



Contaminant Candidate List 3 Chemicals: Identifying the Universe

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List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ARS	Alternate Crops and Systems (ARS)
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
CADW	Canadian Drinking Water Quality
CCL	Contaminant Candidate List
CCL 3	EPA's third Contaminant Candidate List
CCOHS	Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety
CCRIS	Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CDPR	California Department of Pesticide Regulation
CEDI/ADI	Cumulative Estimated Daily Intake/Acceptable Daily Intake
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CERCLIS	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System
CESARS	Chemical Evaluation Search and Retrieval System
CICADs	Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents
CPH	Classification of Pesticides by Hazard
CUS/IUR	Chemical update system/inventory update rule
DSSTox	Distributed Structure Searchable Toxicity Public Database Network
EAFUS	Everything Added to Food in the United States
EFDB	Environmental Fate Databases
EMAP	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDA	United States Food and Drug Administration
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
GAP	Genetic Activity Profiles
GRAS	Generally Regarded As Safe
HA	Health Advisories

HEAST	Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables
HEDS	Human Exposure Database System
HPV	High Production Volume
HSDB	Hazardous Substances Data Bank
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICR	Information Collection Rule
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPCS	International Programme on Chemical Safety
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
IRPTC	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals
ITER	International Toxicity Estimates for Risk
JECFA	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives
JMPR	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues
LCSS	Laboratory Chemical Safety Summaries
MPR	Maximum Permissible Risk
MRL	Minimal risk levels (from ATSDR); or, Minimum reporting level, for analytical data
N	Number of samples
NAS	National Academies of Sciences
NAWQA	National water quality assessment (USGS program)
NCEA	National Center for Environment Assessment
NCFAP	National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy
NCOD	National contaminant occurrence database
NDWAC	National Drinking Water Advisory Council
NHANES	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (CDC)
NHATS	National Human Adipose Tissue Survey
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NIRS	National Inorganic and Radionuclide Survey
NLM	National Library of Medicine
NOES	National Occupational Exposure Survey

NREC	National Reconnaissance of Emerging Contaminants
NRC	National Research Council
NSF	National Sanitary Foundation
NSI	National Sediment Inventory
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
OEHHA	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OPP	Office of Pesticide Programs
OPPT	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics
PAFA	Priority-based Assessment of Food Additives
PAN	Pesticide Action Network
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Profiler
PCBs	Polychlorinated biphenyls
PCCL	Preliminary Contaminant Candidate List
PCS	Permit Compliance System
PDP	Pesticide Data Program
PEAC	Palm Top Emergency Action for Chemicals
PELs	Permissible Exposure Limits
PPIS	Pesticide Product Information System
PPMP	Pesticide pilot monitoring program
RAIS	Risk Assessment Information System
REDDs	Reregistration Eligibility Decision Documents
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances
SCLP	Superfund Contract Laboratory Program
SDWIS	Safe Drinking Water Information System
SIDS	Screening Information Data Sets
SRC	Syracuse Research Corporation
SRD	Source Ranking Database
SRS	Substances Registry System

STORET	STOrage and RETrieval
TEAM	Total Exposure Assessment Methodology Study
TERA	Toxicology Excellence in Risk Assessment
TOPKAT	The Open Practical Knowledge Acquisition Toolkit
TRI	Toxics Release Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSCATS	Toxic Substances Control Act Test Submissions
UCM	Unregulated contaminant monitoring
UCMR	Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation
UCMR 1	First Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation
UCMR 2	Second Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
URCIS	Unregulated Contaminant Information System
US	United States of America
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USGS	United States Geological Survey
WERF	Water Environment Research Foundation
WHO	World Health Organization

1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this document is to describe the process by which the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA): 1) identified data resources for building the Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) Chemical Universe; and 2) assessed contaminant-specific information in these resources to identify over 6,000 contaminants for inclusion in the CCL universe.

In the first part of this effort, data sources were identified in the reports and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council (NRC, 2001), the National Drinking Water Advisory Council (NDWAC, 2004), a stakeholder report (AWWA, 2003), and EPA's considerations of its statutory requirements. Through these reviews, 284 potential data sources were identified that might provide relevant data to the CCL process for drinking water. These sources were reviewed for the purpose of compiling a Universe of chemicals for consideration in the CCL process, which will be discussed in Section 2. To evaluate the usefulness of these 284 data sources, EPA developed and applied assessment criteria to select the most appropriate data sources and identify contaminants for the CCL Universe.

1.1 Background

The NRC report provided general guidance for a broad approach to collect extensive information in building the CCL Universe that included using diverse data sources that provide contaminant lists and large data sets of health effects, occurrence information, and chemical properties. The NDWAC recommendations built on the NRC recommendations and added more specific focus and criteria to the process. NDWAC reviewed various approaches and recommended that a data source compilation approach be used to aggregate on-line data sources. NDWAC noted that the chemical CCL Universe should include those agents that have demonstrated or potential occurrence in drinking water, or those agents that have demonstrated or potential adverse health effects. To narrow the field of data sources compiled, NDWAC noted that the data and data sources should have a reasonable link to adverse health effects and represent a reasonable pathway to drinking water occurrence.

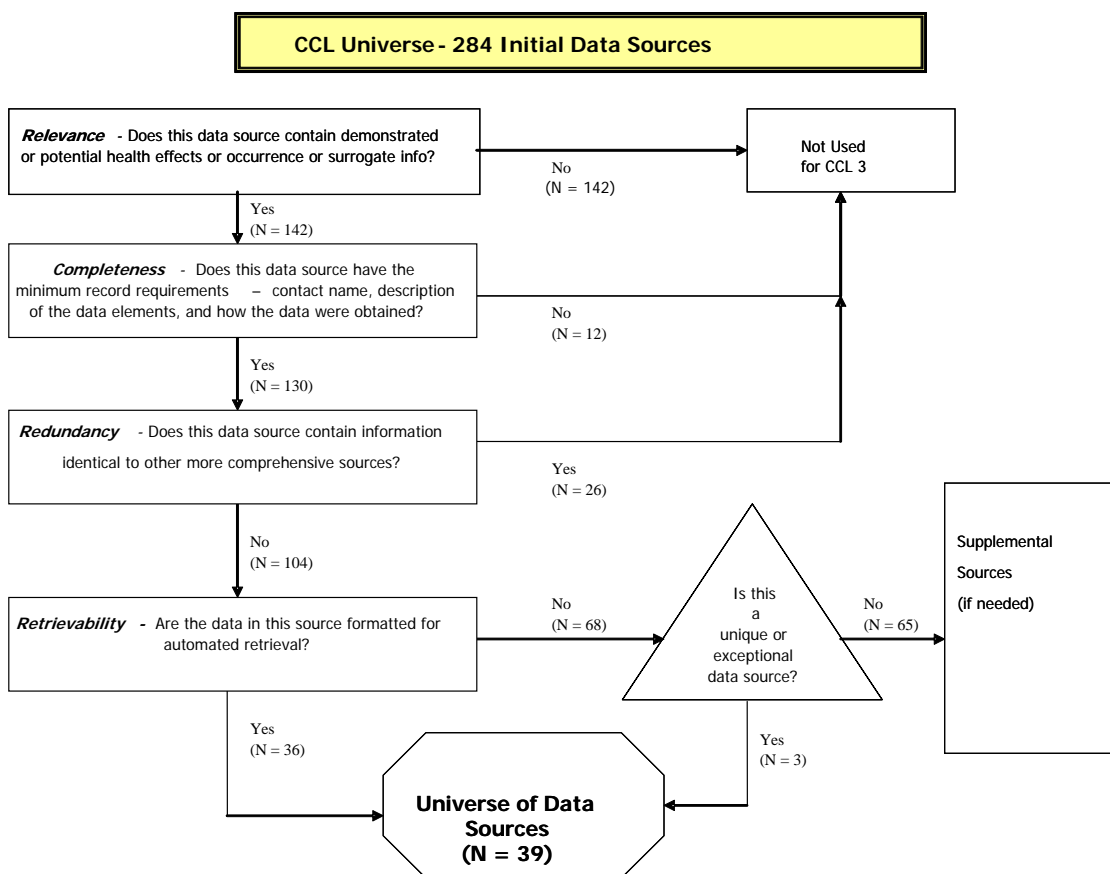
NDWAC recognized that the data compilation for the CCL Universe should focus on readily available data (e.g., automated retrieval) and that multiple sources may provide similar (or identical) data. Not all sources contain data in a retrievable format; hence, some valuable sources will need to serve as supplemental sources to fill in data gaps during the CCL process. NDWAC also noted that the data compilation process should be supplemented with surveillance and nomination processes to enable inclusion of new and emerging contaminants. Further, NDWAC provided basic guidance to review the completeness of data source documentation and quality.

Potential data sources were identified and compiled through EPA research in support of the NDWAC process and with a stakeholder workshop sponsored by the American Water Works Association. Some preliminary evaluations and recommendations also resulted from the workshop. These efforts resulted in the listing of the 284 data sources that were assessed for the CCL Universe.

1.2 Overview of the Data Source Assessment Factor Process

Exhibit 1 provides a schematic overview of the data source assessment process and the four assessment factors: 1) Relevance, 2) Completeness, 3) Redundancy, and 4) Retrievability.

Exhibit 1: Flow Chart of the Data Source Assessment Process



Based upon EPA's statutory requirements and input from the NRC, NDWAC and the stakeholder process, EPA developed assessment factors to evaluate data sources to ensure they are relevant to the CCL process, complete in basic documentation, not redundant with other data sources, and are formatted for automated retrieval. These factors were based upon the NDWAC recommendation that: data sources should have data and information about actual or potential

occurrence of contaminants in drinking water or source water and/or about health effects; the CCL Universe should focus on readily available data; and the sources should meet EPA’s minimum guidelines for documentation and quality.

Each source was accessed on-line (or as provided by the source proprietor) and reviewed; basic information about the source, its purpose, and the data elements it contained, was compiled and documented. Every source was evaluated using all assessment factors. Sources that “answered yes” to the assessment factor questions in Exhibit 1 moved forward in the process. Those sources that met all four factors became the prime sources that form the “Universe of Data Sources.” Some 68 data sources were not retrievable. Of these, 65 were utilized for supplemental analyses at other stages of the classification process. Three of the sources that were not retrievable were also identified as “unique” or “exceptional” because of the importance of their data, and they were also included in the Universe.

The 36 data sources that “answered yes” to all four assessment factors are listed in Exhibit 2. The three unique and exceptional sources are identified in italics in the Exhibit. These are the 39 data sources that comprised the starting point for the CCL process. Each of these factors will be discussed in more detail in Section 1.3.

Exhibit 2: The Universe of Data Sources for the CCL Process

	Name of Data Source
1	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Priority List
2	ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs)
3	Chemical Toxicity Database - Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan
4	Chemical Update System/Inventory Update Rule (CUS/IUR) – EPA
5	Cumulative Estimated Daily Intake/Acceptable Daily Intake (CEDI/ADI) Database – US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
6	Database of Sources of Environmental Releases of Dioxin-Like Compounds in the United States – EPA
7	Distributed Structure Searchable Toxicity Public Database Network (DSSTox) – EPA
8	Everything Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS) Database – FDA
9	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) List – EPA
10	Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) Substance List – FDA
11	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Summary of Guidelines – Health Canada
12	<i>Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) – National Library of Medicine (NLM)</i>
13	Health Advisories (HA) Summary Tables – EPA
14	High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical List – EPA
15	Indirect Additives Database – FDA
16	Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) – EPA
17	<i>International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs</i>

	Name of Data Source
18	International Toxicity Estimates for Risk (ITER) Database – Toxicology Excellence in Risk Assessment (TERA)
19	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - 2001 Inventory of Pesticide Evaluations – World Health Organization (WHO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
20	National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - Round 1&2 – EPA
21	NCOD - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Regulation (UCMR) – EPA
22	National Inorganics and Radionuclides Survey (NIRS) – EPA
23	National Pesticide Use Database – National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy (NCFAP)
24	National Reconnaissance of Emerging Contaminants (NREC) – United States Geological Survey (USGS) Toxic Substances Hydrology Program
25	<i>National Toxicology Program (NTP) Studies</i>
26	National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA) – USGS
27	OSHA 1988 Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
28	Pesticide Data Program (PDP) – United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)
29	Pesticides Pilot Monitoring Program (PPMP) - USGS/EPA
30	Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Chemical Factors
31	RAIS - Department of Energy - Health Effects Data
32	State of California Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity
33	Substances Registry System (SRS) – EPA
34	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) – BIODEG
35	The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI) – EPA
36	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) List – EPA
37	Toxicity Criteria Database - California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)
38	University of Maryland - Partial List of Acute Toxins/Partial List of Teratogens
39	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Summary Tables

1.3 Assessment Factors

In this section, the rationale for the four Assessment Factors is set out in more detail. Examples are also provided to illustrate their application.

1.3.1 Relevance

The Relevance assessment factor addresses the NDWAC and NRC principles for the CCL Universe and evaluates whether a data source contains information on demonstrated or potential occurrence of contaminants in the environment and/or demonstrated or potential human health effects. Various surrogate data that may be used to evaluate potential occurrence are also relevant. Some examples of relevant data sources include: International Toxicity Estimates for Risk, which provides peer-reviewed toxicological data (demonstrated health effects); the

National Inorganics and Radionuclides Survey (NIRS), an EPA survey of inorganic contaminants in drinking water, a source of data on demonstrated occurrence in drinking water; and the National Water Quality Assessment program, a nation-wide water-quality sampling program conducted by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), that provides demonstrated occurrence in source waters, or potential occurrence in drinking water. An example of a data source that is not relevant to the CCL process is the Label Review Manual. This is simply a guidance manual for reviewing pesticide labels. It does not contain any occurrence or health effects information or even lists of agents to consider. Other examples include data sources that provide toxicological data for aquatic macro-invertebrates but not data for mammalian or human health effects. Such sources are not relevant at this stage of the process.

Another example of sources that are not relevant to the CCL process is simple lists of chemicals without any indication (or application) of potential health effects or occurrence in water (e.g., the National Information Services Corporation Structure and Nomenclature System). However, some sources that are lists of chemicals may also provide health effects or occurrence information. If the purpose of the list is to identify an adverse health effect or the potential for occurrence, these may be relevant. For example, a source that is a list of teratogens by its nature includes information regarding potential adverse health effects, even though it may not contain actual health effects data elements. Related to occurrence, the High Production Volume list is a list of chemicals that are produced at greater than one million pounds per year, indicative of the potential for occurrence in the environment and drinking water.

Sources of information on physical/chemical properties that contain environmental fate data (e.g., biodegradation rates) also may be useful surrogate information to indicate potential occurrence and are considered relevant. However, sources that provide information only on chemical properties that do not relate to environmental fate, such as the melting point for a chemical, are considered not relevant.

Of the 284 data sources, 142 sources contain information relevant to the CCL Universe, and 142 do not. Therefore, 142 sources moved forward into the next step of the assessment.

1.3.2 Completeness

The Completeness assessment evaluates whether the data source provides complete, minimum documentation and quality requirements. NDWAC recommended that each source should include: 1) provision of the name of a person to contact about the data source (or contact information); 2) a description of the data elements; 3) information on how the data were obtained; and 4) meaningfulness and relevance of the data. (The “meaningfulness and relevance” NDWAC recommendation is addressed by the Relevance assessment factor, so it is not included in the Completeness assessment.) Also, data sources that provide documentation of peer review are considered to satisfy the Completeness criteria. NDWAC specifically recommended that an assessment of individual data elements within the data sources was not appropriate at this stage of the CCL process. A more in-depth assessment of data quality may occur at later stages of the CCL process, before a final CCL is produced.

An example of a data source that did not pass the Completeness assessment was the Compendium of Common Pesticide Names, because there was no documentation readily available for how the data were obtained or compiled. A few sources were eliminated because they are proprietary and none of the documentation is publicly available. These sites would have been eliminated in subsequent steps for other reasons, as well. (Similarly, some sources that did not pass the Relevance evaluation would have been eliminated by the Completeness assessment.)

Of the 142 data sources that meet the Relevance criteria, 12 sources did not meet the Completeness assessment factor. These sources were not used to provide information to the CCL Universe.

1.3.3 Redundancy

The Redundancy assessment factor evaluates whether data sources contain information that is identical to (i.e., duplicates information from) other, more comprehensive data sources. An example of a redundant source would be data contained in a state or regional data source that were copied from a more comprehensive or representative national data source. Therefore, to be considered redundant, a data source must contain data identical with respect to the identity of the original data gatherer, time, place, method, outcome, and data manipulation or modification. For example, the same data gatherer might conduct a survey of the same size, taken in the same places, processed according to the same methods, showing the same results and manipulated the same way, yet it would not be redundant if the surveys were done at different times. Note that if two sources provide identical data elements, but one provides data for more contaminants, these sources are considered Redundant, and the larger, more comprehensive, source is included. Exceptions to this rule overlap into the Retrievability factor: if the smaller source is retrievable, but the larger source is not, the smaller source may be used, in cases where the smaller source contained all the relevant data. For example, EAFUS (Everything Added to Food in the United States) and GRAS (Generally Regarded As Safe) are both part of the PAFA (Priority Based Assessment of Food Additive Database). The data in EAFUS and GRAS are retrievable. PAFA is a subscription source, and is not retrievable. Further, EAFUS and GRAS provide the relevant information from PAFA, so EAFUS and GRAS were used, but PAFA was not.

Exhibit 4 shows a few examples of sources that met the Relevance and Completeness Assessment Factors, but were determined to be Redundant and thus were excluded from the CCL Universe. (All the sources, and their Assessment Factor evaluations are shown in Appendix 1.) Of the 130 data sources that meet the Relevance and Completeness assessment factors, 26 sources are Redundant and were not included in the CCL Universe.

Exhibit 3: Examples of Retained and Redundant Sources

	Source Retained For CCL Universe Consideration	Source classified as Redundant (Excluded from CCL Universe Consideration)	Comments
1	OSHA 1988 PELs	Idaho Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Idaho Division of Building Safety	OSHA (PELs) is more comprehensive
2	BIOLOG, BIODEG, CHEMFATE, and DATALOG – SRC	SRC - Environmental Fate Databases (EFDB)	EFDB simply provides a link to, and leads to, BIOLOG, BIODEG, CHEMFATE, and DATALOG
3	NCOD - Round 1&2 – EPA	Unregulated Contaminant Information System (URCIS) – EPA	URCIS was converted into NCOD Round 1 database, so URCIS is no longer needed
4	IARC – Summaries and Evaluations	INTOX Databank – International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS)	INTOX is a subscription source and IARC is independently and publicly available

1.3.4 Retrievability

The Retrievability assessment factor is an evaluation of whether the data in a source are formatted for automated retrieval. For example, if data are stored in a tabular format, they may be extracted and formatted, using software tools, and imported directly into a database for further use. In contrast, many data stored in a text format require manual review and interpretation prior to extraction and may require manual input into the database.

However, data sources that consist of relevant simple lists in text format, which can be easily retrieved and imported, are considered to be Retrievable. Some text sources present occurrence and health effects data in consistent layouts (albeit in paragraph style) and some use suitable formats (i.e., HTML) and retrieval can be automated in some of these cases for select data. This has been accomplished for some key sources (e.g., the Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)) for a limited number of contaminants.

There are some unique considerations for the retrievability of some CCL data sources. For example, the Storage and Retrieval System (STORET) is an EPA data warehouse from which the data are readily retrievable. However, many data fields in STORET are highly variable to accommodate the many original sources of data that STORET captures. STORET data are often not nationally representative and the data often overlap with nationally representative water data such as NIRS. The data also provide results based on different analytical methods and study goals, and these data in aggregate will require additional evaluation and documentation related to their inclusion in STORET. Based on these special processing and analysis requirements, STORET is designated as a supplemental source to be used in the next level of CCL evaluations.

Another factor limiting the retrievability of many sources is that they are not readily available publicly. NDWAC expressed concern for transparency and for the ability of the public to review the types of data used in the CCL process. Many sources require a subscription and this may limit public access. Sources that were identified as subscription sources, i.e., sources that would require payment for use, were classified as not Retrievable as they are not readily accessible to the public.

Of the 104 data sources that are Relevant, Complete and not Redundant, 68 sources do not meet the Retrievability assessment factor. Data from sources that meet the Relevance, Completeness and Redundancy assessment factors, but not the Retrievability factor, may be important to fill gaps in the compilation process, and their data were utilized in later steps in the CCL process. Hence, these sources are reserved as Supplemental sources, as described in the next section. Also, as noted earlier in this report, 3 of the 68 sources that were not retrievable, were considered unique and exceptional and were added to the Universe data sources (see Exhibits 1 and 2), leaving 65 sources reserved as Supplemental.

After analyzing the initial 284 data sources for relevance, completeness, redundancy and retrievability, we are left with 39 data sources in our “Universe of Data Sources.” This includes the three unique or exceptional data sources not meeting the retrievability criterion.

1.4 Supplemental Data Sources

As noted in Section 2, the sources that meet all of the assessment factors except for Retrievability are considered supplemental sources that may be used to provide data at other steps in the CCL process. For example, in the Universe to the Preliminary CCL (PCCL) screening process, it may prove worthwhile to consult a toxicological summary such as the Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS) to obtain data not already available in the Universe database from a retrievable source for particular contaminants. Exhibit 4 lists the 65 Supplemental data sources. Sources that are not retrievable because they require a subscription (11) are identified in the second section of the Exhibit.

The 284 data sources also include a number of bibliographic sources (bibliographic search engines) that were not classed as relevant to the Universe data compilation step of the CCL. This is because they consist of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects not pertaining to CCL, and what data they may contain are inconsistently presented. These are partly retrievability issues as well. However, depending on the data needs at various points in the CCL process, such bibliographic sources and search engines (i.e., “PubMed”, Science Direct) were used to fill in data gaps in the screening and classification processes. A total of 33 supplemental sources were utilized in other stages of the CCL classification process.

Exhibit 4: Supplemental Sources that Meet the Assessment Factors of Relevance, Redundancy, and Completeness, but not Retrievability

Supplemental Sources that Meet the Assessment Factors of Relevance, Redundancy, and Completeness, but not Retrievability	
1	10th Report on Carcinogens – NTP
2	Alternate Crops and Systems (ARS) Pesticide Properties Database – USDA
3	ATSDR Internet HazDat - Site Contaminant Query
4	ATSDR Toxicological Profiles
5	California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR)
6	Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS) – NLM
7	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) – EPA
8	Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs) – IPCS, WHO, International Labor Organization (ILO), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP)
9	EC Water Directive – European Community
10	Endocrine Disruptor Priority Setting Database – EPA
11	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP) – EPA
12	Genetic Activity Profiles (GAP) Database – EPA
13	GENE-TOX – NLM
14	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Supporting Documentation – Health Canada
15	Health Advisory Documents – EPA
16	Health and Safety Guides - WHO, ILO, UNEP, Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)
17	Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST) – EPA, National Center for Environment Assessment (NCEA)
18	High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program Robust Summaries and Test Plans – EPA
19	Human Exposure Database System (HEDS) – EPA
20	Information Collection Rule (ICR) Federal Database – EPA
21	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC PC) - Data Profiles - UNEP Chemicals
22	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Monographs and Evaluations – WHO, FAO
23	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - Monographs of Toxicological Endpoints – WHO, FAO
24	Laboratory Chemical Safety Summaries (LCSS) - Howard Hughes Medical Institute and National Academies of Sciences (NAS)
25	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)
26	National Human Adipose Tissue Survey (NHATS) – EPA
27	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - Index of Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards
28	National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES) – CDC
29	National Sediment Inventory (NSI) – EPA
30	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Health and Safety Profiles
31	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) Chemical Fact Sheets – EPA
32	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Integrated HPV Database
33	Permit Compliance System (PCS) Database – EPA
34	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Profiler (PBT Profiler) – EPA

Supplemental Sources that Meet the Assessment Factors of Relevance, Redundancy, and Completeness, but not Retrievability	
35	Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Pesticide Database
36	Pesticide Handler Exposure Database – EPA
37	Pesticide Product Information System (PPIS) – EPA
38	Pesticides Tolerance Index System – EPA
39	Priority Substances Assessment Program - Health Canada
40	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS)
41	Reregistration Eligibility Decision Documents (REDDs) - EPA Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP)
42	Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM) Maximum Permissible Risks (MPRs) Report
43	Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) – EPA
44	Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) - OECD
45	Source Ranking Database (SRD) – EPA
46	State Drinking Water Data Sets – EPA
47	State of New Jersey Hazardous Substances Right to Know Fact Sheets
48	STORET – STORAge and RETrieval – EPA
49	Superfund Contract Laboratory Program (SCLP) Water/Soil Data – EPA
50	Total Exposure Assessment Methodology Study (TEAM) – EPA
51	Toxic Substances Control Act Test Submissions (TSCATS) – EPA
52	US Army Center for Health Promotion and Medicine Detailed Chemical Fact Sheets
53	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Chemical Aspects: Index of Chemicals
54	WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (CPH)
Subscription Sources	
1	Chemical Evaluation Search and Retrieval System (CESARS) – CCOHS
2	CrossFire BEILSTEIN – MDL Information Systems
3	Derek – LHASA Limited
4	Dictionary of Substances and Their Effects – Knovel
5	National Sanitary Foundation (NSF) - Additives Standards 60 and 61
6	Palm Top Emergency Action for Chemicals (PEAC-CW System) - Federal Technical Support Working Group
7	Priority-based Assessment of Food Additives (PAFA) Database – FDA
8	STN - CHEMLIST/HCHEMLIST - Regulated Chemical Listing
9	The Open Practical Knowledge Acquisition Toolkit (TOPKAT) – Accelrys
10	TOMES PLUS, MICROMEDEX - Thomson-Micromedex
11	Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF) Toxicity Datasheets

1.5 Additional Information

A detailed summary of the assessment process for the 284 sources is presented in the appendices to this report. There are four appendices that summarize information about the data sources and the assessment process. Appendix 1 is a list of the 284 sources along with notes discussing whether the source satisfies the four assessment factors, and, if not, why not. Appendix 2 provides summary information about the data sources that meet all of the assessment factors and that will populate the CCL Universe. Appendix 3 shows supplemental data sources that met the

first three requirements, but were not considered readily retrievable. Appendix 4 includes more descriptive information about the purpose and scope of the 284 data sources, and provides background information for each source, including details on the source proprietor, a description of the source, the format of the source, and the data elements included in each.

2.0 The CCL 3 Chemical Universe Selection Process

The purpose of this section is to describe the decision process that EPA used to develop the Universe of chemicals identified from the 39 data sources (the “Universe of Data Sources”) selected, as described in Section 1. The data sources, classified by whether they provided occurrence or health effects data, produced a compilation of 25,980 unique substances. Because of the large number of substances, EPA developed a pre-Universe selection process that is described in the following sections.

Exhibits 5 and 7 provide schematic diagrams that depict the two phases of the selection process for the “Universe of Chemicals.” The selection process represented in Exhibit 5 generated an initial compilation of the Chemical Universe, but included some substances that were not unique chemicals because they were mixtures, redundant water soluble ions, or different valence states of the same element. Accordingly, the process represented by Exhibit 7 was used to refine the initial compilation and generate the final CCL 3 Universe of Chemicals.

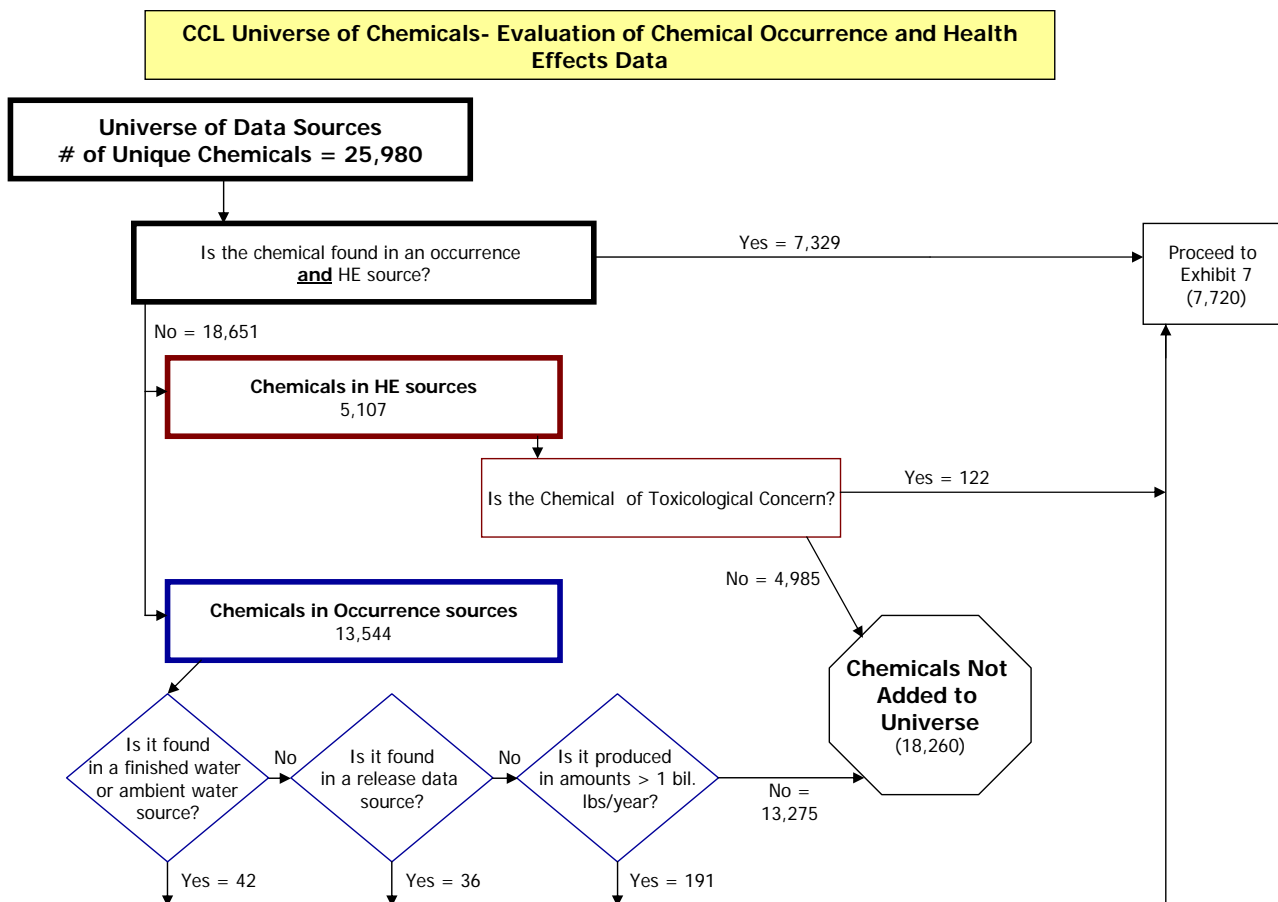
2.1 Chemicals in Occurrence and Health Effects Sources

The first stage in the process, as illustrated in Exhibit 5, identified approximately 7,300 chemicals that were present in both health effects and occurrence data sources. These chemicals were automatically placed in the preliminary Chemical Universe to be further evaluated for screening to the PCCL. Since only about 1/3 of the chemicals were in both health effects and occurrence data sources, the rest of the approximately 18,600 chemicals left in the pre-Universe were examined more closely to determine whether they were found only in health effects data sources or only in occurrence data sources.

2.2 Chemicals in Health Effects Sources Only

Approximately 5,100 chemicals were in health effects data sources only. Many of these chemicals were biochemical compounds (e.g. amino acids, sugars, steroids); mixtures and natural products (e.g. coal tar, petroleum related substances, rocks, stone, wool); and other entries that were identified as unique “substances” in the data sources but were not chemicals (e.g. turbidity, boot and shoe manufacture, surgical implants). Once the chemicals were categorized and evaluated, EPA placed the chemicals of greatest toxicological concern in the CCL Chemical Universe, even though there was no known link to occurrence information. The criteria for selecting contaminants that are of greatest toxicological concern are described in detail in the EPA CCL 3 report entitled, “CCL 3 Chemicals: Screening to a PCCL.” Many chemicals fell in this category because of their classification as potential carcinogens. A total of 122 chemicals were added to the initial version of the CCL Chemical Universe through this process.

Exhibit 5: Overview of Data Evaluation for the CCL 3 Universe Selection Process



2.3 Chemicals in Occurrence Sources Only

The chemicals found only in occurrence sources were also categorized. The approximately 13,500 chemicals with only occurrence data are a diverse group, comprised of many different types of chemicals. Production data sources account for 70% of the total, and others are from various finished water, ambient water, environmental release, environmental property, and food additive data sources.

Exhibit 5 also shows several groups of chemicals that were added to the Universe of chemicals even though the data sources lacked information on health effects. These included the following groupings:

- Chemicals with Finished or Ambient Water Data
- Chemicals with Release Data
- Chemicals with High Production Volumes

Examples of key types of chemicals with only occurrence data are shown in Exhibit 6. The chemicals with finished or ambient water data (42) were added to the Universe despite the lack of health effects information in the data sources because of their demonstrated occurrence in ambient or potable water. In addition, disinfection byproducts (e.g., from EPA’s DSSTox DBP lists) and water treatment additives (e.g., National Sanitary Foundation (NSF) Standard 60) were added to the Chemical Universe. While these chemicals may not have demonstrated occurrence data in the Universe of Data Sources, they are considered to have “default” occurrence data because they are formed in, or intentionally added to drinking water supplies.

Exhibit 6: Example of Universe Contaminants with Occurrence Data but no Health Effects Data

Occurrence Data Type	Type of Data; Typical Source	Number of Chemicals Without Health Effects
Finished and Ambient Water data	Measured Water Occurrence; UCMR, NAWQA	42
Environmental Release	Amount Released; TRI, Pesticide Application	36
Production	Annual Production Volume; CUS/IUR	9,344

The 36 chemicals with an environmental release data source (e.g., those on the Toxics Release Inventory or with pesticide application data) were also added to the Universe of chemicals. Thirty-six chemicals met this criterion and were added to the CCL Chemical Universe.

Of the approximately 9,400 chemicals with only production information, only 191 were produced in extremely high volumes (greater than 1 billion pounds per year). The 9,400 contaminants with production data consist of the following types: organometallics, elements, non-elemental inorganics, salts of organic acids, organics (including: oils, fatty acids, dyes), and mixtures (petroleum related compounds, hydrocarbons, and others). Many are predominantly organic components and salts of organic acids, and over half of the chemicals are complexes of elemental constituents. For example, there were about 750 sodium or potassium salt compounds alone. In these cases, health effects data are not available for the exact compound, but are generally available for other related compounds or the key ion or elemental constituent (e.g., sodium). Nearly all elements found in inorganic or organic salts are represented in the Universe by other compounds with both health effects and occurrence data. Only 10 elements (excluding

the obvious, such as hydrogen and oxygen, and the inert gasses krypton, neon, and xenon) did not otherwise have representative compounds with health effects data in the universe. EPA added europium, gadolinium, gold, lanthanum, praseodymium, platinum, polonium, samarium, terbium, and yttrium to the Universe. After consideration of the diversity of the chemicals with production data and the amounts produced on a yearly basis, a decision was made to move only those produced at greater than 1 billion pounds per year to the CCL Chemical Universe.

After examining the data on the chemicals with only occurrence data, a total of 269 additional chemicals were added to the CCL 3 Chemical Universe. The rest of the substances included in the original data sources were not included in the Universe.

2.4 Refining the Initial List of Chemicals

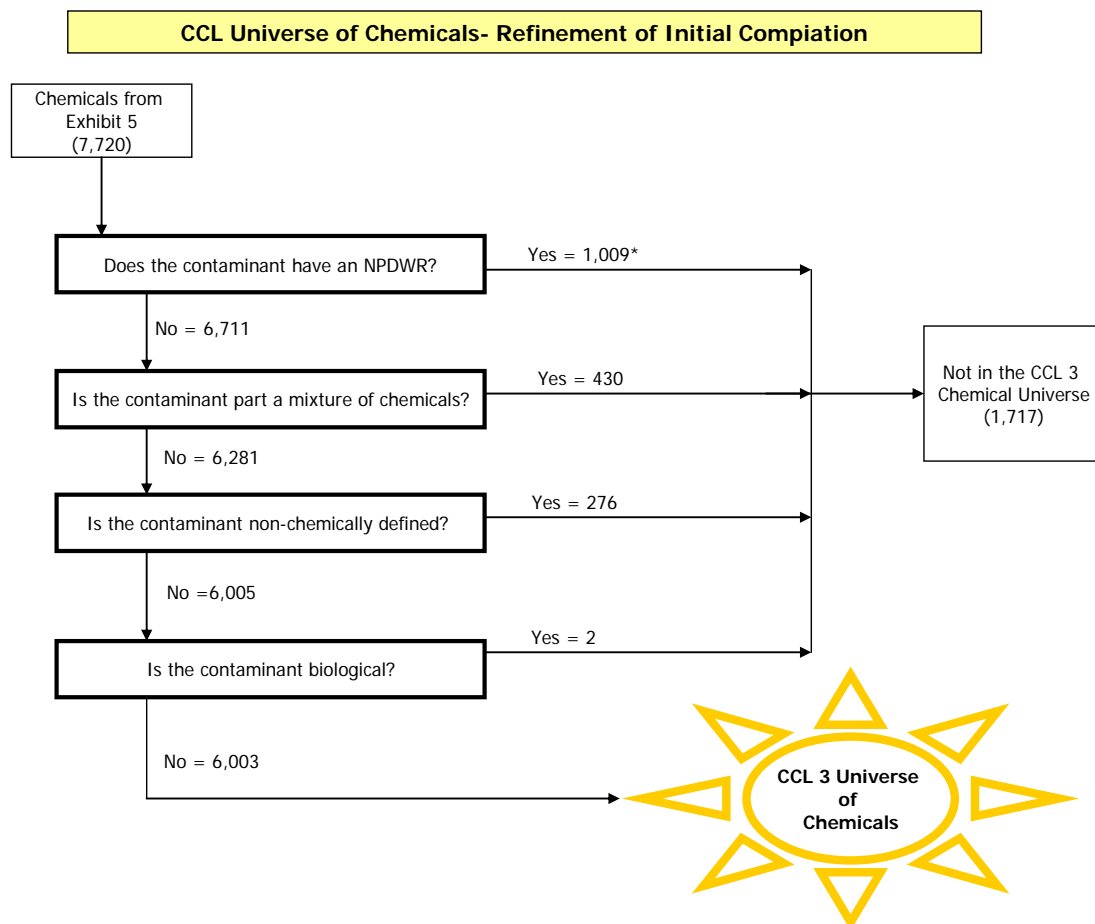
The initial selection process described in Exhibit 5 brought into the CCL Universe of Chemicals all substances from the data sources that met the defined selection criteria. This included regulated as well as unregulated compounds, mixtures, and some substances that were not really chemicals. Accordingly the process diagramed in Exhibit 7 was used to refine the initial list.

