	PNEC (mg/L)
Abietic acid	CTO/DTO, TOP, Rosin, RNa, RCa	0.03
Abietinol	CTO/DTO	0.01
Abietinal	CTO	0.002
β-Sitosterol	CTO/DTO, TOP	0.002
DHAA	CTO/DTO, Rosin, RNa, RCa, RMa, RHME	0.13
DHAME	RHME	0.01
IPA	CTO/DTO, Rosin, RNa, RCa	0.0007
Linoleic acid	CTO/DTO, TOP	0.04
THAME	RHME	0.01
SAPA hydrolysis product	RMa	0.003
MPA hydrolysis product	RMa	0.001

For these substances, predicted PNEC values presented above may also be used for sediment-risk characterization. In this characterization, bottom sediment and its pore water are assumed to be in equilibrium with the overlying water and benthic and pelagic organisms are assumed to have similar sensitivities to the substances. Therefore the PEC and PNEC for pore water would be considered to be the same as for the aquatic compartment. This equilibrium approach results in a risk quotient (PEC/PNEC) for the sediment compartment that is the same as for the aquatic compartment.

7.2 Ecological exposure assessment

Major scenarios considered in the exposure analysis of substances in the Resins and Rosins Group include production of CTO at kraft pulp mills and other facilities, manufacture of RCa and RHME, and various industrial uses of all the substances. Important functions of the Resins and Rosins Group in these uses include as a plasticizer, surfactant, viscosity adjustor, solvent, filler, and odour agent. The environmental releases of the substances in the Resins and Rosins Group are expected to occur mainly in the form of wastewater treatment system effluents according to their

use patterns. Their predicted environmental concentrations (PECs) in receiving waters are estimated for the major scenarios identified. These PECs are used for risk characterization by comparing them with predicted no-effect concentrations (PNECs).

7.2.1 Calculation of aquatic PECs and general assumptions

Wastewater treatment system removal is a key parameter in all exposure calculations presented in 7.2.3 to 7.2.6. The estimation results for representative chemicals of the Resins and Rosins Group ranged from 15% for two RMA representative chemicals (i.e., MPA and SAPA hydrolysis products) to 91% for β -sitosterol (ECCC 2018a).

Three quantitative scenario categories are described below in section 7.2.3 to 7.2.5 and the remaining qualitative scenarios are discussed in section 7.2.6.

7.2.2 CTO production scenario

The PEC of each representative chemical of CTO in receiving water is estimated from the amount released to the wastewater treatment effluent, the effluent volume and the receiving water's dilution of kraft pulping mills in Canada. The PECs of each representative chemical near the discharge point are calculated.

$$PEC = \frac{10^9 \times m \times X \times E \times (1 - R)}{f \times D}$$

Where,

PEC: predicted environmental concentration in receiving water near discharge point, $\mu\text{g/L}$

m: crude tall oil production rate per tonne of pulp produced, kg/t

X: proportion of a representative chemical in crude tall oil, unitless

E: emission factor to raw wastewater, unitless

R: wastewater treatment removal, unitless

f: wastewater generation rate per tonne of pulp produced, L/t (distribution)

D: receiving water dilution factor near discharge point, unitless

10^9 : conversion factor from kg to μg , $\mu\text{g/kg}$

The wastewater generation rate (f) varies in a wide range for potential CTO producing Canadian kraft pulping mills in Canada and is given as a distribution. As a result, the PEC is also calculated as a distribution. The CTO production rate was estimated to be 22 kg per tonne of pulp (ECCC 2018a). The loss of crude tall oil to raw wastewater is 0.045 on average (NCASI 2017). The receiving water bodies for Canadian kraft pulping

mills are generally sufficiently large to provide 10-fold dilution for wastewater treatment effluent near discharge points (ECCC 2018a). The wastewater generation rate (f) is subject to a large variation from 40 000 to 200 000 L (median = 90 000 L) of wastewater per tonne of pulp production for all kraft pulp mills in Canada (ECCC 2018a). Four sites were confirmed to produce crude tall oil (NCASI 2018 and personal communications 2017). These sites have wastewater generation rates above the median. Accordingly, aquatic PECs for CTO representative chemicals are estimated for these confirmed CTO producing kraft mills in Canada to be 17 – 37 µg/L, 12 – 27 µg/L, 1.0 – 2.3 µg/L, 6.6 – 15 µg/L, 11 – 23 µg/L, 6.2 – 14 µg/L and 33 – 74 µg/L for abietic acid, abietinol, abietinal, β-sitosterol, DHAA, IPA and linoleic acid, respectively.

7.2.3 RCa manufacture scenario

The predicted environmental concentration (PEC) of each representative chemical of RCa is estimated on the basis of the releases of representative structures to receiving water via wastewater treatment.

$$PEC = \frac{10^9 \times q \times X \times E \times y \times (1 - R)}{F \times D}$$

Where,

- PEC: predicted environmental concentration in receiving water near discharge point, µg/L
- q: daily quantity of a substance manufactured at a facility, kg/d
- X: proportion of a representative structure in a substance, unitless
- E: emission factor to liquid waste, unitless
- y: ratio of a representative structure's quantity in wastewater to that in solvent, unitless
- R: wastewater treatment removal, unitless
- F: daily wastewater treatment effluent flow, L/d
- D: receiving water dilution factor near discharge point, unitless
- 10⁹: conversion factor from kg to µg, µg/kg

The ratio y is derived as a function of the apparent octanol-water partition coefficient (P) and the volume fraction of solvent in liquid waste according to the definition of P.

$$y = \frac{1}{P \frac{V_{sol}}{1 - V_{vol}} + 1}$$

Where,

P: apparent octanol-water partition coefficient, unitless

V_{sol} : solvent fraction in liquid waste, unitless

The aquatic PEC is estimated for a facility with the highest RCa quantity manufactured, namely between 10 000 and 100 000 kg/y (ECCC 2018a) or between 100 and 1 000 kg/day (communications between the facility and Environment and Climate Change Canada 2017). The upper bound (1 000 kg/d) of the daily quantity (q) is selected for the calculation. The emission factor to liquid waste is approximated at 2% for the daily quantity of 1 000 kg/d (ECCC 2018a). The liquid waste generated from the facility is disposed of by a waste management company (ECCC 2018a). The liquid waste contains a solvent (used as a fuel) fraction between 10% and 90%, with the balance being water. The solvent fraction in the liquid waste is conservatively assumed to be at the lower bound (10%) in order to estimate the maximum amount of RCa in the aqueous phase. The value of FxD (wastewater treatment effluent flow x receiving water dilution) is 21 ML/d for the wastewater treatment system at the liquid waste disposal site. Aquatic PECs for RCa representative chemicals are 0.36 µg/L, 0.19 µg/L and 0.05 µg/L for abietic acid, DHAA and IPA, respectively.

7.2.4 RHME manufacture scenario

The predicted environmental concentration (PEC) for each representative chemical of RHME (CAS RN 8050-15-5) is estimated on the basis of the releases of representative chemicals to receiving water via off-site wastewater treatment.

$$PEC = \frac{10^9 \times q \times X \times E \times (1 - R)}{F \times D}$$

Where,

PEC: predicted environmental concentration in receiving water near discharge point, µg/L

q: daily quantity of a substance manufactured at a facility, kg/y

- X: proportion of a representative chemical in a substance, unitless
- E: emission factor to wastewater, unitless
- R: wastewater treatment removal, unitless
- F: daily wastewater treatment effluent flow, L/d
- D: receiving water dilution factor near discharge point, unitless
- 10⁹: conversion factor from kg to µg, µg/kg

The daily quantity is conservatively assumed to be 10 000 kg which is the upper limit for the annual quantity manufactured in 2011 (ECCC 2018a). To provide further conservatism in the estimates, it is assumed that there is no on-site wastewater treatment. The emission factor to wastewater is approximated at 0.3% for a daily quantity of 10 000 kg/d (ECCC 2018a). The value of FxD (wastewater treatment effluent flow times receiving water dilution) is 4556 ML/d for the largest manufacturing facility identified from the survey data (ECCC 2018a). Aquatic PECs for RHME representative chemicals are estimated to be 0.50 µg/L, 0.18 µg/L and 0.08 µg/L for THAME, DHAME and DHAA, respectively.

An upper bound whole body burden of 0.0005 mmol/kg bw is calculated for THAME assuming a PEC of 0.5 µg/L (calculated previously). This value is well below the internal concentrations of neutral narcotic chemicals causing death at 2-8 mmol/kg for acute exposures and 0.2-0.8 mmol/kg for chronic exposures (McCarty et al. 1992; Escher et al. 2011) and this provides a ≥1 000-fold margin of exposure for mortality in fish due to acute and chronic exposures.

7.2.5 Industrial use scenarios

As discussed previously, the major industrial use scenarios identified are: concrete production; rubber compounding; steelmaking and formulation. The predicted aquatic environmental concentration (PEC) of representative chemicals for these scenarios for CTO, DTO, TOP, Rosin, RNa, RHME and RMa is estimated on the basis of its release to receiving water via off-site wastewater treatment systems.

$$PEC = \frac{10^9 \times Q \times X \times E \times (1 - R)}{N \times F \times D}$$

Where,

- PEC: predicted environmental concentration in receiving water near discharge point, µg/L
- Q: annual quantity of a substance used at a facility, kg/y
- X: proportion of a representative chemical in a substance, unitless

- E: emission factor to wastewater, unitless
- R: wastewater treatment removal, unitless
- N: number of annual release days, d/y
- F: daily wastewater treatment effluent flow, L/d
- D: receiving water dilution factor near discharge point, unitless
- 10⁹: conversion factor from kg to µg, µg/kg

Table 7-3 summarizes parameter values used in the calculation. According to the data collected from the DSL IU (ECCC 2018a), the annual use quantity of each CAS RN is within the range of 1 000 to 10 000, 10 000 to 100 000, or 100 000 to 1 000 000. The logarithmic means of these ranges are selected to represent typical use quantities and are included in PEC calculations. The number of annual release days is assumed to be the same as the number of annual operation days, which is typically 250 days a year or more, because each CAS RN is expected to be used in all products produced. The emission factor to wastewater is 2% for an annual use quantity below 1 million kg/y (ECCC 2018a). The value of FxD (wastewater treatment effluent flow times receiving water dilution factor) depends on the location of a facility. It is 657 ML/d or higher for locations using CAS RN 8016-81-7 and 181 ML/d or higher for locations using all other CAS RNs. For minor industrial users, annual use quantities are substantially lower than the logarithmic means given in Table 7-3, and their releases and subsequent exposure are also expected to be lower.

