EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

IRIS Integrated Risk Information Syst

# The Redesigned IRIS Web Site

August 20, 2001

EPA, with the help of Marasco Newton Group, Ltd., redesigned the IRIS Web site to improve the presentation of information for IRIS use to allow better searching and quicker information retrieval, to better integrate IRIS with other EPA information systems, and to utilize new technology that facilitates future development of the system. The new features of the redesigned IRIS Web site were developed in respons to user feedback through April 2001.

The redesigned IRIS Web site uses ColdFusion and Oracle to store and manage large amounts of toxicological information in a secure and scalable environment. ColdFusion and Oracle were selected because they meet the data base needs of the expanding IRIS program and are approved technologies for use on EPA's server environment. The site provides users with a comprehensive, flexible set of searching and reporting tools with which to access and use IRIS data. The scalability of the Oracle database will allow for the growth of the Web site ove time. The ColdFusion applications provide several different ways to search the Web site based on user-selected criteria, multiple substance reporting, and a snapshot or "QuickView" which presents a summary of each IRIS substance.

Click here to go to the redesigned IRIS Web site.

Substance File List

Send Comments | Search | NCEA Home Page | ORD Home Page | EPA Home Page



Last updated: **20 August 2001**

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IRIS Integrated Risk Information System

# Aroclor 1254

CASRN 11097-69-1

**Contents**



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Aroclor 1254; CASRN 11097-69-1

Health assessment information on a chemical substance is included in IRIS only after a comprehensive review of chronic toxicity data by U.S. EPA health scientists from several Program Offices and the Office of Research and Development. The summaries presented in Sections I and II represent a consensus reached in the review process. Background information and explanations of the methods used to derive the values given in IRIS are

provided in the Background Documents.

STATUS OF DATA FOR Aroclor 1254

File On-Line 10/01/1994

| Category (section) | Status | Last Revised |
|---|---|---|
| Oral RfD Assessment (I.A.) | on-line | 11/01/1996 |
| Inhalation RfC Assessment (I.B.) | no data | |
| Carcinogenicity Assessment (II.) | no data | |

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## I. CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENTS FOR NONCARCINOGENIC EFFECTS

## I.A. REFERENCE DOSE FOR CHRONIC ORAL EXPOSURE (RfD)

Substance Name -- Aroclor 1254
CASRN -- 11097-69-1
Primary Synonym -- PCBs, Polychlorinated Biphenyls
Last Revised -- 11/01/1996

The oral Reference Dose (RfD) is based on the assumption that thresholds exist for certain toxic effects such as cellular necrosis. It is expressed in units of mg/kg-day. In general, the RfD is an estimate (with uncertainty spanning perhaps an order of magnitude) of a daily exposure to the human population (including sensitive subgroups) that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of deleterious effects during a lifetime. Please refer to the Background Document for an elaboration of these concepts. RfDs can also be derived for the noncarcinogenic health effects of substances that are also carcinogens.

Therefore, it is essential to refer to other sources of information concerning the carcinogenicity of this substance. If the U.S. EPA has evaluated this substance for potential human carcinogenicity, a summary of that evaluation will be contained in Section II of this file.

## I.A.1. ORAL RfD SUMMARY

| Critical Effect | Experimental Doses* | UF | MF | RfD |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ocular exudate, inflamed and prominent Meibomian glands, distorted growth of finger and toe nails; decreased antibody (IgG and IgM) response to sheep erythrocytes<br><br>Monkey Clinical and Immunologic Studies<br><br>Arnold et al., 1994a,b; Tryphonas et al., 1989, 1991a,b | NOAEL: None<br><br>LOAEL: 0.005 mg/kg-day | 300 | 1 | 2E-5 mg/kg-day |

*Conversion Factors and Assumptions -- None

## I.A.2. PRINCIPAL AND SUPPORTING STUDIES (ORAL RfD)

Arnold, D.L., F. Bryce, R. Stapley et al. 1993a. Toxicological consequences of Aroclor 1254 ingestion by female Rhesus (Macaca mulatta) monkeys, Part 1A: Prebreeding phase - clinical health findings. Food Chem. Toxicol. 31: 799-810.

Arnold, D.L., F. Bryce, K. Karpinski et al. 1993b. Toxicological consequences of Aroclor 1254 ingestion by female Rhesus (Macaca mulatta) monkeys, Part 1B: Prebreeding phase -clinical and analytical laboratory findings. Food Chem. Toxicol. 31: 811-824.

# Benzene

CASRN 71-43-2
(01/19/2000)

**Contents**



**Note:** Support Document and response to the peer review for the benzene **inhalation carcinogenicity** assessment in Adobe* PDF format (57 Pages, 285 Kbytes).
Support Document and response to the peer review for the benzene **oral carcinogenicity** assessment in Adobe* PDF format (27 Pages, 74 Kbytes).
Similar documents can be found in the List of Available IRIS Toxicological Reviews and Other Support

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Benzene; CASRN 71-43-2 (01/19/2000)

Health assessment information on a chemical substance is included in IRIS only after a comprehensive review of chronic toxicity data by U.S. EPA health scientists from several Program Offices and the Office of Research and Development. The summaries presented in Sections I and II represent a consensus reached in the review process. Background information and explanations of the methods used to derive the values given in IRIS are provided in the Background Documents.

STATUS OF DATA FOR Benzene
File First On-Line 03/01/1988

| Category (section) | Status | Last Revised |
|---|---|---|
| Oral RfD Assessment (I.A.) | no data | |
| Inhalation RfC Assessment (I.B.) | no data | |
| Carcinogenicity Assessment (II.) | on-line | 01/19/2000 |

## I. CHRONIC HEALTH HAZARD ASSESSMENTS FOR NONCARCINOGENIC EFFECTS

### I.A. REFERENCE DOSE FOR CHRONIC ORAL EXPOSURE (RfD)

Substance Name -- Benzene
CASRN -- 71-43-2

Not available at this time.