The first step in the refinement process was to remove chemicals with a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation. These contaminants are already regulated; thus, their inclusion in the CCL process is clearly unnecessary. This step removes a large number of chemicals (1,009), more than the number covered by the primary standards, because of the form of the chemicals in the compilation. For example, the chemicals removed include approximately 780 radionuclides that are regulated as alpha and beta emitters, many redundant ionic and valence state entries for elements and inorganic chemicals, and entries for individual polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) that are regulated as total PCBs.

The second step was to remove substances that are considered a mixture of chemicals. A mixture in this case is defined as a combination of two or more chemicals/items that are not defined as a unique substance. Substances that fell in this category included “chlorinated compounds, alcohols c>14, coal-tar-containing shampoo, petroleum-related substances, resin acids, rosin acids, and guar gum,” for example. Undefined mixtures, such as “diesel engine exhaust” were also included in this group.

The third step removed “non-chemically defined” entries from the initial list. Examples of the type of items in this category include: “solar radiation, wood dust, surgical implants, and welding fumes.” Some of these substances are present in the data sources because they have been evaluated for their potential to cause cancer.

Exhibit 7: Overview of Data Evaluation for the CCL 3 Universe Selection



* Includes ~780 radionuclides that are regulated as alpha and beta emitters, many redundant ionic and valence state entries for elements and inorganic chemicals, and entries for individual PCBs that are regulated as total PCBs.

The final step removed biological agents from the initial list. Contaminants in this category are biological organisms that are being evaluated as part of the CCL 3 Microbiological Universe. Entries for biological entities were uploaded from the Universe of data sources from various health effects data sources and pesticide data sources. (Many biological entities were removed as non-chemically defined, as well.)

After applying the process shown in Exhibit 7, 1,717 chemicals or substances were removed from the initial Chemical Universe leaving approximately 6,000 chemicals to be evaluated. EPA also published a *Federal Register* announcement requesting nominations from the public for chemical and microbial contaminants that should be considered for CCL 3. The Agency received information from 11 organizations and individuals on 174 nominated contaminants that included 150 chemical and 24 microbial contaminants. The Agency was already considering 132 of these contaminants in the CCL process. EPA processed the nominated contaminants through the same

steps used for the other contaminants considered for the draft CCL 3. Nominated contaminants that were regulated or did not meet any of the other decision criteria to identify the universe were not considered. The approximately 6,000 chemicals were carried forward for the next stage of the CCL process whereby screening criteria are applied to select the PCCL using the available health effects and occurrence data. This process is discussed in a companion support document, the “*CCL 3 Chemicals: Screening to a PCCL*” (USEPA, 2008).

3.0 References

- AWWA. 2003. CCL Workshop Report - Review of the Information Resources. June 2003.
- NDWAC. 2004. National Drinking Water Advisory Council Report on the CCL Classification Process to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. May 19, 2004
- NRC. 2001. Classifying Drinking Water Contaminants for Regulatory Consideration. National Academies Press. Washington, DC.
- USEPA. 2008. Contaminant Candidate List 3 Chemicals: Screening to a PCCL. EPA 815-R-08-003. Draft. February 2008.

4.0 Appendices

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources – Assessment Table

Appendix 1 provides a listing of the 284 data sources and notations indicating whether a source satisfied the four assessment factors and, if not, which factors were not satisfied and why.

Appendix 2. CCL 3 Universe of Data Sources

Appendix 2 provides a summary of information about the 39 data sources that met the assessment factors, or were deemed unique and exceptional, and that were used to populate the CCL 3 Universe.

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Appendix 3 shows the supplemental data sources that met the first three assessment factors but contained data not considered readily retrievable. While not used for compiling the Universe, these data sources were used to supplement contaminant evaluations during stages of the CCL process.

Appendix 4. CCL 3 Data Source Descriptions

Appendix 4 includes descriptive information about each of the data sources.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
1	10th Report on Carcinogens - NTP		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
2	8(e) TRIAGE Chemical Studies Database - OPPT			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
4	Aerometric Information Retrieval System/Air Quality Subsystem (AIRS/AQS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on air emissions, which may indicate potential occurrence.		This source is redundant with Idaho Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Idaho Division of Building Safety (source 100).	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
3	AGRICultural OnLine Access (AGRICOLA)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is redundant with Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (source 15), but that source is a subscription, whereas this source is free of charge.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
5	All the Virology on the WWW			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
9	Alternate Crops and Systems (ARS) Pesticide Properties Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on persistence, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
6	Analytical ABSTRacts (ANABSTR)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
7	Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
8	AQUatic toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.		This source is redundant with ECOTOX (source 57).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
10	ASFA 3: Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.		This source is identical to Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (source 7).	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
11	Assessment Tools for the Evaluation of Risk (ASTER)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it only contains information on ecological toxicity.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
12	ATSDR CERCLA Priority List	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because the basis for developing this list is ATSDR's prioritization of chemicals found at NPL sites and that ATSDR believes may pose a human health risk.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
13	ATSDR Internet HazDat - Site Contaminant Query		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
123	ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (MRL) derived from toxicological studies.	X	These data are also represented in the ATSDR Toxicological Profiles; however, these data are tabular while the Profiles are monographic.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
210	ATSDR Toxicological Profiles		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and information on production, which may indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
243	AwwaRF Project Reports			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
14	Bad Bug Book			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.		This source is one of the sources administered by CSFAN (source 231).	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
15	Base de Dados Tropical (BDT)			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
16	Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
272	Biennial Reporting System			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
17	BIOBUSINESS Biological Abstracts Database			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
18	Biological Sciences - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
19	BIOSIS Biological Abstracts and BIOSIS Previews			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
20	Bugs			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
21	CAB Abstracts - CABI Publishing			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
235	California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of bioactive compounds.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
22	CANCERLIT			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
23	Carcinogenic Potency Project (CPP)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data on carcinogenicity from toxicological studies.		This source is redundant with DSSTox (source 53).	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
238	Case/MCase/MC4PC		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a subscription.
231	Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN)			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
29	Chemfinder			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
30	Chemical Backgrounder		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains inhalation exposure limits, which may provide information on potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
24	Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains the results of carcinogenicity and mutagenicity studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
28	Chemical Evaluation Search and Retrieval (CESARS) - CCOHS		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
285	Chemical Hazard Response Information System			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
36	Chemical Information System (CIS) - ILO/OSHC			This source is no longer available online.		This source is no longer available online.		Unknown	NA		This source is no longer available online.
42	Chemical Registry System (CRS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is an interface to other information in EPA's SRS system.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of Substance Registry System (SRS) (source 203).	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
31	Chemical Toxicity Database - Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (LD50, NOEL) from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
32	Chemical Update System (CUS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.		This source is redundant with CUS/IUR (source 33).	X	Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval. This source is retrievable through CUS/IUR.
33	Chemical Update System/Inventory Update Rule (CUS/IUR)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
283	Chemicals in Commerce Information System (CICIS) - Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list of chemicals in production.		The source is redundant with TSCA.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
34	ChemIDplus - Chemical Identification Plus			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
37	Clinical Virology			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
25	Communicable Disease Report (CDR) - United Kingdom			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
245	Communicable Disease Reports (CDR) - Australia			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
255	Compendium of Pesticide Common Names		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of bioactive compounds.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in HTML format and can be extracted in tabular format.
38	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on potential contaminant occurrence at superfund sites.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
276	Computer Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
35	Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
27	Contaminant Exposure and Effects - Terrestrial Vertebrates (CEE-TV) Database			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on ecological toxicity.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
39	Control of Communicable Diseases Manual; 17 ed.			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
41	CrossFire BEILSTEIN		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
26	Cumulative Estimated Daily Intake/Acceptable Daily Intake (CEDI/ADI) Database	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains health effects data.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
44	Current Contents Search - Life Sciences - ISI			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
46	Database of Sources of Environmental Releases of Dioxin-Like Compounds in the United States	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on air emissions, which may indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
241	Derek		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a subscription.
48	Derwent Crop Protection File (Derwent CROPU)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
47	Derwent Crop Registry File (Derwent CROPR)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
49	Derwent Drug File (Derwent DRUGU)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
51	Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
45	Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology/Environmental Teratology Information Center (DART@ETIC) Database			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
50	Dictionary of Substances and Their Effects - Knovel		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
53	Distributed Structure Searchable Toxicity Public Database Network (DSSTox)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
52	Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases (DBMD) - Disease Information Listing			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
242	EC Water Directive		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains regulatory limits for contaminants in drinking water.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
256	Ecological Incident Information System			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on ecological toxicity.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
56	Ecology of Aquatic Hyphomycetes			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
57	ECOTOX - A Database of Toxic Effects to Aquatic and Terrestrial Species			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on ecological toxicity.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
63	Elsevier BIOBASE			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
65	EMBASE			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
59	Endocrine Disruptor Priority Setting Database (EDPSD)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies and unique elements derived for measurements of contaminants in water, providing an indicator of occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
68	Environmental Abstracts - LexisNexis Academic and Library Solutions			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
60	Environmental Data Registry (EDR)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
58	Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) Chemical Profiles		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
258	Environmental Fate Databases		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains environmental fate data, providing an indicator of occurrence.		This source is redundant with BIOLOG, BIODEG, CHEMFATE, and DATLOG. EFDB simply provides a link to, and leads to, BIOLOG, BIODEG, CHEMFATE, and DATLOG.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
61	Environmental Health Criteria (EHC) Monographs		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (LDx, LO(A)EL, NO(A)EL) from toxicological studies.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
62	Environmental Information Management System (EIMS)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
64	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP)		X	This source is considered relevant because it contains geographical and water quality data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
67	Environmental Monitoring Methods Index (EMMI)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
66	Environmental Mutagen Information Center Database (EMIC)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
69	Environmental Pollution - Elsevier Science			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
70	Environmental Science and Technology			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
71	Environmental Sciences and Pollution Management - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
55	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) Information System			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains a chemical list that is not related to health effects or occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
72	Eurosurveillance			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
54	Everything Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS) Database	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
73	Extension TOXicology NETwork (EXTOXNET)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
274	Facilities Index Data System			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
289	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) List	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is accessible through EPA's Substance Registry System.
263	Food Commodity Intake Database			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
75	Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) - "Cumulative to Pesticides" List		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to their toxicity/health effects.		This source is redundant with the list of contaminants in FIFRA.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
74	FoodNet			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
277	Gastrointestinal Absorption Database			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
77	GenBank® - National Center for Biotechnology Information			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
81	Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) Substance List	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to their toxicity/health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
76	Genetic Activity Profiles (GAP) Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on mutagenicity, which may be an indicator of potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.
78	GENE-TOX		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on mutagenicity, which may be an indicator of potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
79	Genomes and Databases			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
80	Global Infectious Disease and Epidemiology Network (GIDEON)			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
82	Ground Water On-Line - National Ground Water Association			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
83	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Summary of Guidelines	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (ADI, NO(A)EL) from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
84	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Supporting Documentation		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
95	Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		The list of contaminants in HSDB is retrievable. The data are not formatted for automated retrieval. The HSDB is a unique and exceptional source and is included to supplement the CCL Universe.
87	Health Advisories (HA) Summary Tables - EPA	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
88	Health Advisory Documents		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
89	Health and Safety Guides - World Health Organization, ILO, UNEP, CCOHS		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
91	Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST) - EPA NCEA		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (RfDs) from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
90	HealthInsite			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
94	High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program Robust Summaries and Test Plans		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
93	High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical List	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list and contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
92	Human Exposure Database System (HEDS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information that is related to potential exposure.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
100	Idaho Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Idaho Division of Building Safety		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains inhalation exposure limits, which may provide information on potential health effects.		This source is redundant with OSHA PELs (source 234), which is a more comprehensive source.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
101	Incidence and Prevalence Database (IPD) - Timely Data Resources			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
102	Indirect Additives Database	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
103	Infectious Disease Information			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
98	Information Collection Rule (ICR) Federal Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
270	Information System for Hazardous Organics in Water			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
108	Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	The toxicological data for this source are available in tabular format from ITER (#110) and RAIS-Health Effects (#178). Hence there is some overlap and redundancy, but each also provide additional information not available elsewhere.	X	Y	Y	X	This source contains monographs that were not formatted for automated retrieval. However, the toxicological data from this source have been compiled for electronic retrieval in ITER, and were obtained from there. IRIS monographs were used to confirm the
104	Integrated Taxonomy Information System			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
204	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Summaries and Evaluations		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
96	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		The monographic information in this source is not retrievable; however, the list of contaminants and their cancer groups is retrievable and will be used for the CCL Universe. IARC is a unique and exceptional source and is included to supplement the CCL U
97	International Bibliographic Information on Dietary Supplements (IBIDS) - NIH			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
99	International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSCs) - IPCS/WHO/ILO		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains inhalation exposure limits, which may provide information on potential health effects.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
43	International Cosmetic Legal and Regulatory Database - The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
106	International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
109	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC PC) - Data Profiles - UNEP Chemicals		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
110	International Toxicity Estimates for Risk (ITER) Database	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
105	INTOX Databank - IPCS		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.		This source is redundant with IARC Summaries and Evaluations. INTOX is a subscription source and IARC is independently and publicly available.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
107	IPCS/EC Evaluation of Antidote Series		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
111	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Monographs and Evaluations		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
112	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - 2001 Inventory of Pesticide Evaluations	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
113	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - Monographs of Toxicological Endpoints		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
264	Label Review Manual			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
114	Laboratory Chemical Safety Summaries (LCSS) - Howard Hughes Medical Institute and National Academy of Science		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
115	List of Bacterial Names with Standing in Nomenclature			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
286	Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc., Material Safety Data Sheets		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains environmental fate data, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
116	Master Summary Table for HPV Chemical Hazard Data Availability Study		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list that is related to occurrence.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of the HPV Chemical List (source 93) and CUS/IUR (source 33).	X	N	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
124	Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
117	Mediscover			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
278	MEDLINE			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
118	Michigan State Ribosomal Database Project			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
119	MicrobeLibrary			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
120	Microbiology Abstracts, Section B: Bacteriology - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
121	MicrobioNet			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
122	Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Surveillance for Waterborne-Disease Outbreaks			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.		This source is redundant with FoodNet (source 74).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
239	Multicase		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.		This source is redundant, as it is the same as the Case model (source 238).		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a subscription.
125	Municipal Water Use Database - Environment Canada			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
127	National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of IPD (source 101).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
126	National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
135	National Cancer Institute Database of 3 Dimensional Chemical Structures (NCI-3D)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
136	National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - 6-Year Data			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information for regulated contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
137	National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - Round 1&2	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
233	National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in drinking water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
129	National Environmental Data Index (NEDI)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
139	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in either the blood or urine, providing an indicator of occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
141	National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on prescribed medications. These data might be used as a source of information on potential occurrence of pharmaceuticals.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of IPD (source 101).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
140	National Human Adipose Tissue Survey (NHATS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in human adipose tissue, providing an indicator of occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
249	National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of HEDS (source 92).	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
144	National Inorganics and Radionuclides Survey (NIRS)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
143	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - Index of Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
142	National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Reproductive Toxicology Group			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
145	National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System (NNIS)			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
130	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
131	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (Australia)			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
146	National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information that is related to potential exposure.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, however some tabular data have been obtained from ERG.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
261	National Pesticide Information Retrieval System			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.		This source is redundant with the Pesticide Data Submitters' List, the Pesticide Product Information Database, and the Pesticide Tolerance Index.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
128	National Pesticide Use Database	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on pesticide use, an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
132	National Reconnaissance of Emerging Contaminants (NREC) - USGS Toxic Substances Hydrology Program	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because USGS provided the data directly to EPA in a useable format.
147	National Research Council (NRC) Publications			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
148	National Sanitary Foundation (NSF) - Additives Standards 60 and 61		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on health effects standards for drinking water.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
149	National Sediment Inventory (NSI)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in sediments (which can contribute contaminants to drinking water), and can indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
133	National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.		This source is redundant with NAWQA.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
150	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Health and Safety Profiles		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
248	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Studies	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval. NTP studies provide unique and exceptional data and are included to supplement the CCL Universe.
151	National Water Information System (NWIS Web)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.		This source is redundant with NAWQA.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
134	National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because USGS provided the data directly to EPA in a useable format.
279	NIOSH TIC			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
155	Office International des Epizooties (OIE) Handistatus II			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
244	Office Internationales Epizooties			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.		This source is identical to Office International des Epizooties (OIE) Handistatus II (source 155).		Unknown	N	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
156	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) Chemical Fact Sheets		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
287	Oil and Hazardous Materials/Technical Assistance Data System		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains environmental fate data, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
237	Oncologic		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a subscription.
152	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Integrated HPV Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list of HPV chemicals, which may indicate possible occurrence. It also contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
234	OSHA 1988 Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains inhalation exposure limits, which may provide information on potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
163	Palm Top Emergency Action for Chemicals (PEAC-CW System) - Federal Technical Support Working Group		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
158	Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Communicable Disease			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
161	Permit Compliance System (PCS) Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on discharge of waste to rivers, which may indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
160	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Profiles (PBT Profiler)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on persistence, providing an indicator of occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates.
159	Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Pesticide Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains health effects data.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
265	Pesticide Data Program	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of pesticide residues, an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
162	Pesticide Data Sheets (PDS) - WHO, FAO		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
266	Pesticide Data Submitters List (PDSL)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains a chemical list that is not related to health effects or occurrence.	X	This source is redundant with NPIRS (source 261); however, NPIRS is a subscription source.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
257	Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on ecological toxicity.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
262	Pesticide Handler Exposure Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on human exposure to pesticides.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
168	Pesticide Product Information System (PPIS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains an indicator of possible health effects.	X	This source is redundant with NPIRS (source 261); however, NPIRS is a subscription source.	X	Unknown	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
267	Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
268	Pesticide Products Databases		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of contaminants with possible health effects.		This source is redundant with FIFRA.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
269	Pesticide Tolerance Index System (TISInfo)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on pesticide exposure tolerances.	X	This source is redundant with NPIRS (source 261); however, NPIRS is a subscription source.	X	Unknown	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
259	Pesticides Ground and Surface Water Incident Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is being designed to contain information on pesticide occurrence in water, an indicator of occurrence.		This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.		Unknown	N		This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
260	Pesticides in Ground and Surface Water Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is being designed to contain information on pesticide occurrence in water, an indicator of occurrence.		This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.		Unknown	N		This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.
164	Pesticides Pilot Monitoring Program - USGS/EPA	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
280	Plant Toxicity Data			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on plant toxicity.		This source is redundant with ECOTOX (source 57).		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
165	Poisons Information Monographs (PIMs) - IPCS, CCOHS		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
166	POLLUAB - Pollution Abstracts			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
167	Pollution Prevention Research and Development Database - EnviroNET Australia			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
169	Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) - EPA Region 9		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.		The relevant data in this source are redundant with ITER and IRIS.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
170	Priority Substances Assessment Program - Health Canada		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
157	Priority-based Assessment of Food Additives (PAFA) Database		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
171	Program for Monitoring Emerging Disease (ProMED)			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
172	PubMed			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
173	PulseNet: The National Molecular Subtyping Network for Food borne Disease Surveillance			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
180	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
176	Reregistration Eligibility Decision Documents (REDDs) - EPA OPP		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
275	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
179	Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM) Maximum Permissible Risks (MPRs) Report		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
177	Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Chemical Factors	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains radioactive half-life data, providing an indicator of occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
178	Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Health Effects Data	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
175	Risk Based Concentrations (RBCs) - EPA Region 3		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.		The relevant data in this source are redundant with ITER and IRIS.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
281	RISKLINE			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
232	Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
182	Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (LDx, NO(A)EL) from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
183	SOLV-DB			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
189	Source Ranking Database (SRD)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it has elements that may indicate possible occurrence and/or possible health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates.
190	State Drinking Water Data Sets		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence. Most data are available for regulated contaminants. Some data are available for unregulated contaminants.	X	This source is partially redundant, as it is mostly available as part of NCOD - Six Year (source 136).	X	N	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
191	State of California EPA Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to their toxicity/health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
192	State of New Jersey Hazardous Substances Right to Know Fact Sheets		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on carcinogenicity and potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
193	STN - CA/CA Plus File - Chemical Abstracts			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
194	STN - CHEMLIST/HCHEMLIST - Regulated Chemical Listing		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list related to health effects or occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
195	STN - DETHERM			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
196	STN - Handbook Of Data on Organic Compounds Database (HODOC)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
197	STN - Merck Index Online (MRCK)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
198	STN - NUMERIGUIDE			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
199	STN - Toxicology Center (TOXCENTER)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
200	STN - ZREGISTRY			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
201	STN and STN Easy - Scientific and Technical Information Network			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
202	STORET - STORAge and RETrieval		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
271	Structure and Nomenclature Search System			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains a chemical list that is not related to health effects or occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
203	Substance Registry System (SRS)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y	X	SRS is retrievable by EPA. SRS is EPA's registry and provides the identifying EPA data standards for the CCL substances.
181	Superfund Contract Laboratory Program (SCLP) Water/Soil Data		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
251	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - BIODEG	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on persistence, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
254	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - BIOLOG			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
252	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - CHEMFATE			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
184	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - Chemical Pointer File			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains a chemical list that is not related to health effects or occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
253	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - DATALOG			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
185	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - Environmental Fate Databases (EFDB)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on persistence, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.		This source is redundant. It is available as a suite of data sources: BIOLOG, BIODEG, CHEMFATE, and DATALOG.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
186	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - Physical Property Database (PHYSPROP)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
187	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - Simplified Molecular Input Entry System (SMILECAS Database)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.		This source is redundant with NCI-3D (source 135).	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
282	Terrestrial Toxicity Information			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.		This source is redundant with ECOTOX (source 57).		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
207	The Institute for Genomics Research (TIGR) Microbial Database			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
205	The Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 7th edition.			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
138	The National Environmental Methods Index (NEMI)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
153	The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) - Consumer Fact Sheets			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information for regulated contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
154	The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) - Technical Fact Sheets			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information for regulated contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
240	The Open Practical Knowledge Acquisition Toolkit (TOPKAT)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a subscription.
206	The Prokaryotes: A handbook on the biology of bacteria: Ecophysiology, Isolation, Identification, and Applications			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
212	The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on chemical releases, which may indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
208	TOMES PLUS, MICROMEDEX - Thomson-Micromedex		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
250	Total Exposure Assessment Methodology Study (TEAM)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on potential health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
288	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) List	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list and contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is accessible through EPA's Substance Registry System.
209	Toxicity Criteria Database - California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
211	TOXLINE			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
284	TSCA Plant and Production		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list and contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
213	TSCATS - Toxic Substances Control Act Test Submissions		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
214	UCM - Round 2 (SDWIS/FED) - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.		This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of NCOD - Round 1&2 (source 137).	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
216	University of Akron Chemical Database			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
217	University of Maryland - Partial List of Acute Toxins/Partial List of Teratogens	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals with known toxicity/health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
215	University of Minnesota Biocatalysis & Biodegradation Database (UM-BBD)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
219	Unregulated Contaminant Information System (URCIS)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.		This source is redundant, as it was converted into NCOD Round 1 database, so URCIS is no longer needed.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
220	US Army Center for Health Promotion and Medicine Detailed Chemical Fact Sheets		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
273	US EPA Civil Enforcement Docket			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Unknown	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
221	Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory (VIDRL)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
222	Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program Database (VCRP)			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
223	WasteInfo - AEA Technology			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

Source Identification		Assessment Factor Evaluation									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
228	Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF) Microsheets			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
229	Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF) Toxicity Datasheets		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on health effects.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
224	Water Resources Abstracts - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
225	Water Resources Worldwide			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		N	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
236	WATERLIT			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.		Unknown	N		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
226	WATERNET - American Water Works Association			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	N	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
227	Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER)			This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 1. CCL 3 All Data Sources - Assessment Table

<i>Source Identification</i>		<i>Assessment Factor Evaluation</i>									
ID	Data Source Name	Meets All Assessment Factors	Meets Relevance	Relevance Explanation	Meets Redundancy	Redundancy Explanation	Meets Completeness	Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Meets Retrievability	Retrievability Explanation
85	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Chemical Aspects: Index of Chemicals		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
86	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Summary Tables	X	X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y	X	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
40	WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (CPH)		X	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because, with the exception of the classifications, it is not formatted for automated retrieval.
230	World Health Organization - Information Products Catalogue			This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.	X	This source is not redundant.	X	Y	Y		This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 2. CCL 3 Universe of Data Sources

Source Identification			Relevance				Assessment Factor Evaluation						
ID	Data Source Name	Proprietor	Demonstrated Occurrence?	Potential Occurrence?	Demonstrated Health Effects?	Potential Health Effects?	Redundancy	Completeness		Retrievability			
								Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Data Format	Subscription		
12	ATSDR CERCLA Priority List	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	N	Y	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because the basis for developing this list is ATSDR's prioritization of chemicals found at NPL sites and that ATSDR believes may pose a human health risk.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
123	ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs)	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (MRL) derived from toxicological studies.	These data are also represented in the ATSDR Toxicological Profiles; however, these data are tabular while the Profiles are monographic.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
31	Chemical Toxicity Database - Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (LD50, NOEL) from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular/Monographic	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
33	Chemical Update System/Inventory Update Rule (CUS/IUR)	EPA	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
26	Cumulative Estimated Daily Intake/Acceptable Daily Intake (CED/ADI) Database	FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains health effects data.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
46	Database of Sources of Environmental Releases of Dioxin-Like Compounds in the United States	EPA, ORD	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on air emissions, which may indicate potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
53	Distributed Structure Searchable Toxicity Public Database Network (DSSTox)	EPA	N	N	Y	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
54	Everything Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS) Database	FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition; CFSAN, Office of Food Additive Safety	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
289	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) List	EPA					This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Unknown	Unknown	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is accessible through EPA's Substance Registry System.
81	Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) Substance List	FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to their toxicity/health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic (can be extracted in a tabular format)	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
83	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Summary of Guidelines	Health Canada	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (ADI, NO(A)EL) from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
95	Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)	National Library of Medicine, NIH	N	Y	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	The list of contaminants in HSDB is retrievable. The data are not formatted for automated retrieval. The HSDB is a unique and exceptional source and is included to supplement the CCL Universe.
87	Health Advisories (HA) Summary Tables - EPA	EPA Office of Water; OST	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
93	High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical List	EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT)	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list and contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
102	Indirect Additives Database	FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition; CFSAN, Office of Food Additive Safety	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 2. CCL 3 Universe of Data Sources

Source Identifi										
ID	Data Source Name	List?	Chemical Properties?	Microbial?	Bibliographic?	No of Contaminants	Type of Contaminant Detail	Type of Data Elements	Potential Update Frequency	Last Updated (per last check)
12	ATSDR CERCLA Priority List	Y	N	N	N	313	CERCLA Contaminants	Name, CASRN, rank	Biennially	2003
123	ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs)	N	N	N	N	165	Chemicals	Name, CASRN, MRL (chronic, intermediate, acute)	Biennially	2003
31	Chemical Toxicity Database - Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan	N	N	N	N	222	HPV Chemicals	Name, CASRN, formula, LD50, NOEL, mutation data	As Needed	2002
33	Chemical Update System/Inventory Update Rule (CUS/IUR)	N	N	N	N	13753	TSCA Chemicals	Production Volume	Every 4 years	2002
26	Cumulative Estimated Daily Intake/Acceptable Daily Intake (CED/ADI) Database	N	N	N	N	1118	Food Contact Substances	Name, CASRN, ADI, CEDI, CUM DC	As Needed	2002
46	Database of Sources of Environmental Releases of Dioxin-Like Compounds in the United States	N	N	N	N	168	Dioxin-like Compounds	Emmissions, Release to Air	NA	1995
53	Distributed Structure Searchable Toxicity Public Database Network (DSSTox)	N	Y	N	N	1557	Chemicals	TD50	As needed	2004
54	Everything Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS) Database	Y	N	N	N	3284	Food Additives	Name, CASRN, status of toxicology information	As Needed	2004
289	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) List							Unknown		
81	Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) Substance List	Y	N	N	N	114	Food Additives	Notifier, Intended Use, Basis, Receipt Date, Closure Date	Variable	2004
83	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Summary of Guidelines	N	N	Y	N	157	Chemicals, Microbes	ADI, AO, CR, Critical Effect, DCF, Dose, Duration, Environmental Fate, Guideline, Half-life t1/2 (days), IMAC (mg/L), LDx, MAC, NO(A)EL, Occurrence, Physical/Chemical, Production/Use, Route	Annually	2003
95	Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)	N	Y	N	N	4688	Chemicals	Name, CASRN, synonyms, ID numbers, Use, Production, IARC cancer class, EPA cancer group, Evidence for carcinogenicity, Critical effect, Mutagenicity, Irritation data, Susceptible populations, Body burden, Occupational exposure, MTD, LDx, Estimated daily i	Quarterly	2003
87	Health Advisories (HA) Summary Tables - EPA	N	N	Y	N	216	Chemicals, Inorganics, Microbes	Name, CASRN, CR, DWA, DWEL, HA (1d, 10d, lifetime), MCL, MCLG, RID, SDWR	Biennially	2004
93	High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical List	Y	N	N	N	2765	HPV Chemicals	Name, CASRN, HPV Challenge status	Every 4 years	2002
102	Indirect Additives Database	N	N	N	N	3372	Food Contact Substances	CFSAN Name, CASRN, Regulation Number	As Needed	2003

Appendix 2. CCL 3 Universe of Data Sources

Source Identification			Relevance				Assessment Factor Evaluation						
ID	Data Source Name	Proprietor	Demonstrated Occurrence?	Potential Occurrence?	Demonstrated Health Effects?	Potential Health Effects?	Redundancy	Completeness		Retrievability			
								Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Data Format	Subscription		
108	Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)	EPA Office of Research and Development; ORD, National Center for Environmental Assessment	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	The toxicological data for this source are available in tabular format from ITER (#110) and RAIS-Health Effects (#178). Hence there is some overlap and redundancy, but each also provide additional information not available elsewhere.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source contains monographs that were not formatted for automated retrieval. However, the toxicological data from this source have been compiled for electronic retrieval in ITER, and were obtained from there. IRIS monographs were used to confirm the
96	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	International Agency for Research on Cancer	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	The monographic information in this source is not retrievable; however, the list of contaminants and their cancer groups is retrievable and will be used for the CCL Universe. IARC is a unique and exceptional source and is included to supplement the CCL U
110	International Toxicity Estimates for Risk (ITER) Database	TERA - Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment / NLM	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
112	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - 2001 Inventory of Pesticide Evaluations	World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
137	National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - Round 1&2	EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
233	National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in drinking water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
144	National Inorganics and Radionuclides Survey (NIRS)	EPA OGWDW; The Cadmus Group, Inc.	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
128	National Pesticide Use Database	National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy (NCFAP)	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on pesticide use, an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
132	National Reconnaissance of Emerging Contaminants (NREC) - USGS Toxic Substances Hydrology Program	USGS	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular/ Monographic	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because USGS provided the data directly to EPA in a useable format.
248	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Studies	National Toxicology Program; NIH	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval. NTP studies provide unique and exceptional data and are included to supplement the CCL Universe.
134	National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA)	USGS	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular/ Monographic	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because USGS provided the data directly to EPA in a useable format.