Table 7-3. Parameter values selected for PEC calculations under industrial use scenarios (ECCC 2018a)

Name	Annual use quantity range per CAS RN at a facility (kg/y) (logarithmic mean) Q	Number of annual release days (d/y) N	Emission factor to wastewater (%) E	Wastewater flow x Receiving water dilution factor (ML/d) FxD
RMa RHME	1 000–10 000 (3 162)	250	2	181
CTO DTO RNa Rosin ^a	10 000–100 000 (31 623)	250	2	181
TOP	100 000–1 000 000 (316 228)	250	2	657

^aBased on information available for CAS RN 8050-09-7

Aquatic PEC estimates are summarized in Table 7-5. These estimates are considered to be conservative because values for dilution (FxD) are conservatively selected and the likelihood of on-site wastewater treatment at a facility is not accounted for. The PECs of CAS RN 8002-26-4 are determined for both crude (CTO) and distilled tall oil (DTO) given the possibility that either or both may be used.

Table 7-4. Industrial use scenarios aquatic PECs ($\mu\text{g/L}$) for Resins and Rosins Group substances (ECCC 2018a)

Representative chemical	RMa	RHME	CTO	DTO	RNa	Rosina	TOP
Abietic acid	NA	NA	0.48	0.36	1.35	1.43	0.98
β -sitosterol	NA	NA	0.19	0.06	NA	NA	0.52
Linoleic acid	NA	NA	0.96	1.59	NA	NA	0.37
THAME	NA	0.11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DHAME	NA	0.04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
DHAA	0.10	0.02	0.30	0.27	0.44	0.50	NA
MPA hydrolysis product	0.60	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
SAPA hydrolysis product	0.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Isopimaric acid (IPA)	NA	NA	0.18	0.22	0.51	0.56	NA
Abietinol	NA	NA	0.35	0.06	NA	NA	NA
Abietinal	NA	NA	0.03	NA	NA	NA	NA

Abbreviations: NA, not applicable.

^aBased on information available for CAS RN 8050-09-7 for which the majority of rosin was reported. Only minor use volumes were reported under the other rosin CAS RN 8052-10-6, and the estimate based on CAS RN 8050-09-7 would therefore encompass that associated with CAS RN 8052-10-6.

7.2.6 Other unquantified exposures

According to the survey data (ECCC 2018a), RCa (CAS RN 9007-13-0) and rosin (CAS RN 8052-10-6) are used either in low quantities (less than 1 000 kg/y) or in products that are unlikely to involve water during their production or application. Because of the low quantities in use and little involvement with water, the aquatic releases of and exposure to the two CAS RNs are expected to be low and no quantitative exposure analysis was pursued.

7.3 Characterization of ecological risk

The approach taken in this ecological screening assessment is to examine assessment information and develop proposed conclusions using a weight-of-evidence approach and precaution. Evidence is gathered to determine the potential for the Resins and Rosins Group substances to cause harm in the Canadian environment. Lines of evidence considered include those evaluated in this assessment that support the characterization of ecological risk in the Canadian environment. Secondary or indirect lines of evidence are considered when available, including classification of hazard or fate characteristics by other regulatory agencies.

7.3.1 Risk quotient analysis

Risk quotient analyses are performed by integrating realistic worst-case estimates of exposure (PECs; see the Ecological Exposure Assessment Section 7.2; ECCO 2018a) with ecological toxicity information (PNECs; Ecological Effects Assessment Section 7.1) to determine whether there is potential for ecological harm in Canada. Risk quotients (RQs) are calculated by dividing each representative chemical PEC by the corresponding PNEC for the relevant environmental compartments and associated exposure scenarios. RQs are then totalled for each representative chemical within each Resins and Rosins Group substance following a concentration addition (CA) approach methodology to determine a RQ_{CA} for each substance. This is the recommended approach by Backhaus and Faust (2012), irrespective of the mode/mechanism of action of the mixture components. In addition, a WAF-based RQ_{WAF} is derived for CTO as an additional supportive line of evidence given the high-risk quotients seen via the component-based approach. The results of the RQ_{WAF} support the outcome of potential risk as determined using the CA approach for CTO manufacturing. RQs for all major releases to the environment for the substances in the Resins and Rosins Group are summarized in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5. Risk quotient (RQ) calculations for industrial exposure scenarios for Resins and Rosins Group

Substance	Exposure scenario	Risk quotient	Type of estimate
CTO	Manufacture	16–35 ^a	Refined distribution
		3–7 ^b	
CTO	Industrial use	0.5 ^a	Upper bound
DTO	Industrial use	0.4 ^a	Upper bound
TOP	Industrial use	0.3 ^a	Upper bound
Rosin	Industrial use	0.9 ^a	Upper bound
RMa	Industrial use	0.7 ^a	Upper bound

Substance	Exposure scenario	Risk quotient	Type of estimate
RHME	Manufacture	0.07 ^a	Upper bound
RHME	Industrial use	0.01 ^a	Upper bound
RCa	Manufacture	0.1 ^a	Refined
RNa	Industrial use	0.8 ^a	Upper bound

^a RQ based on summation of RQs for each representative chemicals assuming concentration addition (CA)

^b RQ based on WAF derived PNEC and summation of PECs of all representative chemicals.

7.3.2 Consideration of the lines of evidence

To characterize the ecological risk of the Resins and Rosins Group substances CTO/DTO (CAS RN 8002-26-4), TOP (CAS RN 8016-81-7), rosin (CAS RN 8050-09-7 and 8052-10-6 only), RHME (CAS RN 8050-15-5), RMa (CAS RN 8050-28-0), RCa (CAS RN 9007-13-0) and RNa (CAS RN 61790-51-0), technical information for various lines of evidence is considered (as discussed in the relevant sections of this report) and qualitatively weighted. The approach taken to assess these substances is to consider data and associated lines of evidence on representative chemicals, and, if and when applicable, any data and associated lines of evidence available on the UVCB substance as a whole (i.e., whole substance). The key lines of evidence supporting the assessment conclusion are presented in Table 7-6, with discussion of the lines of evidence and associated weighting contributing to an overall strength of evidence in Section 7.3.3. The level of confidence refers to the combined influence of data quality and variability, data gaps, causality, plausibility and any extrapolation required within the line of evidence. The relevance refers to the impact of the line of evidence when determining the potential to cause harm in the Canadian environment. Qualifiers used in the analysis ranged from low to high, with the assigned weight having five possible outcomes.

Table 7-6. Weighted lines of key evidence considered to determine the potential for Resins and Rosins Group to cause harm in the Canadian environment

Line of evidence for substances listed	Level of confidence ^a	Relevance in assessment ^b	Weight assigned ^c
Representative chemical persistence (and LRT) in the environment 1. CTO/DTO, TOP, Rosin ^d , RCa ^d , RNa ^d 2. RMa	1. Moderate	1. Moderate	1. Moderate
	2. Moderate	2. High	2. Moderate to high

Line of evidence for substances listed	Level of confidence^a	Relevance in assessment^b	Weight assigned^c
3. RHME	3. Low	3. High	3. Moderate
Whole substance persistence in the environment 1. CTO/DTO, TOP, Rosin 2. RCa and RNa 3. RMa 4. RHME	1. Low 2. Moderate 3. Moderate 4. Low	1. Low 2. Low 3. High 4. Moderate	1. Low 2. Low to moderate 3. Moderate to high 4. Low to moderate
Representative chemical bioaccumulation in aquatic organisms 1. CTO/DTO, TOP, Rosin, RCa and RNa 2. RHME, RMa	1. Moderate 2. Moderate	1. Moderate 2. High	1. Moderate 2. Moderate to high
Representative chemical mode-of-action and/or other non-apical data 1. CTO/DTO, TOP, Rosin, RCa and RNa 2. RHME, RMa	1. Moderate 2. Low	1. High 2. High	1. Moderate to high 2. Moderate
Representative chemical PNECs for aquatic organisms 1. CTO/DTO, TOP, Rosin, RCa and RNa 2. RHME, RMa	1. High 2. Moderate	1. High 2. High	1. High 2. Moderate to high
Whole substance / WAF LL ₅₀ and EL ₅₀ for aquatic organisms 1. CTO/DTO 2. TOP, Rosin, RHME, RMa, RCa and RNa	1. Moderate 2. NA ^e	1. Moderate 2. NA ^e	1. Moderate 2. NA ^e
Representative chemical Monitoring data for concentrations in surface	Moderate	Low	Low to moderate

Line of evidence for substances listed	Level of confidence ^a	Relevance in assessment ^b	Weight assigned ^c
water; wastewater effluents; sediments; biota [all substances]			
Representative chemical PECs in water			
1. CTO ^f , RCa ^f	1. Moderate	1. High	1. Moderate to high
2. CTO/DTO ^g , TOP ^g , Rosin ^{g,h} , RHME ^{f,g} , RMa ^g , RNa ^g , RCa ^h	2. Low	2. High	2. Moderate
RQ(s) (and CBR ⁱ ratio) for water (and sediment) [all substances]	Moderate	High	Moderate to high

^a Level of confidence is determined according to data quality, data variability, data gaps and if the data are fit for purpose (i.e., plausible and show causality).

^b Relevance refers to the impact of the evidence in the assessment.

^c Weight is assigned to each line of evidence according to the combined level of confidence and relevance in the assessment.

^d Includes consideration of LRT potential for abietic acid representative chemical.

^e WAF data summarized in ECCC 2018c, however, did not use WAF to derive PNECs in these cases, due to some data deficiencies (i.e., chemical species not monitored in WAF test solution) and component based approaches resulted in a more conservative result.