Appendix 2. CCL 3 Universe of Data Sources

Source Identifi										
ID	Data Source Name	List?	Chemical Properties?	Microbial?	Bibliographic?	No of Contaminants	Type of Contaminant Detail	Type of Data Elements	Potential Update Frequency	Last Updated (per last check)
108	Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)	N	N	N	N	650	Chemicals	Name, Synonyms, CASRN, RfC, RfD, SF(i,o), UR(i,o), NO(A)EL, LO(A)EL, BMC/D, BMDL, Critical effect	As Needed	2003
96	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs	N	Y	N	N	890	Carcinogens	Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation, Exposure data, Human carcinogenicity data, Animal carcinogenicity data, Other relevant data, Overall evaluation, Previous evaluations	As Needed	2002
110	International Toxicity Estimates for Risk (ITER) Database	N	N	N	N	533	Chemicals	Name, CASRN, Critical effect, Cancer risk, Slope factor, MRL, RfD, RfC, TC(A), TDI, RSC, RSD, LO(A)EL, NO(A)EL, TumCx, TumDx, TC05, TC01, TD05, TI, TC, Risk Value, Basis	As Needed	2003
112	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPPR) - 2001 Inventory of Pesticide Evaluations	N	N	N	N	240	Pesticides	Name, CASRN, ADI	As Needed	2002
137	National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - Round 1&2	N	N	Y	N	76	Unregulated Chemicals, Microbes	Drinking water occurrence concentrations	As Needed	2002
233	National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)	N	N	N	N	23	Unregulated Chemicals	Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations	As Needed	2004
144	National Inorganics and Radionuclides Survey (NIRS)	N	N	N	N	42	IOCs, Radionuclides	Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations	None	1986
128	National Pesticide Use Database	N	N	N	N	235	Pesticides	Name, lbs AI applied, # States applied	Every 5 years	1997
132	National Reconnaissance of Emerging Contaminants (NREC) - USGS Toxic Substances Hydrology Program	N	N	N	N	123	Pharmaceuticals, Consumer Use Chemicals	Ambient Water Occurrence Concentrations, Min, Max Value	Annually	2000
248	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Studies	N	N	N	N	715	Chemicals	Name, Synonyms, CASRN, Formula, Structure, Categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity, Statistical results	Unknown	2003
134	National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA)	N	N	N	N	224	Nutrients, Pesticides, VOCs	Occurrence Concentrations	As Needed	2002

Appendix 2. CCL 3 Universe of Data Sources

Source Identification			Relevance				Assessment Factor Evaluation						
ID	Data Source Name	Proprietor	Demonstrated Occurrence?	Potential Occurrence?	Demonstrated Health Effects?	Potential Health Effects?		Redundancy		Completeness		Retrievability	
								Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Data Format	Subscription		
234	OSHA 1988 Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	NIOSH	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains inhalation exposure limits, which may provide information on potential health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
265	Pesticide Data Program	USDA	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of pesticide residues, an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
164	Pesticides Pilot Monitoring Program - USGS/EPA	EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water and USGS NAWQA	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular/Monographic	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
177	Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Chemical Factors	U.S. Department of Energy	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains radioactive half-life data, providing an indicator of occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular/Monographic	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
178	Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Health Effects Data	U.S. Department of Energy	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular/Monographic	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
191	State of California EPA Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity	State of California	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to their toxicity/health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
203	Substance Registry System (SRS)	EPA	N	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Tabular	N	SRS is retrievable by EPA. SRS is EPA's registry and provides the identifying EPA data standards for the CCL substances.
251	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - BIODEG	Syracuse Research Corporation	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on persistence, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
212	The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)	EPA	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on chemical releases, which may indicate potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
288	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) List	EPA	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list and contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Unknown	Unknown	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is accessible through EPA's Substance Registry System.
209	Toxicity Criteria Database - California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA)	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
217	University of Maryland - Partial List of Acute Toxins/Partial List of Teratogens	University of Maryland	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals with known toxicity/health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
86	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Summary Tables	World Health Organization	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Appendix 2. CCL 3 Universe of Data Sources

Source Identifi										
ID	Data Source Name	List?	Chemical Properties?	Microbial?	Bibliographic?	No of Contaminants	Type of Contaminant Detail	Type of Data Elements	Potential Update Frequency	Last Updated (per last check)
234	OSHA 1988 Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	N	N	N	N	447	Occupational Chemicals	Name, CAS RN, OSHA PEL	Unknown	Unknown
265	Pesticide Data Program	N	N	N	N	219	Pesticides	Total Samples Analyzed, Samples with Residues Detected, Percent of Samples with Detections, Different Pesticides Detected, Different Residues Detected, Total Residue Detections, % of Samples with Detects, Minimum Value Detected,ppm, Maximum Value Detected	Unknown	Unknown
164	Pesticides Pilot Monitoring Program - USGS/EPA	N	N	N	N	177	Pesticides	Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations	Finished	2000
177	Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Chemical Factors	N	Y	N	N	1498	Chemicals	Name, CASRN, Absorption factor, beef transfer coefficient, BP, Soil to Plant dry uptake, Soil to Plant wet uptake, Diffusivity in air, Diffusivity in water, Fish bioaccumulation factor, GI absorption factor, GI absorption fraction, Radioactive half life.	As Needed	2003
178	Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Health Effects Data	N	N	N	N	1479	Chemicals	RfD (critical effect), RfC, Slope Factor, Unit Risk, Absorption Factor, Cancer Class	As Needed	2003
191	State of California EPA Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity	Y	N	N	N	694	Carcinogens	Name, CASRN, Date added to list, Carcinogenicity and Reproductive Toxicity	Annually	2004
203	Substance Registry System (SRS)	N	Y	Y	N	83000	Chemicals, Microbes	CAS RN, Classification, Molecular Formula, Molecular Weight, Regulatory Resources, Other Sources, Group/Component, Related Links	Unknown	2002
251	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - BIODEG	N	Y	N	N	762	Chemicals	Name, CASRN, Biodegradation - aerobic, anaerobic, soil, sediment, sewage, fresh water, seawater, other	Quarterly	2004
212	The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)	N	N	N	N	509	Chemicals	Chemical releases to air, land, and water	Annually	2002
288	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) List	Y	N	N	N		Industrial Chemicals	Unknown		
209	Toxicity Criteria Database - California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHHA)	N	N	N	N	262	Chemicals	Critical effect, CAMCL, CAPHG, cancer risk, cancer groups, MADL, NSRL, REL, slope factor, unit risk	As Needed	2003
217	University of Maryland - Partial List of Acute Toxins/Partial List of Teratogens	Y	N	N	N	2519	Chemicals	Name	Not Updated	1995
86	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Summary Tables	N	N	N	N	137	Chemicals	Name, GV, TDI, basis	As Needed	1998

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identification			Assessment Factor Evaluation										
ID	Data Source Name	Proprietor	Relevance				Redundancy	Completeness		Retrievability			
			Demonstrated Occurrence?	Potential Occurrence?	Demonstrated Health Effects?	Potential Health Effects?		Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Data Format	Subscription		
1	10th Report on Carcinogens - NTP	Department of Health and Human Services - National Toxicology Program	N	N	Y	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
9	Alternate Crops and Systems (ARS) Pesticide Properties Database	Alternate Crops & Systems Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on persistence, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
13	ATSDR Internet HazDat - Site Contaminant Query	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
210	ATSDR Toxicological Profiles	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and information on production, which may indicate potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
235	California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR)	California Department of Pesticide Regulation	N	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of bioactive compounds.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Text	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
24	Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS)	National Library of Medicine; NIH; developed and maintained by NCI	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains the results of carcinogenicity and mutagenicity studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
28	Chemical Evaluation Search and Retrieval (CESARS) - CCOHS	Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
38	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)	EPA Envirofacts Data Warehouse and Applications	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on potential contaminant occurrence at superfund sites.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
35	Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs)	International Programme for Chemical Safety, World Health Organization, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Environment Programme	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
41	CrossFire BEILSTEIN	MDL Information Systems GmbH (formerly known as BEILSTEIN Informations systeme)	N	Y	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
241	Derek	LHASA Limited	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Model	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a subscription.
50	Dictionary of Substances and Their Effects - Knovel	Knovel	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Unknown	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
242	EC Water Directive	European Community	N	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains regulatory limits for contaminants in drinking water.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Legislation	No	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identifi										
ID	Data Source Name	List?	Chemical Properties?	Microbial?	Bibliographic?	No of Contaminants	Type of Contaminant Detail	Type of Data Elements	Potential Update Frequency	Last Updated (per last check)
1	10th Report on Carcinogens - NTP	Y	N	N	N	228	Chemicals, Inorganics	Name, CASRN, IARC cancer class, vapor pressure, vapor density, MP, BP, flash point, use, production, critical effect, exposure potential, releases, occupational exposure limits (PEL)	Biennially	2001
9	Alternate Crops and Systems (ARS) Pesticide Properties Database	N	Y	N	N	334	Pesticides	CASRN, formula, MW, Physical state, BP, MP, Decomposition point, Heat of vaporization, Rate Constants-Hydrolysis, Photolysis, VP, Water solubility, Organic solubility, HLC, Kow, Acid dissociation, Soil sorption, Field dissipation, Soil halflife (aerobic,	As Needed	2001
13	ATSDR Internet HazDat - Site Contaminant Query	N	N	N	N	5198	Chemicals	Maximum concentration, number of states	Regularly	2004
210	ATSDR Toxicological Profiles	N	Y	N	N	269	NPL site chemicals	Name, CASRN, synonyms, trade names, structure, ID numbers, MW, color, physical state, MP, BP, density, odor, solubility, log Kow, log Koc, VP, HLC, pKa, hydrolysis rate constant, autoignition temp, flashpoint, flammability limits, explosive limits, critic	As Needed	2003
235	California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR)	Y	N	N	N	887	Pesticides	Name, number of products used in	Daily	2004
24	Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS)	N	N	N	N	>8000	Carcinogens	Major Use, Administrative Information, Mutagenicity Study, Carcinogenicity Study, Tumor Promotion, Tumor Inhibition	As Needed	2003
28	Chemical Evaluation Search and Retrieval (CESARS) - CCOHS	N	Y	N	N	850	Chemicals	Properties - Physical and Chemical: Molecular formula, molecular weight, physical state, melting point, boiling point, flash point, autoignition point, explosive limits, density, specific gravity, Henry's law constant, pKa, TOD, BOD, COD, conversion facto	Finished	2002
38	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)	N	N	N	N	1700	CERCLA Contaminants	Facility Information, Site Name, Address, County, Site SMSA, Federal Facility, NPL Status, Corporate, Mapping Info, Record of Decision (ROD) Info, EPA Regional, Latitude, Longitude, Ownership, Site, Incident, Action, Responsibility, Planned Outcome, Urogen	Monthly	2002
35	Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs)	N	N	N	N	55	Chemicals	Name, Formula, synonyms, CASRN, ID numbers, MW, density, BP, MP, water solubility, other solubility, partition coefficients, Log Koc, Log Kow, VP, HLC, production, environmental fate, BMC/D, ENEV, IARC cancer class, TC(A), CTV, ECx, ICx, LCx, LDx, LO(A)EL	Semi-annually	2002
41	CrossFire BEILSTEIN	N	Y	N	N	8 million+	Chemicals	Chemical Name, Effect, Species or Test-System, Route of Application, Kind of Dosing, Method, Further Details, Results, Half-Life Time; Laboratory Use and Handling; Ecological Data; Concentration in the Environment; Transport and Distribution; Bioconcentra	As Needed	2002
241	Derek	N	N	N	N	NA	Chemicals	Name, Description, References, Endpoint, Comments, LHASA Predictions: Genotoxicity, Mutagenicity, Skin sensitisation	NA	NA
50	Dictionary of Substances and Their Effects - Knovel	N	N	N	N	4600	Chemicals	Toxicity, Physical Properties, Regulatory Requirements, References	As Needed	2004
242	EC Water Directive	N	N	Y	N	Unknown	Chemicals, Microbes	Parameter, Parametric value, Unit, Notes, Trueness % of parametric value, Precision % of parametric value, Limit of detection % of parametric value, Conditions	Unknown	1998

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identification			Assessment Factor Evaluation										
ID	Data Source Name	Proprietor	Relevance				Redundancy	Completeness		Retrievability			
			Demonstrated Occurrence?	Potential Occurrence?	Demonstrated Health Effects?	Potential Health Effects?		Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Data Format	Subscription		
59	Endocrine Disruptor Priority Setting Database (EDPSD)	EPA Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances; EPA, Office of Science Coordination and Policy	Y	Y	Y	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies and unique elements derived from measurements of contaminants in water, providing an indicator of occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Tabular	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
64	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP)	EPA	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant because it contains geographical and water quality data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
76	Genetic Activity Profiles (GAP) Database	EPA/IARC	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on mutagenicity, which may be an indicator of potential health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.
78	GENE-TOX	National Library of Medicine; Created by EPA; maintained by NIH's NLM	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on mutagenicity, which may be an indicator of potential health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
84	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Supporting Documentation	Health Canada	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
88	Health Advisory Documents	EPA Office of Water	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
89	Health and Safety Guides - World Health Organization, ILO, UNEP, CCOHS	World Health Organization, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Environment Programme, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
91	Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST) - EPA NCEA	EPA NCEA	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (RIDs) from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
94	High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program Robust Summaries and Test Plans	EPA	N	Y	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
92	Human Exposure Database System (HEDS)	EPA Office of Research and Development	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information that is related to potential exposure.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Tabular	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
98	Information Collection Rule (ICR) Federal Database	EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Unknown	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
109	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC PC) - Data Profiles - UNEP Chemicals	United Nations Environment Programme; UNEP, Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics	N	Y	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
111	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Monographs and Evaluations	World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
113	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - Monographs of Toxicological Endpoints	World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identifi										
ID	Data Source Name	List?	Chemical Properties?	Microbial?	Bibliographic?	No of Contaminants	Type of Contaminant Detail	Type of Data Elements	Potential Update Frequency	Last Updated (per last check)
59	Endocrine Disruptor Priority Setting Database (EDPSD)	N	Y	N	N	87000	Potential Endocrine disruptors	Name, CASRN, HE and Occurrence data	None	2002
64	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP)	N	N	N	N	170	Chemicals	Assemblage Counts, Chlorophyll Data, Assemblage Metrics, Counts Data, Diatom Data, Identification Codes Data, Invertebrate Metrics, Metals, Site Information, Streams Chemistry, Watershed Characteristics, Benthic Data, Fish Data, Fish Tissue Contaminants, G	Unknown	2002
76	Genetic Activity Profiles (GAP) Database	N	N	N	N	>750	Chemicals	Chemical name, CAS registry number, test code, test endpoint, test results, highest ineffective dose (HID) or lowest effective dose (LED), reference number, reference citation	None	1999
78	GENE-TOX	N	N	N	N	>3000	Chemicals	Name, CASRN, Mutagenicity Studies, Assay Type, Evaluation Results, Panel Report, Reference, Species/Cell Type, Species/Cell Type Sex, Taxonomic Name & Assay	As Needed	2003
84	Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Supporting Documentation	N	N	Y	N	197	Chemicals, Microbes	Name, synonyms, formula, iMAC, MAC, IARC cancer class, ADI, MTD, LDx, NO(A)EL, lifetime risk	No Mandated Schedule	2002
88	Health Advisory Documents	N	N	Y	N	181	Chemicals, Microbes, Inorganics	Dose response assessments, Exposure from drinking water, Exposure from environmental media other than water, Hazard identification, Physical and chemical properties, Regulatory determination and characterization of risk, Toxicokinetics, Uses and environme	As Needed	2002
89	Health and Safety Guides - World Health Organization, ILO, UNEP, CCOHS	N	N	N	N	109	Chemicals	CASRN, Physical/Chemical, Environmental Fate, Production/Use, Occurrence, Ecological Toxicity, Species, Route, Dose, Frequency, Duration, Critical Effect, CLV, ERL, MAC, MR(es)L, MXL, RECL, STEL, TWA, LCx, LDx, LO(A)EL	Semi-annually	2002
91	Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST) - EPA NCEA	N	N	N	N	200	Chemicals	Name, CASRN, Slope factor, Unit risk, RfD, RfC	Unknown	2002
94	High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program Robust Summaries and Test Plans	N	Y	N	N	>180	High Production Volume	Name, CASRN, Structure, Acute Toxicity (LD50), Repeated Dose Toxicity (NOAEL, LOAEL), Genetic Toxicity in vitro, Genetic Toxicity in vivo, Reproductive Toxicity, Developmental Toxicity, Acute Ecotoxicity (fish and aquatic invertebrates), Photodegradation,	As Needed	2003
92	Human Exposure Database System (HEDS)	N	N	N	N	46	Metals, VOCs, Pesticides	Contaminant Class, Sampling Method, Sampling Device, Sample Type Code, Concentration, Qualifier, Method Det. Limit, Data Quality Flag, State, County, Samp. Location, Household ID, Respondent #, Sample ID, Samp. Start Date, Samp. End Date	As Needed	2002
98	Information Collection Rule (ICR) Federal Database	N	N	Y	N	10	Pathogens, DBPs	DBP Occurrence Concentrations	Finished	1998
109	International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC PC) - Data Profiles - UNEP Chemicals	N	Y	N	N	8000	Chemicals	Environmental fate, Production, Mammalian Toxicity	As Needed	2002
111	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Monographs and Evaluations	N	N	N	N	1050	Chemicals	Summary of evaluations, Recommended dietary allowance, Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproduction, Teratogenicity, Acute Toxicity, Short term studies, Long-term studies, Observations in humans, Immune response, Ototoxicity, Microbiological effects	Unknown	1974
113	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - Monographs of Toxicological Endpoints	N	N	N	N	1000	Pesticides	Name, CASRN, Formula, Structure, ADI, RfD, DW GLs, pTDI, RfD, LDx, NO(A)EL, LO(A)EL	As Needed	2003

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identification			Assessment Factor Evaluation										
ID	Data Source Name	Proprietor	Relevance				Redundancy	Completeness		Retrievability			
			Demonstrated Occurrence?	Potential Occurrence?	Demonstrated Health Effects?	Potential Health Effects?		Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Data Format	Subscription		
114	Laboratory Chemical Safety Summaries (LCSS) - Howard Hughes Medical Institute and National Academy of Science	Howard Hughes Medical Institute, National Academy of Science	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
139	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)	CDC National Center for Health Statistics	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in either the blood or urine, providing an indicator of occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
140	National Human Adipose Tissue Survey (NHATS)	EPA Office of Toxic Substances	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in human adipose tissue, providing an indicator of occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
143	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - Index of Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards	CDC National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
146	National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES)	CDC National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information that is related to potential exposure.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, however some tabular data have been obtained from ERG.
148	National Sanitary Foundation (NSF) Additives Standards 60 and 61	National Sanitary Foundation	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on health effects standards for drinking water.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
149	National Sediment Inventory (NSI)	EPA Office of Water, OST	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in sediments (which can contribute contaminants to drinking water), and can indicate potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
150	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Health and Safety Profiles	National Toxicology Program; NIH	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
156	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) Chemical Fact Sheets	EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics	N	Y	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
152	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Integrated HPV Database	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	N	Y	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list of HPV chemicals, which may indicate possible occurrence. It also contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
163	Palm Top Emergency Action for Chemicals (PEAC-CW System) - Federal Technical Support Working Group	Technical Support Working Group	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Tabular	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
161	Permit Compliance System (PCS) Database	EPA OECA	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on discharge of waste to rivers, which may indicate potential occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular & Monographic	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
160	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Profiles (PBT Profiler)	EPA (OPPT), Environmental Science Center, Syracuse Research Corporation	N	Y	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on persistence, providing an indicator of occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Tabular/Model	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates.

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identifi										
ID	Data Source Name	List?	Chemical Properties?	Microbial?	Bibliographic?	No of Contaminants	Type of Contaminant Detail	Type of Data Elements	Potential Update Frequency	Last Updated (per last check)
114	Laboratory Chemical Safety Summaries (LCSS) - Howard Hughes Medical Institute and National Academy of Science	N	N	N	N	88	Laboratory chemicals	Substance, Formula, Physical Properties, Odor, Vapor Density, Vapor Pressure, Flash Point, Autoignition Temperature, Toxicity Data, Major Hazards, Toxicity, Flammability and Explosibility, Reactivity and Incompatibility, Storage and Handling, Accidents, D	Unknown	Unknown
139	National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)	N	N	N	N	27	Chemicals	CAS RN, Parameter, Detection limit, Number of samples, Mean, Median, 5th percentile, 95th percentile, Percent above detection limit	Unknown	2002
140	National Human Adipose Tissue Survey (NHATS)	N	N	N	N	150	Chemicals	Chemical name, CAS RN, Year, Number of Analyses, Arithmetic/Geometric Mean, Lowest Arithmetic/Geometric Mean, Number of Analyses with Lowest Arithmetic/Geometric Mean, Highest Arithmetic/Geometric Mean, Number of Analyses with Highest Arithmetic/Geometric	Finished	1990
143	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - Index of Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards	N	Y	N	N	675	Chemicals	Formula, Structure, Appearance and odor, Physical Data, Reactivity, Flammability, OSHA PEL, NIOSH REL, ACGIH TLV, Rationale for limits, Routes of exposure, Summary of toxicology, Signs and symptoms of exposure, Emergency procedures, Exposure Sources and	As needed	1995
146	National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES)	N	N	N	N	Unknown	Chemicals	CAS RN, Name, Standard industrial classification (SIC) code, Number of workers exposed to the substance, Number of facilities handling the material	Finished	1983
148	National Sanitary Foundation (NSF) - Additives Standards 60 and 61	N	N	N	N	NA	Chemicals	Unknown	Every five years	2002
149	National Sediment Inventory (NSI)	N	N	N	N	220	Chemicals	Analyte sampled, Mean, Max, Median, Min, Measured/estimated value, Fraction organic carbon, Nondetect flag, Number of samples, Units	As Needed	1993
150	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Health and Safety Profiles	N	N	N	N	NA	Chemicals	BP, Carcinogenicity, Critical effects, Dose, Duration, GenTox, GMM Abstract, GMM Carc, GMM GenTox, GMM Neo, GMM Nonneo, Hazard class, MP, Mutation Data, Other toxicity data, Path, RACB Abstract, Rationale for testing, RDGT Abstract, Reactivity, Route, SAX	Unknown	2003
156	Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) Chemical Fact Sheets	N	N	N	N	31	Chemicals	What is the contaminant, how is it used, and how might I be exposed? What happens to the contaminant in the environment? How does the contaminant affect human health and the environment? What EPA program offices regulate the contaminant, and under what la	Finished	1994
152	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Integrated HPV Database	N	Y	N	N	5,235	Chemicals	Name, CASRN, SIDS status	Every 3 years	2000
163	Palm Top Emergency Action for Chemicals (PEAC-CW System) - Federal Technical Support Working Group	N	N	N	N	10000	Toxic chemicals	"Published toxicity levels"	As Needed	Unknown
161	Permit Compliance System (PCS) Database	N	N	N	N	NA	Chemicals	Facility, Address, Activity Status, Permit Type, Issued Date, Expired Date, USGS Hydro Basin, Stream Segment, Flow, Receiving Stream Class, Federal_grant_ind, Receiving Waters, Final Limits Ind Pretreatment Code, Sludge Information, Permit Documents, Insp	Monthly	2004
160	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Profiles (PBT Profiler)	N	Y	N	N	100000	Chemicals (persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic)	Predicted persistence (half life) in air, water, soil, and sediment, Bioaccumulation (BCF), Fish ChV, Includes structural information	As Needed	2003

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identification			Assessment Factor Evaluation										
ID	Data Source Name	Proprietor	Relevance				Redundancy	Completeness		Retrievability			
			Demonstrated Occurrence?	Potential Occurrence?	Demonstrated Health Effects?	Potential Health Effects?		Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Data Format	Subscription		
159	Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Pesticide Database	Pesticide Action Network	N	N	Y	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains health effects data.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Tabular	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
262	Pesticide Handler Exposure Database	EPA	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on human exposure to pesticides.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Unknown	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
168	Pesticide Product Information System (PPIS)	EPA	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains an indicator of possible health effects.	This source is redundant with NPIRS (source 261); however, NPIRS is a subscription source.	Unknown	Y	Monographic	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
269	Pesticide Tolerance Index System (TISInfo)	EPA	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on pesticide exposure tolerances.	This source is redundant with NPIRS (source 261); however, NPIRS is a subscription source.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
170	Priority Substances Assessment Program - Health Canada	Health Canada	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
157	Priority-based Assessment of Food Additives (PAFA) Database	FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
180	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS)	CDC National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic (can be extracted in tabular format)	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
176	Reregistration Eligibility Decision Documents (REDDs) - EPA OPP	EPA Office of Pesticide Programs	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
179	Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM) Maximum Permissible Risks (MPRs) Report	Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM), The Netherlands	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
232	Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)	EPA	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
182	Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	International Programme for Chemical Safety, United Nations Environmental Program; UNEP/IRPTC in Geneva, Switzerland	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (LDx, NO(A)EL) from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
189	Source Ranking Database (SRD)	EPA OPPT	N	Y	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it has elements that may indicate possible occurrence and/or possible health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates.
190	State Drinking Water Data Sets	EPA OGWDW; The Cadmus Group, Inc.	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence. Most data are available for regulated contaminants. Some data are available for unregulated contaminants.	This source is partially redundant, as it is mostly available as part of NCOD - Six Year (source 136).	N	Y	Tabular	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identifi										
ID	Data Source Name	List?	Chemical Properties?	Microbial?	Bibliographic?	No of Contaminants	Type of Contaminant Detail	Type of Data Elements	Potential Update Frequency	Last Updated (per last check)
159	Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Pesticide Database	N	N	N	N	6400	Pesticides	Chemical Name, CAS Number, U.S. EPA PC Code, CA DPR Chem Code, Molecular Weight, Use Type, Chem Class, Route of Exposure, Symptoms, First Aid, PAN Bad Actor Chemical, Acute Toxicity, Carcinogen, Cholinesterase Inhibitor, Ground Water Contaminant, Developm	As Needed	2002
262	Pesticide Handler Exposure Database	N	N	N	N	Unknown	Pesticides	Pesticide exposure data	Unknown	Unknown
168	Pesticide Product Information System (PPIS)	Y	N	N	N	90000	Pesticides	Name, CASRN, Registrant name and address, Chemical ingredients, Toxicity category, Product names, Distributor brand names, Site/pest uses, Pesticidal type, Formulation code, and Registration status	Weekly	2004
269	Pesticide Tolerance Index System (TISInfo)	N	N	N	N	Unknown	Pesticides	Unknown	None	2003
170	Priority Substances Assessment Program - Health Canada	N	N	N	N	69	Chemicals	Name, Synonyms, CASRN, Formula, BMC, BMD, ENEV, MTD, CTV, ECx, ICx, LDx, LO(A)EL, NO(A)EL, SMR, TumCx, TumDx	As Needed	2002
157	Priority-based Assessment of Food Additives (PAFA) Database	N	N	N	N	3000	Food Additives	Genetic Toxicity and Cytotoxicology, Acute Toxicology, Oral Toxicology, HNEL, Toxicological effect, Exposure, ADI, LD High, LEL	As Needed	2003
180	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS)	N	N	N	N	156485	Chemicals	LDx, NOAEL, LOAEL, Reproductive/ Developmental, Mutation, Irritation, Tumorigenic data	Quarterly	2003
176	Reregistration Eligibility Decision Documents (REDDs) - EPA OPP	N	N	N	N	176	Pesticides	Name, Synonyms, DWLOC, PAD, RfD, MCL, SF, LCx, LDx, LO(A)EL, MOE, NO(A)EL, HDT	As Needed	2003
179	Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM) Maximum Permissible Risks (MPRs) Report	N	N	N	N	50	Soil Contaminants (Metals, Aromatics, Chlorinated HCs, ia.)	Absorption Factors, ADI, Backgrnd Exposure, CR, Crinhal reliability, Crinhal value, Croral reliability, Croral value, Dose Ranges, HUM-TOX SCC, IARC Cancer Group, LO(A)EL, MAC, MPR: oral, inhalation, MRL, MTD, NO(A)EL, Old MPR?, pCRinhal reliability, pCRi	None, it is a stand-alone report.	2001
232	Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)	N	N	N	N	Unknown	Chemicals	Water System Name, Principal County Served, Population Served, Primary Water Source Type, System Status, Water System ID, Concentration, Violations	Unknown	Unknown
182	Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)	N	N	N	N	92	High Production Volume	Name, Formula, Synonyms, CASRN, Other IDs, ADI, ECx, LCx, LDx, NO(A)EL	As Needed	2004
189	Source Ranking Database (SRD)	N	N	N	N	1377	Chemicals	Unknown	None	2003
190	State Drinking Water Data Sets	N	N	N	N	>60	Mostly Regulated Chemicals	Drinking water occurrence concentrations	Finished	1997

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identification			Assessment Factor Evaluation										
ID	Data Source Name	Proprietor	Relevance				Redundancy	Completeness		Retrievability			
			Demonstrated Occurrence?	Potential Occurrence?	Demonstrated Health Effects?	Potential Health Effects?		Documentation of Peer Review	Meets All NDWAC Requirements	Data Format	Subscription		
192	State of New Jersey Hazardous Substances Right to Know Fact Sheets	State of New Jersey	N	N	Y	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on carcinogenicity and potential health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
194	STN - CHEMLIST/HCHEMLIST - Regulated Chemical Listing	Chemical Abstracts Service	N	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list related to health effects or occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
202	STORET - STORage and RETrieval	EPA	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	N	Y	Tabular/ Monographic	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
181	Superfund Contract Laboratory Program (SCLP) Water/Soil Data	EPA Headquarters Analytical Operations/Data Quality Center (AOC) in the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR)	Y	N	N	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
240	The Open Practical Knowledge Acquisition Toolkit (TOPKAT)	Accelrys	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Model	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a subscription.
208	TOMES PLUS, MICROMEDEX - Thomson-Micromedex	Thomson Micromedex	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
250	Total Exposure Assessment Methodology Study (TEAM)	EPA	N	N	N	Y	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on potential health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Unknown	Y	Tabular	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
213	TSCATS - Toxic Substances Control Act Test Submissions	Syracuse Research Corporation; Developed and maintained by SRC for EPA	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
220	US Army Center for Health Promotion and Medicine Detailed Chemical Fact Sheets	U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Medicine	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
229	Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF) Toxicity Datasheets	UK Water Industry Research & Wrc-NSF Ltd.	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on health effects.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular	Y	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
85	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Chemical Aspects: Index of Chemicals	World Health Organization	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Monographic	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
40	WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (CPH)	International Programme for Chemical Safety, World Health Organization, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Environment Programme	N	N	Y	N	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.	This source is not redundant.	Y	Y	Tabular/ Monograph	N	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because, with the exception of the classifications, it is not formatted for automated retrieval.

Appendix 3. CCL 3 Universe Supplemental Data Sources

Source Identifi										
ID	Data Source Name	List?	Chemical Properties?	Microbial?	Bibliographic?	No of Contaminants	Type of Contaminant Detail	Type of Data Elements	Potential Update Frequency	Last Updated (per last check)
192	Slate of New Jersey Hazardous Substances Right to Know Fact Sheets	N	N	N	N	1000	Chemicals	Field, Common Name, CAS RN, DOT Number, RTK Substance Number, Date, Revision, Hazard Summary, Workplace Exposure Limits, Acute Health Effects, Chronic Health Effects, Cancer Hazard, Reproductive Hazard, Other Long-term Effects	As Needed	January 2004
194	STN - CHEMLIST/HCHEMLIST - Regulated Chemical Listing	Y	N	N	N	NA	Chemicals	Substance identity information, inventory status, source of information, and summaries of regulatory activity, reports, and other compliance information	Weekly	2003
202	STORET - STORage and RETrieval	N	N	Y	N	NA	Chemicals, Biologicals, Physical Agents	Estimated, Nitrogen, ammonia (NH3) as NH3 (mg/l), Estimated, Fecal Coliform (#/100ml), Estimated Total Coliform (#/100ml)	As Needed	2003
181	Superfund Contract Laboratory Program (SCLP) Water/Soil Data	N	Y	N	N	150	Chemicals	Mean, Min, Max, Median, Measured/Estimated Concentrations	As Needed	2002
240	The Open Practical Knowledge Acquisition Toolkit (TOPKAT)	N	N	N	N	NA	Chemicals	SMILES, Compound Name, Primary ID, Secondary ID, Rodent Carcinogenicity, Ames Mutagenicity, Rat Oral LD50, Rat Chronic LOAEL, Developmental Toxicity Potential, Skin Sensitization, Fathead Minnow LC50, Daphnia Magna EC50, Weight of Evidence Rodent Carcinoge	NA	NA
208	TOMES PLUS, MICROMEDEX - Thomson-Micromedex	N	N	N	N	4000	Chemicals	Identification & Synonyms, Range of Toxicity, Toxicity/Biomedical Effects, Environmental Fate/Exposure Potential, Chronic Health Hazard Assessments for Non-Carcinogenic Effects, Carcinogenicity Assessments for Lifetime Exposure	Unknown	2002
250	Total Exposure Assessment Methodology Study (TEAM)	N	N	N	N	30	Chemicals	Name, CAS RN, Central tendency, Units, Method of Measurement, Number of samples, Percent of the samples that were measurable, Population, Water Type, Location, Season	None	1999
213	TSCATS - Toxic Substances Control Act Test Submissions	N	N	N	N	8000	Chemicals	CAS RN, Name, Study Purpose, Organism, Rte Admin, Test, Ref	As Needed	2002
220	US Army Center for Health Promotion and Medicine Detailed Chemical Fact Sheets	N	N	N	N	24	Weaponry Agents	Chemical Formula, Description, Overexposure Effects, Reactivity Data, Toxicity Values, Exposure Limits	As Needed	1998
229	Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF) Toxicity Datasheets	N	N	N	N	450	Chemicals	Unknown	2/year	2003
85	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Chemical Aspects: Index of Chemicals	N	N	N	N	143	Chemicals	Name, synonym, formula, MP, BP, density, VP, water solubility, Log Kow, odor thresholds, use, environmental fate, ADI, CR, GV, IARC cancer class, TDI, NO(A)EL, LO(A)EL, LDx, HRL, reproductive, embryotoxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity	As Needed	1996
40	WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (CPH)	N	N	N	N	500	Pesticides	Dose, Critical Effect, BMC, BMD, ENEV, Cancer Group, TC(A), CTV, ECx, ICx, LCx, LDx, LO(A)EL, NO(A)EL	Semi-annually	2002

Appendix 4. CCL 3 Data Source Descriptions

Data Source Name	10th Report on Carcinogens - NTP
Identification Number	1
Data Source Description	The Report on Carcinogens (RoC) is an informational scientific and public health document that identifies and discusses substances (including agents, mixtures, or exposure circumstances) that may pose a carcinogenic hazard to human health. It serves as a meaningful and useful compilation of data on (1) the carcinogenicity (whether it causes cancer), genotoxicity (whether it causes damage to genes), and biologic mechanisms (how it works in the body) of the listed substances in people and/or in animals, (2) the potential for human exposure to these substances, and (3) Federal regulations to limit exposures. The RoC does not present quantitative assessments of the carcinogenic risk of these substances. Listing of substances in the RoC, therefore, does not establish that these substances present carcinogenic risks to individuals in their daily lives. Such formal risk assessments are the responsibility of the appropriate federal, state, and local health regulatory and research agencies. The substances listed in the RoC are either known or are reasonably anticipated to cause cancer in humans under certain exposure circumstances. (description from website)
Proprietor	Department of Health and Human Services - National Toxicology Program
Contact Information	Thomas J. Goehl, PhD EHP NIEHS/NIH MD EC-15 PO Box 12233 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2233 Phone: 919-541-7961 Fax: 919-541-0273 E-mail: goehl@niehs.nih.gov
Type of Data Elements	Name, CASRN, IARC cancer class, vapor pressure, vapor density, MP, BP, flash point, use, production, critical effect, exposure potential, releases, occupational exposure limits
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://ehp.niehs.nih.gov/roc/toc10.html

Data Source Name	8(e) TRIAGE Chemical Studies Database - OPPT
Identification Number	2
Data Source Description	Searchable database of scientific studies on the health and environmental effects of toxic chemicals related to Section 8(e) of TSCA. In order to help reduce the risks of chemicals in the environment, EPA recognizes the importance of providing the public with access to the information collected under TSCA and other environmental statutes. One important information gathering tool under TSCA is found in Section 8(e). Under Section 8(e), manufacturers, importers, and distributors of chemical substances and mixtures are required to inform EPA of studies that reasonably support the conclusion that the chemicals present a "substantial risk of injury" to human health or the environment. In 1991 OPPT initiated the Compliance Audit Program (CAP). The CAP was a voluntary program that encouraged companies to audit their files for information that was required by 8(e). It provided reduced monetary penalties for companies submitting studies that were past the statutory submittal deadline. EPA received about 10,000 submissions under the CAP, in addition to the approximately 400 non-CAP 8(e)s the Agency receives each year. The Database includes the majority of the CAP and non-CAP submissions received after 1991. (description from website)
Proprietor	EPA Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances

	1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Washington, DC 20460
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/docs/8e_triag/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Aerometric Information Retrieval System/Air Quality Subsystem (AIRS/AQS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	4
<i>Data Source Description</i>	AIRS AQS is a searchable database of hourly and annual average air emissions and monitoring data from national (i.e., all 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands) and international monitoring stations. AIRS AQS provides reporting information from three databases (Aerometric Information Retrieval System (AIRS), National Emissions Trends (NET), and National Toxics Inventory (NTI)) for the six criteria pollutants (i.e., carbon dioxide, lead, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, particulate matter 10 and 2.5, and sulfur dioxide) and 188 hazardous air pollutants. The three databases provide ambient concentrations of criteria air pollutants at monitoring sites; annual emissions of criteria air pollutants from point, area, and mobile sources; and estimates of annual emissions of hazardous air pollutants from point, area, and mobile sources. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA Office of Air and Radiation
<i>Contact Information</i>	If you need assistance accessing any of the material in AQS, User Support is provided through the EPA Call Center. The toll free number is 866-411-4EPA (866-411-4372). Please contact them first with any questions about using the AQS application.
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	name, air quality standard, number observations, max values (1 hour), number exceedences (1 hour), max values (3 hour), number exceedences (3 hour), max values (8 hour), number exceedences (8 hour), max values (24 hour), number exceedences (24 hour), annual mean, number exceedences (year), quarterly averages, site ID, site address, city, county, state, EPA Region
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on air emissions, which may indicate potential occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant with Idaho Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Idaho Division of Building Safety (source 100).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/ttn/airs/airsaqs/aqsweb/aqswebhome.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	AGRICultural OnLine Access (AGRICOLA)
<i>Identification Number</i>	3
<i>Data Source Description</i>	AGRICOLA (AGRICultural OnLine Access) is a bibliographic database of citations to the agricultural literature created by the National Agricultural Library (NAL) and its cooperators. Production of these records in electronic form began in 1970, but the database covers materials in all formats, including printed works from the 15th century. The records describe publications and resources encompassing all aspects of agriculture and allied disciplines, including animal and veterinary sciences, entomology, plant sciences, forestry, aquaculture and fisheries, farming and farming systems, agricultural economics, extension and education, food and human nutrition, and earth and environmental sciences. Although the

	AGRICOLA database does not contain the materials, thousands of AGRICOLA records are linked to full-text documents online, with new links added daily. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Agricultural Library (NAL) and its cooperators, part of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Agricultural Research Service
<i>Contact Information</i>	AGRICOLAhelp@nal.usda.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers, authors, title, journal, date of publication
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant with Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (source 15), but that source is a subscription, whereas this source is free of charge.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://agricola.nal.usda.gov/

<i>Data Source Name</i>	All the Virology on the WWW
<i>Identification Number</i>	5
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This web site, run by a medical researcher, provides links to a broad variety of virology-related resources on the Internet. The site includes a "Big Picture Book of Viruses," which provides web based visuals, but may also be used as a taxonomy resource.
<i>Proprietor</i>	Virology.net; Dr. David M. Sander (a medical researcher; corporate sponsorship)
<i>Contact Information</i>	David M. Sander, Ph.D. david.sander@virology.net
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	links to virology research and data sites, specific virus servers and information, AIDS information/research, Plant virus servers and information, viral diseases, vaccines, and treatments, organizations and groups of interest to virologists, educational resources, general virology information and news, and related internet resources for virologists; virus pictures
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.virology.net

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Alternate Crops and Systems (ARS) Pesticide Properties Database
<i>Identification Number</i>	9
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The ARS Pesticide Properties Database (PPD) has been developed to provide water quality modelers and managers a list of the pesticide properties most important for predicting the potentials of pesticides to move into ground and surface waters under a range of weather and soil conditions. The ARS PPD is a compendium of chemical and physical properties of 334 widely used pesticides. Information included in the database focuses on 16 of the most important properties that affect pesticide transport and degradation characteristics. The database is administered by the Alternate Crops & Systems Laboratory in Beltsville, Maryland, which has the responsibility for adding pesticides and new data as they become available. A steering committee that represents database users gives advice on the form and content of the database. (description from website)

Proprietor	Alternate Crops & Systems Laboratory, United States Department of Agriculture
Contact Information	Technical Contact: Don Wauchope ARS, Southeast Watershed Res. Lab. don@tifon.cpes.peachnet.edu
Type of Data Elements	CASRN, formula, MW, Physical state, BP, MP, Decomposition point, Heat of vaporization, Rate Constants-Hydrolysis, Photolysis, VP, Water solubility, Organic solubility, HLC, Kow, Acid dissociation, Soil sorption, Field dissipation, Soil halflife (aerobic, anaerobic)
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on persistence, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.arsusda.gov/acsl/services/ppdb/

Data Source Name	Analytical ABSTRacts (ANABSTR)
Identification Number	6
Data Source Description	ANABSTR contains about 305,000 abstracts covering many sources (i.e., international journals, books, technical reports, and conference proceedings) of literature on analytical chemistry. Abstracts date from 1980.
Proprietor	Chemical Abstracts Service; Produced by the Royal Society of Chemistry in England, and distributed by FIZ CHEMIE of Germany
Contact Information	The Royal Society of Chemistry Thomas Graham House, Science Park Milton Road Cambridge CB4 4WF, UK Phone: (+44 1) 223/432110 Fax: (+44 1) 223/423623 Email: stnhlpuk@rsc.org
Type of Data Elements	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/databases/anabstr.html

Data Source Name	Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
Identification Number	7
Data Source Description	Because of increasing global concern over the consequences of marine and aquatic pollution, a separate volume addressing this subject was added to the ASFA series. ASFA 3 is the only abstracts journal devoted exclusively to research and policy on the contamination of oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and estuaries. ASFA 3 contains information that will prove essential to specialists who deal in any capacity with aquatic environments and marine pollution problems, including biologists, oceanographers, limnologists, environmental engineers and scientists, industrial engineers, waste managers, corporate regulatory affairs managers, and government officials. (description from website)
Proprietor	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts

Contact Information

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
7200 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20814 USA
Voice: 800-843-7751 (in N. America)
Voice: +1 301-961-6700 (worldwide)
Fax: +1 301-961-6720
Email: sales@csa.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.csa.com/csa/factsheets/asfa-3.shtml>

Data Source Name**AQUatic toxicity Information Retrieval (AQUIRE)****Identification Number**

8

Data Source Description

AQUIRE is one of three EPA databases that make up the EPA ECOTOXicology (ECOTOX) database system. AQUIRE, which contains data from national and international scientific papers on toxicity to aquatic organisms and plants, has over 214,000 aquatic literature references that cover research from 1970 to the present.