^f Manufacturing scenario.

^g Industrial use scenario(s).

^h Use in products (qualitative).

ⁱ For component THAME only (section 7.2.5).

7.3.3 Weight of evidence for determining potential to cause harm to the Canadian environment

CTO/DTO has a very complex composition with a large range of components, including highly biodegradable components such as fatty acids (e.g., linoleic acid). However, a significant proportion (40% to 64%) of the components show moderate to high persistence, including resin acids (e.g., DHAA, abietic acid), alcohols (e.g., abietinol), aldehydes (e.g., abietinal) and phytosterols (e.g., β -sitosterol). CTO/DTO representative chemicals show low to moderate bioconcentration overall, but certain components representing almost 30% of CTO show a high, but somewhat uncertain (uncertainty may lead to a potential overestimation of risk) bioaccumulation potential (BAFs >5000). However, components of CTO/DTO also occur naturally via natural processes (e.g., from the decomposition of vegetation), and near continuous background exposure is therefore likely present in many aquatic environments. For that reason, elevated persistence and bioaccumulation potential for these components was interpreted with

some reduced weight compared with that of a non-naturally occurring chemical. CTO/DTO are found to contain a significant proportion of specifically acting components, with PNEC values ranging from 0.7 to 130 µg/L based on modelled and empirical data available for representative chemicals. However, the PNEC derived using WAF data for CTO is 40 µg/L. PEC values estimated on the basis of a CTO manufacturing scenario at Canadian kraft pulp and paper plants are 1.0 to 74 µg/L (based on each representative chemical). Risk quotients ranged from 16 to 35 for the component-based PNEC (i.e., concentration addition; uncertainty may lead to either a potential overestimation or underestimation of risk) and 2 to 5 for the WAF-based PNEC (supportive evidence only). Upper bound RQs (based on conservative PECs) for CTO/DTO industrial use activities are approximately 0.4 to 0.5 (uncertainty may lead to a potential overestimation of risk). Overall, the strength of evidence suggests that there is a risk posed by CTO, but not DTO, in the aquatic environment in Canada. However, considering the potential but uncertain presence of β-sitosterol (a very bioavailable and specifically acting naturally occurring component, PNEC = 2 µg/L), and the significant presence of isopimaric acid (a specifically acting component with elevated toxicity, PNEC = 0.7 µg/L), there may be a concern for in the environment if exposures to DTO were to increase.

TOP (CAS RN 8016-81-7) is predominantly (95%) made up of components shown to have a lower potential for biodegradation and thus higher persistence, including resin acids (e.g., abietic acid), phytosterols (e.g., β-sitosterol) and large molecular weight and poorly bioavailable polymeric and esterified material. TOP representative chemicals had a low to moderate bioconcentration potential overall, but β-sitosterol which represents roughly 15% of TOP showed a high but somewhat uncertain bioaccumulation potential (uncertainty may lead to a potential overestimation of risk). However, components of TOP also occur naturally via natural processes (e.g., from the decomposition of vegetation), and near continuous background exposure is therefore likely present in many aquatic environments. For that reason, elevated persistence and bioaccumulation potential for these components was interpreted with some reduced weight compared with that of a non-naturally occurring chemical. TOP is found to contain a significant proportion of specifically acting components, and PNEC values were estimated to range from 2 to 44 µg/L on the basis of modelled and empirical data available for representative chemicals. Conservative PEC values estimated on the basis of TOP industrial uses in Canada are 0.4 to 1.0 µg/L (based on each representative chemical), yielding upper bound RQs of 0.3 (uncertainty may lead to a potential overestimation of risk). Overall, the strength of evidence suggests there is no significant risk posed by TOP in the aquatic environment in Canada.

Rosin (CAS RN 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6), RNa (CAS RN 61790-51-0) and RCa (CAS RN 9007-13-0) are predominantly made up of components (e.g., resin acids) that show a higher persistence. However, whole substance empirical data show that RNa and RCa appear to have a slightly lower persistence compared to rosin, likely due to the fact that the organic moieties are more soluble in salt form than in neutral form. Rosin, RNa and RCa representative chemicals had a low to moderate bioaccumulation potential. Rosin,

RCa and RNa contain a significant proportion of specifically acting components (e.g., those represented by IPA) where PNEC values ranged from 0.7 to 130 µg/L based on modelled and empirical data available for representative chemicals. Conservative PEC values estimated on the basis of rosin and RNa industrial uses in Canada are 0.4 to 1.4 µg/L (based on each representative chemical), yielding upper bound RQs of 0.8 to 0.9 (uncertainty may lead to a possible overestimation of risk). Refined PEC values based on RCa manufacturing in Canada are 0.03 to 0.36 µg/L, yielding a refined RQ of 0.1. Overall, the strength of evidence suggests that there is no significant risk posed by rosin, RNa or RCa in the aquatic environment in Canada. However considering the significant presence of isopimaric acid (a specifically acting component with elevated toxicity, PNEC = 0.7 µg/L), there may be a concern for the environment if exposures to rosin (CAS RN 8050-09-7, 8052-10-6), RNa and RCa were to increase.

RMa (CAS RN 8050-28-0) anhydrous components (70% of composition) will rapidly hydrolyze (half-lives ~<5 min) into dicarboxylic acid derivatives. All components of RMa, including hydrolysis products, show higher persistence, which is corroborated by the very low empirical ready biodegradation seen for the whole substance of only 0.34% over 28 days. However, the interpretation of these data are uncertain since toxic suppression of microbial activity could be responsible for some of the low rate of observed biodegradation (uncertainty in empirical results may lead to a potential underestimation of risk). RMa has components with low bioaccumulation potential based on modeling of their representative chemicals. RMa is found to contain a large proportion of specifically acting components (e.g., hydrolysis products of anhydride components) and PNECs are estimated (using modelled and empirical data) to be 1 to 3 µg/L. Conservative PEC values estimated on the basis of RMa industrial uses in Canada are 0.1 to 0.6 µg/L (based on each representative chemical), yielding an upper bound RQ of 0.7 (uncertainty may lead to a potential overestimation of risk). Overall, the strength of evidence suggests there is no significant risk posed by RMa in the aquatic environment in Canada.

RHME (CAS RN 8050-15-5) components show a very low potential for biodegradation and thus, high persistence is predicted, however available empirical ready biodegradation data suggest that there are some biodegradable components (i.e., biodegradation of the whole substance is 18% to 40% over 28 days) suggesting some uncertainty in the modelled component based results (uncertainty in the modelled component information may lead to a potential overestimation of risk). Components of RHME (75% of composition) have a high bioaccumulation potential. RHME contains narcotic components and PNECs are estimated (using modelled and empirical data) to range from 10 to 128 µg/L. Conservative PEC values estimated on the basis of RHME manufacturing in Canada (as worst case scenario) are 0.08 to 0.5 µg/L (based on each representative chemical), yielding an upper bound RQ of 0.07 (uncertainty may lead to a potential overestimation of risk). Also, CBR analysis on the THAME components offers ≥1 000-fold margin of exposure for fish. Overall, the strength of evidence suggests there is no significant risk posed by RHME in the aquatic environment in Canada.

7.3.4 Sensitivity of conclusion to key uncertainties

The 28-day biodegradation data for UVCBs in the Resins and Rosins Group are uncertain as the protocol followed for these tests was designed for single component/discrete substances and no measurement of UVCB components was performed to know which components were degraded. Thus, a biodegradation result that might indicate that the pass level of a ready biodegradation test was attained (e.g., >60%) may overpredict the true biodegradation potential if the components remaining are recalcitrant (uncertainty may lead to a potential underestimation of risk). Also, the modelling of component-based persistence for RCa and RNa components did not account for the ionization characteristics and thus are uncertain (uncertainty may lead to a potential overestimation of risk).

As there are no empirical bioaccumulation data for the components of RHME, including the major component THAME, modelled results are used. They suggest a very high potential for the components of RHME to bioaccumulate in aquatic organisms. Esters are generally known to be quite quickly hydrolyzed into corresponding resin acids (e.g., THA), which have a much lower bioaccumulation potential. However, resin acid esters in particular are known to be recalcitrant to abiotic hydrolysis under even strong alkaline conditions and thus some uncertainty (uncertainty may lead to a potential overestimation of risk) exists in the bioaccumulation prediction for components of RHME.

The potential for Resins and Rosins Group substances to cause adverse effects in aquatic organisms is estimated on the basis of the respective toxicity of individual representative chemicals, with consideration given to their proportion in the substances in question. However, for RHME and RMa, the majority of the representative chemicals lacked a reliable base set of empirical toxicity information for fish, invertebrates and plants, and no suitable analogue data were available. Thus, purely modelled toxicity information is considered for the selection of CTVs leading to some uncertainty in the resultant PNECs and associated RQs. Although WAF information is available, the lack of measured concentrations in test solutions and a general lack of relevance to the specific exposure scenarios involved with these substances resulted in the decision not to use these results to derive the PNECs (which would likely have resulted in lower RQs than those presented). Empirical toxicity studies for the major representative chemicals or fractions they represent (if they could be fractionated/isolated and tested) would help improve the accuracy of the estimated risk for these substances.

The loss of CTO to raw wastewater is reported to be 1 to 2 kg per 27 to 61 kg of CTO produced (NCASI 2017). This loss is translated into an emission factor to raw wastewater in the range of 0.016 to 0.074, based on both US and Canadian sites (from 1973 to 2001). The average of this range is 0.045 and is used in the PEC calculations. Because the emission factor at any specific mill is unknown, the use of the average provides a way to benchmark CTO releases across all mills. However, the extent to

which this information accurately reflects current releases across CTO production sites in Canada is uncertain (this may contribute to either an underestimation or overestimation of risk as more current and site-specific information are not available).

Four sites were confirmed to produce crude tall oil via information obtained pursuant to the CEPA section 71 survey notice (ECCC 2016c) and subsequent voluntary follow-up with the relevant industry in Canada (NCASI 2018; personal communications 2017). However, the number of sites of CTO production in Canada has previously been estimated to range from 12 to 16 (Uloth et al. 2009; Wong 2010). Despite the fact that some of these latter estimates may be theoretical in nature and that the total number of sites may have decreased since these estimates were made, some uncertainty still remains in the total number of sites where CTO is produced in Canada. Thus, the potential environmental exposure resulting from CTO production in Canada may be greater than that determined strictly on the basis of the confirmed four sites considered in this assessment.

Given the uncertainty and variability in both the composition and identity of the components within a UVCB, the assumptions made in assigning the fixed proportions of the various representative chemicals leads to uncertainty in the resultant conclusions. The representative chemicals that had the greatest influence in the estimated risk of the UVCB substances in this assessment included MPA and MPA hydrolysis product, IPA, THAME, β -sitosterol, and DHAME. For that reason, accurate percent proportion data, along with the accurate representation of the properties of their respective fractions for these representative chemicals in particular, will have a larger impact on uncertainty of the estimated risk.

8. Potential to cause harm to human health

8.1 Exposure assessment

Substances in the Resins and Rosins Group are naturally occurring substances derived from coniferous trees such as pine. Unprocessed resins and rosins substances, and the resin acids which comprise them, can be found in the natural environment (Zinkel and Russel 1989). Resins and rosins substances and their components will be released into the environment from forest fires and natural degradation of coniferous trees. Studies on the concentrations of three resin acids (dehydroabietic acid, isoprivic acid and abietic acid) downstream of a pulp mill release point show rapid decreases to below the limit of detection (20 $\mu\text{g/L}$) observed upstream (Quinn 2003). Additionally, it is not expected that municipal water would be drawn downstream of pulp mills where the PEC concentrations determined in the ecological section would be present. Drinking water treatment is expected to remove resins and rosins components during processing of surface waters. Thus, exposures from environmental media are expected to be low (US EPA 2005).

Substances in the Resins and Rosins Group are present in products available to consumers. On the basis of the physical and chemical properties of these substances, inhalation exposure is expected to be low from use of products available to consumers (EC, HC 2011). However, the use of some consumer products containing resins and rosins substances can result in exposure through spray droplet form. These droplets are expected to settle in the throat and result in an oral exposure and are considered for the relevant substances in the Resins and Rosins Group.

There is limited data on the dermal absorption of substances in the Resins and Rosins Group or their components. The absorption of linoleic acid, a major component of tall oil, was determined in a 95-hour dermal absorption study (Hoelgaard 1982), which provided the basis for deriving estimates of systemic exposure following dermal exposure. The results of the study were considered for all substances in the Resins and Rosins Group—with the exception of storax (balsam)—given the similarities in their molecular weights and physical chemical properties. It was determined that if dermal loading in the scenarios (presented in sections 8.1.1 to 8.1.7) exceeds the dermal loading in the study (185 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$), dermal absorption would be 11%, and if dermal loading was less than this, dermal absorption of 19 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ is used.

The dermal absorption value for storax (balsam) was based on dermal absorption of one of its major components, cinnamic acid. Bronaugh et al. (1985) studied dermal absorption in vivo in monkeys and in vitro in human skin. A dermal load of 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ was applied to the abdominal region of monkeys for 24 hours. An excretion-corrected absorption of 39% (SEM 8.3) under non-occlusive conditions was reported. In vitro dermatomed human abdominal skin loaded with 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ for 24 hours resulted in 18% (SEM 4.9) absorption under non-occlusive conditions. Adjusting these values for the standard deviation resulted in 42% absorption or an amount absorbed of 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$. These values were used to determine estimated systemic exposure of the general population to storax via the dermal route.

Details on the parameters used in the determination of estimates of exposure are provided in Appendix B, Table B-1.

8.1.1 Dehydroabietic acid

Dehydroabietic acid (DHAA; CAS RN 1740-19-8) is a major component of rosin. Available information, including safety data sheets, did not identify any products directly formulated with this substance but rather as a resin or rosins mixture (Mitani 2007). Intermittent dermal exposure to products which contain DHAA as a portion of the resin or rosin substance may result in brief dermal contact, which is expected to result in minimal exposure and would also be captured in the exposure characterization for rosin (section 8.1.3).

DHAA is regarded as a major marker compound associated with the burning of conifer wood. Long-range transport of smoke from this activity is apparent through the detection

of DHAA in oceanic samples at concentrations ranging from 0.0001 to 0.4 ng/m³ (Bai 2013). In terrestrial aerosol particulate matter, this substance appears at much higher concentrations, ranging from 0.23 to 440 ng/m³ (Bai 2013). DHAA is commonly found in house dust, which is considered to be the predominant source of exposure for the general population (Bai 2013). Field studies in Quebec City conducted by the National Research Council (NRC) found that concentrations in house dust ranged from 1.80 to 114.08 µg/g, with an arithmetic mean of 22.77 µg/g (NRC 2011). Using soil and dust ingestion rates from Wilson (2013) with the assumption that the concentration in soil and dust is the same, the largest oral intakes occur for infants aged 0 to 0.5 years, with an average daily intake of 0.12 µg/kg bw/day.

8.1.2 Tall oil

Available information indicates that tall oil (CTO/DTO; CAS RN 8002-26-4) is used in a variety of products available to consumers. Sentinel scenarios for inhalation and dermal exposure were identified for two products: a kitchen cleaner and a facial cleanser. Potential inhalation for tall oil was considered for a kitchen cleaner containing 10% tall oil from a hand-spray kitchen cleaner (MSDS 2007a). ConsExpo modelling using a spray application scenario for a non-volatile chemical with scenario defaults resulted in a mean event air concentration of 5.0 mg/m³, with an internal dose on the day of exposure determined to be 0.11 mg/kg/day based on daily exposure (ConsExpo Web 2016). The associated dermal dose was determined to be 0.03 mg/kg/day. A sentinel scenario for dermal exposure was developed for a cosmetic facial cleanser formulated with 30% tall oil that is expected to be used daily (1.6 times per day, 637 cm² exposed area, 2.58 g/application, 1% retained) and actively applied to both the hands and face (personal communication, email from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 26, 2017; unreferenced). The resulting applied daily dose was estimated to be 0.18 mg/kg bw/day. This exposure is expected to cover incidental exposure resulting from infrequent uses of products such as adhesives, sealants, paints, coatings and/or degreasers, which are also expected to be limited to the hands only. Dermal absorption of tall oil was read across to linoleic acid, its most prevalent component. Considering that the dermal loading in the above scenario at 19 µg/cm² is smaller than the dermal loading from the study (Hoelgaard 1982), this results in a daily dose of 0.18 mg/kg bw/day.

8.1.3 Rosin

Rosin (CAS RN 8050-09-7) and the related substance resin acids and rosin acids (CAS RN 73138-82-6) are considered a single substance on the basis of information provided by industry and will be evaluated together (personal communication from Pine Chemicals Association to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). A search of SDS for CAS RN 73128-82-6 revealed no products, which is consistent with the limited information submitted under section 71 notices.

Rosin has not been approved for use in Canada as a food additive. Furthermore, there is no indication that rosin (CAS RN 8050-09-7) or resin acids and rosin acids CAS RN 73138-82-6 are used as food flavouring agents, flavourings, or other ingredients added to foods. Both substances may be used in food packaging (personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated July 4, 2017; unreferenced). CAS RN 8050-09-7 (rosin) is a component in coatings for cans and paper, adhesives, can end cement and corrugated boxes, while CAS RN 73138-82-6 (resin acids and rosin acids) has been identified as a component in printing inks with no direct food contact (personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). There is the potential for direct food contact from rosin (CAS RN 8050-09-7), but the human exposure potential is considered to be low based on the properties of the substances (personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced).

According to notifications submitted under the *Cosmetic Regulations* to Health Canada, rosin is used in certain cosmetic products in Canada, but CAS RN 73138-82-6 (resin acids and rosin acids) is not. For rosin, the categories of adhesive, depilator, epilator, makeup and nail polish account for over 94% of products. Adhesives and depilator and epilator products can contain a high concentration, up to 100%, of rosin (personal communication, email from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). These solid or semi-solid gels or cakes are applied to large areas of the body (legs) for hair removal. The rosin is not expected to absorb through the skin as the material is designed to be applied and physically removed from the skin surface to facilitate hair removal. Systemic exposure is therefore expected to be minimal.

Exposures to rosin can occur from nail polishes, makeup/adhesives for the face and eyes, and lipsticks. In adults, exposure through dermal deposition from the use of nail polish containing up to 10% rosin, assuming that two coats are applied to fingernails and toenails, was estimated at 0.23 mg/kg bw/event. The internal dose, estimated on the basis of 11% dermal absorption, is 0.024 mg/kg bw/day (Hoelgaard 1982). Eye makeup can contain up to 3% by weight of rosin and may be applied daily to the eyelid area. The dermal deposition over the course of the day was estimated to be 0.013 mg/kg bw/event and average daily deposition of 0.015 mg/kg bw/day was determined with an internal dose of 0.0065 mg/kg bw/day based upon the absorption of 19.2 µg/cm² from 24 cm² use area. Lipsticks contain between 0.1% and 3% of rosin by weight, with ingestion from the lip area during the day. An upper-bounding estimate of daily oral exposure to lipstick was determined to be 0.01 mg/kg bw/day.

Rosin is listed in the Natural Health Products Ingredient Database with a non-medicinal role for use as a base, binder, coating agent, emulsifying agent, encapsulating agent, and film former (NHPID [modified 2019]). Rosin is also present as a non-medicinal ingredient in authorized products listed in the Licensed Natural Health Products

Database (LNHPD) (personal communication, email from the Natural and Non-prescription Health Products Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). Rosin appears in many dental varnishes to treat sensitive teeth in both adults and children at concentrations of up to 59% rosin. The suggested frequency of application to the teeth is very infrequent, i.e., a few times per year. At the suggested amount of 1.6 mL, this gives a potential oral ingestion of 0.944 mL of rosin or 1.05 grams ($0.944 \text{ mL} \times 1.115 \text{ g/mL}$) per application. This results in a per event dose of 33.9 mg/kg bw for children and 14.8 mg/kg bw for adults. This is expected to be slowly released from the tooth surface over a period of months. Assuming release over a period of 90 days followed by re-application, this would result in an average daily dose of 0.38 mg/kg bw/day for children and 0.164 mg/kg bw/day for adults.