The aquatic data were originally presented in a separate EPA database called AQUIRE (AQUatic Information Retrieval). AQUIRE was established in 1981 by the EPA and was maintained by the Mid-Continent Ecology Division of the National Health and Environmental Research Laboratory. In 1995, the AQUIRE database became a component of the ECOTOX database. The aquatic data include freshwater, marine and estuarine exposures to animal and plant species. Chemical exposure must be through water, diet, injection or skin; sediment studies are not included unless a pore (or overlying) water concentration is provided. The database includes studies dating back to 1915, but the majority of the data encompass test results reported from 1970 to the present. The aquatic data were used historically for deriving structure-activity relationship to estimate the toxicity of chemicals lacking toxicity data and for the derivation of water quality criteria values. To this end, the database has focused on encoding standard calculated test endpoints, such as the LC50, that can be used to compare toxic effects across species, chemicals, and endpoints. The aquatic component does not include dose response information. If a calculated endpoint or statistically analyzed data were not presented, then the data are ranged into a single effect record. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA, Office of Research and Development (ORD), and National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory (NHEERL), Mid-Continent Ecology Division

Contact Information

ECOTOX Support at T: (218)529-5225 or E-mail: ecotox.support@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant with ECOTOX (source 57).

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.

Source URL

http://www.epa.gov/med/Prods_Pubs/ecotox.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	ASFA 3: Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
<i>Identification Number</i>	10
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Because of increasing global concern over the consequences of marine and aquatic pollution, a separate volume addressing this subject was added to the ASFA series. ASFA 3 is the only abstracts journal devoted exclusively to research and policy on the contamination of oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and estuaries. ASFA 3 contains information that will prove essential to specialists who deal in any capacity with aquatic environments and marine pollution problems, including biologists, oceanographers, limnologists, environmental engineers and scientists, industrial engineers, waste managers, corporate regulatory affairs managers, and government officials. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
<i>Contact Information</i>	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts 7200 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814 USA Voice: 800-843-7751 (in N. America) Voice: +1 301-961-6700 (worldwide) Fax: +1 301-961-6720 Email: sales@csa.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is identical to Aquatic Pollution and Environmental Quality - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts (source 7).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.csa.com/csa/factsheets/asfa-3.shtml

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Assessment Tools for the Evaluation of Risk (ASTER)
<i>Identification Number</i>	11
<i>Data Source Description</i>	ASTER integrates the AQUIRE toxic effects database and a Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships (QSAR) structure-activity based data system. The database is designed to provide empirical toxicology data for discrete chemicals where available. Where discrete data are not available, the database draws on QSAR-based, mechanistically modeled predictive estimates for ecotoxicity endpoints, chemical properties, biodegradation, and environmental partitioning. The QSAR database contains measured physicochemical properties for chemicals, including 56,000 molecular structures stored in the Simplified Molecular Input Line Entry System (SMILES) format. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA ORD, NHEERL, Mid-Continent Ecology Division (Duluth, MN)
<i>Contact Information</i>	Scientific Outreach Program U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Research and Development National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory Mid-Continent Ecology Division (MED) 6201 Congdon Boulevard Duluth, Minnesota 55804 Telephone: 218-529-5225 Fax: 218-529-5003 E-mail: ecotox.support@epa.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, SMILES, formula, molecular weight, MP, BP, VP, heat of vaporization, water solubility, log P, pKa, log Koc, HLC, hydrolysis half life, BOD half life, MacKay level
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it only contains information on

Completeness Explanation
Redundancy Explanation
Retrievability Explanation
Source URL

ecological toxicity.

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

This source is not redundant.

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

http://www.epa.gov/med/prods_pubs.htm - databases

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description

ATSDR CERCLA Priority List

12

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) section 104 (i), as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA), requires ATSDR and the EPA to prepare a list, in order of priority, of substances that are most commonly found at facilities on the National Priorities List (NPL) and which are determined to pose the most significant potential threat to human health due to their known or suspected toxicity and potential for human exposure at these NPL sites. CERCLA also

requires this list to be revised periodically to reflect additional information on hazardous substances.

This CERCLA priority list is revised and published on a 2-year basis, with a yearly informal review and revision. Each substance on the CERCLA Priority List of Hazardous Substances is a candidate to become the subject of a toxicological profile prepared by ATSDR and subsequently a candidate for the identification of priority data needs. This priority list is based on an algorithm that utilizes the following three components: frequency of occurrence at NPL sites, toxicity, and potential for human exposure to the substances found at NPL sites. This algorithm utilizes data from ATSDR's HazDat database, which contains information from ATSDR's public health assessments and health consultations.

It should be noted that this priority list is not a list of "most toxic" substances, but rather a prioritization of substances based on a combination of their frequency, toxicity, and potential for human exposure at NPL sites.

Thus, it is possible for substances with low toxicity but high NPL frequency of occurrence and exposure to be on this priority list. The objective of this priority list is to rank substances across all NPL hazardous waste sites to provide guidance in selecting which substances will be the subject of toxicological profiles prepared by ATSDR. (description from website)

Proprietor
Contact Information

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
 Division of Toxicology
 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop E-29
 Atlanta, GA 30333
 Phone: 1-888-422-8737
 Fax: 1-404-498-0057
 E-mail: ATSDRIC@cdc.gov

Type of Data Elements
Relevance Explanation

Name, CASRN, rank

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because the basis for developing this list is ATSDR's prioritization of chemicals found at NPL sites and that ATSDR believes may pose a human health risk.

Completeness Explanation
Redundancy Explanation
Retrievability Explanation
Source URL

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

This source is not redundant.

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/clist.html>

<i>Data Source Name</i>	ATSDR Internet HazDat - Site Contaminant Query
<i>Identification Number</i>	13
<i>Data Source Description</i>	According to the HazDat website, HazDat "is the scientific and administrative database developed to provide access to information on the release of hazardous substances from Superfund sites or from emergency events and on the effects of hazardous substances on the health of human populations. The following information is included in HazDat: site characteristics, activities and site events, contaminants found, contaminant media and maximum concentration levels, impact on population, community health concerns, ATSDR public health threat categorization, ATSDR recommendations, environmental fate of hazardous substances, exposure routes, and physical hazards at the site/event. In addition, HazDat contains substance-specific information such as the ATSDR Priority List of Hazardous Substances, health effects by route and duration of exposure, metabolites, interactions of substances, susceptible populations, and biomarkers of exposure and effects. HazDat also contains data from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS) database, including site CERCLIS number, site description, latitude/longitude, operable units, and additional site information. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
<i>Contact Information</i>	Dr. Sandra Susten, E-mail: sss2@cdc.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Maximum concentration, number of states
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/hazdat.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs)
<i>Identification Number</i>	123
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs) were developed as an initial response to Congressional mandate. Following discussions with scientists within the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the EPA, ATSDR chose to adopt a practice similar to that of the EPA's Reference Dose (RfD) and Reference Concentration (RfC) for deriving substance-specific health guidance levels for non-neoplastic endpoints. An MRL is an estimate of the daily human exposure to a hazardous substance that is likely to be without appreciable risk of adverse noncancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure. These substance-specific estimates, which are intended to serve as screening levels, are used by ATSDR health assessors and other responders to identify contaminants and potential health effects that may be of concern at hazardous waste sites. It is important to note that MRLs are not intended to define clean-up or action levels for ATSDR or other Agencies.</p> <p>During the development of toxicological profiles, MRLs are derived when ATSDR determines that reliable and sufficient data exist to identify the target organ(s) of effect or the most sensitive health effect(s) for a specific duration for a given route of exposure to the substance. MRLs are based on noncancer health effects only and are not based on a consideration of cancer effects. Inhalation MRLs are exposure concentrations expressed in units of parts per million (ppm) for gases and volatiles, or milligrams per cubic meter (mg/m³) for particles. Oral MRLs are expressed as daily human doses in units of milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg/day). Radiation MRLs are expressed as external exposures in units of millisieverts.</p> <p>ATSDR uses the no-observed-adverse-effect-level/uncertainty factor (NOAEL/UF) approach to derive MRLs for hazardous substances. They are set below levels that, based on current information, might cause adverse health effects in the people most sensitive to such substance-induced effects. MRLs are derived for acute (1-14 days), intermediate (>14-364 days), and chronic (365 days and longer) exposure durations, and for the oral and inhalation routes of exposure. Currently MRLs for the dermal route of exposure are not derived</p>

because ATSDR has not yet identified a method suitable for this route of exposure. MRLs are generally based on the most sensitive substance-induced end point considered to be of relevance to humans. ATSDR does not use serious health effects (such as irreparable damage to the liver or kidneys, or birth defects) as a basis for establishing MRLs. Exposure to a level above the MRL does not mean that adverse health effects will occur.

Proposed MRLs undergo a rigorous review process. They are reviewed by the Health Effects/MRL Workgroup within the Division of Toxicology; and expert panel of external peer reviewers; the agency wide MRL Workgroup, with participation from other federal agencies, including EPA; and are submitted for public comment through the toxicological profile public comment period. Each MRL is subject to change as new information becomes available concomitant with updating the toxicological profile of the substance. MRLs in the most recent toxicological profiles supersede previously published levels. To date, 120 inhalation MRLs, 189 oral MRLs and 6 external radiation MRLs have been derived. (description from website)

Proprietor

Contact Information

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

Dr. Selene Chou
Division of Toxicology
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop E29

Atlanta, Georgia 30333 Telephone: 404-498-0705
E-Mail: cjc3@cdc.gov

Type of Data Elements

Relevance Explanation

Name, CASRN, MRL (chronic, intermediate, acute)

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (MRL) derived from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

These data are also represented in the ATSDR Toxicological Profiles; however, these data are tabular while the Profiles are monographic.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/mrls.html>

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

ATSDR Toxicological Profiles

210

By Congressional mandate, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) produces "toxicological profiles" for hazardous substances found at National Priorities List (NPL) sites. These hazardous substances are ranked based on frequency of occurrence at NPL sites, toxicity, and potential for human exposure. Toxicological profiles are developed from a priority list of 275 substances. ATSDR also prepares toxicological profiles for the Department of Defense (DOD) and the Department of Energy (DOE) on substances related to federal sites.

So far, 269 toxicological profiles have been published or are under development as "final" or "drafts for public comment"; 250 profiles were published as finals; 106 profiles have been updated. Currently, 10 profiles are being revised based on public comments received and one profile is being developed as a public comment draft.

Note: We have data from Tox Profiles that we downloaded and data from ERG EDPSD. (description from website)

Proprietor

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry; an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), Centers for Disease Control (CDC)

Contact Information

Division of Toxicology, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
1600 Clifton Road, Mailstop E-29, Atlanta, GA 30333
Phone 404-498-0160
Fax 404-498-0094

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, synonyms, trade names, structure, ID numbers, MW, color, physical state, MP, BP, density, odor, solubility, log Kow, log Koc, VP, HLC, pKa, hydrolysis rate constant, autoignition temp, flashpoint, flammability limits, explosive limits, critical effect, MRLs, NOAEL, "less serious" and "serious" LOAELs, LDx, LCx, CEL, study-specific data

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	from toxicological studies and information on production, which may indicate potential
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Source URL</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval. http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov
<i>Data Source Name</i>	AwwaRF Project Reports
<i>Identification Number</i>	243
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Project reports (AWWA)
<i>Proprietor</i>	AwwaRF
<i>Contact Information</i>	Awwa Research Foundation 6666 W. Quincy Avenue Denver, Colorado 80235-3098 USA Email: info@awwarf.org Telephone: 303.347.6100 Fax: 303.730.0851
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Concentrations (µg/L, mg/L), # Utilities that participated in the project, # States that detected contaminant
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.awwarf.org
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Bad Bug Book
<i>Identification Number</i>	14
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This database of fact sheets contains basic information on foodborne pathogenic microorganisms and natural toxins. It incorporates information from the U.S. Food & Drug Administration (FDA), CDC, USDA Food Safety Inspection Service, and the National Institutes of Health (NIH). Pathogens covered include over 40 bacteria, viruses, parasites, and natural toxins. While not intended to be comprehensive, basic information includes characteristics, habitat or source, associated foods, infective dose, characteristic disease symptoms, complications, recent and/or major outbreaks, and any susceptible populations. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
<i>Contact Information</i>	FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition Outreach and Information Center 5100 Paint Branch Parkway HFS-555 College Park, MD 20740-3835 Toll-Free Information Line: 1-888-SAFEFOOD (1-888-723-3366)
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are

Completeness Explanation
Redundancy Explanation
Retrievability Explanation**Source URL**

inconsistently presented.

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

This source is one of the sources administered by CSFAN (source 231).

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

<http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~mow/intro.html>

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description**Proprietor****Contact Information****Type of Data Elements****Relevance Explanation****Completeness Explanation****Redundancy Explanation****Retrievability Explanation****Source URL****Base de Dados Tropical (BDT)**

15

BDT is a searchable database of biological organisms cataloged in Brazilian laboratories, including viruses, bacteria, and protozoa. The database lists laboratories that maintain strains, and contact information for those laboratories.

Andre Tosello Foundation (a Brazilian NGO)

BDT - Base de Dados Tropical
Rua Latino Coelho, 1301
13087-010 Campinas SP
phone: (19) 3242-7022
fax: (19) 3242-7022

Laboratories that maintain strains, contact information for those laboratories

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

This source is not redundant.

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

<http://www.bdt.fat.org.br/index>

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description**Proprietor****Contact Information****Type of Data Elements****Relevance Explanation****Completeness Explanation****Redundancy Explanation****Retrievability Explanation****Bergey's Manual of Systematic Bacteriology**

16

This manual is intended as a guide for treatments and ecological information on identified bacteria, organized along phylogenetic lines. The website also contains links to many other databases and resources.

Michigan State University; Bergey's Manual Trust

Denise Searles
searles@pilot.msu.edu

Bergey's Manual Trust
Department of Microbiology and Molecular Genetics
Michigan State University
East Lansing, Michigan 48824-1101
(517) 432-2457
(517) 432-2458 (fax)

Data elements for microbial contaminants

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

This source is not redundant.

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL <http://www.cme.msu.edu/bergeys/>

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

Biennial Reporting System

272

BRS is a national level system of data collection on the generation, management, and minimization of hazardous wastes. BRS captures detailed data on the generation of hazardous waste from large quantity generators and data on the waste management practices from treatment, storage and disposal facilities in the United States. These data are collected every other year and provide the ability to perform trend analyses.

SUBJECT COVERAGE :

Facility Location and Identification Data
Handler Classification & Contact Information
Waste Code and Information
Off-Site and On-Site Management Information
User Comments on Generated and Reported Waste
Description of Reported Waste
(description from website)

Proprietor

Contact Information

National Information Services Corporation (NISC)

National Information Services Corporation
NISC USA
Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA
Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982
Sales: sales@nisc.com
www.nisc.com

Type of Data Elements

Facility Location and Identification Data, Handler Classification & Contact Information, Waste Code and Information, Off-Site and On-Site Management Information, User Comments on Generated and Reported Waste, Description of Reported Waste

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/brs.htm>

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

BIOBUSINESS Biological Abstracts Database

17

BioBusiness® provides current and retrospective information to business executives, financial analysts, product development and marketing professionals, and information specialists about the business applications of biological and biomedical research. The database covers the economic aspects of all life sciences areas. Five hundred technical and business journals, magazines, newsletters, meeting proceedings, U.S patents, and books from all over the world were scanned for relevant articles. BioBusiness is no longer being updated. More than 1,100 technical and business journals, magazines, newsletters, meetings

proceedings, and books from around the world are scanned for articles relevant to the subject coverage of the file. (description from website)

Proprietor

Contact Information

Thomson Dialog

BIOSIS
User Communications Group
2100 Arch Street

Philadelphia, PA 19103-1399
 Telephone: 215-587-4847 (Worldwide)
 800 Line: 800-523-4806 (U.S. except AK, HI, PA)
 Fax: 215-587-2016
 E-Mail: info@mail.biosis.org

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/html/bl0285.html>

Data Source Name**Biological Sciences - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts*****Identification Number***

18

Data Source Description

This interdisciplinary database offers abstracts and citations to a wide range of research in biomedicine, biotechnology, zoology and ecology, and some aspects of agriculture and veterinary science. Supporting over two dozen areas of expertise, this CSA database provides access to literature from over 6000 serials, as well as conference proceedings, technical reports, monographs and selected books and patents. (description from website)

Proprietor

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts

Contact Information

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
 7200 Wisconsin Avenue
 Bethesda, MD 20814 USA
 Voice: 800-843-7751 (in N. America)
 Voice: +1 301-961-6700 (worldwide)
 Fax: +1 301-961-6720
 Email: sales@csa.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.csa.com/csa/ids/databases-collections.shtml - environmental>

Data Source Name**BIOSIS Biological Abstracts and BIOSIS Previews*****Identification Number***

19

Data Source Description

BIOSIS Biological Abstracts is "the most comprehensive collection of bibliographic references to life science journal literature published internationally." BIOSIS Previews is a bibliographic database including international literature sources on biological and biomedical topics. The BIOSIS sources have nearly 13 million bibliographic records available, compiled from 5,000 or more scientific journals, technical reports, meetings, reviews, books, monographs, and file data, from 1969 to the present. Relevant subject coverage includes biochemistry, biophysics, environmental biology, microbiology, pathology, pharmacology, and toxicology. (description from website)

Proprietor	BIOSIS
Contact Information	Thomson 3501 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19104 USA phone: 1-800-336-4474 (USA and Canada) 215-386-0100 (Worldwide) fax: 215-243-2208 e-mail: info@biosis.org
Type of Data Elements	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.biosis.org/

Data Source Name	Bugs
Identification Number	20
Data Source Description	The Bugs program was designed to help medical students learn basic microbiology and pathogenesis in a clinical context. It is based on the Bugs database, containing information on 159 pathogens -- the diseases they cause, the signs and symptoms of the diseases, the source of the organism, sites where it is normal and sites where it is pathogenic, virulence mechanisms, diagnostic factors, treatment, and prevention. (description from website)
Proprietor	University of Florida College of Medicine
Contact Information	For information on using this program contact Donna Duckworth Phd. duckwort@mgn.ufl.edu
Type of Data Elements	Data elements for microbial contaminants
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
Source URL	http://medinfo.ufl.edu/year2/mmid/bms5300/bugs/index.html

Data Source Name	CAB Abstracts - CABI Publishing
Identification Number	21
Data Source Description	CAB Abstracts is CABI Publishing's main database, for the applied life sciences. It covers research and development literature in the fields of agriculture, forestry, aspects of human health, human nutrition, animal health and the management and conservation of natural resources. CAB Abstracts contains over 4 million records from 1973 to present, with over 180,000 new records added each year. CAB Abstracts is available through a variety of third party vendors, including Ovid, ISI, EBSCO, Dialog, DIMDI, STN, BIDS and CAB Direct. (description from website)
Proprietor	CABI Publishing
Contact Information	CABI Publishing North America

875 Massachusetts Avenue,
7th Floor, Cambridge,
MA 02139, USA
Email: cabi-nao@cabi.org
Tel: +1 617 395 4056
Toll free: +1 800 528 4841
Fax: +1 617 354 6875

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.cabi-publishing.org/Products/Database/Abstracts/Index.asp>

Data Source Name**California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR)****Identification Number**

235

Data Source Description

State monitoring program list and links to reports (AWWA)

List of registered active ingredients and product counts.
<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/label/actai.htm>

Proprietor

California Department of Pesticide Regulation

Contact Information

John Stutz
phone: (916) 324-3906
email: jstutz@cdpr.ca.gov

Type of Data Elements

Name, number of products used in

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of bioactive compounds.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/>

Data Source Name**CANCERLIT****Identification Number**

22

Data Source Description

CANCERLIT is a bibliographic database including source information from biomedical journals, proceedings, books, reports, and doctoral theses. The database contains over 1.5 million citations and includes references to cancer literature published from the 1960s to the present. The database is focused on biomedical aspects of cancer literature. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Cancer Institute; a component of NIH, within the DHHS

Contact Information

NCI Public Inquiries Office
Suite 3036A
6116 Executive Boulevard, MSC8322
Bethesda, MD 20892-8322
1-800-4-CANCER (1-800-422-6237)

<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/literature

Data Source Name **Carcinogenic Potency Project (CPP)**

Identification Number 23

Data Source Description

The Carcinogenic Potency Database (CPDB) is a systematic and unifying analysis of animal cancer tests. It standardizes the published literature and creates an easily accessible research resource that can be and has been used to address a wide variety of research and regulatory issues in carcinogenesis. A measure of carcinogenic potency, TD50 (tumorigenic dose-rate for 50% of experimental animals), is estimated for the tumor incidence at each site for which results are reported in the database. The CPDB includes results reported in 1383 papers in the general literature through 1996 and 421 Technical Reports of the National Cancer Institute/National Toxicology Program (NCI/NTP) through 1998. Results are examined for 6008 experiments on 1451 chemical agents; these are displayed in a plot format organized by chemical name. Detailed information that is important in the interpretation of bioassays, is reported on each experiment, (whether positive or negative for carcinogenicity) including: qualitative information on strain, sex, target organ, histopathology and author's opinion, as well as quantitative information on carcinogenic potency, statistical significance, tumor incidence, dose-response curve shape, length of experiment, dose-rate,

and duration of dosing. Each set of experimental results references the original published paper. A word of caution is necessary about the limitations of the database. No attempt has been made to evaluate whether or not a compound induced tumors in any given experiment; rather, the opinion of the published authors is presented as well as the statistical significance of the TD50 calculated from their results. Moreover, the database contains only long-term tests which fit a set of criteria designed to measure potency, and therefore does not cover all cancer tests. (From the CCP's website: <http://potency.berkeley.edu/text/methods.html>)

Proprietor

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory

Contact Information

Carcinogenic Potency Database
Mail Stop: 946
1 Cyclotron Road

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, administered dose, TD50 (tumorigenic dose), tumor type, 99% CI on TD50

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data on carcinogenicity from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant with DSSTox (source 53).

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://potency.berkeley.edu/cpdb.html>

Data Source Name

Case/MCase/MC4PC

Identification Number

238

Data Source Description

The MCase program will accept the structure of a series of diverse compounds and their observed activity (quantitative or qualitative) in a biological test performed under a common protocol. The program will automatically evaluate the data set and try to identify the structural features responsible for activity (biophores). It then creates organized dictionaries of these biophores and develops ad hoc local QSAR correlations that can be used to predict

the activity of unknown molecules.

Upon entering a new molecule, the MCASE program will evaluate it against the dictionary and the appropriate QSARs it has created and, based on the results, venture a prediction as to the projected activity of the molecule in the corresponding test. All conclusions can be documented and rationalized by querying the program. If the activity of the molecule is known, its observed value will also be displayed.

This program is particularly useful in drug design, when the user intends to analyze proprietary information and create its own dictionaries. It can also accept the databases offered in conjunction with the CASETIX program. (description from website)

Proprietor

Contact Information

Multicase

Prof. Gilles Klopman, President & CEO

e-mail: klopman@multicase.com

phone: (216) 831-3740

fax: (216) 831-3742

Mailing Address:

MULTICASE Inc.
23811 Chagrin Blvd. Ste 305
Beachwood, OH 44122

Type of Data Elements

Relevance Explanation

Completeness Explanation

Redundancy Explanation

Retrievability Explanation

Source URL

Unknown

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.

It does not meet considerations because no information on type of data elements is available.

This source is not redundant.

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a

<http://www.multicase.com/products/prod01.htm>

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN)

231

CFSAN, in conjunction with the Agency's field staff, is responsible for promoting and protecting the public's health by ensuring that the nation's food supply is safe, sanitary, wholesome, and honestly labeled, and that cosmetic products are safe and properly labeled.

The Center's primary responsibilities include:

- the safety of substances added to food, e.g., food additives (including ionizing radiation) and color additives
- the safety of foods and ingredients developed through biotechnology
- seafood Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP) regulations
- regulatory and research programs to address health risks associated with foodborne chemical, and biological contaminants
- regulations and activities dealing with the proper labeling of foods (e.g., ingredients, nutrition health claims) and cosmetics
- regulations and policy governing the safety of dietary supplements, infant formulas, and medical foods
- safe and properly labeled cosmetic ingredients and products
- food industry postmarket surveillance and compliance
- consumer education and industry outreach
- cooperative programs with state and local governments
- international food standard and safety harmonization efforts

Some of CFSAN's current areas of food safety concern are:

- biological pathogens
- naturally occurring toxins

- dietary supplements
 - pesticide residues
 - toxic metals
 - decomposition and filth
 - food allergens
 - nutrient concerns
 - dietary components
 - radionuclides
 - TSE-type diseases
 - product tampering
- (description from website)

Proprietor

FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition

Contact Information

FDA
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
Outreach and Information Center
5100 Paint Branch Parkway HFS-555
College Park, MD 20740-3835
1-888-SAFEFOOD (1-888-723-3366)

Type of Data Elements

Data elements for microbial contaminants, food additives, and contaminants that are found in food

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov>

Data Source Name**Chemfinder****Identification Number**

29

Data Source Description

Chemfinder is a chemical database that also incorporates a web search for locating chemical information such as CAS registry numbers, molecular formulas and structures, and some physical property information. It also provides a list of indexed web sites on chemical information in categories like health, biochemistry, and physical properties during a search for information on any given chemical. (description from website)

Proprietor

CambridgeSoft Corporation

Contact Information

CambridgeSoft Corporation
100 CambridgePark Drive
Cambridge, MA 02140 USA
Tel 1 800 315-7300 / 1 617 588-9300
Fax 1 617 588-9390
email: info@chemfinder.com

Type of Data Elements

Name, Synonyms, Formula, CAS RN, Water Solubility, Links to other websites with information about the compound in the categories: Biochemistry, Physical Properties, Usage, Health, Regulations, Misc, MSDS, Structures, Pesticides/Herbicides, Trading

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://chemfinder.cambridgesoft.com/>

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Chemical Backgrounder
<i>Identification Number</i>	30
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The U.S. National Safety Council (NSC) publishes a series of Chemical Backgrounders, which contain data on over 80 regulated chemicals. The Chemical Backgrounders give a brief synopsis of physicochemical properties, usage, manufacturers, regulations, and health effects. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Safety Council
<i>Contact Information</i>	National Safety Council 1121 Spring Lake Drive Itasca, IL 60143-3201 (630) 285-1121 (630) 285-1315 fax info@nsc.org
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Description, Chemical and physical properties, Identification, Health effects, Exposure Values, Economics, Regulation, National Overview of 1998 Toxics Release Inventory
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains inhalation exposure limits, which may provide information on potential health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nsc.org/library/chemical/chemical.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Chemical Carcinogenesis Research Information System (CCRIS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	24
<i>Data Source Description</i>	CCRIS is a toxicology data file of the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET®). It is a scientifically evaluated and fully referenced data bank, developed and maintained by the National Cancer Institute (NCI). It contains over 8000 chemical records with carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, tumor promotion, and tumor inhibition test results. Data are derived from studies cited in primary journals, current awareness tools, NCI reports, and other special sources. Test results have been reviewed by experts in carcinogenesis and mutagenesis. A useful feature is that searching for one substance will produce information for other substances which are relevant. For example, a search for acetone will bring up isopropanol, because acetone is one of its metabolites. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Library of Medicine; NIH; developed and maintained by NCI
<i>Contact Information</i>	CCRIS Representative Specialized Information Services National Library of Medicine Two Democracy Plaza, Suite 510 6707 Democracy Boulevard, MSC 5467 Bethesda, MD 20892-5467 Telephone (301) 496-1131 FAX: (301) 480-3537 e-mail: toxmail@toxnetmail.nlm.nih.gov URL: http://sis.nlm.nih.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Major Use, Administrative Information, Mutagenicity Study, Carcinogenicity Study, Tumor Promotion, Tumor Inhibition
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains the results of carcinogenicity and mutagenicity studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for

	automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?CCRIS
Data Source Name	Chemical Evaluation Search and Retrieval (CESARS) - CCOHS
Identification Number	28
Data Source Description	The CESARS database contains information on chemicals, including health effects in humans, mammals, and aquatic and plant life; also covers data on physicochemical properties, and environmental fate and transport. Includes a total of 850 chemical profiles, each containing data on up to 23 topic areas drawn from authoritative reviews focusing on toxicological and environmental investigations into toxicity, transformation processes, bioaccumulation, bioconcentration, transport carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and reproductive toxicity. (description from website)
Proprietor	Canadian Center for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS)
Contact Information	clientservices@ccohs.ca 1-800-668-4284 (Canada and USA) 1-905-570-8094 1-905-572-2206 (FAX)
Type of Data Elements	Properties - Physical and Chemical: Molecular formula, molecular weight, physical state, melting point, boiling point, flash point, autoignition point, explosive limits, density, specific gravity, Henry's law constant, pKa, TOD, BOD, COD, conversion factor, odor threshold air, water and taste, aqueous solubility, vapor pressure, and n-octanol/water partition coefficient. Regulations and Guidelines: US, Canadian and International data pertaining to acceptable levels in the environment, waste disposal requirements, health and safety guidelines, labelling and transportation is included. Manufacture: Uses, occurrence, production and methods of synthesis. Acute Toxicity - Terrestrial animals/ Human/ Aquatic animals: Adverse effects such as LD50 or LC50 for test exposures to animals, adverse effects to humans by test compounds; toxicity studies on freshwater aquatic species such as LC50 or EC50; all undertaken in short term tests. Chronic Toxicity - Terrestrial animals/ Humans/ Aquatic animals: Toxicity studies undertaken in medium to long term time frames, such as NOAELs (No Observed Adverse Effect Levels), MATC (Maximum Adverse Toxicant Concentration), etc. Phytotoxicity: Information on effects of substances to aquatic and terrestrial plants. Carcinogenicity: Summaries of studies conducted by NCI/NTP, IARC, NIOSH, EPA. Mutagenicity: Effects are reported such as gene mutations, chromosomal aberrations and DNA damage. Reproductive and Developmental Effects: Reports of chemical effects on terrestrial animals or humans are reported. NOAELs may be provided if available. Other Adverse Effects: Other effects which may be reported such as aesthetic effects. Pharmacokinetics/Metabolism: Uptake, distribution, biotransformation and elimination in animals. Bioaccumulation/Bioconcentration: Bio-uptake of chemicals in aquatic organisms. Transport Processes: Transport of chemicals in the environment including sorption to matter in water, air, soil, sediment or biota (flora and fauna) and volatilization from water or soil. General Fate Processes: Reports on studies predicting the fate of chemicals in the environment. Transformation Processes: Biodegradation by microorganisms and hydrolysis of compounds. Analysis and Treatment: Standard analytical techniques plus water or waste treatment methods, if available. References: Ontario Environmental Assessment: The Ontario Ministry of the Environment assessment and scoring of the chemical.
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
Source URL	http://www.ccohs.ca/products/databases/cesars.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Chemical Hazard Response Information System
<i>Identification Number</i>	285
<i>Data Source Description</i>	CHRIS provides information needed to respond to emergencies that occur during the transport of hazardous chemicals. It also provides information that can be used to design safety procedures aimed at preventing emergency situations. While geared toward chemicals transported over water, this information can be useful for a wide range of chemical emergency situations. SUBJECT COVERAGE :
	Chemical/Physical Property Data Health and Fire Hazard Data Hazard Classification Data Labeling Information Reactivity Data Water Pollution Data (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)
<i>Contact Information</i>	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Chemical/Physical Property Data, Health and Fire Hazard Data, Hazard Classification Data, Labeling Information, Reactivity Data, Water Pollution Data
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/chris.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Chemical Information System (CIS) - ILO/OSHIC
<i>Identification Number</i>	36
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Database is no longer available through INCHEM. Does not appear to be available through ILO web site.
<i>Proprietor</i>	International Labour Organisation Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre
<i>Contact Information</i>	N/A
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Not applicable
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is no longer available online.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	This source is no longer available online.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is no longer available online.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source is no longer available online.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.inchem.org/pages/ilodb.html

Data Source Name	Chemical Registry System (CRS)
Identification Number	42
Data Source Description	CRS is part of a single meta-data registry of EPA information sources, and provides information on 70,161 chemical substances, including representation in EPA regulations as well as data systems. Results of a search may also include links to other information sources on the chemical database. Ninety-three sources are checked from 23 submitting organizations. Substance files include the following sections: chemical synonyms, a list of regulations applicable to the chemical and other regulatory information, health effects sources for the queried chemical, and information about the general group of chemicals. (description from website)
Proprietor	EPA, Office of Environmental Information
Contact Information	Michael Pendleton United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Environmental Information 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Mail Code 2822-T Washington, DC 20460 pendleton.michael@epa.gov Phone: (202) 566-1658 Fax: (202) 566-1639
Type of Data Elements	CAS RN, Classification, Molecular Formula, Molecular Weight, Regulatory Resources Other Sources, Group/Component, Related Links
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is an interface to other information in EPA's SRS system.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of Substance Registry System (SRS) (source 203).
Retrievability Explanation	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
Source URL	http://www.epa.gov/srs/
Data Source Name	Chemical Toxicity Database - Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan
Identification Number	31
Data Source Description	Japan has been studying chemical toxicity under the initiative of the National Institute of Health Sciences and has also been performing safety tests of existing chemicals with high production volume (HPV) in cooperation with the U.S., the EC, and other OECD member countries as one of the OECD Chemicals programme Group members since 1991. These data being generated are very important to ensure chemical safety. Furthermore common utilization of the data among the member countries facilitates global enforcement of safety programmes. Toxicity studies conducted for individual environmental chemicals include a single dose toxicity test, a 28-day repeat dose toxicity test, a reproductive/development toxicity test and mutagenicity tests. Each test has various practical and academic contents such as animal species, dose, test method and types of toxicity appearance. The results are intended for publication as academic report documents. (description from website)
Proprietor	Ministry of Health and Welfare, Japan
Contact Information	Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare 1-2-2 Kasumigaseki Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 100-8916 Japan 03-5253-1111 www-admin@mhlw.go.jp
Type of Data Elements	Name, CASRN, formula, LD50, NOEL, mutation data
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (LD50, NOEL) from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.

Source URL <http://wwwwdb.mhlw.go.jp/ginc/html/db1.html>

Data Source Name **Chemical Update System (CUS)**

Identification Number 32

Data Source Description "The Chemical Update System (CUS) contains confidential data reported by industry (approximately 1200 companies) as a partial update of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory. Manufacturers and importers are required to report company information (plant site name, address, Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number) and chemical information (CAS registry number, Premanufactures Number (PMN)/Bonafide/Test Marketing Exemption Application (TMEA) or Confidential Chemicals Identification (CCID) System Assessment Number, and production volume) for chemicals they manufactured or imported in excess of 10,000 pounds in the immediately preceding fiscal year." (description from website)

Proprietor EPA OPPT

Contact Information Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances, Pollution Prevention and Toxics, Records and Dockets Management Branch

Contact: Darryl Ballard
Mail Code: 7407
Telephone: 202-564-8958

Type of Data Elements Production Volume

Relevance Explanation This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation This source is redundant with CUS/IUR (source 33).

Retrievability Explanation This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval. This source is retrievable through CUS/IUR.