Rosin also appears in therapeutic products as a non-medicinal ingredient. Topical therapeutic treatments, typically marketed for pain relief, in the form of a patch or plaster can contain rosin likely formulated as an adhesive. Little information is available on the amount of rosin present in these products, which have a suggested use of 3 to 4 times daily, with warnings to limit use beyond 7 days (personal communication, email from the Therapeutic Products Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). Given the suggested short duration of use, exposure is not expected to be greater than exposures previously determined for cosmetics.

A limited number of over-the-counter allergy and cold relief products contain rosin as a non-medical ingredient, with an upper limit of 7 mg per tablet. Assuming 2 tablets are taken per day, this would result in an average daily dose of 0.20 mg/kg bw/day for adults (personal communication, email from the Therapeutic Products Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced).

Products available to consumers containing rosin include various sealants and construction materials, electronics solder or flux, adhesives, paint, printing inks and various manufacturing process aids for other consumer products (AGDH 2017). International work completed by Australia's National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) estimated concentrations in these products to be up to 30% (AGDH 2017). Inhalation exposures from solder/flux as it is heated are not expected to be from the rosin itself but rather from the combustion products, which are beyond the scope of this assessment.

Some resin products containing nearly pure rosin are used by amateur sports players, dancers and violinists. Rosin is used in sports for improved grip in tennis and baseball and is liberally applied to the hands. Inhalation and ingestion of this solid material is not expected, but dermal exposure of the palms to pure powdered rosin can routinely occur. The deposition on both hands for this scenario was based on the US EPA high-end soil adhesion factor for adults in a residential setting (0.07 mg/cm^2), due to the similarities in

powdered rosin and particulate soil (US EPA 2007). The estimated applied mass for the palms of both hands (455 cm²) was 31.45 mg, resulting in an applied dose of 0.45 mg/kg bw/event for adults, with an internal dose of 0.047 mg/kg bw/event assuming 11% dermal absorption. It is considered that up to 10 such exposure events could occur in a given day, but that exposure would not occur at all on other days, leading to a combined internal dose of 0.47 mg/kg bw/day on days of exposure. It is noted that the thickness of the palm may further limit dermal uptake; the dose presented is therefore likely an overestimation. This exposure is expected to cover incidental dermal exposures resulting from any infrequent uses of adhesives, inks or paints.

8.1.4 Storax (balsam)

Storax is not listed in the *Lists of Permitted Food Additives* in Canada. However, it is reported as a food flavouring agent in the United States, where it is listed in the Everything Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS) database (CFR 2017). Storax is classified as “generally regarded as safe” by the Flavor and Extract Manufacturers Association (FEMA) for use at ppm levels in various beverages, candy, baked and frozen goods. It is also listed in Fenaroli’s Handbook of Flavor Ingredients as a flavouring agent in certain foods (e.g., beverages, ice cream, ices, candy, baked goods, chewing gum), with an estimated individual consumption intake of 0.0009039 mg/kg bw/day for the general population (Burdock 2010). There is no definitive information available concerning the potential use of Storax as a food flavouring agent in Canada; however, given its known use in the United States, it is possible that the substance is present as flavouring agent in foods sold in Canada (personal communication from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced).

According to notifications submitted under the *Cosmetic Regulations* to Health Canada, storax is used in a small number of cosmetic products in Canada, such as cleansers and moisturizers, at up to 0.3%. In addition, storax can be found in medical adhesives to assist in bandage or wound dressing adhesion at up to 10% (personal communication, email from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada, dated June 26, 2017; unreferenced; MSDS 2010). This exposure is expected to be limited to the area adjacent to a cut or wound and is the tacky or sticky part of the covering. The duration of exposure and frequency of exposure is expected to be limited. A sentinel dermal exposure scenario for a face moisturizer containing 0.3% storax resulted in an external daily dermal dose of 9.1×10^{-3} mg/kg bw/day and an internal dose of 0.0038 mg/kg bw/day, based on 42% dermal absorption of cinnamic acid, a main component of storax (Bronaugh et al. 1985).

Storax is listed in the Natural Health Products Ingredients Database (NHPID [modified 2019]). It is also listed in the Licensed Natural Health Products Database as a medicinal or non-medicinal ingredient in fewer than 20 currently licensed NHPs (LNHPD [modified 2018]). The non-medicinal uses of Liquidambar Orientalis Balsam Essential Oil and

Liquidambar Styraciflua Oil in natural health products are in topical and oral products as a fragrance agent and flavour enhancer, with no information provided on the quantity or concentration used for this purpose. Products available include creams and balms intended to treat short-term conditions, such as rashes, eczema, blisters, on a specific area of the body (i.e., not intended for general use over large areas). Given the physical-chemical properties of storax with low vapour pressure and its designation as a fixative, it is expected that inhalation from a topical product would result in minor inhalation exposures from dermal exposure.

8.1.5 Resin acid and rosin acids, calcium salts

RCa may be present as a component in printing inks used in food packaging with no direct food contact and in colour concentrates with potential food contact. However, food packaging is not expected to be a significant source of exposure (personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced).

A single eye shadow product was found to contain between 1% and 5% RCa (MSDS 2007b). Given the nature of the product, exposure is expected to be limited to the dermal route. The daily dermal deposition from eye shadow is estimated to be 7.6×10^{-3} mg/kg bw/day, with a per exposure dose of 6.3×10^{-3} mg/kg bw/day. The internal dose was estimated to be 0.0065 mg/kg bw/day, assuming absorption of the dermal loading of $19.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ for an exposed area of 24 cm^2 .

Searches of material safety data sheets for products containing RCa revealed a number of paints and coatings that contain RCa at concentrations up to 20% (MSDS 2009b). Its use as a colouring agent in such products was identified by NICNAS (AGDH 2017). Dermal exposure from paint from incidental drips and spills is expected to be limited to a thin film on the palms of the hands (455 cm^2) as characterized by the US EPA (2011). A film thickness of $0.62 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$ was selected based on a mineral oil with a partial wiping with an assumed density of 1 g/mL and a upper-bounding percentage of 20% RCa. The resulting dermal deposition was determined to be 0.80 mg/kg bw/event with an internal dose of 0.12 mg/kg bw/event ($19.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2 \times 455 \text{ cm}^2$).

8.1.6 Resin acid and rosin acids, sodium salts

RNA may be used as a component in gloves, as a rubber production emulsifier, which could be used in handling food during processing. Oral exposures from food due to handling with gloves containing residual RNA is not expected to be a significant source of exposure (personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced).

Based on notifications submitted under the *Cosmetic Regulations* to Health Canada, RNA is used in a small number of cosmetic products in Canada. It is used at

concentrations ranging from >0.1% to 10% in body cleanser products (personal communication, email from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). Dermal deposition was estimated for the upper-bounding concentration in cleanser products and resulted in a daily external dermal dose of 1.55×10^{-2} mg/kg bw/day with an identical internal dose of 1.55×10^{-2} mg/kg bw/day based on a body surface of 16 925 cm² leading to the complete absorption of the applied dose.

Searches of material safety data sheets for products containing RNA revealed a number of adhesive/sealant products and concrete surface coatings or cleaners that contain RNA at concentrations up to 20% (SDS 2003). It is noted that some of these products are designated as professional use, and general population exposure is not expected. Dermal exposures to these products are expected to be limited to the palms of the hands. Dermal deposition was determined by thin-film method from an adhesive containing 20% RNA. A film thickness of 0.62×10^{-3} cm was selected based on a mineral oil with partial wiping with an assumed density of 1 g/mL and an upper-bounding percentage of 20% RNA. The resulting dermal deposition was determined to be 0.80 mg/kg bw/event with an internal dose of 0.12 mg/kg bw/event ($19.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2 \times 455 \text{ cm}^2$). RNA has also been identified as a production aid in the generation of styrene-butadiene and acrylonitrile-butadiene rubbers with a residual weight percent of 2.35% to 5% as reported on SDS (SDS 2010, 2016). These types of rubber materials are typically used in the manufacture of items such as tires, auto parts, belt materials and some gloves; exposures would be covered by the above scenario. Oral exposures from mouthing/leaching are not expected given the product types.

8.1.7 Resin acids and rosin acids, Me esters

RME is listed in the Natural Health Products Ingredient Database with a non-medicinal role for topical use only as a fragrance ingredient, skin-conditioning agent - emollient, or viscosity increasing agent – non-aqueous in natural health products (NHPID [modified 2019]). RME is also listed as a fixative in perfumes and fragrances, a skin conditioning agent-emollient and viscosity increasing agent for topical use by COSING (COSING 2009-2017b).

A small number of products were identified through SDS searches, including specialized gasket sealants (30%) (MSDS 2015b). Exposure to such products is expected to result in dermal deposition of RME on the surface of the skin. Assuming that the use of a gasket sealant containing 30% RME can result in a dermal exposure to the part of the palms of the hands (455 cm²) with a thin-film (0.62×10^{-3} cm) of the sealant with an assumed density of 1 g/mL, the dermal deposition is estimated to be 1.2 mg/kg bw/event with an internal dose of 0.126 mg/kg bw/event based on a dermal absorption of 11%.

Specialized dental materials can also contain RME at up to 25% to 50% for sealer bases and 1% to 5% for dental cements, which could lead to acute oral exposures (SDS

2015a,b). Assuming 2 grams of the sealer base containing 50% RME was used in dental maintenance and orally extractable which was assumed to be leached completely over a period of 90 days resulting in a daily oral dose of 0.16 mg/kg bw/day for an adult or 0.36 mg/kg bw/day for a child.