Source URL <http://www.epa.gov/records/policy/schedule/sched/273.htm>

Data Source Name **Chemical Update System/Inventory Update Rule (CUS/IUR)**

Identification Number 33

Data Source Description "The Chemical Update System (CUS) contains confidential data reported by industry (approximately 1200 companies) as a partial update of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory. Manufacturers and importers are required to report company information (plant site name, address, Data Universal Numbering System (DUNS) number) and chemical information (CAS registry number, Premanufactures Number (PMN)/Bonafide/Test Marketing Exemption Application (TMEA) or Confidential Chemicals Identification (CCID) System Assessment Number, and production volume) for chemicals they manufactured or imported in excess of 10,000 pounds in the immediately preceding fiscal year." (description from website)

Proprietor EPA

Contact Information Darryl Ballard
RDMB
202-564-8958
ballard.darryll@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements Production Volume

Relevance Explanation This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on

	production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/oppt/iur/iur02/search03.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Chemicals in Commerce Information System (CICIS) - Toxic Substances Control Act Inventory
<i>Identification Number</i>	283
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976 requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to maintain a list of chemical substances that have been manufactured, imported, or processed in the United States for commercial purposes since January 1, 1975. The TSCAINV database contains this list and is commonly referred to as the TSCA Inventory. Note that the database contains only the public portion of the Inventory; a supplemental, "confidential" portion of the Inventory is maintained by EPA.
	SUBJECT COVERAGE : CAS Registry Number Chemical Name Identification TSCA Status (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)/EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, TSCA Status
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list of chemicals in production.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	The source is redundant with TSCA.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/tscainv.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	ChemIDplus - Chemical Identification Plus
<i>Identification Number</i>	34
<i>Data Source Description</i>	ChemIDplus contains one record per chemical substance for over 368,000 compounds cited in the National Library of Medicine (NLM) databases residing on either the ELHILL® or the TOXNET® system. The data elements include: CAS registry numbers, molecular formulas, systematic names, synonyms, MeSH® headings, name and formula fragments, and list and file locator designations. Along with that information, ChemIDplus lists many links to information in other databases for a chemical, including all NLM databases and many others: CCRIS, Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology / Environmental Teratology Information Center (DART/ETIC), Gene-Tox, Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB) Structures, Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), NCI-3D, Toxline, and the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). ChemIDplus contains molecular structures for 206,098 of the chemicals in the database.
	ChemIDplus is searchable by Name, Synonym, CAS Registry Number, Molecular Formula,

	Classification Code, Locator Code, and Structure. (description from website)
Proprietor	National Library of Medicine; Division of Specialized Information Services, NIH
Contact Information	Specialized Information Services National Library of Medicine Two Democracy Plaza, Suite 510 6707 Democracy Boulevard, MSC 5467 Bethesda, MD 20892-5467 Fax: (301) 480-3537 Telephone: (301) 496-1131 e-mail: tehip@tehl.nlm.nih.gov
Type of Data Elements	Name, CASRN, molecular formula, database listings
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/
Data Source Name	Clinical Virology
Identification Number	37
Data Source Description	New edition of a reference that informs scientists and health care professionals about the medically relevant aspects of this rapidly evolving field. The 56 contributions by experts in their respective specialties, incorporating the latest developments and relevant citations to address infections and syndromes related to particular organ systems; the fundamentals of modern medical virology including immune responses and vaccinology, diagnostics, antivirals, and gene therapy; and the virology, epidemiology, pathogenesis, clinical manifestations, laboratory diagnosis, and prevention and treatment of important specific human viral pathogens. Edited by Richman (pathology and medicine, U. of California), Richard J. Whitley (infectious diseases, U. of Alabama) and Frederick G. Hayden (internal medicine and pathology, U. of Virginia School of Medicine).
	Book News, Inc.®, Portland, OR
	(description from Amazon.com)
Proprietor	Richman, Whitley, Hayden, editors. 2002. Churchill Livingstone, publishers
Contact Information	Douglas D. Richman, MD VA San Diego Healthcare System University of California San Diego Departments of Path & Med, 0679
	9500 Gilman Drive
Type of Data Elements	Data elements for microbial contaminants
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
Source URL	Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Communicable Disease Report (CDR) - United Kingdom
<i>Identification Number</i>	25
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The CDR Weekly is an electronic bulletin that is published each Thursday. It has been electronic since 2001, and was published as an open circulation bulletin from 1991 onwards. It comprises a weekly section of public health news and other pages of routine microbiological and epidemiological data and reports, which are updated on a monthly basis (ie, reports by Infections). They include: Enteric, Respiratory, Immunisation, HIV and STIs, Bacteraemia, Zoonoses, Travel Health, Primary Care. Each section has a comprehensive archive of all relevant articles and data published in the current year. PDF files of back copies are available from 1991 onwards on the back issues page. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	U.K. Health Protection Agency
<i>Contact Information</i>	Communicable Disease Report Weekly Information Knowledge Management Dept. 61 Colindale Avenue London, NW9 5DF United Kingdom Telephone +44 (0)20 8200 1295 Fax +44 (0)20 8358 3130 email: neil.hough@hpa.org.uk
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.hpa.org.uk/cdr/default.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Communicable Disease Reports (CDR) - Australia
<i>Identification Number</i>	245
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Surveillance and Epidemiology Section of the Population Health Division (PHD) is the Commonwealth's primary data collection and coordination centre for many communicable diseases. The PHD also coordinates and contracts other agencies to collect data and/or conduct research on communicable diseases. Two such centres are the National Centre in HIV Epidemiology and Clinical Research (NCHECR) and the National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance of Vaccine Preventable Diseases (NCIRS). National surveillance networks and centres facilitate early detection of disease as well as long-term epidemiological analysis. These in turn provide essential information for planning interventions, and form the foundation for future public health priorities and clearly focused evidence-based policy development and best practice. This philosophy is reflected in work carried out or co-ordinated through the PHD. As part of the National Communicable Diseases Surveillance Strategy, States/Territories and the Commonwealth are improving current surveillance systems to build the capacity and infrastructure for future nationally consistent surveillance systems which will deliver more comprehensive data for all communicable diseases of public health significance. Surveillance data is disseminated through the quarterly publication Communicable Diseases Intelligence (CDI). CDI publishes occasional reports on some national surveillance schemes, including the National Mycobacterial Surveillance System, the Australian Mycobacterial Reference Laboratory Network, the National Neisseria Network, OzFoodNet, Rotavirus surveillance and the Sentinel Chicken Scheme. Information on national surveillance schemes routinely reported in CDI are detailed in the document Surveillance systems reported in CDI. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Australian Government

Contact Information

Communicable Diseases Intelligence
Surveillance and Epidemiology Section
Population Health Division
MDP 14
PO Box 9848
Canberra ACT, 2601
Telephone: +61 2 6289 8245
Facsimile: +61 2 6289 7791

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.health.gov.au/pubhlth/strateg/communic/index.htm>

Data Source Name**Compendium of Pesticide Common Names****Identification Number**

255

Data Source Description

For purposes of trade, registration and legislation, and for use in popular and scientific publications, pesticides need names that are short, distinctive, non-proprietary and widely-accepted. Systematic chemical names are rarely short and are not convenient for general use, and so standards bodies assign common names to the active ingredients of pesticides. More than 1000 of these official pesticide names have been assigned by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

This Compendium is believed to be the only place where all of the ISO-approved standard names of chemical pesticides are listed. It also includes approved names from national and

international bodies for pesticides that do not have ISO names. (description from website)

Proprietor

Alan Wood (http://www.hclrss.demon.co.uk/demos/alan_wood.html)

Contact Information

Alan Wood
Context Limited
Grand Union House
20 Kentish Town Road
London
NW1 9NR
United Kingdom
Telephone: 020 7267 8989

Type of Data Elements

Name (common, IUPAC), CASRN, molecular formula, structure

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in HTML format and can be extracted in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.hclrss.demon.co.uk/>

Data Source Name**Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Information System (CERCLIS)**

Identification Number	38
Data Source Description	This database allows a user to access administrative and geographic information about all Superfund sites around the country. Users can access maps for each facility, which display sites of discharges to water, hazardous waste containment, and toxic/air releases, as well as site assessment and remediation information. (description from website)
Proprietor	EPA Envirofacts Data Warehouse and Applications
Contact Information	enviromail@epamail.epa.gov
Type of Data Elements	Facility Information, Site Name, Address, County, Site SMSA, Federal Facility, NPL Status, Corporate, Mapping Info, Record of Decision (ROD) Info, EPA Regional, Latitude, Longitude, Ownership, Site, Incident, Action, Responsibility, Planned Outcome, Urgency
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on potential contaminant occurrence at superfund sites.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
Source URL	http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/cerclis/cerclis_query.html

Data Source Name **Computer Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects**

Identification Number	276
Data Source Description	CRISP is a searchable database of federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other research institutions. The database, maintained by the Office of Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health (NIH), includes projects funded by NIH, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Office of Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH). Users can search for scientific concepts, emerging trends and techniques, or identify specific projects and/or investigators. The database currently includes records from between 1992 and 2000.
	SUBJECT COVERAGE :
	Project Title and Abstract Indexing Terminology Name(s) of Investigator(s) Sponsoring Institution(s)
	(description from website)
Proprietor	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)
Contact Information	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
Type of Data Elements	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/crisp.htm>

Data Source Name**Identification Number****Data Source Description****Concise International Chemical Assessment Documents (CICADs)**

35

CICADs are the latest in a family of publications from the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) - a cooperative programme of the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), and the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). CICADs join the Environmental Health Criteria documents (EHCs) as authoritative documents on the risk assessment of chemicals. CICADs are concise documents that provide summaries of the relevant scientific information concerning the potential effects of chemicals upon human health and/or the environment. They are based on selected national or regional evaluation documents or on existing EHCs. Before acceptance for publication as CICADs by IPCS, these documents have undergone extensive peer review by internationally selected experts to ensure their completeness, accuracy in the way in which the original data are represented, and the validity of the conclusions drawn. The primary objective of CICADs is characterization of hazard and dose-response from exposure to a chemical. CICADs are not a summary of all available data on a particular chemical; rather, they include only that information considered critical for characterization of the risk posed by the chemical. The critical studies are, however, presented in sufficient detail to support the conclusions drawn. For additional information, the reader should consult the identified source documents upon which the CICAD has been based. Risks to human health and the environment will vary considerably depending upon the type and extent of exposure. Responsible authorities are strongly encouraged to characterize risk on the basis of locally measured or predicted exposure scenarios. To assist the reader, examples of exposure estimation and risk characterization are provided in CICADs, whenever possible. These examples cannot be considered as representing all possible exposure situations, but are provided as guidance only. The reader is referred to EHC 170 for advice on the derivation of health-based guidance values. While every effort is made to ensure that CICADs represent the current status of knowledge, new information is being developed constantly. Unless otherwise stated, CICADs are based on a search of the scientific literature to the date shown in the executive summary. In the event that a reader becomes aware of new information that would change the conclusions drawn in a CICAD, the reader is requested to contact the IPCS to inform it of the new information. (description from website)

Proprietor

International Programme for Chemical Safety, World Health Organization, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Environment Programme

Type of Data Elements

Name, Formula, synonyms, CASRN, ID numbers, MW, density, BP, MP, water solubility, other solubility, partition coefficients, Log Koc, Log Kow, VP, HLC, production, environmental fate, BMC/D, ENEV, IARC cancer class, TC(A), CTV, ECx, ICx, LCx, LDx,

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.inchem.org/pages/cicads.html>

Data Source Name
TV) Database**Identification Number****Data Source Description****Contaminant Exposure and Effects - Terrestrial Vertebrates (CEE-**

27

CEE-TV is a database of contaminant exposure and effects for terrestrial vertebrates in inner coastal regions of the Atlantic, Gulf, Pacific, and Alaskan areas of the United States. The database was created via computerized literature searches, reviews of existing databases, and integration of unpublished reports from conservation agencies, private

groups and academic institutions. The database includes summary information on species, collection date, site location, estuary name, contaminant concentrations, biomarker and bioindicator responses, and source references. Searches provide a list of compounds, concentrations of organopesticides, total polychlorinated biphenyls congeners (PCBs), dioxin-like PCBs, dioxin-like PCB Toxic Equivalent Quotient (TEQ), inorganics, organophosphorous insecticides, carbamates, and petroleum hydrocarbons. There are approximately 10,000 references of ecotoxicological exposure and effects information for over 200,000 individuals representing a total of over 400 vertebrate species residing in estuaries. (description from website)

Proprietor

Patuxent Wildlife Research Center, U.S. Geological Survey (USGS)

Contact Information

USGS Patuxent Wildlife Research Center
Barnett A. Rattner
12011 Beech Forest Road
Laurel, MD 20708-4041
Phone: (301) 497-5671
Fax: (301) 497-5675
Email: barnett_rattner@usgs.gov

Type of Data Elements

Family, Year From, State, Latitude, Sample Size, Record No, Order, Year To, Estuary, Longitude, Genus/Species, Class, Location, HUC, Matrix

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on ecological toxicity.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.pwrc.usgs.gov/contaminants-online/>

Data Source Name

Control of Communicable Diseases Manual; 17 ed.

Identification Number

39

Data Source Description

Univ. of California, Berkeley. Brandon/Hill Medical List first-purchase selection (#278). Previous edition, c1995, was authored by Abram S. Benenson. Pocket-sized manual, in outline format, providing current information and recommendations for communicable disease prevention.

(description from Amazon.com)

Proprietor

James Chin, editor, 2000. American Public Health Association

Contact Information

James Chin
Clinical Professor of Epidemiology
School of Public Health, UC Berkeley
456 Kentucky Avenue
Berkeley, California 94707-1735
USA

Tel: 510 527 6252
Fax: 510 527 7640
E-Mail: jchin@cdpc.com
jchin@socrates.berkeley.edu

Type of Data Elements

Data elements for microbial contaminants

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

[Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.](#)

Data Source Name	CrossFire BEILSTEIN
Identification Number	41
Data Source Description	CrossFire BEILSTEIN is a comprehensive structure and factual database covering over 8 million compounds and 35 million associated chemical properties and biological activity data that describes "pharmacodynamics and environmental toxicology, transport, distribution, and fate." The record contains documents from the BEILSTEIN Handbook of Organic Chemistry as well as data from 120 peer reviewed journals. Subject coverage includes all types of physicochemical properties, reaction information, spectral data, structural data, and pharmacological and ecological data. (description from website)
Proprietor	MDL Information Systems GmbH (formerly known as BEILSTEIN Informations systemme)
Contact Information	MDL Information Systems, Inc. 14600 Catalina Street San Leandro, CA 94577 TEL: (510) 895-1313 FAX: (510) 614-3608
Type of Data Elements	Chemical Name, Effect, Species or Test-System, Route of Application, Kind of Dosing, Method, Further Details, Results, Half-Life Time; Laboratory Use and Handling; Ecological Data; Concentration in the Environment; Transport and Distribution; Bioconcentration Factor; Accumulation Half-life Time; Accumulation Rate Constant; Elimination Half-Life Time;
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
Source URL	http://www.mdl.com/products/knowledge/crossfire_beilstein/index.jsp

Data Source Name	Cumulative Estimated Daily Intake/Acceptable Daily Intake (CEDI/ADI) Database
Identification Number	26
Data Source Description	As part of the premarket notification process for food contact substances (FCSs), the Office of Food Additive Safety (OFAS) is developing and making publicly available a database of cumulative estimated daily intakes (CEDIs) and acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) for a large number of FCSs. This database is referred to as the CEDI/ADI database. At this time, the database contains CEDI/ADI information on an initial subset of food-contact substances. OFAS is attempting to collect and review data for approximately 3000 FCSs for inclusion into the CEDI/ADI database. As additional information becomes available, the CEDI/ADI database will be updated. The CEDIs and ADIs are based on currently available information and may be subject to revision on the basis of new information as it is submitted or made available to OFAS. All potential notifiers are encouraged to approach OFAS with new information on which to base CEDIs and ADIs and include such information in notifications. See Preparation of Food Contact Notifications and Food Additive Petitions for Food Contact Substances: Chemistry Recommendations. Concerning the database, OFAS notes the following: The CEDI/ADI values listed at this early stage in the development of the database are primarily for FCSs that may be classified as adhesives (21 CFR 175.105), paper and paperboard components (21 CFR 176) and polymer adjuvants and production aids (21 CFR 178). Information on many polymeric FCSs and constituents, such as monomers, are presently not available. The CEDI values are expressed as dietary concentration (parts-per-billion, ppb) and as intake (milligram/kilogram body weight/person/day, mg/kg bw/d) to facilitate comparison to the applicable ADI value for the FCS. Many of the FCSs listed below are only regulated for use under 21 CFR 175.105. In the absence of appropriate information, such as migration studies, on which to base a numerical estimate of exposure, OFAS assumes a default CEDI of 7 ppb (corresponding to a cumulative intake of 0.00035 mg/kg-bw/d). (description from website)
Proprietor	FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
Contact Information	Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS-200) Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition Food And Drug Administration

<p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>5100 Paint Branch Parkway College Park, MD 20740-3835 (202) 418-3100</p> <p>Name, CASRN, ADI, CEDI, CUM DC</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains health effects data.</p> <p>It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.</p> <p>http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/opa-edi.html</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p>	<p>Current Contents Search - Life Sciences - ISI</p> <p>44</p> <p>ISI® Current Contents/Life Sciences provides access to complete bibliographic information from articles, editorials, meeting abstracts, commentaries, and all other significant items in recently published editions of over 1,370 of the world's leading life sciences journals and books in a broad range of categories.</p> <p>Key Advantages & Capabilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Helps users stay up-to-date in their research by enabling them to conduct fast, multidisciplinary searches of the current life sciences literature - Provides a complete picture of today's global research in the life sciences by combining comprehensive coverage with numerous access points, exclusive search capabilities, and optional coverage of past research and proceedings data - Saves research time by providing one source for a variety of research data including author abstracts, author addresses, and more information per bibliographic record than in other resources <p>(description from website)</p>
<p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Contact Information</i></p>	<p>Thomson ISI</p> <p>Thomson Scientific North America 3501 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19104 Phone: +1 800 336 4474 +1 215 386 0100 Fax: +1 215 386 2911 E-mail: sales@isinet.com Web: www.thomsonisi.com</p>
<p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers</p> <p>This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.</p> <p>It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.</p> <p>http://www.isinet.com/cgi-bin/jrnlst/jloptions.cgi?PC=P</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p>	<p>Database of Sources of Environmental Releases of Dioxin-Like Compounds in the United States</p>

Identification Number	46
Data Source Description	This database is a "repository of congener specific chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin/dibenzofuran (CDD/CDF) emissions data from all known sources in the United States." Emissions can be tracked over time, homologue and congener profiles can be compared between and among source categories, and source specific emission factors can be used to develop emission estimates. The two reference years for information in the database are 1995 and 1987, with data extracted from original test reports. The database covers both facility and non-facility (e.g. mobiles sources like automobiles area sources) based emission data. Most of the emissions data concerns releases to air. (description from website)
Proprietor	EPA, ORD
Contact Information	DAVID CLEVERLY Role: CONTACT Primary Phone #: 202-564-3238 Primary Email: cleverly.david@epa.gov
Type of Data Elements	Emmissions, Release to Air
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on air emissions, which may indicate potential occurrence.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
Source URL	http://oaspub.epa.gov/eims/eimsapi.detail?deid=20797&partner=ORD-NCEA

Data Source Name	Derek
Identification Number	241
Data Source Description	<p>DEREK for Windows uses a knowledge base, which contains alerts describing structure-toxicity relationships, with an emphasis on the understanding of mechanisms of toxicity and metabolism.</p> <p>Chemical structures can be easily inputted into DEREK for Windows via its automatic link to ISIS/Draw or by importing MDL Molfiles or SDfiles. During an interactive session, DEREK for Windows identifies the toxophore or substructure associated with toxicity and highlights this to the user with a brief statement about the hazard it represents. At the touch of a button the user can access additional information concerning the structure-toxicity relationship including literature references and supporting examples.</p> <p>The knowledge base covers a wide variety of important toxicological end points, which include carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, skin sensitisation, teratogenicity, irritation, and respiratory sensitisation.</p> <p>It is now well known that the physicochemical properties of a compound play an important role in determining potential toxicity. In recognition of this DEREK for Windows now evaluates the predicted skin permeability of a chemical in order to predict its propensity to induce skin sensitisation and photoallergenicity in humans. In the future, more of the physicochemical properties of a chemical will be considered in order to predict its potential toxicity over a wide range of end points more accurately. (description from website)</p>
Proprietor	LHASA Limited
Contact Information	LHASA Limited Department of Chemistry University of Leeds Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK Tel: +44 (0)113 343 6531 Fax: +44 (0)113 343 6535 Sales: info@lhasalimited.org Support: support@lhasalimited.org
	or: lhasa.harvard.edu

<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Description, References, Endpoint, Comments, LHASA Predictions: Genotoxicity, Mutagenicity, Skin sensitisation
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.chem.leeds.ac.uk/luk/derek/index.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Derwent Crop Protection File (Derwent CROPU)
<i>Identification Number</i>	48
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The CROPU File is a database that provides references to the worldwide journal literature on all aspects of pesticides, including both biological and chemical information. Sources include over 1,200 international journals, with coverage beginning in 1968 and conference proceedings from 1985 to the present. They cover analysis, biochemistry, chemistry, and toxicology of all pesticides. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Thomson Derwent - Derwent Information Limited, London, England and Alexandria, Virginia
<i>Contact Information</i>	Thomson Scientific North America 3501 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19104 Phone: +1 800 336 4474 +1 215 386 0100 Fax: +1 215 386 2911 E-mail: sales@isinet.com

<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.derwent.com/crop-protection/index.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Derwent Crop Registry File (Derwent CROPR)
<i>Identification Number</i>	47
<i>Data Source Description</i>	CROPR is a factual chemical registry database for chemicals in the Crop Protection File (CROPU) database. Each reference lists the biological activity and chemical substructure characteristics of an individual compound. The database supports structure-activity searching (e.g., to generate a list of compounds with a specific structural feature that share a common activity). Compounds selected in this database can then be searched in the CROPU database for more extensive bibliographic information. The database draws on scientific journals, conference proceedings, meeting reports, and basic patents. File data include references on more than 8,000 pesticides from 1985 to the present. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Thomson Derwent - Derwent Information Limited, London, England and Alexandria, Virginia
<i>Contact Information</i>	Thomson Scientific

North America
3501 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: +1 800 336 4474
+1 215 386 0100
Fax: +1 215 386 2911
E-mail: sales@isinet.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/croprss.html>

Data Source Name**Derwent Drug File (Derwent DRUGU)****Identification Number**

49

Data Source Description

The Derwent Drug File contains 1.5 million bibliographic references from the worldwide pharmaceutical literature from 1964 to the present. The file also contains a structure-searchable database which can be searched for specific compounds and their activities, and provides bibliographic references. Subject coverage includes all aspects of drugs, such as analysis, biochemistry, structure-activity relationships, pharmacokinetics, metabolism, toxicology, and therapeutics. References are drawn from over 1,100 medical and scientific journals and conference proceedings. The structure-searchable segment of the database contains over 85,000 records. (description from website)

Proprietor

Thomson Derwent - Derwent Information Limited, London, England and Alexandria, Virginia

Contact Information

Thomson Scientific
North America
3501 Market Street
Philadelphia, PA 19104
Phone: +1 800 336 4474
+1 215 386 0100
Fax: +1 215 386 2911
E-mail: sales@isinet.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.derwent.com/drugfile/index.html>

Data Source Name**Design Institute for Physical Property Data (DIPPR)****Identification Number**

51

Data Source Description

DIPPR contains "rigorously evaluated" data for pure component physical property data for commercially important chemicals. Coverage includes 29 constant properties and 15

temperature dependent properties for 1,743 commercially important chemicals. DIPPR data are compiled from published research data from 1982 to the present. (description from website)

Proprietor

Supported by the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and maintained by Brigham Young University

Contact Information

Yan Yang
DIPPR@ 801 Project Coordinator
350 CB, PO Box 24100
Provo, Utah 84602-4100
801-422-9366 / fax: 801-422-0517
dippr@byu.edu

Type of Data Elements

Name, MW, Critical Temperature, Pressure, Volume, and Compressibility Factor, MP, Triple Point Temperature and Pressure, Normal Boiling Point, Liquid Molar Volume, Enthalpy of Formation (Ideal Gas and Standard State), Gibbs Energy of Formation (Ideal Gas and Standard State), Entropy (Ideal Gas and Standard State), Enthalpy of Fusion, Standard Net Heat of Combustion, Acentric Factor, Radius of Gyration, Solubility Parameter, Dipole Moment, Van der Waals Volume and Area, Refractive Index, Flash Point, Upper and Lower Flammability Limits, Autoignition Temperature, Liquid and Solid Density, Liquid and Solid Vapor Pressure, Heat of Vaporization, Ideal Gas, Liquid, and Solid Heat Capacity, Second Virial Coefficient, Vapor and Liquid Viscosity, Vapor, Liquid, and Solid Thermal Conductivity,

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://dippr.byu.edu>

Data Source Name**Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology/Environmental Teratology Information Center (DART®/ETIC) Database****Identification Number**

45

Data Source Description

DART/ETIC is a bibliographic database on the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET®). It covers teratology and other aspects of developmental and reproductive toxicology. It contains over 100,000 references to literature published since 1965. DART/ETIC is funded by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences, the National Center for Toxicological Research of the Food and Drug Administration, and the NLM. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Library of Medicine - Part of NLM TOXNET, funded by EPA, NIH, the FDA's National Center for Toxicological Research, and NLM

Contact Information

Specialized Information Services
National Library of Medicine
Two Democracy Plaza, Suite 510
6707 Democracy Boulevard, MSC 5467
Bethesda, MD 20892-5467

Telephone: (301) 496-1131
FAX (301) 480-3537
e-mail: tehip@teh.nlm.nih.gov
URL: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov>

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?DARTETIC>

Data Source Name**Identification Number****Data Source Description****Dictionary of Substances and Their Effects - Knovel**

50

This 2004 electronic version of the original seven-volume collection of vital information has been updated to contain approximately 4,600 chemicals and their impact on the environment. Detailed information about the toxicity of the chemicals, physical properties and regulatory requirements is also presented. All information is presented with complete references detailed at the end of each file. A live table is available, listing all chemicals and their physical properties. The table contains hot links to an image of the chemical structure as well as a link to the detailed information directly from the book. The detailed files can also be accessed by browsing the table of contents. A newly added field allows records to be sorted or filtered on the update date as this title will be continually updated. Chemicals can be searched for by their chemical names as well as synonyms, molecular formulas, CAS Registry and RTECS numbers. The data (text) files can be searched for keywords, and the fields in the live table can be searched for physical properties, registry numbers, and synonyms. (description from website)

Proprietor

Knovel

Contact Information

Knovel Corporation
13 Eaton Avenue
Norwich, NY 13815 USA
Tel: 1-607-337-5600
Fax: 1-607-334-9097
E-mail: info@knovel.com

Type of Data Elements

Toxicity, Physical Properties, Regulatory Requirements, References

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.knovel.com/knovel2/default.jsp>

Data Source Name**Distributed Structure Searchable Toxicity Public Database Network (DSSTox)****Identification Number**

53

Data Source Description

Info from the following website: <http://www.epa.gov/nheerl/dsstox/>
The Distributed Structure-Searchable Toxicity (DSSTox) Database Network provides a community forum for publishing standard format, structure-annotated chemical toxicity data files for open public access. DSSTox databases are compilations and reformulations of public databases that are made freely available on this website for any public use. The DSSTox project has placed considerable emphasis, however, on implementing data and documentation standards that are intended to encourage consistency in the use and reporting of such data. This not only creates common public expectations and understanding of these data, but also facilitates study reproducibility and greater community awareness and improvement of these data. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA

Contact Information

DSSTox Technical Support
email: dsstox_support@epa.gov
Ann Richard
DSSTox Project Leader
email: richard.ann@epa.gov

919-541-3934

Type of Data Elements
Relevance Explanation

TD50
This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation
Redundancy Explanation
Retrievability Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
This source is not redundant.
This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.

Source URL
<http://www.epa.gov/nheerl/dsstox/>

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description

Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases (DBMD) - Disease Information Listing
52
This database gathers in one place CDC's online resources concerning approximately 50 infectious bacterial diseases. For each infectious agent, a summary of the health endpoints, transmission characteristics, and disease prevalence is given. At-risk groups and current research are also summarized, and additional resources are listed for many contaminants. (description from website)

Proprietor
Contact Information

CDC - Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases
National Center for Infectious Diseases
Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases
1600 Clifton Rd
MS
Atlanta GA 30333

Type of Data Elements
Relevance Explanation
Completeness Explanation
Redundancy Explanation
Retrievability Explanation

Data elements for microbial contaminants
This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
This source is not redundant.
This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/dbmd/diseaseinfo/default.htm>

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description

EC Water Directive
242
Full text of directive:
http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!CELEXnumdoc&lg=en&numdoc=31998L0083

The old Drinking Water Directive of 1980 has provided the consumer security for drinking water quality throughout the EU. However, it was both out of date as concerns scientific/technical basis (original proposal was made in 1975) and the managerial approach.

Main thrust of the Commission Directive are:

Review of parametric values, and where necessary strengthening them in accordance with the latest available scientific knowledge (WHO Guidelines, Scientific Committee on Toxicology and Ecotoxicology)
Increased transparency:
"Tapwater Directive" i.e. the point of use is the point of compliance with the quality standards

reference to ISO/CEN standards
 obligation to report on quality
 obligation to inform the consumer on drinking water quality and measures that they can take to comply with the requirements of the Directive -in particular for lead- when the non-compliance is because of the domestic distribution system (internal pipes, plumbing etc)
 Streamlining legislation to parameters essential for health and environment: 66 parameters in the old directive have been reduced to 48 (50 for bottled waters)in the new one, including 15 new parameters
 Main changes in parametric values:

Lead: reduced from 50 µg/l to 10 µg/l, 15 years transition period to allow for replacing lead distribution pipes

Pesticides: values for individual substances and for total pesticides retained (0.1µg/l / 0.5µg/l), plus additional, more stringent ones introduced for certain pesticides (0.03µg/l)

Copper: value reduced from 3 to 2 mg/l

Standards introduced for new parameters like trihalomethanes, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene, bromate, acrylamide etc.

This new Directive provides a sound basis for both the consumers throughout the EU and the suppliers of drinking water.

Implementation deadlines:

The Directive entered into force on 25 December 1998.

Member States have 2 years i.e. until 25 December 2000 to transpose the Directive into national legislation.

Member States have 5 years i.e. until 25 December 2003 to ensure that the Drinking water complies with the standards set, except for Bromate (10 years), Lead (15 years) and Trihalomethanes (10 years). (description from website)

Proprietor

Contact Information

European Community

European Commission

Environment DG

Information Centre

Office: BU-9 01/11

B - 1049 Brussels

Belgium

Fax: +32 (0)2 299.61.98

Type of Data Elements

Parameter, Parametric value, Unit, Notes, Trueness % of parametric value, Precision % of parametric value, Limit of detection % of parametric value, Conditions

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains regulatory limits for contaminants in drinking water.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

http://europa.eu.int/smartapi/cgi/sga_doc?smartapi!celexplus!prod!DocNumber&lg=en&type_doc=Directive&an_doc=1998&nu_doc=83

Data Source Name

Ecological Incident Information System

Identification Number

256

Data Source Description

After a field has been treated with pesticides, wildlife may be exposed to these chemicals by several routes. When the exposure is high relative to the toxicity of the pesticide, wildlife may be killed or visibly incapacitated. Such events are called ecological incidents.

Many of these ecological incidents are probably not observed or reported, but when they are reported to the proper authority (usually a state agency), they are investigated and an incident report is generated.

In 1992, the Agency created a database called The Ecological Incident Information System (EIIIS) to store information extracted from these incident reports.

The two primary sources of incident reports are pesticide registrants and government

agencies. Under section 6(a)(2) of the pesticide law FIFRA, pesticide registrants or manufacturers are required to report to EPA any information related to known adverse effects to the environment caused by their registered pesticides.

The second major source of information is investigative reports which are voluntarily submitted to the Agency from state and other federal agencies that oversee agriculture, wildlife, natural resources, and environmental quality. Diagnostic reports are also obtained from the National Wildlife Health Institute (USGS), the Patuxent Wildlife Research Center (USGS), the Southwest Wildlife Cooperative Disease Study, and state wildlife forensic laboratories. Information is also extracted from accounts of ecological incidents reported in newspapers and reliable internet sources.

The EIS was originally built in dBase III Plus, but was recently converted into a Lotus Approach application. It is a relational database consisting of 89 distinct fields contained within 13 related data tables.

Information in EIS records, if available, include the data and location of the incident, type and magnitude of affects observed in various species, use(s) of pesticides known or suspected of contributing to the incident, and the results of any chemical residue and cholinesterase activity analyses conducted during the incident investigation.

Ecological incidents play an important role in the Agency's risk assessment and decision-making process. Widespread ecological incidents for a pesticide may confirm a risk that was predicted by risk assessment models, or it may indicate that the actual risk is greater or less than that predicted by the model. (description from website)

Proprietor

Contact Information

Type of Data Elements

Relevance Explanation

Completeness Explanation

Redundancy Explanation

Retrievability Explanation

Source URL

EPA

Nicholas Mastrota at Mastrota.Nicholas@epa.gov or call 703-305-5247

Location of the Incident, Type and Magnitude of Affects, Use(s) of Pesticides, Results of Chemical Residue and Cholinesterase Activity Analyses

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on ecological toxicity.

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

This source is not redundant.

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

<http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/general/databasesdescription.8-15>

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

Ecology of Aquatic Hyphomycetes

56

Aquatic hyphomycetes were discovered 50 years ago by C.T. Ingold. They remained a relatively obscure group until their role as intermediaries between deciduous leaves and stream invertebrates was established some 20 years ago. This book, for the first time, provides a comprehensive summary and critical evaluation of the biology and ecology of these organisms. A special effort was made to evaluate the potential and actual insight that have been or will be derived from work in related disciplines such as the ecology of other fungal groups, stream ecology, or population ecology. The topics treated include the basic life history of the fungi and the potential role of wood, a discussion of how the fungi have adjusted to life in running water, their interactions with invertebrates, the attachment and germination of their spores, what is known about sexual reproduction, how water chemistry may influence their distribution and activity, how they react to human degradation of their environment, and a summary of the research done on the Indian subcontinent. The volume is of special interest to mycologists and stream ecologists and should facilitate the entry of new workers into this exciting area. --This text refers to the Hardcover edition.

(description from Amazon.com)

Proprietor

Contact Information

Golley et al (eds.), Springer-Verlag: New York, 1992

Springer-Verlag New York
175 Fifth Avenue
New York, NY 10010
Phone: 212-460-1500

	Fax: 201-348-4505
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.
<i>Data Source Name</i>	ECOTOX - A Database of Toxic Effects to Aquatic and Terrestrial Species
<i>Identification Number</i>	57
<i>Data Source Description</i>	ECOTOX "represents an integration of AQUIRE, PHYTOTOX, and TERRETOX, which are three existing EPA databases that contain ecotoxicity information for aquatic life, terrestrial plants, and wildlife, respectively." ECOTOX also includes the Ecological Effects database of toxicity data for aquatic and terrestrial species, provided by the EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP), Ecological Effects Branch. Published papers on toxicology are reviewed, and data are abstracted and reported in the appropriate database. Currently, ECOTOX includes over 200,000 toxic effect listings from 16,899 references for more than 6,000 chemicals and 3,800 aquatic and terrestrial species. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA Office of Research and Development - EPA, ORD, and NHEERL, Mid-Continent Ecology Division
<i>Contact Information</i>	ECOTOX Support Mid-Continent Ecology Division 6201 Congdon Boulevard Duluth, MN 55804 Telephone: 218-529-5225 Fax: 218-529-5003 E-mail: ecotox.support@epa.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Endpoint, Effect, Effect Measurement, Trend, Effect %, Media Type, Duration, Exposure Type, Concentration (ug/L), Significance, Level, Response Site, BCF
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on ecological toxicity.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/ecotox/ecotox_home.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Elsevier BIOBASE
<i>Identification Number</i>	63
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Elsevier BIOBASE is a bibliographic database of current information on international biological research. Subject coverage includes applied microbiology, cancer research, clinical chemistry, ecological and environmental sciences, endocrinology and metabolism, molecular biology, and toxicology. The database includes bibliographical and abstract information from over 1,900 source journals, and contains records from 1994 to the present. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Elsevier Science Bibliographic Database, Amsterdam, the Netherlands
<i>Contact Information</i>	NORTH AMERICA

ebd-marketing@elsevier.com
Tel: +1 888 437 4636
Fax: +1 212 633 3975

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.elsevier.nl/homepage/sah/spd/site/>

Data Source Name**EMBASE****Identification Number**

65

Data Source Description

EMBASE is a bibliographic database of international literature on biomedical and pharmaceutical fields. The database consists of abstracts and bibliographic information from over 4,400 journals, and many books, conference proceedings, and reports, for a total of over nine million citations and abstracts from 1974 to the present. Subject coverage includes basic biological science (relevant to human medicine), biochemistry, clinical and

experimental medicine, drugs, environmental science, pharmacology, pollution control, public health, and toxicology. EMBASE also provides access to drug literature, searchable by chemical, trade, or manufacturer name. (description from website)

Proprietor

Elsevier Science Bibliographic Database, Amsterdam, the Netherlands

Contact Information

NORTH AMERICA
embase-usa@elsevier.com
Tel: +1 888 437 4636
Fax: +1 212 633 3975

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.elsevier.nl/homepage/sah/spd/site/>

Data Source Name**Endocrine Disruptor Priority Setting Database (EDPSD)****Identification Number**

59

Data Source Description

This database includes information queried from over 30 different databases specifically relevant to health effects and exposure to potential endocrine disrupting chemicals, in readily exportable tabular form. The data are organized into categories of exposure-related information, effects-related information, combined exposure and effects-related information, and specially targeted priorities (e.g., mixtures). More specifically, the database includes many types of occurrence and health-effects information such as water and tissue occurrence, and specific human-health endpoints, where available. Much of the data were manipulated to provide summary statistics, weighting, or ranking prior to entry into the database. Over 87,000 chemicals, including High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals (regulated under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)) and Pesticide Inert Chemicals,

<i>Proprietor</i>	are included. (description from website)
<i>Contact Information</i>	EPA Office of Prevention, Pesticides, and Toxic Substances; EPA, Office of Science Coordination and Policy John D. Walker 7401M USEPA Headquarters Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Washington, DC 20460 202-564-7526 walker.johnd@epa.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, HE and Occurrence data
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies and unique elements derived for measurements of contaminants in water, providing an indicator of occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/scipoly/oscpendo/history/finalrpt.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Environmental Abstracts - LexisNexis Academic and Library Solutions
<i>Identification Number</i>	68
<i>Data Source Description</i>	LexisNexis Environmental Abstracts allows user to search abstracts from thousands of environmental journals, conference papers, and Federal government reports with links to selected full text. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	LexisNexis
<i>Contact Information</i>	LexisNexis Academic & Library Solutions 4520 East-West Hwy Bethesda MD 20814.3389 USA Phone: 800.638.8380 Phone: 301.654.1550 Fax 301.657.3203 email: academicinfo@lexisnexis.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.lexisnexis.com/academic/1univ/envir/2ea.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Environmental Data Registry (EDR)
<i>Identification Number</i>	60
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The EDR catalogs the EPA's major data collections and helps locate environmental

information of interest. EDR does not store numerical data, but includes descriptive metadata records for data kept elsewhere. The system integrates several collections of EPA metadata, including data elements and chemical identification information. The integrated information in EDR is accessed by the SRS and the CRS. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA

Contact Information

Michael Pendleton
United States Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Environmental Information
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code 2822-T
Washington, DC 20460
email: pendleton.michael@epa.gov
Phone: (202) 566-1658
Fax: (202) 566-1639

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/edr/>

Data Source Name**Environmental Defense Fund (EDF) Chemical Profiles****Identification Number**

58

Data Source Description

Chemical profiles include information on over 11,000 chemicals, mostly those that are used in large amounts or regulated under major environmental laws in the United States and/or Canada. For the 650 chemicals in the TRI, the chemical profiles incorporate environmental release, human health hazards, chemical use, regulatory coverage, basic hazard testing, and safety assessment information to track the chemicals. The human health hazard data for TRI chemicals is compiled from over 100 separate data sources on toxicology. Chemicals not in TRI also have profiles, but with more limited data availability. Some ranking information is available for a subset of the chemicals covered in the database. (description from website)

Proprietor

Environmental Defense Fund (EDF)

Contact Information

National Headquarters
257 Park Avenue South
New York, NY 10010
Telephone: (212) 505-2100
Fax: (212) 505-2375

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, recognized health hazards, suspected health hazards, general production category;

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on potential health effects.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.scorecard.org/chemical-profiles/>

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description

Environmental Fate Databases

258

EPA's Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) collects and reviews a variety of environmental fate studies submitted by pesticide manufacturers in support of the registration of pesticide products.

Environmental fate studies describe what happens to a pesticide in soil, water, and air after it has been applied and include the following types of studies:

product chemistry,
metabolism,

hydrolysis,
photolysis,
field dissipation,
bioaccumulation,
adsorption/desorption and leaching.

After reviewing the data in these studies, OPP scientists summarize the information in Data Evaluation Reports (DERs), Reregistration Eligibility Decision Documents (REDs), science chapters, Emergency Use Exemptions, and other environmental fate reports.

In 2000, OPP initiated the development of a pesticide environmental fate database which will allow the user to search and view the data, query the fate database, and print reports that are found in these summary reports.

Presently, this database contains environmental fate and transport data for about 250 pesticide active ingredients. The Pesticide Program plans to complete the initial version of this database by the end of 2002 and will be adding additional active ingredients during the next two years. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA

Contact Information

Larry Liu at Liu.Larry@epa.gov or call 703-305-5372

Type of Data Elements

Environmental Fate Studies including, product chemistry, metabolism, hydrolysis, photolysis, field dissipation, bioaccumulation, adsorption/desorption and leaching

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains environmental

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant with BIOLOG, BIODEG, CHEMFATE, and DATLOG. EFDB simply provides a link to, and leads to, BIOLOG, BIODEG, CHEMFATE, and DATALOG.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/general/databasesdescription.htm - efd>

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description

Environmental Health Criteria (EHC) Monographs

61

Comprehensive data from scientific sources for the establishment of safety standards and regulations

EHC publications are monographs designed for scientists and administrators responsible for the establishment of safety standards and regulations. This series issued by the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS), provides basic scientific risk evaluation of a wide range of chemicals and groups of chemicals.

EHC monographs are based on a comprehensive search of available original publications, scientific literature and reviews and examine: the physical and chemical properties and analytical methods; sources of environmental and industrial exposure and environmental transport, chemobiokinetics and metabolism including absorption, distribution, transformation and elimination; short and long term effects on animals (carcinogenicity, mutagenicity, and teratogenicity); and finally, an evaluation of risks for human health and the effects on the environment. (description from website)

<i>Proprietor</i>	International Programme for Chemical Safety, World Health Organization
<i>Contact Information</i>	The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Synonyms, formula, structure, CASRN, ID numbers, MW, BP, MP, FP, density, flash point, flammable limits, vapor density, VP, water solubility, other solubility, odor threshold, taste threshold, Log Kow, Log Koc, GV, CCx, CVx, ECx, LCx, LDx, LO(A)EL,
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (LDx, LO(A)EL, NO(A)EL) from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.inchem.org/pages/ehc.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Environmental Information Management System (EIMS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	62
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The EIMS system "stores, manages, and delivers descriptive information for data sets, databases, documents, models, multimedia, projects, and spatial environmental information". The system "stores and maintains descriptive information in a relational database and refers to the products (i.e., data, documents, etc.) stored either within EIMS or as distributed external files". (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA, ORD
<i>Contact Information</i>	ORD Helpdesk: Phone: 919-380-4588 Fax: 919-466-0055 ord.omishelpdesk@epa.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Analytical Method, Concentration, # Samples Contaminated, Sensitivity of Sampling Design, State, Basin, Primary Water Use, Project Period, Month, Week
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/eims/eims.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program (EMAP)
<i>Identification Number</i>	64
<i>Data Source Description</i>	EMAP is a database of geographical and water quality data for agro-ecosystems, the Great Lakes, estuaries, landscape ecology, surface waters, and wetlands. Analytical data are currently available for estuaries and some surface waters only. Data on water chemistry, soil chemistry, pesticide use, and other data for specific locations are included. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	Environmental Monitoring and Assessment Program Melissa Hughes US EPA Atlantic Ecology Division 27 Tarzwell Drive

Narragansett, RI 02882
 email: hale.stephen@epa.gov
 email: emap@epa.gov
 Phone: 401 782 3184
 Fax: 401 782 3030

Relevance Explanation

Assemblage Counts, Chlorophyll Data, Assemblage Metrics, Counts Data, Diatom Data,
 This source is considered relevant because it contains geographical and water quality data,
 providing an indicator of potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use.
 Designated as a supplemental source.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/emap/html/datal/index.html>

Data Source Name**Environmental Monitoring Methods Index (EMMI)****Identification Number**

67

Data Source Description

The EPA's Environmental Monitoring Methods Index (EMMI) is its official analytical methods database, containing methods for over 3,800 water contaminants. EMMI allows the user to access an extensive list of analytes and analytical methods. The database contains method abstracts that include sample collection, storage, preservation, preparation, extraction, and analysis information. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA

Contact Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
 Office of Water (4101M)
 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20460
 email: OW-GENERAL@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://yosemite.epa.gov/water/owrcatalog.nsf/>

Data Source Name**Environmental Mutagen Information Center Database (EMIC)****Identification Number**

66

Data Source Description

EMIC is a bibliographic database on the NLM TOXNET® system. It covers chemical, biological, and physical agents that have been tested for genotoxic activity. It contains some 20,000 literature citations published since 1991. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Library of Medicine; prepared by EMIC/Oak Ridge National Laboratory (EMIC/ORNL), Oak Ridge, Tennessee, for the Federal government

Contact Information

Specialized Information Services
 NLM/NIH

2 Democracy Plaza, Suite 510
6707 Democracy Blvd., MSC 5467
Bethesda, MD 20892-5467
Phone: 301- 496-1131 (local and international)
Fax: 1-301-480-3537
Toll Free: 1-888-FINDNLM
E-mail: tehip@tehl.nlm.nih.gov

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?EMIC>

Data Source Name**Environmental Pollution - Elsevier Science****Identification Number**

69

Data Source Description

Environmental Pollution is an international journal that addresses issues relevant to the nature, distribution and ecological effects of all types and forms of chemical pollutants in air, soil and water. The Editors welcome articles based on original research, findings from re-examination and interpretation of existing data and reviews of important issues. In addition, the journal also publishes articles on new methods of detection, study and remediation of environmental pollutants.

All types of pollution are covered, including atmospheric pollutants, detergents, fertilizers, industrial effluents, metals, mining wastes, oil, pesticides, plastics, radioactive materials and sewage. (description from database)

Proprietor

Elsevier

Contact Information

Customer Service Department
6277 Sea Harbor Drive
Orlando, FL 32887-4800 USA
Email: usjcs@elsevier.com
US Customers:
Toll Free: +1 (877) 839-7126
Fax: +1 (407) 363-1354

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.elsevier.nl/inca/publications/store/4/0/5/8/5/6/>

Data Source Name**Environmental Science and Technology****Identification Number**

70

Data Source Description

ES&T is a unique source of information for scientific and technical professionals in a wide range of environmental disciplines. In its research section, contributed material may appear

as current research papers, policy analyses, or critical reviews. Also included is a magazine section called the A-Pages that provides authoritative news and analysis of the major developments, events, and challenges shaping the field. (description from website)

Proprietor

American Chemical Society

Contact Information

American Chemical Society
1155 16th St., N.W.
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: (202) 872-4582
Fax: (202) 872-4403
E-mail: est@acs.org

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://pubs.acs.org/journals/esthag/index.html>

Data Source Name**Environmental Sciences and Pollution Management - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts****Identification Number**

71

Data Source Description

This multidisciplinary database, provides unparalleled and comprehensive coverage of the environmental sciences. Abstracts and citations are drawn from over 5980 serials including scientific journals, conference proceedings, reports, monographs, books and government publications. Major areas of coverage include: Agricultural biotechnology, Air quality, Aquatic pollution, Bacteriology, Ecology, Energy resources, Environmental biotechnology, Environmental engineering, Environmental impact statements (U.S.), Hazardous waste, Industrial hygiene, Microbiology related to industrial & environmental issues, Pollution: land, air, water, noise, solid waste, radioactive, Risk assessment, Safety science, Toxicology & toxic emissions, Water pollution, Waste management, Water resource issues. (description from website)

Proprietor

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts

Contact Information

Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
7200 Wisconsin Avenue
Bethesda, MD 20814 USA
Voice: 800-843-7751 (in N. America)
Voice: +1 301-961-6700 (worldwide)
Fax: +1 301-961-6720

Email: sales@csa.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.csa.com/csa/ids/databases-collections.shtml - environmental>

<i>Data Source Name</i>	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS) Information System
<i>Identification Number</i>	55
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The online EINECS Information System allows you, through the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Substances (EINECS), to find General information concerning a chemical substance like CAS number, EINECS number, Substance Name and Chemical Formula. The current EINECS contains 100 196 chemical substances. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	European Chemicals Bureau (ECB)
<i>Contact Information</i>	sharon.munn@jrc.it remi.allanou@jrc.it
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, EINECS ID, LDx, NOAEL (not available for all contams)
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains a chemical list that is not related to health effects or occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://ecb.jrc.it/

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Eurosurveillance
<i>Identification Number</i>	72
<i>Data Source Description</i>	EuroSurveillance publishes: weekly and monthly reports on infectious disease outbreaks in member countries; epidemiological updates; and analysis of disease trends in Europe. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Eurosurveillance; European Commission (EC)
<i>Contact Information</i>	Eurosurveillance Weekly Health Protection Agency Communicable Disease Surveillance Centre 61 Colindale Avenue London NW9 5EQ eurosurveillance.weekly@hpa.org.uk Tel. 44 (0)20-8200 6868 extension 4417 Fax: 020 8200 7868
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.eurosurveillance.org/index-02.asp

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Everything Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS) Database
<i>Identification Number</i>	54
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This is an informational database maintained by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) under an ongoing program

known as the Priority-based Assessment of Food Additives (PAFA). It contains administrative, chemical and toxicological information on over 2000 substances directly added to food, including substances regulated by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) as direct, "secondary" direct, and color additives, and Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS) and prior-sanctioned substances. In addition, the database contains only administrative and chemical information on less than 1000 such substances. The more than 3000 total substances together comprise an inventory often referred to as "Everything" Added to Food in the United States (EAFUS).

This list of substances contains ingredients added directly to food that FDA has either approved as food additives or listed or affirmed as GRAS. Nevertheless, it contains only a partial list of all food ingredients that may in fact be lawfully added to food, because under federal law some ingredients may be added to food under a GRAS determination made independently from the FDA. The list contains many, but not all, of the substances subject to independent GRAS determinations. (description from website)

Proprietor

FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition; CFSAN, Office of Food Additive Safety

Contact Information

CFSAN Outreach and Information Center
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
5100 Paint Branch Parkway (HFS-555)
College Park, MD 20740
Toll-Free Information Line:
1-888-SAFEFOOD (1-888-723-3366)

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, status of toxicology information

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/eafus.html>

Data Source Name**Extension TOXicology NETwork (EXTOXNET)*****Identification Number***

73

Data Source Description

Several databases are maintained under EXTOXNET that include various types of pesticide toxicology and environmental chemistry information, such as discussions of Toxicological Issues of Concern (TICs); toxicology newsletters; other resources for toxicology information; toxicology fact sheets; Pesticide Information Profiles (PIPs); and Toxicology Information Briefs (TIBs). TIBs are informational briefs that are designed to help the public understand principles of toxicology. PIPs are documents that provide specific pesticide information relating to health and environmental effects, but are not based on an exhaustive literature search, so they may not be complete in their coverage or data reporting. Information includes toxicological effects, regulatory status, chemical properties, formulations, synonyms/trade names, chemical class, ecological effects, environmental fate, degradation, and major manufacturers, presented in a profile format. More than 180 pesticides are included in the database. (description from website)

Proprietor

Produced and maintained through the cooperative effort of the University of California-Davis, Oregon State University, Michigan State University, Cornell University, and the

Contact Information

Terry L. Miller
extoxnet@ace.orst.edu

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, trade names, regulatory status, LD50, critical effect, chronic toxicity, reproductive, teratogenic, mutagenic, carcinogenic, organ toxicity, ecotoxicity, half life in soil and water, water solubility, MW, other solubility, MP, VP, partition coefficient, adsorption coefficient, ADI, MCL, RfD, PEL, HA, TLV

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://ace.ace.orst.edu/info/extoxnet/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Facilities Index Data System
<i>Identification Number</i>	274
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>FINDS contains entries for sites and facilities regulated by the US EPA under a variety of statutes. Some of these include RCRA, CERCLA, the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, TSCA, FIFRA, TRIS, and more.</p> <p>SUBJECT COVERAGE :</p> <p>Geographic location and identification data Classification codes for the site Listing of EPA and state databases containing more information about the site (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com</p>
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Geographic location and identification data, Classification codes for the site, Listing of EPA and state databases containing more information about the site
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/finds.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) List
<i>Identification Number</i>	289
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The primary focus of FIFRA was to provide federal control of pesticide distribution, sale, and use. EPA was given authority under FIFRA not only to study the consequences of pesticide usage but also to require users (farmers, utility companies, and others) to register when purchasing pesticides.</p> <p>All pesticides used in the U.S. must be registered (licensed) by EPA. Registration assures that pesticides will be properly labeled and that if in accordance with specifications, will not cause unreasonable harm to the environment.</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Unknown
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is accessible through EPA's Substance Registry System.
<i>Source URL</i>	
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Food Commodity Intake Database
<i>Identification Number</i>	263
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Food Commodity Intake Database (FCID) was developed as a cooperative effort by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and OPP for use by EPA and other organizations when conducting the exposure components of dietary risk assessments. The FCID includes data from two surveys conducted by USDA: Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals, and a Supplemental Children's Survey. These surveys provide useful information on 5,831 different foods and beverages people of different ages reported eating in 1994-96 and 1998. (FCID) is available on CD-ROM from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS). The product order number is PB2000-500101. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	USDA/EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	National Technical Information Service 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA 22161 webmaster@ntis.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Unknown
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because no information on type of data elements is available.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.ntis.gov/search/results.asp?loc=3-0-0
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) - "Cumulative to Pesticides"
List	
<i>Identification Number</i>	75
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Food Quality Protection Act requires that the Environmental Protection Agency take into account cumulative exposure to pesticides from all sources. In accordance with this, the EPA is in the process of reassessing tolerances for a number of pesticides. This process will take a number of years to complete. The first pesticides to be assessed will be the organophosphates, carbamates, and pesticides thought to be cancer-causing agents (B1 and B2 carcinogens). This database allows you to search by a widely-used pesticide trade name and receive the name of the active ingredient. You can also do the reverse: enter an active ingredient name and receive a list of common trade names. The database contains pesticide active ingredients that are of special interest in the FQPA process. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA OPP, Cornell Pesticide Management Education Program
<i>Contact Information</i>	PMEP Staff 5123 Comstock Hall Cornell University Ithaca, New York 14853-0901 (607)-255-1866
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name

Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to their toxicity/health effects.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is redundant with the list of contaminants in FIFRA.
Retrievability Explanation	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
Source URL	http://pmep.cce.cornell.edu/fqpa/fqpa-list.html

Data Source Name	FoodNet
Identification Number	74
Data Source Description	FoodNet performs active surveillance for laboratory-confirmed cases of seven bacterial and two parasitic organisms in limited parts of the country representing 10 percent of the U.S. population for: Campylobacter, Salmonella, E. coli O157: H7, Listeria monocytogenes, Shigella, Vibrio parahaemolyticus, Yersinia enterocolitica, Cyclospora cayetanensis, and Cryptosporidium parvum. For each organism, general information, technical information, and FoodNet Publications are presented. General information includes health effects, routes of exposure, medical treatment, and regulations. Technical information includes epidemiological trends. "In active surveillance, the laboratories in the catchment areas are contacted regularly by collaborating FoodNet investigators to collect information on all of the laboratory-confirmed cases of diarrheal illness." (description from website)
Proprietor	Produced and maintained by a collaboration of the CDC, nine Emerging Infection Program (EIP) sites, USDA, and FDA
Contact Information	National Center for Infectious Diseases Division of Bacterial and Mycotic Diseases 1600 Clifton Rd MS Atlanta GA 30333
Type of Data Elements	Data elements for microbial contaminants
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.cdc.gov/foodnet/pus.htm

Data Source Name	Gastrointestinal Absorption Database
Identification Number	277
Data Source Description	GIABS contains bibliographic citations to studies of absorption, distribution, metabolism, or excretion of chemical substances by human or animal test subjects. Each record deals with a specific experiment on a specific chemical as abstracted from a specific article. SUBJECT COVERAGE : Bibliographic references CAS Registry Numbers Chemical name identification Duration of test Experimental conditions Route of application Species and strain of subject (description from website)
Proprietor	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)/EPA

Contact Information	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
Type of Data Elements	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
Source URL	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/qiabs.htm
Data Source Name	GenBank® - National Center for Biotechnology Information
Identification Number	77
Data Source Description	"GenBank® is a genetic sequence database, containing an annotated collection of all publicly available deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) sequences. The current collection includes approximately 17,089,000,000 bases in 15,465,000 sequences, as of February 2002." The coverage of the sequence records includes 5 complete bacteria, 50 retroviruses, and 39 plasmids. (description from website)
Proprietor	Carnegie Mellon University; GenBank® is produced and maintained by the NCBI at NIH
Contact Information	National Center for Biotechnology Information National Library of Medicine Building 38A Bethesda, MD 20894 Voice: (301) 496-2475 Fax: (301) 480-9241
Type of Data Elements	Locus, Definition, Accession, Version, Keywords, Source, Organism, Reference, Authors, Title, Journal, Features, Source, Gene, CDS, Variation, Genetic Sequence
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Genbank/GenbankOverview.html
Data Source Name	Generally Regarded As Safe (GRAS) Substance List
Identification Number	81
Data Source Description	The summary tables provide the following information about GRAS notices received within each year since 1998, when FDA received its first GRAS notice: The name of the substance The file number (GRN No.) that FDA has assigned to the notice A hyperlink to the letter that FDA sent in response to the notice

Within the summary table for each year, there is a hyperlink to a table that provides more

details about the GRAS notices received in that year. This includes:

The name of the notifier
The intended conditions of use

Within the detailed table for each year, there is a hyperlink to the address of the notifier. These tables are current as of April, 2004, and therefore, does not show any new notices filed by FDA, or response letters issued by FDA, after that date. This table will be updated approximately monthly. (description from website)

Proprietor

FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition

Contact Information

Office of Food Additive Safety (HFS-200)
Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition
Food And Drug Administration
5100 Paint Branch Parkway

Type of Data Elements

Notifier, Intended Use, Basis, Receipt Date, Closure Date

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to their toxicity/health effects.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~rdb/opa-gras.html>

Data Source Name

Genetic Activity Profiles (GAP) Database

Identification Number

76

Data Source Description

The GAP database synthesizes around 8,000 short-term test result references on genetic toxicity. Coverage includes approximately 500 chemicals evaluated by International Agency for Research in Cancer (IARC) Working Groups and published in IARC Monographs, and over 250 EPA priority chemicals, including pesticides. Data records in GAP include "the chemical name and CAS registry number, a test code, test endpoint, test results, highest ineffective dose (HID) or lowest effective dose (LED), reference number, and a reference citation".

Proprietor

EPA/IARC

Contact Information

No longer available

Type of Data Elements

Chemical name, CAS registry number, test code, test endpoint, test results, highest ineffective dose (HID) or lowest effective dose (LED), reference number, reference citation

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on mutagenicity, which may be an indicator of potential health effects.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.

Source URL

[Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.](#)

Data Source Name

GENE-TOX

Identification Number

78

Data Source Description

GENE-TOX is a toxicology data file of the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET®). It is created by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and contains genetic toxicology (mutagenicity) test data, resulting from expert peer review of the open scientific literature, on over 3000 chemicals. The GENE-TOX program was established to select assay systems for evaluation, review data in the scientific literature, and recommend proper testing protocols and evaluation procedures for these systems.

	(description from website)
Proprietor	National Library of Medicine; Created by EPA; maintained by NIH's NLM
Contact Information	GENE-TOX Representative National Library of Medicine Specialized Information Services Two Democracy Plaza, Suite 510 6707 Democracy Boulevard, MSC 5467 Bethesda, MD 20892-5467 Fax: (301) 480-3537 Telephone: (301) 496-1131 e-mail: toxmail@toxnetmail.nlm.nih.gov URL: http://sis.nlm.nih.gov
Type of Data Elements	Name, CASRN, Mutagenicity Studies, Assay Type, Evaluation Results, Panel Report, Reference, Species/Cell Type, Species/Cell Type Sex, Taxonomic Name & Assay
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on mutagenicity, which may be an indicator of potential health effects.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?GENETOX

Data Source Name	Genomes and Databases
Identification Number	79
Data Source Description	This web site catalogs bioscience databases available on the Internet, particularly genome databases. Multi-organism and organism-specific databases are listed. Specific organisms with genome data available are typical research organisms, such as mouse, Drosophila, E. coli, and C. elegans. (description from website)
Proprietor	Highveld.com, a commercial guide for scientists (industry-sponsored).
Contact Information	Unknown
Type of Data Elements	Data elements for microbial contaminants
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
Completeness Explanation	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.highveld.com/genome.html

Data Source Name	Global Infectious Disease and Epidemiology Network (GIDEON)
Identification Number	80
Data Source Description	GIDEON is an electronic diagnostic tool that incorporates epidemiological, diagnostic, and treatment data for 936 microbial pathogens. It can be searched by symptoms or by microbial characteristics. Pathogen occurrence is recorded by country to facilitate diagnosis.
Proprietor	GIDEON Informatics; CY Informatics
Contact Information	GIDEON Informatics, Inc 6010 Wilshire Blvd, Suite 302 Los Angeles, CA 90036

Toll free: (866) 699-3159
Phone: +1 (604) 699-3058
E-MAIL: info@gideononline.com
FAX: +1 (309) 424-1801

Type of Data Elements

Data elements for microbial contaminants

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.cyinfo.com/>

Data Source Name**Ground Water On-Line - National Ground Water Association****Identification Number**

82

Data Source Description

Ground Water On-Line® is a database containing 90,331 ground water literature citations with key words, abstracts, chemical compounds, biological factors, geographic locations, authors, titles, publication source names, and more. Each citation may contain up to 25 fields of information.

Documents that are indexed include scientific, technical, and trade journals; newsletters; books; government documents; university reports; dissertations and theses; state publications; and proceedings of national and international conferences and symposia. The collection is the largest and most comprehensive of its kind in the world. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Ground Water Association

Contact Information

601 Dempsey Road
Westerville, OH 43081-8978
Phone/Toll-free 800 551.7379/ 614 898.7791
Fax/614 898.7786
E-mail/ngwa@ngwa.org

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.ngwa.org/gwonline/gwol.html>

Data Source Name**Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW): Summary of Guidelines****Identification Number**

83

Data Source Description

The Summary of Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality provides guidelines (Maximum acceptable concentration (MAC), Interim maximum acceptable concentration (IMAC), Aesthetic objectives (AO) for approximately 197 microbiological, physical/chemical and radiological parameters that are associated with drinking water and are known, or suspected to be harmful.

Health Canada has published Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality since 1968.

The guidelines are prepared by the Federal-Provincial-Territorial Committee on Drinking Water. This Committee is composed of representatives from each province and territory, as well as from Health Canada. The "Summary of Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality" is updated and published every spring on Health Canada's website (www.hc-sc.gc.ca/waterquality). The most recent update was published in April 2003.

The guidelines contain authoritative information on exposure, health effects, analytical methods, and treatment for drinking water contaminants. Coverage of the documents includes microbiological, chemical (both organic and inorganic), physical, and radiological issues. Each contaminant or issue is covered in a separate guideline document, which addresses the derivation of Maximum Allowable Concentrations (MACs) for each substance or water quality parameter. The website states that: "These reviews are not exhaustive, but present a brief summary of background data and information considered to be critical for the derivation of the guidelines." Guidelines exist for a total of over 80 water quality parameters at this time, with more in preparation. (description from website)

Proprietor

Health Canada

Contact Information

Water Quality and Health Bureau
2720 Riverside Drive, AL 6604B
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0K9
Fax: (613) 952-2574
Email: water_eau@hc-sc.gc.ca

Type of Data Elements

ADI, AO, CR, Critical Effect, DCF, Dose, Duration, Environmental Fate, Guideline, Half-life t1/2 (days), IMAC (mg/L), LDx, MAC, NO(A)EL, Occurrence, Physical/Chemical, Production/Use, Route

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (ADI, NO(A)EL) from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hecs-sesc/water/pdf/summary.pdf>

Data Source Name

**Guidelines for Canadian Drinking Water Quality (CADW):
Supporting Documentation**

Identification Number

84

Data Source Description

The guidelines contain authoritative information on exposure, health effects, analytical methods, and treatment for drinking water contaminants. Coverage of the documents includes microbiological, chemical (both organic and inorganic), physical, and radiological issues. Each contaminant or issue is covered in a separate guideline document, which addresses the derivation of Maximum Allowable Concentrations (MACs) for each substance or water quality parameter. The website states that: "These reviews are not exhaustive, but present a brief summary of background data and information considered to be critical for the derivation of the guidelines." Guidelines exist for a total of over 80 water quality parameters at this time, with more in preparation. (description from website)

Proprietor

Health Canada

Contact Information

Water Quality and Health Bureau
2720 Riverside Drive, AL 6604B
Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0K9
Fax: (613) 952-2574
Email: water_eau@hc-sc.gc.ca

Type of Data Elements

Name, synonyms, formula, iMAC, MAC, IARC cancer class, ADI, MTD, LDx, NO(A)EL,

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hecs-sesc/water/dwgsup.htm>

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Hazardous Substances Data Bank (HSDB)
<i>Identification Number</i>	95
<i>Data Source Description</i>	HSDB is a toxicology data file on the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET®). It focuses on the toxicology of potentially hazardous chemicals. It is enhanced with information on human exposure, industrial hygiene, emergency handling procedures, environmental fate, regulatory requirements, and related areas. All data are referenced and derived from a core set of books, government documents, technical reports and selected primary journal literature. HSDB is peer-reviewed by the Scientific Review Panel (SRP), a committee of experts in the major subject areas within the data bank's scope. HSDB is organized into individual chemical records, and contains over 4500 such records. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Library of Medicine, NIH
<i>Contact Information</i>	HSDB Representative National Library of Medicine Specialized Information Services Two Democracy Plaza, Suite 510 6707 Democracy Boulevard, MSC 5467 Bethesda, MD 20892-5467 Fax: (301) 480-3537 Telephone: (301) 496-1131 e-mail: tehip@tehnlm.nih.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, synonyms, ID numbers, Use, Production, IARC cancer class, EPA cancer group, Evidence for carcinogenicity, Critical effect, Mutagenicity, Irritation data, Susceptible populations, Body burden, Occupational exposure, MTD, LDx, Estimated daily intake, Study data (most without specific NOAEL/LOAEL), NTP studies, Ecotox, TSCA test submissions, HA levels, Regulatory requirements, Federal and State DW regulations, State DW guidelines, Molecular formula, MW, Color/form, Odor, Taste threshold, BP, MP, Critical temperature and pressure, Density, Specific gravity, Heat of combustion, Heat of vaporization, Log Kow, Solubilities, Spectral properties, Surface tension, Vapor density, VP, Relative evaporation rate, Viscosity, Blood/air partition coefficient, Heat of fusion, Heat
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	capacity, HLC This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	The list of contaminants in HSDB is retrievable. The data are not formatted for automated retrieval. The HSDB is a unique and exceptional source and is included to supplement the CCL Universe.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?HSDB

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Health Advisories (HA) Summary Tables - EPA
<i>Identification Number</i>	87
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Drinking Water and Health Advisory summary tables are prepared periodically by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water, Office of Science and Technology. They contain drinking water standards in the form of non-enforceable concentrations of drinking water contaminants, Maximum Contaminant Level Goals (MCLGs), or enforceable Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). Maximum Contaminant Levels are the maximum permissible level of a contaminant in water delivered to users of a public water system. Health Advisories (HA's) provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water. Health Advisories are guidance values based on non-cancer health effects for different durations of exposure (e.g., one-day, ten-day, and lifetime). They provide technical guidance to EPA Regional Offices, State governments, and other public health officials on health effects, analytical methodologies, and treatment technologies associated with drinking water contamination (taken directly from website). The Health Advisories Summary Tables provide drinking water standards for approximately 227 contaminants. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA Office of Water; OST
<i>Contact Information</i>	SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE 1-800-426-4791 or 703-285-1093

Copies of the supporting technical documentation for the health advisories can be ordered for a fee from:

Educational Resource Information Center (ERIC)
1929 Kenny Road
Columbus, OH 43210-1080
Telephone number 614-292-6717; 1-800-276-0462
FAX 614-292-0263
e-mail ERICSE@osu.edu

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, CR, DWA, DWEL, HA (1d, 10d, lifetime), MCL, MCLG, RfD, SDWR

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/ost/drinking/standards/dwstandards.pdf>

Data Source Name

Health Advisory Documents

Identification Number

88

Data Source Description

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has prepared Health Effects Support Documents to assist in determining whether to establish a National Primary Drinking Water Regulation (NPDWR) for 9 CCL contaminants. Health Advisory documents provide information on contaminants that can cause human health effects and are known or anticipated to occur in drinking water.

The above link accesses an example of what a Health Advisory document consists of.

Proprietor

EPA Office of Water

Contact Information

SAFE DRINKING WATER HOTLINE

1-800-426-4791 or 703-285-1093

Copies of the supporting technical documentation for the health advisories can be ordered for a fee from:

Educational Resource Information Center (ERIC)
1929 Kenny Road
Columbus, OH 43210-1080
Telephone number 614-292-6717; 1-800-276-0462
FAX 614-292-0263
e-mail ERICSE@osu.edu

Type of Data Elements

Dose response assessments, Exposure from drinking water, Exposure from environmental media other than water, Hazard identification, Physical and chemical properties, Regulatory determination and characterization of risk, Toxicokinetics, Uses and environmental fate from drinking water

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

http://www.epa.gov/safewater/ccl/pdf/hedoc-aldrin_dieldrin-final.pdf

Data Source Name

Health and Safety Guides - World Health Organization, ILO, UNEP, CCOHS

Identification Number

89

Data Source Description

Health and Safety Guides (HSG) provide concise information in non-technical language, for decision-makers on risks from exposure to chemicals, with practical advice on medical and

administrative issues.

The Health and Safety Guide series are published by the World Health Organization for the International Programme on Chemical Safety (a collaborative programme of the United Nations Environment Programme, the International Labour Organisation and the World Health Organization) and hard copies can be obtained from the Office of Distribution and Sales, World Health Organization, 1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland. (description from website)

Proprietor

World Health Organization, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Environment Programme, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety

Contact Information

The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca

Type of Data Elements

CASRN, Physical/Chemical, Environmental Fate, Production/Use, Occurrence, Ecological Toxicity, Species, Route, Dose, Frequency, Duration, Critical Effect, CLV, ERL, MAC, MR(es)L, MXL, RECL, STEL, TWA, LCx, LDx, LO(A)EL

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.inchem.org/pages/hsg.html>

Data Source Name

Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST) - EPA NCEA

Identification Number

91

Data Source Description

The Annual Health Effects Summary Tables (HEAST) are for use at both Superfund and RCRA sites. It is maintained by the Environmental Protection Agency's National Center for Environmental Assessment and provides a comprehensive listing of provisional risk assessment information relative to oral and inhalation routes of exposure for chemicals. In this document, slope factors are calculated by EPA to assist HEAST users with risk-related evaluations and decision-making at various stages of the remediation process.

Proprietor

EPA NCEA

Contact Information

Dave Crawford
by phone at: 703-603-8891
or by email at: crawford.dave@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, Slope factor, Unit risk, RfD, RfC

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (RfDs) from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

[Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.](#)

Data Source Name

HealthInsite

Identification Number

90

Data Source Description

HealthInsite is an Australian Government initiative, funded by the Department of Health and Ageing. It aims to provide easy access to quality information about human health. Content is provided through information partnerships established between HealthInsite and selected organisations providing quality information on their websites. Organisations and websites

whose content has been proposed for access through HealthInsite must go through the process for the assessment of content for HealthInsite and be approved by a highly qualified editorial board. Through HealthInsite you can find a wide range of up-to-date and quality assessed information on important health topics such as diabetes, cancer, mental health and asthma. (description from website)

Proprietor

Government of Australia

Contact Information

HealthInsite Editorial Team
Online Communications Section
Department of Health and Ageing, MDP 62
GPO Box 9848
Canberra ACT 2601
Telephone: 02 6289-8488
Fax: 02 6289-3671

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.healthinsite.gov.au/index.cfm>

Data Source Name

High Production Volume (HPV) Challenge Program Robust Summaries and Test Plans

Identification Number

94

Data Source Description

The U.S. high production volume (HPV) chemicals are those which are manufactured in or imported into the United States in amounts equal to or greater than one million pounds per year. The U.S. HPV chemicals were identified through information collected under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Update Rule (IUR). Organic chemicals that are manufactured in, or imported into, the United States in amounts equal to or exceeding 10,000 pounds per year are subject to reporting under the TSCA IUR. Reporting is required every four years.

The HPV Challenge Program Chemical List consists of all the HPV chemicals reported during the 1990 IUR reporting year. Inorganic chemicals and polymers, except in special circumstances, were not subject to the IUR reporting requirements, although a number were reported in error. The HPV Challenge Program Chemical List contains about 2,800 chemicals.

The 1990 IUR list was selected as the starting point for this program. As subsequent reporting years identify additional chemicals (including inorganics, once the corresponding reporting requirements have been added under the IUR), they will be posted here for information purposes. EPA expects that, over time, the testing of new HPV chemicals will become routine, and companies may wish to test new HPV chemicals as they appear. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA

Contact Information

Administrator
US Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 1473
Merrifield, VA 22116
Attention: Chemical Right-to-Know Program
By Phone: (202) 564-4770

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, Structure, Acute Toxicity (LD50), Repeated Dose Toxicity (NOAEL, LOAEL), Genetic Toxicity in vitro, Genetic Toxicity in vivo, Reproductive Toxicity, Developmental Toxicity, Acute Ecotoxicity (fish and aquatic invertebrates), Photodegradation, Stability in

	Water (hydrolysis), Transport and Distribution (fugacity), Biodegradation (half-life), MP, BP, VP, Log Kow, Water Solubility
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.epa.gov/chemrtk/viewsrch.htm

Data Source Name**High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical List****Identification Number**

93

Data Source Description

The U.S. high production volume (HPV) chemicals are those which are manufactured in or imported into the United States in amounts equal to or greater than one million pounds per year. The U.S. HPV chemicals were identified through information collected under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Update Rule (IUR). Organic chemicals that are manufactured in, or imported into, the United States in amounts equal to or exceeding 10,000 pounds per year are subject to reporting under the TSCA IUR. Reporting is required every four years.

The HPV Challenge Program Chemical List consists of all the HPV chemicals reported during the 1990 IUR reporting year. Inorganic chemicals and polymers, except in special circumstances, were not subject to the IUR reporting requirements, although a number were reported in error. The HPV Challenge Program Chemical List contains about 2,800 chemicals.

The 1990 IUR list was selected as the starting point for this program. As subsequent reporting years identify additional chemicals (including inorganics, once the corresponding reporting requirements have been added under the IUR), they will be posted here for information purposes. EPA expects that, over time, the testing of new HPV chemicals will become routine, and companies may wish to test new HPV chemicals as they appear.

In keeping with that eventual goal, EPA is posting the 1994 List of HPV Additions, which contains about 500 organic HPV chemicals which were newly reported as HPV in the 1994 IUR and are thus not part of the HPV Challenge Program at this time. This list is being provided particularly for use by companies who desire to propose categories of chemicals for testing and wish to include chemicals from the 1994 list in their category definitions. In some cases, companies or consortia have sponsored chemicals that are not on either the HPV Challenge Program Chemical List or the 1994 List of HPV Additions. A list of these chemicals, called "Additional Chemicals Sponsored Under the HPV Challenge Program" is also available.