8.1.8 Resin acids and rosin acids, hydrogenated Me esters

RHME is reported as a component in printing inks used in food packaging with no direct food contact. Therefore, no exposure from food is expected (personal communication, email from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). RHME is not listed in the *Lists of Permitted Food Additives* in Canada. The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) permits the use of RHME as a food additive in the manufacture of chewing gum. In Canada, “chewing gum base” is considered a food ingredient, and certain components of the base are exempt from declaration. There is no definitive information available concerning the potential use of RHME as a food ingredient in chewing gum in Canada. However, given its known use in the United States, it is possible that the substance is present in chewing gum in Canada (personal communication from the Food Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced).

Information from the Drug Product Database (DPD) reported that RHME is present in drug products as a non-medicinal ingredient at concentrations below 1%. These products are limited to sunscreens as lotions or sprays and are expected to result in dermal and potentially inhalation exposures. Dermal exposure from a lotion containing 1% RHME would result in a dermal deposition of 0.0036 mg/kg bw/day with an internal dose of 0.00038 mg/kg bw/day based on a dermal absorption of 11%. Inhalation exposures were estimated using the ConsExpo spray exposure scenario (ConsExpo Web 2016). Assuming indoor spraying for 5 minutes directed towards the user, the mean event air concentration is estimated to be 0.19 mg/m³ with an internal dose of 0.0018 mg/kg bw/day based on an inhalation rate of 16.2 m³/day.

RHME is also listed in the Natural Health Products Ingredients Database with a non-medicinal role for topical and dental use only as skin-conditioning agent - emollient or viscosity increasing agent – non-aqueous in natural health products (NHPID [modified 2019]). RHME is listed in the Licensed Natural Health Products Database as being present as a non-medicinal ingredient in currently licensed topical and dental natural health products (LNHPD [modified 2018]). Topical products for acne treatment are expected to result in dermal exposures only.

A variety of skin and hair products containing from 0.1% to 10% RHME could result in dermal exposures. The majority of these products are formulated with approximately 3% RHME and are face and body moisturizers (personal communication, email from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). A sentinel dermal scenario for a

face moisturizer/sunscreen containing 10% RHME was considered as an upper-bounding dermal exposure and is expected to cover off any exposures from drug or natural health products given that they are formulated with less RHME. The dermal deposition estimated for the upper-bounding concentration of 10% in face moisturizer resulted in an external daily dose of 3 mg/kg bw/day with an internal dose of 0.32 mg/kg bw/day based upon 11% dermal absorption.

According to notifications submitted under the *Cosmetic Regulations* to Health Canada, RHME is used in certain cosmetic products in Canada at concentrations from less than 0.1% up to a range of 30% to 100% in lipstick products, though typically at 10%, which could result in oral exposures (personal communication, email from the Consumer Product Safety Directorate, Health Canada, to the Existing Substances Risk Assessment Bureau, Health Canada; unreferenced). The estimated oral dose from lipstick comprised almost entirely of RHME would result in a daily oral dose of 0.34 mg/kg bw/day. This is expected to be an overestimation based on the 100% RHME composition assumption.

A search of MSDS revealed a handful of consumer products to which exposure may occur. Specialized dental varnishes may contain up to 10% RHME; however, any oral exposures from this product use are expected to be covered by the lipstick scenario as it would provide a daily source of exposure over a longer duration (MSDS 2013). Several solid air freshener products contain RHME at concentrations ranging from 1% to 10% (SDS 2017). Given the low vapour pressure associated with RHME, inhalation of the substance is expected to be negligible, with the RHME in these products used as a fixative to slow release of the fragrance by lowering the overall vapour pressure of the mixture. Any dermal exposures from a fragrance product are expected to be covered by the face moisturizer scenario which has a larger use amount.

8.2 Health effects assessment

On the basis of classifications by other national or international agencies for carcinogenicity, genotoxicity, developmental toxicity or reproductive toxicity, the Resins and Rosins Group substances in this assessment were not identified as posing a high hazard to human health.

8.2.1 Dehydroabiestic acid

There are a limited number of health effect studies on dehydroabiestic acid. In repeated oral dose testing over 28 days in Sprague-Dawley rats, there were no pathological or histological changes associated with exposures of up to 250 mg/kg bw/day DHAA in the diet (Villeneuve 1977). The study authors determined a NOAEL of 25 mg/kg bw/day and a LOAEL of 250 mg/kg bw/day based on an increase in liver aniline hydroxylase activity and serum alkaline phosphatase activity, which was only observed at 28 days (Villeneuve 1977).

8.2.2 Tall oil

There are a limited number of health effect studies for CTO/DTO. As there were no studies by the dermal route, oral studies were used to characterize the hazard associated with this substance. It was concluded that the substance was not a dermal sensitizer (ECHA c2007-2017). Tall oil produced generally negative results in tests for genotoxicity and mutagenicity, with the lone positive response in a chromosomal aberration assay only at cytotoxic concentrations. (ECHA c2007-2017). Acute oral toxicity was determined to be low in two rat assays (US EPA 2008b).

In repeated dose oral reproduction/developmental toxicity testing conducted according to OECD Guideline 422, male and female Sprague-Dawley rats (10/sex/dose) were administered tall oil at 0, 1 000, 5 000 or 20 000 ppm in the diet (approximately 0, 80, 414 and 1 600 mg/kg bw/day) (US EPA 2008b). Males were dosed for a total of 4 weeks (beginning 2 weeks prior to mating) and females were dosed for 2 weeks prior to mating, through mating, until study termination on the 6th day of lactation. A decrease in implantation sites was observed at 1 600 mg/kg bw/day. There were no effects on development as a result of prenatal exposure and possible postnatal exposure (via lactation) during days 0 to 4. At 1 600 mg/kg bw/day, decreased food consumption, decreases in body and adrenal gland weights, and changes in clinical chemistry parameters (increases in bilirubin and alkaline phosphatase levels) were observed in both sexes. There were increases in liver weight, spleen weight and cholesterol levels in males and decreases in white blood cell count and ovary weight in females. At 414 mg/kg bw/day, increased liver weights in males, decreased adrenal gland weights in females, and changes in clinical chemistry parameters (increase in alkaline phosphatase levels) in both sexes were observed. The only effect observed in the low dose group was an increase in alkaline phosphatase levels (females only). Histopathological data did not reveal any findings in the high dose group, which was the only group examined. The LOAEL for systemic toxicity was considered to be 414 mg/kg bw/day based on decreased adrenal gland weight in females and changes in clinical chemistry in both sexes with a NOAEL for systemic toxicity of 80 mg/kg bw/day. The reproductive toxicity endpoints were considered to be a LOAEL of 1 600 mg/kg bw/day based on a decrease in implantation sites at the NOAEL of 414 mg/kg bw/day. The developmental toxicity NOAEL was considered to be 1 600 mg/kg/day (US EPA 2008b). However, these effects were noted only at excessive doses and in the presence of maternal toxicity and are not considered to be indicative of frank developmental toxicity.

8.2.3 Rosin

No hazard information was identified for resin acids and rosin acids (CAS RN 73138-82-6) and therefore the hazard characterization relies on information from rosin (CAS RN 8050-09-7). Gum rosin, wood rosin, and tall oil rosin are of low acute oral toxicity in rats, mice and/or guinea pigs (Kay 1961), while rosin was also determined to be of low

dermal toxicity (REACH 2017). Rosin was determined to be a skin sensitizer (ESIS 2009; Machovcova 2010; Sadhra et al. 1994; EC 2000).

In a developmental study, pregnant rats were fed 0, 2 500, 5 000 or 7 500 ppm rosin (equivalent to 0, 199, 387, and 561 mg/kg bw/day, respectively) from gestation days 3 to 19 (Kemira 2016). At 561 mg/kg bw/day it was noted that there was decreased fetal weight for both sexes. There were significant reductions reported in the number of fetuses/litters showing incomplete ossification of the squamosal bone of the skull and no ossification of the hyoid in the skull. An increase in the number of fetuses/litters showing ossification center associated with the first lumbar vertebra were also observed (Kemira 2016). At 387 mg/kg bw/day a reduction in the number of fetuses/litters showing incomplete ossification of the squamosal bone of the skull and an increase in the number of fetuses/litters showing dumb-bell shaped thoracic centrum and ossification center associated with the first lumbar vertebra were observed (Kemira 2016). Observations at 199 mg/kg bw/day showed a reduction in the number of fetuses/litters with no ossification of the hyoid in the skull. This same dosing level was also associated with an increase in the number of fetuses/litters showing an ossification center associated with the first lumbar vertebra (Kemira 2016). No information was provided regarding the historical laboratory controls to determine if the skeletal observations represent an adverse effect and so the data are presented without further analysis (Kemira 2016).

In a combined oral reproductive/developmental toxicity study using rosin, no treatment-related effects on mating performance, fertility or duration of gestation were observed in Sprague-Dawley rats at doses of 0, 105, 275, or 825 mg/kg bw/day via diet. No obvious external abnormalities were noted in the pups at any dose level. Testes and epididymides weights were similar in all groups. Litter survival, as indicated by the birth index and viability index, was similar in all groups. The reproductive/developmental effect reported was the reduction in the litter size and fetal weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams at 825 mg/kg bw/day (Clubb and Sutherland 2002). The study authors reported a NOAEL of 275 mg/kg/day based on the high dose effects noted above. Similar to the review conducted by the US EPA, the NOAEL was considered to be 825 mg/kg bw/day as none of the effects were considered to be significantly different than the controls (US EPA 2008a).

In a two-year chronic/carcinogenicity study, no significant differences were observed between treated groups and controls with respect to tumour rate, haematology, urinalysis, or gross or microscopic pathology in Sprague-Dawley rats orally exposed to rosin in the diet up to 1 000 mg/kg per day (US EPA 2008a). Increased relative liver weight and decreased mean body weight gain, associated with a decrease in food consumption, were observed at the high dose level (1 000 mg/kg/day) (US EPA 2008a; Kay 1962). Similar results were obtained in 90-day dietary oral toxicity studies with rosin (Calandra 1960) and HR in the same strain of rat (US EPA 2008a).