Each list contains the Chemical Abstract Services (CAS) registry number, which is a unique identification number assigned to a chemical; an indicator variable signifying whether the chemical falls outside the scope of the HPV Challenge Program; the chemical name; the chemical sponsorship status; and the sponsor commitment information. The explanations of the various values used in the indicators and status columns can be viewed under the "How to Use the Lists" button. Searches for CAS numbers, chemical names, indicators, chemical sponsorship status, and sponsor commitment status may be conducted using the "Search" function. Lists may be downloaded in either Portable Data Format (PDF) or database format (DBF). (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT)

Contact Information

General Contact Information for the High Production Volume Challenge Program
Administrator
US Environmental Protection Agency
P.O. Box 1473
Merrifield, VA 22116
Attention: Chemical Right-to-Know Program
By Phone:
(202) 564-4770
chem.rtk@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements Name, CASRN, HPV Challenge status

Relevance Explanation This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list and contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL <http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/chemrtk/hpvchmlt.htm>

Data Source Name

Human Exposure Database System (HEDS)

Identification Number

92

Data Source Description

HEDS is a web-based data system containing human exposure studies. It is designed to provide data sets, documents, and metadata for human exposure studies for a variety of contaminants in several media that can be easily accessed. HEDS allows users to download unanalyzed data sets for analysis, it does not provide interpretations or synthesis of exposure data. Currently, HEDS is limited to data from the National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS) program, but more studies may be available through the system in the future. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA Office of Research and Development

Contact Information

Carry W. Croghan, HEDS Database Manager
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
Human Exposure & Atmospheric Sciences Division
MD - E210C
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711
919-541-3184
Croghan.Carry@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

Contaminant Class, Sampling Method, Sampling Device, Sample Type Code, Concentration, Qualifier, Method Det. Limit, Data Quality Flag, State, County, Samp. Location, Household ID, Respondent #, Sample ID, Samp. Start Date, Samp. End Date

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information that is related to potential exposure.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/heds/>

Data Source Name

Idaho Toxic and Hazardous Substances - Idaho Division of Building Safety

Identification Number

100

Data Source Description

The Idaho General Safety and Health Standards have been compiled with the purpose of consolidating all safety and occupational health standards into one book as guidelines. It is also the intent that the safety standards contained herein be at least as effective as those adopted by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

The use and exposure to toxic and to hazardous substances shall conform to all other applicable requirements of this standard, as well as the following provisions. Nothing in this standard shall be construed to prohibit better or otherwise safer conditions than specified herein. (description from website)

Proprietor

Idaho Division of Building Safety and Idaho Industrial Commission

Contact Information

1090 E. Watertower St.
Meridian, ID 83642

College Park, MD 20740
Toll-Free Information Line:
1-888-SAFEFOOD (1-888-723-3366)

Type of Data Elements

CFSAN Name, CASRN, Regulation Number

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/opa-indt.html>

Data Source Name**Infectious Disease Information*****Identification Number***

103

Data Source Description

The CDC has indexed over 500 resources concerning infectious disease, including descriptions of viral, bacterial, and protozoan agents. Because the summaries are from diverse sources, they do not follow a specific format. Generally, health effects, transmission patterns, disease prevalence, at-risk groups, and treatment are described.

Proprietor

CDC

Contact Information

Office of Health Communication
National Center for Infectious Diseases
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Mailstop C-14
1600 Clifton Road
Atlanta, GA 30333

Type of Data Elements

Data elements for microbial contaminants

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/index.htm>

Data Source Name**Information Collection Rule (ICR) Federal Database*****Identification Number***

98

Data Source Description

The ICR database contains research data on pathogens in drinking water sources (e.g., lakes, reservoirs, etc.), indicators of fecal contamination (e.g., Total Coliform, Fecal Coliform, and E. coli), amount of disinfectant and presence of disinfection byproducts in treated drinking water, and the effectiveness of certain treatment technologies. Pathogens covered include Cryptosporidium, Giardia, and viruses. Disinfection byproducts covered include total trihalomethanes, bromate, chlorite, and haloacetic acids. Summary reports on microbial and disinfection byproduct data at national, state, and water system levels can be retrieved via the database. Data for the database was collected between 1997 and 1998. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Contact Information

Technical Support Center:
U.S. EPA
26 Martin Luther King Drive

Cincinnati, Ohio 45268

<p>Phone: 513-569-7948 Fax: 513-569-7191 enviromail@epamail.epa.gov</p> <p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>DBP Occurrence Concentrations</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.</p> <p>It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/icr/index.html</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p>	<p>Information System for Hazardous Organics in Water</p> <p>270</p> <p>ISHOW was sponsored by the Office of Toxic Substances of the US Environmental Protection Agency. The database covers six types of physical property data for chemical substances with bibliographic references to the original sources. Not all properties are recorded for all substances.</p> <p>SUBJECT COVERAGE:</p> <p>Chemical name identification CAS Registry Numbers Bibliographic references Melting point Boiling point Vapor pressure Water solubility Log partition coefficient Acid dissociation constant (description from website)</p>
<p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Contact Information</i></p>	<p>National Information Services Corporation (NISC)/EPA</p> <p>National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com</p>
<p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p>	<p>Name, CASRN, Bibliographic references, MP, BP, BP, Water solubility, Log partition coefficient, Acid dissociation constant</p> <p>This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.</p> <p>It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.</p>
<p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/ishow.htm</p>

Data Source Name	Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
Identification Number	108
Data Source Description	IRIS is a toxicology data file on both EPA's website and on the National Library of Medicine's (NLM) Toxicology Data Network (TOXNET®). It contains data in support of human health risk assessment. It is compiled by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and contains over 500 chemical records. IRIS data, focusing on hazard identification and dose-response assessment, is reviewed by work groups of EPA scientists and represents EPA consensus. Among the key data provided in IRIS are EPA carcinogen classifications, unit risks, slope factors, oral reference doses, and inhalation reference concentrations.
Proprietor	EPA Office of Research and Development; ORD, National Center for Environmental Assessment
Contact Information	IRIS Representative Specialized Information Services National Library of Medicine Two Democracy Plaza, Suite 510 6707 Democracy Boulevard, MSC 5467 Bethesda, MD 20892-5467 Fax: (301) 480-3537 Telephone: (301) 496-1131 e-mail: toxmail@toxnetmail.nlm.nih.gov IRIS c/o ASRC 6301 Ivy Lane, Suite 300 Greenbelt, MD 20770 U.S. EPA Risk Information Hotline at telephone 1-301-345-2870, or fax to 1-301-345-2876, or email to Hotline.IRIS@epamail.epa.gov
Type of Data Elements	Name, Synonyms, CASRN, RfC, RfD, SF(i,o), UR(i,o), NO(A)EL, LO(A)EL, BMC/D, BMDL, Critical effect
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
Completeness Explanation	It meets all considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	The toxicological data for this source are available in tabular format from ITER (#110) and RAIS-Health Effects (#178). Hence there is some overlap and redundancy, but each also provide additional information not available elsewhere.
Retrievability Explanation	This source contains monographs that were not formatted for automated retrieval. However, the toxicological data from this source have been compiled for electronic retrieval in ITER, and were obtained from there. IRIS monographs were used to confirm the IRIS/ITER data.
Source URL	http://www.epa.gov/iris/index.html

Data Source Name	Integrated Taxonomy Information System
Identification Number	104
Data Source Description	ITIS is a collaboration among the U.S., Mexican and Canadian governments, and nonprofit partner organizations, to create a comprehensive and consistent taxonomic catalog. An interesting feature is the reference to experts for particular organisms. The Taxonomic Resources and Expertise Directory (TRED) is searchable by expert or organism.
Proprietor	Partnership based at the USDA
Contact Information	Dr. Michael Ruggiero, Director Integrated Taxonomic Information System (IT IS) c/o Smithsonian Institution/NMNH MRC - 0180 Washington, DC 20560-0180 phone: 202-786-3117 fax: 202-786-2934 ruggiero.michael@nmnh.si.edu
Type of Data Elements	Data elements for microbial contaminants
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.itis.usda.gov/index.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Summaries and Evaluations
<i>Identification Number</i>	204
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>In 1969, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) initiated a programme on the evaluation of the carcinogenic risk of chemicals to humans involving the production of critically evaluated monographs on individual chemicals. In 1980 and 1986, the programme was expanded to include evaluations of carcinogenic risks associated with exposures to complex mixtures and other agents.</p> <p>The objective of the programme is to elaborate and publish in the form of monographs critical reviews of data on carcinogenicity for agents to which humans are known to be exposed and on specific exposure situations; to evaluate these data in terms of human risk with the help of international working groups of experts in chemical carcinogenesis and related fields; and to indicate where additional research efforts are needed. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<i>Contact Information</i>	The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, IARC Cancer Class
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.inchem.org/pages/iarc.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs
<i>Identification Number</i>	96
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The IARC "publishes authoritative independent assessments by international experts of the carcinogenic risks posed to humans by a variety of agents, mixtures and exposures." In the first 75 volumes of this monograph series, 839 agents have been evaluated. Each monograph consists of a brief description, where appropriate, of the potential exposure to the agent or mixture, by providing data on chemical and physical properties, methods of analysis, methods and volumes of production, use and occurrence. For exposure circumstances, a history and description of the exposure are given. Then, the relevant epidemiological studies are summarized. Subsequent sections cover evidence for carcinogenicity obtained in experimental animals, and a brief description of other relevant data, such as toxicity and genetic effects. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<i>Contact Information</i>	IARCPress WHO-IARC Office 1775 K Street NW, Suite 480 Washington DC, 20006, USA Fax: + 1 202 223 1782;

<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	E-mail: IARC Press (iarcpress@who.int) Summary of Data Reported and Evaluation, Exposure data, Human carcinogenicity data, Animal carcinogenicity data, Other relevant data, Overall evaluation, Previous evaluations
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	The monographic information in this source is not retrievable; however, the list of contaminants and their cancer groups is retrievable and will be used for the CCL Universe. IARC is a unique and exceptional source and is included to supplement the CCL Universe.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www-cie.iarc.fr/monoeval/grlist.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	International Bibliographic Information on Dietary Supplements (IBIDS) - NIH
<i>Identification Number</i>	97
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The International Bibliographic Information on Dietary Supplements (IBIDS) database provides access to bibliographic citations and abstracts from published, international, scientific literature on dietary supplements. The Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) at the National Institutes of Health produces this database to help consumers, health care providers, educators, and researchers find credible, scientific information on a variety of dietary supplements including vitamins, minerals and botanicals. IBIDS was developed and is maintained through an interagency partnership with the Food and Nutrition Information Center, National Agricultural Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Institutes of Health
<i>Contact Information</i>	Office of Dietary Supplements National Institutes of Health 6100 Executive Blvd., Room 3B01, MSC 7517 Bethesda, Maryland 20892-7517 Tel: (301) 435-2920 Fax: (301) 480-1845 E-mail: ods@nih.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://ods.od.nih.gov/databases/ibids.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSCs) - IPCS/WHO/ILO
<i>Identification Number</i>	99
<i>Data Source Description</i>	"An ICSC summarizes essential health and safety information on chemicals for their use at the "shop floor" level by workers and employers in factories, agriculture, construction and other workplaces." Available for over 100 chemicals, ICSCs consist of a series of standard categories, including acute hazards/symptoms, routes of exposure, and physical properties. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	International Programme for Chemical Safety, World Health Organization

<i>Contact Information</i>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd Atlanta, GA 30333, USA Phone: 1-800-35-NIOSH (1-800-356-4674) Fax: 1-513-533-8573
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Types of hazard/exposure, Acute hazards/ symptoms, Spillage disposal, Storage, Packaging and Labelling, Prevention, First aid/ Fire fighting, Molecular Mass, Chemical formula, Synonyms, Routes of Exposure, Physical Dangers, Inhalation Risk, Chemical Dangers, Effects of Short-term Exposure, Effects of Long-term Exposure or repeated exposure, Occupational exposure limits, Melting point, Density, Solubility, Vapor pressure, Log Kow,
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains inhalation exposure limits, which may provide information on potential health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/ipcs/nicstart.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	International Cosmetic Legal and Regulatory Database - The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association (CTFA)
<i>Identification Number</i>	43
<i>Data Source Description</i>	According to the web site, "the database is comprised of basic health laws, cosmetic regulations, and other government rules governing cosmetic products for over 60 countries. It also has a separate ingredient database which compares ingredient restrictions and use requirements for all covered countries."
<i>Proprietor</i>	Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association
<i>Contact Information</i>	The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association 1101 17th Street, NW, Suite 300 Washington D.C. 20036-4702 telephone: (202) 331-1770 fax: (202) 331-1969
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.ctfa-international.org/brochure.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA)
<i>Identification Number</i>	106
<i>Data Source Description</i>	IPA includes bibliographic information covering pharmaceutical and health-related literature. Literature coverage includes over 750 pharmaceutical, medical, and health-related journals published since 1970. Specific topics include adverse drug reactions and toxicity, pharmaceuticals, drug evaluations and interactions, drug metabolism and body distribution, drug stability, environmental toxicity, and related health topics.
<i>Proprietor</i>	Silver Platter; American Society of Health-System Pharmacists

Contact Information

333 Seventh Avenue
20th Floor
New York, NY 10001
Telephone: 646-674-6300
Toll Free in US: (800)-950-2035
Fax: 646-674-6301
E-mail: sales@ovid.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.ovid.com/site/catalog/DataBase/109.jsp?top=2&mid=3&bottom=7&subsection=10>

Data Source Name**International Register of Potentially Toxic Chemicals (IRPTC PC) - Data Profiles - UNEP Chemicals****Identification Number**

109

Data Source Description

United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Chemicals is the center for all chemicals-related activities of the United Nations Environment Programme. This database contains profiles for approximately 8,000 individual chemicals. It covers a complete range of the physico-chemical properties and major endpoints such as environmental fate, mammalian

toxicity, ecotoxicity, evaluations from national and international peer reviewed sources, and legislation.
(description from website)

Proprietor

United Nations Environment Programme; UNEP, Division of Technology, Industry, and Economics

Contact Information

James B. Willis, Director
UNEP Chemicals (IRPTC)
Chemin des Anemones
Case postale 365, CH-1219 Chatelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel.: +41-22-979-9111
Fax: +41-22-797-3460
E-mail: irptc@unep.ch
www: <http://irptc.unep.ch/irptc>

Type of Data Elements

Environmental fate, Production, Mammalian Toxicity

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.cger.nies.go.jp/cger-e/db/info-e/InfoDBWeb/db/irptc.htm>

Data Source Name**International Toxicity Estimates for Risk (ITER) Database****Identification Number**

110

Data Source Description

ITER is a free Internet database of human health risk values for over 600 chemicals of environmental concern from several organizations worldwide. ITER is the only database that provides this data in a table format that allows side-by-side comparisons of risk values from

different organizations. Below the table is a synopsis that includes an explanation for any differences among the organizations' values. ITER provides links to these organizations for more detailed information. ITER currently contains data from:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)
ATSDR derives minimal risk levels (MRLs), which are found in the Agency's Toxicological Profiles. Nearly all of the data from ATSDR's Toxicological Profiles are now on ITER; the remaining ATSDR sections are flagged to indicate that the data are being prepared.

Health Canada
Health Canada develops Tolerable Intakes/Concentrations and Tumorigenic Doses/Concentrations for Priority Substances under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). These risk values for Health Canada are included on ITER.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)
IARC evaluates the cancer weight of evidence for chemicals over a wide range of human exposures and classifies chemicals according to potential for carcinogenicity. The results of IARC analyses are published Monographs. IARC's cancer classification categories refer only to the strength of the evidence that an exposure is carcinogenic and not to the extent of its carcinogenic activity (potency) nor to the mechanisms involved.

National Institute of Public Health and the Environment (RIVM), The Netherlands
RIVM develops human-toxicological risk limits (i.e., maximum permissible risk levels, MPRs) for a variety of chemicals based on chemical assessments that are compiled in the framework of the Dutch government program on risks in relation to soil quality. The MPRs updated in 2001 are currently being added to ITER.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
EPA derives risk values called reference concentrations (RfCs), reference doses (RfDs) and cancer assessments. All of these risk values from EPA's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) are included on ITER.

Independent parties whose risk values have undergone peer review
Risk values developed by other parties (e.g. industry, consulting groups, or universities) are included on ITER (under the ITER column) after they have undergone an independent peer review (<http://www.tera.org/peer>). This independent peer review is typically convened by TERA through its Peer Review Program, and if the expert panel concurs with an assessment, it may be made available to the public on the ITER database. Over two-dozen independent risk values have been included on ITER, and are compared with the risk values from other organizations. These independent values can only be found on ITER. (description from website) ITER is also available from NLM as part of its TOXNET suite of databases.

Proprietor

Contact Information

TERA - Toxicology Excellence for Risk Assessment / NLM

1757 Chase Avenue
Cincinnati OH 45223
Phone: 513-542-7475
Fax: 513-542-7487
Email: TERA@TERA.org or wullenweber@tera.org

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, Critical effect, Cancer risk, Slope factor, MRL, RfD, RfC, TC(A), TDI, RSC, RSD, LO(A)EL, NO(A)EL, TumCx, TumDx, TC05, TC01, TD05, TI, TC, Risk Value,

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.tera.org/iter>

Data Source Name

INTOX Databank - IPCS

Identification Number

105

Data Source Description

The IPCS INTOX Package is a computerized poisons information package which is designed to assist poison centres, health ministries and other related institutions to develop and strengthen their capabilities for the efficient management of information relating to

poisoning, national product registration and chemical incidents.

The IPCS INTOX Package consists of the IPCS INTOX Data Management System and the IPCS INTOX Databank. The Data Management System is a poisons information database management software system, whilst the Databank is a collection of documents on poisonous substances. Together they provide information on industrial chemicals, pharmaceuticals, household products, agricultural chemicals and plant, fungal and animal toxins, as well as other agents commonly responsible for poisoning. This global, multilingual package provides information on poisons and facilitates the management of information and communication between poison information centres and inquirers. (description from website)

Proprietor

IPCS

Contact Information

Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety
135 Hunter Street East
Hamilton, ON, Canada L8N 1M5
1-800-668-4284

Type of Data Elements

Contains EHC monographs, ICSCs, PIMs, and IARC Summaries and Evaluations, Pesticide Data Sheets. Data elements in CHEMINFO files: Name, Synonyms, CASRN, other IDs, Molecular formula, Structure, Appearance and odor, Odor threshold, Uses, Flash point, Lower and upper flammable and explosive limits, Autoignition temperature, Sensitivity to mechanical impact and static charge, MW, MP, BP, Relative density (specific gravity), Water solubility, Other solubilities, Partition coefficient, pH value, Vapor density, VP, Saturation vapor concentration, Evaporation rate, Critical temperature, Critical pressure,

Viscosity, Surface tension, LC/LDx, Short- and long-term effects, Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Teratogenicity/embryotoxicity, Reproductive tox

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant with IARC - Summaries and Evaluations. INTOX is a subscription source and IARC is independently and publicly available.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.intox.org>

Data Source Name

IPCS/EC Evaluation of Antidote Series

Identification Number

107

Data Source Description

The IPCS/EC Evaluation of Antidotes Series Provides definitive and authoritative guidance on the use of antidotes to treat poisoning. The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) and the Commission of the European Union (EC) are jointly undertaking a major project to evaluate antidotes used clinically in the treatment of poisoning. The aim of this project is to identify and evaluate for the first time in a scientific and rigorous way the efficacy and use of a wide range of antidotes. This series summarises and assesses, on an antidote-by-antidote basis, their clinical use, mode of action and efficacy. The aim is to provide an authoritative consensus statement which will greatly assist in the selection and administration of an appropriate antidote. This scientific assessment is complemented by detailed clinical information on routes of administration, contra-indications and precautions. The series collates a wealth of useful information which will be of immense practical use to clinical toxicologists and all those involved in the treatment and management of poisoning. (description from website)

Proprietor

International Programme for Chemical Safety, Commission of the European Union

Contact Information

The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca

Type of Data Elements

Field, Introduction, Name and chemical formula, Physico-chemical properties, Pharmaceutical formulation and synthesis, Analytical methods, Shelf life, General properties, Animal studies, Toxicology, Volunteer studies, Pharmacodynamics, Pharmacokinetics, Clinical studies - clinical trials, Clinical studies - case reports, Route of administration, Summary of evaluation and recommendations, Model information sheet,

	References, Historical review, Summary of analytical aspects, References, Mechanism of toxicity, Laboratory findings, Treatment, Qualitative methods, Quantitative methods
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.inchem.org/pages/antidote.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Joint Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) - Monographs and Evaluations
<i>Identification Number</i>	111
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Toxicological evaluations of food additives and contaminants and of residues of veterinary drugs in food, produced by the Joint WHO/FAO Expert Committee on Food Additives JECFA, are used by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and national governments to set international food standards and safe levels for protection of the consumer. The monographs provide the toxicological information upon which the JECFA makes its evaluations. These monographs are prepared by scientific experts and peer reviewed at the JECFA meetings. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization
<i>Contact Information</i>	The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Summary of evaluations, Recommended dietary allowance, Carcinogenicity, Mutagenicity, Reproduction, Teratogenicity, Acute Toxicity, Short term studies, Long-term studies, Observations in humans, Immune response, Ototoxicity, Microbiological effects
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - 2001 Inventory of Pesticide Evaluations
<i>Identification Number</i>	112
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This inventory summarizes evaluations of pesticides that have been performed by the Joint FAO/WHO Meeting on Pesticide Residues (JMPR) and other assessments of pesticides by IPCS and other programmes in WHO. It does not include the maximum residue limits (MRLs) that have been recommended by JMPR. The inventory itself lists relevant documents that have been published and summarizes the acceptable daily intakes (ADIs) and provisional tolerable daily intakes (PTDIs) that have been established by JMPR. It should be noted that the first entry under each pesticide is the one that is currently applicable. JMPR has not evaluated those pesticides that do not include the JMPR evaluations heading. Annex 1 defines the codes and explains the abbreviations used in Table 1 and Annex 2, which includes links to documents that are available electronically, lists the reports and other documents resulting from the Joint Meetings on Pesticide Residues that have been held to date. Many of the older publications that are listed are out of print but are available

electronically. Addresses for obtaining documents and publications are provided in Annex 1. Annex 3 provides further information on several specific pesticides that are referenced in the inventory. (description from website)

Proprietor

World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization

Contact Information

The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, ADI

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.inchem.org/documents/jmpr/jmpeval/jmpr2002.htm>

Data Source Name

Joint Meeting On Pesticide Residues (JMPR) - Monographs of Toxicological Endpoints

Identification Number

113

Data Source Description

Toxicological evaluations of pesticides, produced by the WHO/FAO Joint Meeting on Pesticide Residues JMPR, are used by the Codex Alimentarius Commission and national governments to set international food standards and safe levels for protection of the consumer. The monographs provide the toxicological information upon which the JMPR makes its evaluations. These monographs are prepared by scientific experts and peer reviewed at the JMPR meetings. (description from website)

Proprietor

World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization

Contact Information

The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, Formula, Structure, ADI, RfD, DW GLs, pTDI, RfD, LDx, NO(A)EL, LO(A)EL

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.inchem.org/pages/jmpr.html>

Data Source Name

Label Review Manual

Identification Number

264

Data Source Description

The Label Review Manual was developed as a training tool and guidance for reviews of pesticide product labels. The goals are to improve the quality of labels and increase the consistency of reviews. The manual describes what a pesticide is and what constitutes a label and labeling and also provides step-by-step instructions for reviewing a pesticide label and how unique issues have been handled in the past. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA, OPP

Contact Information

Office of Pesticide Programs at 703-308-9068

<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	General Labeling Requirements, Types of Label Review, Ingredient Statement, Use Classification, Precautionary Labeling, Environmental Hazards, Physical or Chemical Hazards, Worker Protection Labeling, Directions for Use, Labeling Claims, Storage and
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/oppfead1/labeling/lrm/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Laboratory Chemical Safety Summaries (LCSS) - Howard Hughes Medical Institute and National Academy of Science
<i>Identification Number</i>	114
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The Howard Hughes Medical Institute collaborated with the National Academy of Sciences in making the 88 Laboratory Chemical Safety Summaries (LCSSs) prepared by the National Research Council, Committee on Prudent Practices for Handling, Storage, and Disposal of Chemicals in Laboratories.</p> <p>The LCSSs provide concise critical discussions of the toxicity, flammability, reactivity, and explosibility of 88 chemicals commonly used in scientific research laboratories. Directions for handling, storage, and disposal and special instructions for first aid and emergency response are given. Since many of these 88 chemicals are representative of a class of potentially hazardous compounds, the LCSSs can also be used as guides to handling many other compounds with related chemical structures. The LCSSs are designed especially for laboratory workers. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	Howard Hughes Medical Institute, National Academy of Science
<i>Contact Information</i>	Howard Hughes Medical Institute 4000 Jones Bridge Road Chevy Chase, MD 20815-6789 (301) 215-8500 E-mail: webmaster@hhmi.org
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Substance, Formula, Physical Properties, Odor, Vapor Density, Vapor Pressure, Flash Point, Autoignition Temperature, Toxicity Data, Major Hazards, Toxicity, Flammability and Explosibility, Reactivity and Incompatibility, Storage and Handling, Accidents, Disposal
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.hhmi.org/research/labsafe/lcss/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	List of Bacterial Names with Standing in Nomenclature
<i>Identification Number</i>	115
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The Society for Systematic and Veterinary Bacteriology in France maintains an up-to-date online list of approved bacterial nomenclature. This source provides an alphabetically and chronologically list of the nomenclature of bacteria as cited in the Approved Lists of Bacterial Names, or validly published in the International Journal of Systematic Bacteriology and in the International Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Microbiology.</p>

Proprietor	Society for Systematic and Veterinary Bacteriology
Contact Information	J. Euzéby Laboratoire de Bactériologie École Nationale Vétérinaire 23, chemin des Capelles B.P. 87614 31076, Toulouse cedex 03, France Fax: + 33 5 61 19 39 75 E-mail: J.P. Euzéby
Type of Data Elements	Genera and taxa above the rank of genus up to and including class, Type species, Reference, Original article in IJSEM Online, Note, List of Candidatus, Taxa above the rank of class, All validly published names, Culture collections of prokaryotes, Some bacterial names without standing in nomenclature, Definitions and abbreviations
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.bacterio.cict.fr/index.html
Data Source Name	Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc., Material Safety Data Sheets
Identification Number	286
Data Source Description	MALLIN is a collection of approximately 1,975 material safety data sheets prepared by by Mallinckrodt Baker, Inc., of St. Louis, Missouri, and Phillipsburg, NJ, in accordance with guidelines issued by the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). One chemical substance is covered in each record. SUBJECT COVERAGE : Chemical identification Regulations Health and fire hazards Physical property data Reactivity data Spill and disposal procedures CAS Registry Numbers Protective equipment First aid information Storage and handling data (description from website)
Proprietor	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)
Contact Information	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
Type of Data Elements	Availability of Treatment, Health Effects, PEL, Infectious Dose, Mortality, Physical/Chemical Properties, Toxicological Information, Reproductive Toxicity,
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains environmental fate data, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.
Completeness Explanation	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/mallin.htm>

Data Source Name**Master Summary Table for HPV Chemical Hazard Data Availability Study****Identification Number**

116

Data Source Description

The Master Summary Table for the US High Production Volume (HPV) Chemical Hazard Data Availability Study contains information on whether or not data on six hazard endpoints are publicly available for 2863 US HPV organic chemicals (68 inorganic HPV chemicals were deleted from the original database of 2931 HPV chemicals reported under the 1990 Inventory Update Rule). The six hazard endpoints (acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, teratogenicity or developmental and reproductive toxicity, mutagenicity, ecotoxicity, and environmental fate) comprise the "Screening Information Data Set" (SIDS) test battery established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD, 1998a).

Variable names for each column are shown in the first row of the database. The remaining rows contain the information on hazard data availability for the chemicals. The first column (CAS.NO) contains the Chemical Abstract Services registry number, which is a unique identification number assigned to a chemical. The name of the chemical is displayed in the second column (CHEMICAL). An "X" is shown in the third column (ACUTE), if EPA was able to locate any information on acute toxicity testing. Columns 4 (CHRONIC), 5 (TERARE), 6 (MUTAGEN), 7 (ECOTOX), and 8 (FATE) are also marked with an "X" if hazard data were located for chronic toxicity, teratogenicity or developmental/reproductive toxicity, mutagenicity, ecotoxicity, and environmental fate, respectively. The total number of six hazard test data endpoints located for each chemical is shown in Column 10 (TOTAL).

Some 277 of the 2863 US HPV chemicals are part of the ongoing OECD SIDS international program. Some of the SIDS testing is complete, but many of those studies have not yet been entered into publicly accessible databases, although all of the information will be available in the future as those databases are updated. A "C" or "U" is marked in Column 9 (SIDS) if the chemical is part of the OECD SIDS testing program. A "C" indicates that testing has been completed, and a "U" denotes that testing is ongoing. Copies of completed SIDS dossiers are available through the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP, 1996). The Master Summary Table will be updated to include the SIDS information once the hazard data become available.

Additional columns in the table indicate whether the chemical is a high release TRI chemical (TRI HIGH), whether the chemical is on the 1995 TRI database (TRI), whether an OSHA PEL (OSHA PEL) is in place for the chemical, and whether the chemical is a consumer product chemical (CPC) listed in EPA's Source Ranking Database. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA, OPPT

Contact Information

US Environmental Protection Agency
Chemical Information and Testing Branch
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code 7405M
Washington, DC 20460
202-564-4780
Fax: 202-564-4765
E-mail: ccd.citb@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, SIDS and TRI status, Availability of toxicity data

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list that is related to occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of the HPV Chemical List (source 93) and CUS/IUR (source 33).

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/chemtest/hazchem.htm>

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	124
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Material Safety Data Sheets for more than 200 infectious agents have been produced. The type of information provided and technical language used are geared toward laboratory personnel. Basic disease descriptions, infective doses, and decontamination procedures are described.
<i>Proprietor</i>	Health Canada
<i>Contact Information</i>	Health Canada A.L. 0900C2 Ottawa, Canada K1A 0K9 Telephone: (613) 957-2991 Fax: (613) 941-5366 TTY: 1-800-267-1245 wm-pphb-dgsp@hc-sc.gc.ca
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Synonym, Characteristics, Pathogenicity, Epidemiology, Host range, Infectious Dose, Mode of transmission, Incubation period, Communicability, Reservoir, Zoonosis, Vectors, Drug susceptibility, Drug resistance. Survival outside host
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgsp/msds-ftss/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Mediscover
<i>Identification Number</i>	117
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Mediscover provides medical news and information concerning emerging diseases and treatments. Although the site presents news concerning infectious diseases in general, its focus is on vaccines.
<i>Proprietor</i>	International Medical Press
<i>Contact Information</i>	info@mediscover.net
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.mediscover.net
<i>Data Source Name</i>	MEDLINE
<i>Identification Number</i>	278
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Medline is the electronic version of Index medicus, a comprehensive index of scientific periodical literature in the medical sciences compiled by the National Library of Medicine. It includes all medically related areas of biology and all medical specialties, and is particularly strong in molecular biology.

Medline indexes journal articles and chapters in symposia, not whole books, including more than 3800 journals and other periodical publications. Medline covers the literature from 1966. Most current articles have abstracts. Coverage is worldwide, but most items are in English or have English abstracts. There is systematic indexing for standardized medical vocabulary, and extensive use of acronyms, enzymes, gene names, and names of key reagents.

The CIS subset of NIOSHTIC® records are required to provide a CAS Registry Number and discuss one or more of the following subjects: Hazmat, Biodegradation, Environmental Fate, Gastrointestinal Absorption, Toxicity, Carcinogenicity, Tumorigenicity, Mutagenicity, Teratogenicity, Acid Dissociation, Bioconcentration Factor, Effluent Concentrations, Photooxidation, Ultraviolet Absorption, Volatilization, Superfund Sites, or Occupational Safety. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Information Services Corporation (NISC)

Contact Information

National Information Services Corporation
NISC USA
Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA
Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982
Sales: sales@nisc.com
www.nisc.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/medline.htm>

Data Source Name

Michigan State Ribosomal Database Project

Identification Number

118

Data Source Description

This database catalogs over 30,000 ribosomal ribonucleic acid (rRNA) sequences from diverse organisms, including pathogens, because such sequences are conserved and can be used to determine phylogenetic relationships.

Proprietor

Michigan State University researchers (funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) and DOE)

Contact Information

Ribosomal Database Project
2225A Biomedical and Physical Sciences Building
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI, 48824
(517) 432-4998 (phone)
(517) 353-8957 (Microbiology Dept fax)
e-mail: rdpstaff@msu.edu

Type of Data Elements

Data elements for microbial contaminants

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://rdp.cme.msu.edu/html/index.html>

<i>Data Source Name</i>	MicrobeLibrary
<i>Identification Number</i>	119
<i>Data Source Description</i>	MicrobeLibrary is a catalogued collection of peer reviewed teaching resources related to microbial biology. Four groups of resources are available: visual, curriculum, articles, and reviews. The MicrobeLibrary is searchable portal providing a peer reviewed, web-based collection of resources about the microbial world. The Library builds upon the scientific expertise, intellectual creativity, and private collections of the 42,000 members of the American Society for Microbiology (ASM) and other microbial researchers from around the world. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	American Society for Microbiology (funded by NSF)
<i>Contact Information</i>	ASM's MicrobeLibrary Education Department 1752 N Street N.W. Washington, DC 20036 Phone: 202-942-9282 Fax: 202-942-9329 MicrobeLibrary@asmusa.org
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.microbelibrary.org/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Microbiology Abstracts, Section B: Bacteriology - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
<i>Identification Number</i>	120
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The well-rounded, medically-oriented coverage in Bacteriology makes it possible for researchers and clinicians to keep up with the constant changes in this explosive field. With topics ranging from bacterial immunology and vaccinations to diseases of man and animals, the journal provides access to far-reaching clinical findings as well as all aspects of pure bacteriology, biochemistry, and genetics. General microbiologists and bacteriologists aren't the only specialists who turn to Bacteriology each month for important perspectives in the field. The journal is also valuable to environmentalists, medical and veterinary laboratory staff, agricultural researchers, cell biologists, geneticists, toxicologists, and many others. Major areas of coverage include: Aggressins and toxins, Animal bacteriology, Antibacterial agents, Antibiosis, Antibiotics, Cell structure and function, Culture Ecology and distribution, Genetics and evolution, Human bacteriology, Identification, Immunology, Invertebrate bacteriology, Methodology, Microbial symbiosis, Plasmids, Predation, Taxonomy, Typing. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
<i>Contact Information</i>	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts 7200 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814 USA Voice: 800-843-7751 (in N. America) Voice: +1 301-961-6700 (worldwide) Fax: +1 301-961-6720 Email: sales@csa.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.csa.com/csa/ids/databases-collections.shtml - environmental>

Data Source Name**MicrobioNet****Identification Number**

121

Data Source Description

Microbionet is an Australian for-profit corporation providing comprehensive information by genus or by species for bacteria and, in the future, for viruses and protozoa. Available free online are pathogen profiles that include classification, biochemistry, serology, genetics, virulence factors, normal flora, pathogenicity, laboratory ID, and environmental, industrial, and vaccine data. More comprehensive reviews are slated to become available to paying members (this feature is currently under construction).

Proprietor

Sciencenet Multimedia Publishing House; Microbionet

Contact Information

Sciencenet Multimedia Publishing House Pty Limited
CAN 074 869 122
40 Hastings Road Hawthorn East, 3123, Victoria Australia
Attention: Barbara Wagstaff Chief Executive Officer
Tel: +61-3-9882-2665
Fax: +61-3-9882-6811
email: bmwag@planet.net.au

Type of Data Elements

Classification, Biochemistry, Genetics, Serology, Virulence Factors, Normal Flora, Pathogens, Laboratory Diganosis of Infections, Environmental Aspects, Industrial Uses,

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.sciencenet.com.au/index.html>

Data Source Name**Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) Surveillance for Waterborne-Disease Outbreaks****Identification Number**

122

Data Source Description

EPA and the CDC have maintained a collaborative surveillance system for collecting and periodically reporting data that relate to occurrences and causes of waterborne-disease outbreaks. The surveillance system includes data about outbreaks associated with both drinking water and recreational water. Surveillance summaries are based on State, territorial, and local public health department reporting of waterborne-disease outbreaks. (description from website)

Proprietor

CDC - National Center for Infectious Diseases

Contact Information

John W. Ward, M.D., Editor
Epidemiology Program Office MS C-08
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Rd.
Atlanta, GA 30333
Fax: (404) 639-4198
E-mail: mmwrq@cdc.gov

Type of Data Elements

Waterborne-disease outbreaks associated with drinking water, Waterborne-disease outbreaks associated with drinking water, by etiologic agent and type of water system, Waterborne-disease outbreaks associated with drinking water, by type of deficiency and type of water system, Waterborne-disease outbreaks of gastroenteritis associated with recreational water,

	State, Month, Etiologic agent, Illness, Number of Cases, Source, Setting
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant with FoodNet (source 74).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Multicase
<i>Identification Number</i>	239
<i>Data Source Description</i>	See CASE/MCase/MC4PC
<i>Proprietor</i>	Multicase
<i>Contact Information</i>	See CASE/MCase/MC4PC
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	See CASE/MCase/MC4PC
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is the same as the Case model (source 238).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.multicase.com/products/prod01.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Municipal Water Use Database - Environment Canada
<i>Identification Number</i>	125
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The MUD database is designed to provide easy access to basic data on municipal water and wastewater. The 1999 database (spreadsheet) currently contains water and sewage systems information from Canadian municipalities with populations over 1000. The total population of these municipalities is 25 million out of a total 1999 Statistics Canada Census population of 30 million. The database is now "Up N Running", debugging and other tests have been completed. The data are usually released as an Excel95 spreadsheet format, and can be sorted into a variety of aggregations, including: Provincial, Regional, Hydrologic, population size groups, and others.
<i>Proprietor</i>	Environment Canada
<i>Contact Information</i>	Mr. David Burke Policy Analyst Sustainable Water Use Branch Environment Canada Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0H3 Tel.: (819) 934-2486 Fax: (819) 994-0237 E-mail: H2O@ec.gc.ca
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.