8.2.4 Storax (balsam)

Storax was positive for allergic reactivity in human patch tests (Fregert 1962). Storax extracted with ethanol has been shown to be genotoxic only at cytotoxic concentrations in human lymphocytes in vitro (Karadeniz et al. 2013). Genotoxic effects of the storax extract were studied using a sister chromatid exchange system. High concentrations of storax extract caused inhibition of the cell cycle and sister chromatid exchange was higher than in the positive control group treated with CCl₄ (Karadeniz et al. 2013). The frequency was found to increase with concentration of the storax administered. Since the sister chromatid exchange was only noted at cytotoxic concentrations, it is not considered to be a frank genotoxicant (Karadeniz et al. 2013).

In a WHO Food Additive monograph (WHO 2001) cinnamyl alcohol and related substances were evaluated for safety. As cinnamic acid is the major constituent in Storax, the health effects studies conducted with cinnamic acid and related compounds were used as surrogate data in the absence of relevant studies conducted with storax. Cinnamic acid was noted to be negative for developmental effects in rats fed 50 mg/kg bw/day cinnamic acid throughout gestation while a systemic NOAEL was calculated to be 54 mg/kg bw/day following 4 months of dietary exposure (Zaitsev and Maganova 1975 as reported in WHO 2001). In a 16 week feeding study in rats, a NOAEL of 120 mg/kg bw/day was determined based on mild cellular swelling in the liver at a dose of 500 mg/kg bw/day.

8.2.5 Resin acid and rosin acids, calcium salts and resin acid and rosin acids, sodium salts

No hazard data were identified for RCa or RNa. Hazard identification in the REACH dossier was completed by read-across to related substances, primarily rosin, which has the most robust hazard profile (ECHA c2007-2017). RNa and RCa were determined to not be skin sensitizers in local lymph node assays (AGDH 2017).

Given the lack of sufficient hazard data, read-across to other Resins and Rosins Group substances in the group will be done for the most sensitive end-point for the exposure route.

8.2.6 Resin acids and rosin acids, Me esters

Limited hazard testing has been completed for RME; in acute oral studies both RME and rosin, partially hydrogenated methyl ester were noted to be of low toxicity (US EPA 2008c).

Repeated dose reproductive / developmental oral toxicity testing in SD rats was completed for RME. Four groups of 10 male and 10 female Sprague-Dawley rats received RME via the diet at concentrations of 0, 5000, 10,000 or 20,000 ppm

(approximate doses of 400, 760 and 1530 mg/kg bw/day) from two weeks prior to mating to two weeks after mating (males) or lactation day 6 (females) (Clubb 2003). Effects of treatment included reduced body weight gain and food consumption at all levels. In male animals, there was a reduction in mean food consumption and body weight gain in the first week of treatment at all dietary levels with the greatest reduction at 1530 mg/kg bw/day. After one week of treatment, food consumption and mean body weight gains were similar to those of controls. In females at all treatment levels, group mean body weight gain prior to mating was lower than that of the controls, with further reductions during gestation and lactation. The extent of the reduction during gestation/lactation was dependent on the concentration of the diet. In females at 760 mg/kg bw/day and 1530 mg/kg bw/day there was a reduction in food consumption on commencement of treatment which persisted for the remainder of the study (Clubb 2003).

There was a dose related increase in liver weight in both sexes at all levels. In females, mean heart, kidney, lung, spleen and salivary gland weights were all lower than controls and were considered secondary to the low body weights. Histological examination of the liver revealed hepatocellular hypertrophy in all animals treated at 760 mg/kg bw/day and 1530 mg/kg bw/day. Thymic atrophy was observed in 4/8 females examined at 1530 mg/kg bw/day. Effects of treatment with RHME included reduced body weight gain and food consumption at all dose levels. The authors considered this to be a palatability issue. A dose related increase in liver weights in both sexes was associated with an increase in the incidence of hepatocellular hypertrophy across all groups. There was no evidence of cell damage, cholestasis or changes to lipid metabolism revealed by histological examination (Clubb 2003).

The authors considered the parental NOAEL to be < 400 mg/kg bw/day based on the observed liver effects which are attributed to the reduced food consumption and body weight effects from severe palatability issues (Clubb 2003). However, as these effects are considered compensatory and/or related to palatability, health effects were not extracted from this study for risk characterization.

8.2.7 Resin acids and rosin acids, hydrogenated, Me esters

Acute oral toxicity to RHME via oral and dermal routes was considered to be low (Riebeek 1990; ECHA c2007-2017). RHME was negative for mutagenic activity in bacterial reverse mutation assay (Stevenson 2001). RHME was also negative in Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells for clastogenic activity both with and with metabolic activation (Murie 2001).

8.3 Characterization of risk to human health

Inhalation exposures to Resins and Rosins Group substances are expected to be low due to their low vapour pressures across the substance group. However, oral exposures

can occur in instances where the products are sprayed or are aerosols and the droplets are ingested; the associated margins of exposure for these scenarios are determined in Table 8-1.

Exposure estimates, critical effects levels, characterization of risk and resulting margins of exposure are provided in Table 8-1. For Resins and Rosins Group substances the range of external dermal doses was from 0.00126 to 0.61 mg/kg bw/day. Considering products available to consumers, there is potential for daily oral and dermal exposure to products such as lipsticks, food flavors and or tablets. Oral ingestion is also possible from house dust which contains DHAA.

Broadly, the hazard studies across the Resins and Rosins Group substances in this assessment demonstrate no evidence of carcinogenicity or genotoxicity in experimental animals or cell lines. The acute toxicity of Resins and Rosins Group substances is low across both dermal and oral routes of exposure (US EPA 2008). Limited toxicological effects occurred in repeated dose studies with Resins and Rosins Group substances for doses between 760 to 825 mg/kg bw/day.

The endpoints selected were substance specific in the case of DHAA, tall oil and rosin and were the NOAELs of 25, 80 and 275 mg/kg-bw/day, respectively. The NOAEL of 275 mg/kg-bw/day for rosin was based on reduction in litter size and pup weight at the next dose level (825 mg/kg bw/d) following exposure of pregnant rats; these effects are likely the result of reduced food intake in dams and are not considered to be substance specific; nevertheless this endpoint was selected as a conservative approach (US EPA 2008a). For oral and dermal exposure to storax (balsam) read-across to its major constituent, cinnamic acid, was considered in absence of substance specific data. A NOAEL of 54 mg/kg bw/d (highest dose tested) was identified in a 4 month dietary study in rats (Zaitsev and Maganova 1975 as reported in WHO 2001). For oral and dermal exposure to RCa, RNa, RME and RHME, read-across to rosin was chosen given the compositional similarity of the substances. These substances are UVCBs so the oral endpoint for DHAA was excluded as it is a discreet substance lacking the complex compositional nature reflected in the four substances. The composition of rosin is more similar to the four substances than the composition of tall oil, which is composed primarily of linoleic acid, such that it was not considered to be the most representative substance (see Section 2 for details). The oral point of departure selected was the endpoint for rosin of 275 mg/kg bw/day (NOAEL) on the basis of reduced litter size and pup weight at 825 mg/kg bw/day (US EPA 2008a).

The margins of exposure for the oral scenarios in Resins and Rosins Group substances are summarized in Table 8-1.

Table 8-1. Margins of exposure for oral exposures to Resins and Rosins Group substances

Exposure Scenario	Systemic Exposure	Critical effect level for characterization of risk	Corresponding adverse health effect	MOE
DHAA oral ingestion of house dust	1.2×10 ⁻⁴ mg/kg-bw/day for infants	25 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for DHAA)	250 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on increased liver and serum enzymes	208 000
Tall oil dermal exposure from a facial cleanser	0.18 mg/kg-bw/day	80 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for tall oil)	414 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL for tall oil) increased liver weight and decreased adrenal gland weight	440
Tall oil dermal and inhalation exposure from a kitchen spray cleaner	0.14 mg/kg/day	80 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for tall oil)	414 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL for tall oil) increased liver weight and decreased adrenal gland weight	570
Rosin dermal exposure from a nail polish	0.024 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	11 460
Rosin dermal exposure from eye shadow	0.0065 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	42 310
Rosin oral ingestion from lipstick	0.01 mg/kg-bw per day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	27 500
Rosin oral ingestion from dental varnishes	0.38 mg/kg-bw/day for a child and 0.164 mg/kg-	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	725 to 1680

	bw/day for an adult			
Rosin oral ingestion NMI tablets	0.20 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	1375
Rosin dermal exposure from sports grip materials, dancers or violinists rosin	0.47 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	585
Storax oral ingestion as a food flavouring agent	0.0009039 mg/kg-bw/day	54 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for cinnamic acid; highest dose tested)	500 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL for cinnamaldehyde) based on mild cellular swelling in the liver	59 700
Storax dermal exposure from a face cleanser	0.0038 mg/kg-bw/day	54 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for cinnamic acid; highest dose tested)	500 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL for cinnamaldehyde) based on mild cellular swelling in the liver	14 200
RCa dermal exposure from eye shadow	0.0065 mg/kg-bw/	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	42 310
RCa dermal exposure from paint	0.12 mg/kg-bw/event	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	2290
RNa dermal exposure from body cleanser	0.0155 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	17 740

RNa dermal exposure from an adhesive	0.12 mg/kg-bw/event	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	2290
RME oral ingestion from dental sealer base	0.16 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	1720
RME dermal exposure from a sealant	0.126 mg/kg-bw/event	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	2185
RHME dermal exposure sunscreen lotion	0.00038 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	723 685
RHME inhalation and dermal exposure sunscreen spray	0.00218 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	126 145
RHME oral ingestion from lipstick	0.34 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	810
RHME dermal exposure from face moisturizer	0.32 mg/kg-bw/day	275 mg/kg-bw/day (NOAEL for rosin)	825 mg/kg-bw/day (LOAEL) based on reduction in the litter size and pup weight as the result of reduced food intake in dams	860

These margins of exposure are considered adequate to address uncertainties in the health effects and exposure databases. Thus, the risk to the general population from resins and rosins substances is considered to be low and is not of concern.

8.4 Uncertainties in evaluation of risk to human health

There is uncertainty in the assumptions made on the composition of the UVCB substances in this assessment and the relative percentages of each substance in the mixture. There is uncertainty introduced by the lack of route-specific repeat-dose dermal toxicity studies and in the use of read-across for hazard characterization.

9. Conclusion

Considering all available lines of evidence presented in this draft screening assessment, there is risk of harm to the environment from “crude” tall oil (CTO) from manufacturing activities. It is proposed to conclude that tall oil (CAS RN 8002-26-4) meets the criteria under paragraph 64(a) of CEPA as it is entering or may enter 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. However, it is proposed to conclude that tall oil does not meet the criteria under paragraph 64(b) of CEPA as it is not entering the environment in a quantity or concentration or under conditions that constitute or may constitute a danger to the environment on which life depends.

It is also proposed to conclude that the other 11 substances in the Resins and Rosins Group do not meet the criteria under paragraphs 64(a) or (b) of CEPA as they are 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 the 12 substances in the Resins and Rosins Group do not meet the criteria under paragraph 64(c) of CEPA as they are not 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.

Therefore, it is proposed to conclude that tall oil meets one or more of the criteria set out in section 64 of CEPA and that the other 11 substances in the Resins and Rosins Group do not meet any of the criteria set out in section 64 of CEPA.

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Appendix A. The ecological risk classification of organic substances (ERC)

The ERC is a risk-based approach that considers multiple metrics for both hazard and exposure based on 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., LC₅₀) for characterization. Since some of the substances are UVCB substances and could not be suitably represented by single chemical structures, a manual judgement-based approach to classification was used. The following paragraphs summarize the approach, which is described in detail in ECCC (2016a).

Hazard profiles were established 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 developed consisting of multiple metrics, including potential emission rate, overall persistence and long-range transport potential. The hazard and exposure profiles were compared to decision criteria 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. However, in the case of balsam, RME and rosin, hazard and exposure could not be fully profiled due to the lack of a representative structure to estimate needed properties and the lack of empirical data for these properties. Therefore, manual classification of hazard and exposure was performed by examining the UVCB constituents and DSL Inventory Update information and making decisions by considering similar substances and applying expert judgement.

A risk matrix was used to assign a low, moderate or high classification of potential risk for each substance based on 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 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 in empirical

or modeled 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 QSAR models. 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 of 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 based on what is believed to be the current use quantity and may not reflect future trends.

Appendix B. Human health exposure parameters

Table B-1. Exposure parameters and estimates for the Resins and Rosins Group substances

Substance	Consumer product	Assumptions	Exposure estimate
Tall Oil	Facial cleanser cosmetic	Frequency of use: 1.6/day (PCP IV) Product amount: 2.58 g/application (PCP IV) Surface area (adult): 637 cm ² (PCP IV) Exposure duration: 5 minutes (PCP IV) Rosin assumption: weight fraction: 0.3 (CPSD CNS Database) Retention factor: 0.01 (PCP IV) Dermal absorption: 19 µg/cm ²	Internal daily dose: 0.18 mg/kg bw/day
Tall Oil	Kitchen cleaner	Frequency of use: 1/day Spray duration: 0.23 min Exposure duration: 60 min Weight fraction: 10% Product amount: 1.6 g/s Room volume: 15m ³ Ventilation rate: 2.5/hr Inhalation rate:25.5 L/min (mild exercise) Dermal absorption: 19 µg/cm ²	Mean event air concentration: 5 mg/m ³ Internal inhalation daily dose: 0.11 mg/kg bw/day External dermal dose: 0.03 mg/kg bw/day Combined internal daily dose: 0.14 mg/kg bw/day
Rosin / resin acids and rosins acids	Nail polish	Concentration: 10% rosin in nail polish Frequency of use: 0.18/day (PCP IV) Product amount: 0.16 g (PCP IV – Scenario 1) Dermal absorption: 11%	Internal daily dose: 0.23 mg/kg bw/day
Rosin / resin acids and rosins acids	Eye shadow	Concentration: 10% rosin in eye shadow (CPSD CNS database) Frequency of use: 1.2/day (PCP II) Product amount: 0.009 g (PCP II – Scenario 1) Exposed area: 24 cm ² (PCP II) Dermal absorption: 19 µg/cm ²	Internal daily dose: 0.0065 mg/kg bw/day
Rosin / resin acids and rosins acids	Lipstick	Maximum weight fraction: 3% (CPSD CNS Database) Frequency of use: 2.35/day Amount applied/ingested: 0.01 g (PCP II) Uptake fraction: 1	Internal daily dose: 0.01 mg/kg bw/day

Rosin / resin acids and rosins acids	Dental varnish	59% rosin Application volume: 1.6 mL Application mass: 1.05 g of rosin (0.944 mL × 1.115 g/mL) Released duration: 90 days Child mass: 31 kg Adult mass: 70.9 kg	Internal daily dose: Adult: 0.164 mg/kg bw/day Child 0.38 mg/kg bw/day
Rosin / resin acids and rosins acids	NMI tablet	7 mg/tablet (TPD data) 2 tablets/day (professional judgement)	Internal daily dose: 0.2 mg/kg bw/day
Rosin / resin acids and rosins acids	Violinists rosin/sports grip agent	US EPA high-end soil adhesion factor for adults in a residential setting: 0.07 mg/cm ² (professional judgement due to the similarities in powdered rosin and particulate soil) Surface area: 455 cm ² (palms of both hands) Frequency: 10 events/day (professional judgement) Dermal absorption: 11%	Internal daily dose: 0.47 mg/kg bw/day
Storax	Face moisturizer	Concentration: 0.3% storax (CSPD CNS database) Frequency of use: 1.8/day (PCP I) Product amount: 1.2 g / application (PCP I) Surface area (adult): 637.5 cm ² (PCP I) Retention factor: 1 (PCP I) Dermal absorption: 42%	Internal daily dose: 0.0091 mg/kg bw/day
Resin acids and rosin acids, calcium salts (RCa)	Paints and coatings	Concentration: 20% RCa from MSDS sheet. EPA Thin Film 0.62×10 ⁻³ cm (mineral oil with partial wipe) Surface area (palms of hands adult): 455 cm ² Dermal absorption: 19 µg/cm ²	Internal event dose: 0.12 mg/kg bw/event
Resin acids and rosin acids, calcium salts (RCa)	Eye shadow	Concentration: 5% rosin in eye shadow msds Frequency of use: 1.2/day (PCP II) Product amount: 0.009 g (PCP II – Scenario 1) Exposed area: 24 cm ² (PCP II) Dermal absorption: 19 µg/cm ²	Internal daily dose: 0.0065 mg/kg bw/event
Resin acids and rosin acids, sodium salts (RNa)	Body cleanser	Concentration: 10% RNa (CPSD CNS database) Frequency of use: 1.2/day (PCP IV) Product amount: 1.1 g (PCP IV) Exposed area: 16 925 cm ² (PCP IV) Retention factor: 0.01 Dermal absorption: 19 µg/cm ²	Internal daily dose: 1.55×10 ⁻² mg/kg bw/day

Resin acids and rosin acids, sodium salts (RNa)	Surface coatings and adhesives/sealants	Concentration: 20% RCa from MSDS sheet. EPA thin film: 0.62×10^{-3} cm (mineral oil with partial wipe) Surface area (palms of hands adult): 455 cm^2 Dermal absorption: $19 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$	Internal dose: 0.12 mg/kg bw/event
Resin acids and rosin acids, me esters (RME)	Gasket sealant	Concentration: 30% RMe from MSDS sheet. EPA thin film 0.62×10^{-3} cm (mineral oil with partial wipe) Surface area (palms of hands adult): 455 cm^2 Assumed product density: 1 g/mL Dermal absorption: 11%	Internal dose: 0.126 mg/kg bw/event
Resin acids and rosin acids, me esters (RME)	Dental sealer base	Concentration: 25% to 50% RMe from MSDS sheet Application mass: 2.0 g of sealer base Released duration: 90 days Child mass: 31 kg Adult mass: 70.9 kg	Internal daily dose: Adult: 0.16 mg/kg bw/day Child 0.36 mg/kg bw/day
Resin acids and rosin acids, hydrogenated, me esters (RHME)	Sunscreen (spray)	Concentration: 1% RHME from NHPD Frequency of use: 365/day (PCP V) Product amount: 7.3 g/day (PCP V) Surface area (adult): $>14000 \text{ cm}^2$ (PCP V) Retention factor:1 (PCP V) 5 minute spray duration with 60 minutes of exposure Room volume: 15 m^3 Ventilation rate: 2.5/hr Inhalation rate rate: $16.2 \text{ m}^3/\text{day}$ Spray towards user Cloud volume: 0.5 m^3 Mass generation rate: 1.72 g/min Airborne fraction 0.1 Density non-volatile: $1 \text{ g}/\text{cm}^3$ Inhalation cutoff: $15 \mu\text{m}$ Aerosol distribution: log normal	Mean event air concentration: 0.19 mg/m ³ Internal dose: 0.0018 mg/kg bw/day
Resin acids and rosin acids, hydrogenated, me esters (RHME)	Sunscreen (lotion)	Concentration: 1% RHME from NHPD Frequency of use: 1.4/day (PCP V) Product amount: 25.5 g / application (PCP V) Surface area (adult): $>14000 \text{ cm}^2$ (PCP V) Retention factor:1 (PCP I) Dermal absorption: 11%	Internal daily dose: 0.00038 mg/kg bw/day
Resin acids and rosin acids, hydrogenated,	Lipstick	Maximum weight fraction: 100% (CPSD CNS Database) Frequency of use: 2.35/day	Internal daily dose: 0.34 mg/kg bw/day

me esters (RHME)		Amount applied/ingested: 0.01g (PCP II) Uptake fraction: 1	
Resin acids and rosin acids, hydrogenated, me esters (RHME)	Face moisturizer	Concentration: 10% RHME (CSPD CNS database) Frequency of use: 1.8/day (PCP I) Product amount: 1.2 g / application (PCP I) Surface area (adult): 637.5 cm ² (PCP I) Retention factor:1 (PCP I) Dermal absorption: 11%	Internal daily dose: 0.32 mg/kg bw/day