<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.ec.gc.ca/water/mud/en/index.cfm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	127
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This survey, conducted annually by the CDC since 1989, provides national data on the utilization and provision of ambulatory care services in hospital emergency and outpatient departments. The information on pharmaceutical usage may be applicable for estimating potential drinking water occurrence of these compounds.
<i>Proprietor</i>	CDC - National Center for Health Statistics
<i>Contact Information</i>	National Center for Health Statistics 3311 Toledo Road Hyattsville, MD 20782 Phone: (301) 458-4000
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Patient visit file, Date of visit, Patient's age, Patient's sex, Reason(s) for the visit, Physician's diagnoses, Medications provided or prescribed, New medication, Additional drug characteristics, Generic name, Prescription status, Controlled substance status, Composition status, Drug class, Ingredients, Major reason for the visit, Accidental injury or product-related illness, Drug mention file, Medication/drug entry name, Entry status, Diagnostic/screening services, Counseling/advice, Selected types of therapy, Does patient
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/ahcd/namcsdes.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Animal Health Reporting System (NAHRS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	126
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This database, currently in development, is slated to record incidence of certain infectious diseases among commercial livestock in all 50 states. Participation of state animal health officials is voluntary, and no report has been published to date.
<i>Proprietor</i>	U.S. Animal Health Association (USAHA), the American Association of Veterinary Laboratory Diagnosticians (AAVLD), and the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal and Plant Health
<i>Contact Information</i>	aphis.webmaster@aphis.usda.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Microbial outbreak-related data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.aphis.usda.gov/vs/ceah/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Cancer Institute Database of 3 Dimensional Chemical Structures (NCI-3D)

Identification Number	135
Data Source Description	Provides substructure searches on 126,554 compounds and SMILES notation (used for Quantitative Structure Activity Relationships) for 237,771 compounds. Subsets of this database have been screened for anti-tumor and anti-Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) properties with the Developmental Therapeutics Program (DTP) in vitro cell line, representing 60 human tumor cell lines.
Proprietor	National Library of Medicine - DSIS; Division of Specialized Information Services
Contact Information	U.S. National Library of Medicine 8600 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, MD 20894 tehip@tehl.nlm.nih.gov
Type of Data Elements	CASRN, molecular formula, structure, SMILES
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
Source URL	http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/nci3d/

Data Source Name **National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - 6-Year Data**

Identification Number	136
Data Source Description	The NCOD contains data from both Public Water Systems (PWSs) and the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System (NWIS) regarding contaminants on the current CCL, for both detections and non-detects. NCOD is a query tool for the underlying databases and provides summary statistics of national occurrence of regulated and unregulated contaminants. The Six Year data set contains detects and concentration statistics, as well as method reporting limit information, for the 61 chemicals on the Six Year Review analysis for ground and surface water.
Proprietor	EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water
Contact Information	Safe Drinking Water Hotline Phone: 1-800-426-4791 Email: hotline-sdwa@epa.gov
Type of Data Elements	Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information for regulated contaminants.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
Source URL	http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html

Data Source Name **National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - Round 1&2**

Identification Number	137
Data Source Description	The NCOD contains data from both Public Water Systems (PWSs) and the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System (NWIS) regarding contaminants on the current CCL, for both detections and non-detects. NCOD is a query tool for the underlying databases and provides summary statistics of national occurrence of regulated and

unregulated contaminants. This source contains detects and concentration statistics for the 76 chemicals on the Round 1 and 2 analysis for surface and ground water.

"The Round 1 dataset contains public water system monitoring sample results for 62 (then) unregulated contaminants, generally collected between 1988 and 1992, from 40 states and primacy entities. These data are from the first round of required monitoring of unregulated contaminants. Round 1 data were stored in a database called the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Information System (URCIS). The Round 2 dataset (the second round of unregulated contaminant monitoring) contains public water system monitoring sample data for 48 (then) unregulated contaminants, generally collected between 1993 and 1997, from 35 states and primacy entities. Round 2 data were obtained from the EPA Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS/FED)."
(description from website)

Proprietor

EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Contact Information

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
Phone: 1-800-426-4791
Email: hotline-sdwa@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

Drinking water occurrence concentrations

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of unregulated contaminants in drinking water, demonstrating occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>

Data Source Name

**National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD)
- Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule (UCMR)**

Identification Number

233

Data Source Description

The NCOD contains data from both Public Water Systems (PWSs) and the U.S. Geological Survey National Water Information System (NWIS) regarding contaminants on the current CCL, for both detections and non-detects. NCOD is a query tool for the underlying databases and provides summary statistics of national occurrence of regulated and unregulated contaminants.

EPA uses data generated by the UCMR (1999) to evaluate and prioritize contaminants on the EPA Contaminant Candidate List (CCL). The CCL is a list of contaminants EPA is considering for possible new drinking water standards. Additional information on the rule is available on the UCMR main page.

The occurrence data associated with the revised UCMR (1999) is meant to assist the Agency in determining whether or not to regulate a certain contaminant. The UCMR (1999) was designed to assess contaminant occurrence nationally. Therefore, extreme caution should be used in any interpretation of data, which reflects only a subset of the entire database. The monitoring is scheduled during the period from 2001 until 2003. So, any interpretation of data before all the data are collected (probably mid-2004) may lead to false conclusions.

Proprietor

EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Contact Information

Safe Drinking Water Hotline
Phone: 1-800-426-4791
Email: hotline-sdwa@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

(description from website) Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in drinking water, demonstrating occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/data/ncod.html>

Data Source Name**National Environmental Data Index (NEDI)****Identification Number**

129

Data Source Description

The National Environmental Data Index (NEDI) provides direct access to environmental data and information descriptions, and thereby, improves awareness of and facilitates access to data and information holdings. The overall goal of the NEDI is to facilitate the use of the widest possible range of environmental data and information to support our ability to protect human health, safety, and welfare; to maintain and restore ecological integrity; and to sustain economic stability and growth. The NEDI will be a focus for identifying environmental data and information holdings within the United States and ultimately, internationally. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

Contact Information

NOAA Environmental Information Services E/EIS
1335 East West Highway
Room 7226
Silver Spring MD 20910
Phone: 301-713-0816
Fax: 301-713-0819

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

www.nedi.gov

Data Source Name**National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)****Identification Number**

139

Data Source Description

The most relevant portion of NHANES for screening potential drinking water contaminants is the National Report on Human Exposure to Environmental Chemicals (NRHEEC). Biomonitoring data include measurements of 27 chemicals, including pesticides (e.g., phthalates and organophosphates) and other prevalent chemicals (such as lead and beryllium) in either the blood or urine of a small but national sample of the U.S. population. Several databases and journal articles describing other studies (e.g., high blood pressure, immunization status, and nutritional blood measures) conducted under NHANES III are available. The NHANES VOC database contains relevant data for over 40 chemicals. Also useful for occurrence and health effects for contaminant screening may be the General Mortality tables. These tables include the causes of death for all age groups in the United States and include waterborne disease outbreaks.

Proprietor

CDC National Center for Health Statistics

Contact Information

National Center for Health Statistics
Hyattsville, MD 20782
Phone: (301) 458-4000

Type of Data Elements

CAS RN, Parameter, Detection limit, Number of samples, Mean, Median, 5th percentile,

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in either the blood or urine, providing an indicator of occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhanes.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Hospital Discharge Survey (NHDS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	141
<i>Data Source Description</i>	NHDS has been conducted annually by CDC since 1965 and provides general summary statistics of trends in hospital care, such as average age of patients, frequently prescribed medications, and nature of illness, from patients who have stayed at the hospital for fewer than 30 days. The data comprise a sample of the 270,000 available inpatient records from about 500 hospitals nationwide. Information on prescribed medications may be of interest from this survey. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	CDC - National Center for Health Statistics
<i>Contact Information</i>	National Center for Health Statistics Hospital Care Statistics Branch Hyattsville, MD 20782 Phone: (301) 458-4321
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Age, Sex, Race, Ethnicity, Marital Status, Admission and Discharge Dates, Discharge status, Diagnoses, Procedures
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on prescribed medications. These data might be used as a source of information on potential occurrence of pharmaceuticals.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of IPD (source 101).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/about/major/hdasd/nhds.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Human Adipose Tissue Survey (NHATS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	140
<i>Data Source Description</i>	NHATS analyzed human adipose tissue specimens to monitor human exposure to potentially toxic chemicals. A nationwide network of pathologists and medical examiners from 47 metropolitan statistical areas collected tissue specimens from cadavers and surgical patients that were analyzed for organochlorine pesticides, PCBs, and volatile and semivolatile organic compounds. NHATS contains biomonitoring data for over 150 chemicals, and analyses for a variety of toxic compounds, using standardized protocols on composite categorizations that represent nine regions and three age groups. More detailed information is available in "Broad scan analysis of the FY82 National Human Adipose Tissue Survey specimens" Volume 1-Executive Summary, EPA Document No. EPA-560/5-86-035, Washington D.C., Phillips and Birchard, Arch. Environ. Contam. Toxicol., 21, 1991, pp. 159-168. (description from website) Also see: http://books.nap.edu/books/0309044375/html/index.html This book provides a fairly comprehensive description of the process used for this survey.
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA Office of Toxic Substances
<i>Contact Information</i>	OSCPweb@epa.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Chemical name, CAS RN, Year, Number of Analyses, Arithmetic/Geometric Mean, Lowest Arithmetic/Geometric Mean, Number of Analyses with Lowest Arithmetic/Geometric Mean, Highest Arithmetic/Geometric Mean, Number of Analyses with Highest Arithmetic/Geometric Mean
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in human adipose tissue, providing an indicator of occurrence.

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/oscpmont/sap/1998/may/edstac/appeng.pdf
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Human Exposure Assessment Survey (NHEXAS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	249
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The National Human Exposure Assessment Survey program is designed to evaluate comprehensive human exposure to multiple chemicals on a community and regional scale. The focus of NHEXAS is on the exposure of people to environmental pollutants in their daily lives. Samples were collected of the air that people breathe, the food that they eat, the water and beverages that they drink, of the soil and dust around their homes, and of their blood and urine. Preliminary results of Phase I of NHEXAS are reported in 15 journal articles published in the September-October 1999 issue of the Journal of Exposure Analysis and Environmental Epidemiology. The journal articles are summarized in Table 1. Seven of the 15 journal articles provide information that is applicable for inclusion in the Endocrine Disrupter Priority-Setting Database. Altogether the seven journal articles provide data on 25 compounds and approximately 20 media. Table 2 lists the compounds and provides information on the media for which data is reported for them. (from ERG data source memo)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Center for Disease Control, Environmental Health Laboratory
<i>Contact Information</i>	Edo Pellizzari edp@rti.org Tel: 919.541.6579 Fax: 919.541.6161 3040 Cornwallis Road Post Office Box 12194 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-219 http://www.rti.org/page.cfm?objectid=A892862B-0DB0-4405-BB30056DB2611983
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CAS RN, Central tendency, Units, Method of Measurement, Number of samples, Percent of the samples that were measurable, Population, Water Type, Location, Season
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of HEDS (source 92).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/head/edrb/nhexas.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Inorganics and Radionuclides Survey (NIRS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	144
<i>Data Source Description</i>	NIRS was designed and conducted by EPA specifically to provide data on the occurrence in ground water of a set of 42 radionuclides and inorganic chemicals (IOCs) being considered for National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (NPDWRs). NIRS provides contaminant occurrence data from a statistical sample comprised of 989 nationally representative community public water systems served by ground water, in 49 states and Puerto Rico that treat ground water for distribution. Samples were collected from the distribution system subsequent to treatment. Each of these randomly selected public water systems was sampled a single time between 1984 and 1986.
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA OGWDW; The Cadmus Group, Inc.
<i>Contact Information</i>	Erin Mateo The Cadmus Group 57 Water Street Watertown, MA 02472

<p>T: 617-673-7000 F: 617-673-7001</p> <p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.</p> <p>It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.</p> <p>Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i> Index</p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p> <p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Contact Information</i></p>	<p>National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) - of Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards</p> <p>143</p> <p>Occupational Health Guidelines for Chemical Hazards summarize information for over 675 substances on names and synonyms; Permissible Exposure Limits in air, chemical, and physical properties; and health hazards. In addition, these guidelines are revised when new information is made available, or when deemed necessary, and the revised documents are also available at the same web site. These guidelines may be of use when evaluating the health effects of certain drinking water contaminants where inhalation exposure may be relevant (as most workplace exposures are from inhalation during production of the contaminant).</p> <p>CDC National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)</p> <p>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd</p> <p>Atlanta, GA 30333, USA Tel (404) 639-3311 Public Inquiries (404) 639-3534 / (800) 311- 3435</p>
<p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>Formula, Structure, Appearance and odor, Physical Data, Reactivity, Flammability, OSHA PEL, NIOSH REL, ACGIH TLV, Rationale</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.</p> <p>It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.</p> <p>http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/chem-inx.html</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p> <p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Contact Information</i></p>	<p>National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS) Reproductive Toxicology Group</p> <p>142</p> <p>The Reproductive Toxicology Group researches the adverse health effects of chemicals and other environmental agents on fecundity, germ cell genetics, and development. The group generates toxicity data through in-house research, and provides this data to regulatory agencies and public health groups. The website provides an index of which environmental agents have been researched, and in what capacity. (description from website)</p> <p>NIEHS - Reproductive Toxicology Group; National Institute of Environmental Health and Safety (NIEHS)</p> <p>Robert E. Chapin, PhD</p>

NIEHS
PO Box 12233
MD B3-05 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Phone 919/541-3474
Fax 919/541-4634
Email Chapin@niehs.nih.gov

Type of Data Elements***Relevance Explanation******Completeness Explanation******Redundancy Explanation******Retrievability Explanation******Source URL***

Chemical Name, CAS number, Test

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

This source is not redundant.

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

<http://dir.niehs.nih.gov/dirtb/dirtg/chemicalsstudiedindex2.htm>

Data Source Name***Identification Number******Data Source Description******Proprietor******Contact Information******Type of Data Elements******Relevance Explanation******Completeness Explanation******Redundancy Explanation******Retrievability Explanation******Source URL*****National Nosocomial Infections Surveillance System (NNIS)**

145

This database is a national cooperative effort between the CDC and participating hospitals to create a nosocomial (hospital-related) infections database. The database describes the epidemiology of nosocomial infections, describes the antimicrobial resistance trends, and can be used to produce infection rates. The program began in 1970, with approximately 315 hospitals participating and voluntarily surveying and reporting results to CDC at the beginning of 2000. (description from website)

CDC, Division of Healthcare Quality Promotion

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA 30333, U.S.A
Tel: (404) 639-3311
Public Inquiries: (404) 639-3534 / (800) 311-3435

Antimicrobial-resistant pathogen, No. units, No. tested, Pooled mean, Percentile

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

This source is not redundant.

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/hip/SURVEILL/NNIS.HTM>

Data Source Name***Identification Number******Data Source Description******Proprietor******Contact Information*****National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System**

130

The CDC have designated 60 infectious diseases as "national notifiable diseases." State and local authorities report incidences of these diseases to CDC, which compiles surveillance data in its MMWR. Data from 1996 to the present.

CDC

John W. Ward, M.D., Editor
Epidemiology Program Office MS C-08
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Rd.
Atlanta, GA 30333
Fax: (404) 639-4198
E-mail: mmwrq@cdc.gov

<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/distrnds.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (Australia)
<i>Identification Number</i>	131
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Communicable Diseases Network Australia collects data from departmental health authorities on the occurrence of 61 infectious diseases. Annual, monthly, and outbreak data are reported. Several diseases listed in this system may be transmitted via water, including: Cryptosporidiosis, Hepatitis A and E, Legionellosis, Salmonellosis, and Shigellosis.
<i>Proprietor</i>	Australian Department of Health and Aging; The Communicable Diseases Network Australia
<i>Contact Information</i>	GPO Box 9848 Canberra ACT 2601, Australia cdi.editor@health.gov.au
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cda.gov.au/surveil/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Occupational Exposure Survey (NOES)
<i>Identification Number</i>	146
<i>Data Source Description</i>	NOES was a nationwide observational survey conducted between 1981 and 1983 on a sample of nearly 5,000 establishments, a selection designed to represent those segments of American industry covered under the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970.
<i>Proprietor</i>	CDC National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
<i>Contact Information</i>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd Atlanta, GA 30333, USA Phone: 1-800-35-NIOSH (1-800-356-4674) Fax: 1-513-533-8573
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	CAS RN, Name, Standard industrial classification (SIC) code, Number of workers exposed to the substance, Number of facilities handling the material
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information that is related to potential exposure.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, however some tabular data have been obtained from ERG.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/pdfs/89-103-b.pdf

<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Pesticide Information Retrieval System
<i>Identification Number</i>	261
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The National Pesticide Information Retrieval System (NPIRS®) is a collection of pesticide-related databases available by subscription. NPIRS® is under the administration of the Center for Environmental and Regulatory Information Systems, CERIS, at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana.</p> <p>There are five (5) databases and three (3) dictionaries (vocabularies) available for searching.</p> <p>Databases:</p> <p>Federal and State Pesticide Product Pesticide Document Management System (PDMS) Data Submitters List Tolerance Index Federal Register Archive</p> <p>Dictionaries:</p> <p>Chemical - active ingredient accepted label names, chemical synonyms, CAS Registry Numbers, EPA chemical codes, brand and trade names Site - site names, methods and times of application, site codes Pest - common pest names, life cycles, pest codes</p> <p>Over 400 individuals access NPIRS® for information pertaining to product registration. Many individuals use NPIRS® to assist in registering pesticides and developing market strategies based on currently registered products or pending registrations. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	CERIS, Purdue University
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>CERIS / NPIRS® 1231 Cumberland Avenue, Suite A West Lafayette IN 47906-1317 Office: 765-494-6616 FAX: 765-494-9727 WEB Info Site: http://ceris.purdue.edu/npirs</p>
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Chemical, Site, Pest, Federal brand names, EPA registration number, Product status, Registrant name and address, Product formulation, Federal restricted use status, Use type classifications, Active ingredients, Registration action dates, Sites on which to use product, Pests controlled, Site/pest combinations, Special Local Need registrations (SLNs), State brand names, State registration numbers, Year of last registration, Document title and author, Submitters (first/all), Research subjects, CFR part and paragraph, Parts per million levels, FR dates, Full text of articles, Article dates, Citations, Departments/agencies, CFR
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant with the Pesticide Data Submitters' List, the Pesticide Product Information Database, and the Pesticide Tolerance Index.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://ceris.purdue.edu/npirs/index.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Pesticide Use Database
<i>Identification Number</i>	128
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The National Pesticide Use Database was created by the National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy (NCFAP) in conjunction with the United States Department of Agriculture. The National Pesticide Use Database compiles state and crop pesticide use data from publicly available reports and from surveys conducted by the National Agricultural Statistics Service. First-issued in 1995, the NCFAP pesticide use database is widely used by governmental agencies, environmental groups and private industry. In November 2000, NCFAP released an updated version of the national database which delineates the use of 220 active ingredients on 87 crops in the 48 contiguous states in 1997.</p>

Note: Although 1992 and 1997 are benchmark years for the database, the data for these years are derived from use estimates made between 1990 to 1993 and 1994 to 1998,

respectively. The NCFAP databases are more accurately described as circa 1992 and circa 1997.

Users are advised to read the report Pesticide Use in U.S. Crop Production: 1997, that describes how the database was compiled and identifies the references that were used as the source for each record in the database. A detailed description of the internet files is also included in this report. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy (NCFAP)

Contact Information

National Center for Food and Agricultural Policy
1616 P Street NW, First Floor
Washington, DC 20036
Phone: 202-328-5048
ncfap@ncfap.org
Nathan Reigner
Phone: (202) 328-5005
Email: reigner@ncfap.org

Type of Data Elements

Name, lbs AI applied, # States applied

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on pesticide use, an indicator of potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.ncfap.org/database/default.htm>

Data Source Name

**National Reconnaissance of Emerging Contaminants (NREC) -
USGS Toxic Substances Hydrology Program**

Identification Number

132

Data Source Description

This database is currently in compilation and will include occurrence data collected by the USGS Toxic Substances Hydrology Program from 1999 to 2001 in samples from 142 streams, 55 wells, and seven effluent samples from 36 states. The majority of the sites sampled were expected to be susceptible to emerging contaminants through the pathway of either animal or human wastewater. A smaller subset of the sites were located in settings where occurrence of emerging contaminants was predicted to be unlikely. A total of 94 target chemicals were measured, including 22 human and veterinary antibiotics, 13 prescription drugs, five nonprescription drugs, 39 industrial and household wastewater products (e.g., caffeine and personal care products), and 15 reproductive and steroidal hormones. This review refers to the USGS Open File Report (02-94) available on the USGS website. This online report includes all the raw data from the stream sampling portion of the study.

Proprietor

USGS

Contact Information

District Chief U.S. Geological Survey
P.O. Box 1230
Iowa City, Iowa 52244

Type of Data Elements

Ambient Water Occurrence Concentrations, Min, Max Value

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because USGS provided the data directly to EPA in a useable format.

Source URL <http://toxics.usgs.gov/regional/emc.html>

Data Source Name

National Research Council (NRC) Publications

Identification Number

147

Data Source Description

The National Research Council is part of the National Academies, which also comprise the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Engineering and Institute of Medicine. They are private, nonprofit institutions that provide science, technology and health policy advice under a congressional charter. The Research Council was organized by the National Academy of Sciences in 1916 to associate the broad community of science and technology with the Academy's purposes of further knowledge and advising the federal government.

Functioning in accordance with general policies determined by the Academy, the National Research Council has become the principal operating agency of both the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering in providing services to the government, the public and the scientific and engineering communities. The Research Council is administered jointly by both Academies and the Institute of Medicine through the National Research Council Governing Board. The chairman of the National Research Council is Bruce Alberts. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Research Council, National Academies Press

Contact Information

National Academies Press
500 Fifth Street, NW
Lockbox 285
Washington, DC 20055
Phone: 888-624-8373 or 202-334-3313
email: zjones@nas.edu
Fax: Customer Service/General (202) 334-2451

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.nap.edu/>

Data Source Name

National Sanitary Foundation (NSF) - Additives Standards 60 and 61

Identification Number

148

Data Source Description

NSF 60, Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects is the nationally recognized health effects standard for chemicals which are used to treat drinking water. NSF 61, Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects is the nationally recognized health effects standard for all devices, components and materials which contact drinking water. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Sanitary Foundation

Contact Information

777 East Eisenhower Parkway
Ann Arbor, MI 48108
Email: service@techstreet.com
Phone: (800) 699-9277
Fax: (734) 913-3946

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on health effects standards for drinking water.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

http://www.techstreet.com/cgi-bin/detail?product_id=1155045

Data Source Name**National Sediment Inventory (NSI)****Identification Number**

149

Data Source Description

The NSI is a database that documents the composition of sediment in rivers, lakes, oceans, and estuaries. It also incorporates an assessment of potential human and environmental health effects of the contaminants in the sediment. Data sources for the study included sediment chemistry data, chemical residue level data in edible tissue of aquatic organisms, and sediment toxicity studies, which were collectively assembled from more than 21,000 sampling stations nationwide. This database is of potential interest because sediments can contribute contaminants to drinking water. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA Office of Water, OST

Contact Information

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water
Office of Science and Technology (4301T)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

Type of Data Elements

Analyte sampled, Mean, Max, Median, Min, Measured/estimated value, Fraction organic carbon, Nondetect flag, Number of samples, Units

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in sediments (which can contribute contaminants to drinking water), and can indicate potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/OST/BASINS/metadata/nsi.htm>

Data Source Name**National Stream Quality Accounting Network (NASQAN)****Identification Number**

133

Data Source Description

According to the web site, the primary goals of the NASQAN are to "characterize large sub-basins of rivers, to determine regional source areas for chemical contaminants, and to assess the effects of human influences on observed concentrations and amounts of the chemicals." Since 1995, NASQAN has focused on monitoring the concentration of a broad

range of chemicals including pesticides, major ions, and trace elements in four of the nation's largest river systems: the Mississippi, the Columbia, the Colorado, and the Rio Grande. NASQAN contains data relevant to contaminant screening, such as occurrence of major ions, trace elements, and dissolved pesticides. Most of the data are easily exportable in tabular form.

Proprietor

USGS

Contact Information

Office of Water Quality
U.S. Geological Survey
412 National Center
Reston, Virginia 20192
Internet: <http://water.usgs.gov/nasqan>

Type of Data Elements

Occurrence concentrations

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant with NAWQA.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://water.usgs.gov/nasqan/progdocs/wri014255/index.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Health and Safety Profiles
<i>Identification Number</i>	150
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The NTP has developed around 500 "Toxicity and Carcinogenicity" reports and 66 "Toxicity" reports for organic and inorganic chemicals. These reports summarize toxicological data and includes some carcinogenicity and toxicity endpoints and categorizations. Another important feature of the "Toxicity and Carcinogenicity" reports is a strength of evidence categorization for the conclusions drawn in the studies.</p> <p>Agents may be nominated to the NTP for study by any person or group regardless of affiliation. The nominations go through a rigorous internal and external scientific review to determine the need for testing and a check with Government Agencies to see if the use of an agent falls under any Federal Regulations. Once an agent has been selected by the NTP Executive Committee for study, a staff scientist is assigned to develop appropriate study protocols to obtain the needed toxicity data. Using these protocols, the toxicity studies are conducted at contract laboratories under a standard set of operational guidelines. Each laboratory is required to have a health and safety plan in place for each chemical to protect their workers.</p> <p>Between 1978 and 1991 a contractor assembled health and safety background information for chemicals selected for study by the Program. These documents were provided to the laboratories at the time they conducted the agent studies to help them develop the individual health and safety plans. It is this set of files that we have on our web site. Currently, the responsibility for assembling this health and safety information is that of the testing laboratory. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Toxicology Program; NIH
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>NTP Liaison and Scientific Review Office P.O. Box 12233, MD A3-01 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 Telephone: (919) 541-0530 E-mail: liaison@starbase.niehs.nih.gov ntpwm@niehs.nih.gov</p>
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	<p>BP, Carcinogenicity, Critical effects, Dose, Duration, GenTox, GMM Abstract, GMM Carc, GMM GenTox, GMM Neo, GMM Nonneo, Hazard class, MP, Mutation Data, Other toxicity data, Path, RACB Abstract, Rationale for testing, RDGT Abstract, Reactivity, Route, SAX</p> <p>toxicity evaluation, Species, Stability, Statistical analysis, Strain and Species, Study Result, Study Type, Subsidiary Risk, Survival, Growth weights and Gross observations, Teratogenicity, Tissue, Tox Abstracts, TOX Growth Surv, Toxicity, Toxicokinetic, TR Carc act, TR Gen Tox, TR Neo, TR Nonneo, TR Path Surv Growth, TR Target Org, Use, Vapor Density, Vapor Pressure, Water Solubility</p>
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://ntp-server.NIEHS.nih.gov/

<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Toxicology Program (NTP) Studies
<i>Identification Number</i>	248
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The NTP has developed around 500 "Toxicity and Carcinogenicity" reports and 66 "Toxicity" reports for organic and inorganic chemicals. These reports summarize toxicological data and includes some carcinogenicity and toxicity endpoints and categorizations. Another important feature of the "Toxicity and Carcinogenicity" reports is a strength of evidence categorization for the conclusions drawn in the studies.</p> <p>Agents may be nominated to the NTP for study by any person or group regardless of affiliation. The nominations go through a rigorous internal and external scientific review to determine the need for testing and a check with Government Agencies to see if the use of an agent falls under any Federal Regulations. Once an agent has been selected by the NTP Executive Committee for study, a staff scientist is assigned to develop appropriate study protocols to obtain the needed toxicity data. Using these protocols, the toxicity studies are conducted at contract laboratories under a standard set of operational guidelines. Each laboratory is required to have a health and safety plan in place for each chemical to protect their workers.</p> <p>Between 1978 and 1991 a contractor assembled health and safety background information for chemicals selected for study by the Program. These documents were provided to the laboratories at the time they conducted the agent studies to help them develop the individual health and safety plans. It is this set of files that we have on our web site. Currently, the responsibility for assembling this health and safety information is that of the testing laboratory. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Toxicology Program; NIH
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>NTP Liaison and Scientific Review Office P.O. Box 12233, MD A3-01 Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 Telephone: (919) 541-0530 E-mail: liaison@starbase.niehs.nih.gov ntpwm@niehs.nih.gov</p>
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Synonyms, CASRN, Formula, Structure, Categories of evidence of carcinogenic activity, Statistical results
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval. NTP studies provide unique and exceptional data and are included to supplement the CCL Universe.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://ntp-server.NIEHS.nih.gov/

<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Water Information System (NWIS Web)
<i>Identification Number</i>	151
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>As part of its program of disseminating water data to the public, the USGS maintains a distributed network of computers and file-servers for the storage and retrieval of water data collected through its activities at approximately 1.5 million sites around the country. This system is called the National Water Information System (NWIS). Many types of data are stored in this NWIS network, including: site information, time-series (flow, stage, precipitation, chemical), peak flow, ground water, and water quality. NWIS data comes from all 50 states, selected territories, and border stations, from 1896 to the present. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	USGS
<i>Contact Information</i>	Questions about data h2oteam@usgs.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Occurrence Concentrations
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements

	of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant with NAWQA.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://waterdata.usgs.gov/nwis
<i>Data Source Name</i>	National Water Quality Assessment (NAWQA)
<i>Identification Number</i>	134
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The NAWQA database, maintained by USGS, describes the status and trends in the quality of the nation's groundwater and surface water resources.</p> <p>The U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) began its NAWQA (National Water Quality Assessment) program in 1991, systematically collecting chemical, biological, and physical water quality data from 42 study units (basins) across the nation. The data warehouse currently contains and links the following data up through 9/30/2002:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chemical concentrations in water, bed sediment, and aquatic organism tissues for about 609 chemical constituents Site, basin, well and network characteristics with many descriptive variables Daily stream flow information for fixed sampling sites Ground water levels for sampled wells 6,400 surface water sites and 7,000 wells 44,000 nutrient samples and 26,000 pesticide samples as well as 8,000 VOC samples 2,650 samples of bed sediment and aquatic organism tissues <p>This database may be useful for examining nationally representative pesticide and VOC occurrence in ambient water and drinking water sources; however, the composition and presentation of the data vary widely from region to region. NAWQA provides high-quality, nationally representative data reviewed by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS). (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	USGS
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>NAWQA Headquarters Phone: 1-703-648-5716 E-mail: nawqa_whq@usgs.gov Maintainer: James Ulrich</p> <p>E-mail: julrich@usgs.gov</p>
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Occurrence Concentrations
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because USGS provided the data directly to EPA in a useable format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	NIOSH TIC
<i>Identification Number</i>	279
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>NIOSH TIC® is a bibliographic database of literature in the field of occupational safety and health. About 160 core, English language technical journals provide approximately 35 percent of the additions to NIOSHTIC® annually. Over 4,000 other sources of technical articles and reports.</p> <p>Because NIOSH examines all aspects of adverse effects experienced by workers, much of the information contained in NIOSHTIC® has been selected from sources that do not have a primary occupational safety and health orientation.</p>

The CIS subset of NIOSHTIC® records are required to provide a CAS Registry Number and discuss one or more of the following subjects: Hazmat, Biodegradation, Environmental Fate, Gastrointestinal Absorption, Toxicity, Carcinogenicity, Turmorigenicity, Mutagenicity, Teratogenicity, Acid Dissociation, Irritation Data, Occupational Concentrations, Bioconcentration Factor, Effluent Concentrations, Photooxidation, Ultraviolet Absorption, Volatilization, Superfund Sites, or Occupational Safety.

SUBJECT COVERAGE:

behavioral sciences
 biochemistry, physiology and metabolism
 biological hazards
 chemistry
 control technology
 education and training
 epidemiological studies of disease/disorders
 ergonomics
 hazardous waste
 health physics
 occupational medicine
 pathology and histology
 safety
 toxicology
 (description from website)

Proprietor

National Information Services Corporation (NISC)

Contact Information

National Information Services Corporation
 NISC USA
 Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street,
 Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA
 Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982
 Sales: sales@nisc.com
 www.nisc.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, Indexing terms, Abstracts, Chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/nioshtic.htm>

Data Source Name

Office International des Epizooties (OIE) Handistatus II

Identification Number

155

Data Source Description

The current prototype for Handistatus II (i.e Help with World Animal Disease Status - version 2) is a Web application containing information on animal diseases that have serious consequences for international trade or public health. This information is regularly updated based on the emergency, monthly and annual reports sent to the Central Bureau of the Office International des Epizooties (OIE) by the veterinary administrations of countries and other official sources.

The annual information on the animal health situation worldwide is almost entirely derived from the collection and processing of the questionnaires on animal health, common to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the OIE, which the OIE has distributed to all countries on behalf of the three organisations since 1996. (description from website)

Proprietor

Office International des Epizooties

Contact Information Unknown

Type of Data Elements Data elements for microbial contaminants

Relevance Explanation This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation It does not meet considerations because no contact information or information on type of data elements is available.

Redundancy Explanation This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL <http://www.oie.int/hs2/report.asp?lang=en>

Data Source Name **Office Internationales Epizooties**

Identification Number 244

Data Source Description Animal and human health statistics (AWWA)

Proprietor OIE

Contact Information Unknown

Type of Data Elements Data elements for microbial contaminants

Relevance Explanation This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation It does not meet considerations because no contact information or information on type of data elements is available.

Redundancy Explanation This source is identical to Office International des Epizooties (OIE) Handistatus II (source 155).

Retrievability Explanation This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL <http://www.oie.int/hs2/report.asp?lang=en>

Data Source Name **Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) Chemical Fact Sheets**

Identification Number 156

Data Source Description OPPT Chemical Fact Sheets provide a brief summary of information on selected TRI chemicals. Each of the approximately 30 Fact Sheets covers each chemical's identity, production and use, environmental fate, and health and environmental effects. Each also includes a list of laws under which the chemical is regulated, phone numbers, and the names of EPA offices and other agencies one can call or contact for more information.

Proprietor EPA Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics

Contact Information US EPA
Office of Pollution Prevention & Toxics
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Mail Code 7401-M
Washington, DC 20460
Phone: (202) 564-3810
Email: oppt.homepage@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements What is the contaminant, how is it used, and how might I be exposed? What happens to the contaminant in the environment? How does the contaminant affect human health and the environment? What EPA program offices regulate the contaminant, and under what laws is it regulated? What other federal agencies or groups can I contact for information on the contaminant?

Relevance Explanation This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies and environmental fate data, providing an indicator of potential

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/chemfact/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Oil and Hazardous Materials/Technical Assistance Data System
<i>Identification Number</i>	287
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This database includes 1,402 MSDS-like fact sheets prepared by the US Environmental Protection Agency in the 1970s and 1980s. Each fact sheet deals with one chemical substance. The database is no longer updated, and some material in the database has been rendered incorrect over time by changes in regulatory requirements. However, the database still contains a wealth of still-useful data and references. Consequently, each record is presented with a warning about the age of the database and the need to verify critical information through more current sources. Users can retrieve records by CAS Registry Number (the preferred method), chemical name, and/or subject terms/phrases.
	SUBJECT COVERAGE :
	* CAS Registry Numbers * General Toxicology
	* Chemical Identification * Hazards
	* Chemical/Physical Properties * Human Contact and Exposure
	* Detection * Reactivity
	* Emergency Response * Plant Toxicology
	* Environmental Fate * Response and Disposal
	* Environmental Chemistry * Transportation and Storage
	* Fire Protection and Explosion (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)/EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	CAS RN, General Toxicology, Hazards, Chemical/Physical Properties, Human Contact and Exposure, Detection, Reactivity, Emergency Response, Plant Toxicology, Environmental
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains environmental fate data, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/ohm-tads.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Oncologic
<i>Identification Number</i>	237
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Cancer Expert System is a personal computer software program developed under a cooperative agreement between EPA's Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT) and LogiChem, Inc. The IBM-compatible DOS (non-Windows) program is registered under the trademark OncoLogic®. The Cancer Expert System or OncoLogic® can analyze a chemical

structure to determine the likelihood that it may cause cancer. This is done by applying the rules of structure activity relationship (SAR) analysis and incorporating knowledge of how chemicals cause cancer in animals and humans.

The Cancer Expert System is comprised of four subsystems that evaluate fibers, metals, polymers, and organic chemicals of diverse chemical structures. The program applies SAR analysis to predict the potential cancer-causing effects of a chemical. In addition to SAR analysis, the Cancer Expert System applies the knowledge gained from studies of how chemicals cause cancer in animals and humans. (description from website)

Proprietor

Logichem

Contact Information

Logichem, Inc.
P.O. Box 357
Boyertown, PA 19512
Telephone: 717-420-9417
Telefax: 717-420-9419
E-mail: webinfo@logichem.com
Internet: <http://www.logichem.com>

Type of Data Elements

Rating of carcinogenicity potential, Scientific rationale for rating

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/cahp/actlocal/can.html>

Data Source Name

**Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Integrated HPV Database**

Identification Number

152

Data Source Description

This database tracks all High Production Volume (HPV) chemicals through the process of investigation in the OECD Programme on the Investigation of Existing Chemicals). It allows Member countries and industry to select chemicals for sponsorship and shows the stage of investigation of any particular chemical at any given time. Finally, once agreed in the OECD, it shows the results of assessments as well as the actual reports and background information behind them.

The database contains the list of HPV chemicals together with any annotations on each chemical provided to the Secretariat by Member countries. Each chemical is identified as to exactly which stage it is at in the assessment process, and for those chemicals which have already been selected for sponsoring (i.e. SIDS chemicals), there are links to relevant documents.

When making the first evaluation of an existing chemical, a minimum set of data is necessary to determine its potential hazards. To ensure that such data are available, OECD developed the SIDS (Screening Information Data Set). The SIDS outlines the minimum data elements essential for determining whether or not a chemical requires further investigation. When data gaps for a specific chemical are identified, testing is carried out by the chemical industry.

The database operates at three levels (Secretariat, Member country and general public) with control of significant data input (such as confirmation of sponsorship) being at the Secretariat level. Once a chemical has been sponsored by a Member country, that country inputs specific information on the investigation of the chemical.

The database has a comprehensive search facility allowing searches to be made in a number of categories: e.g., chemical name, CAS number, sponsoring country, stage of investigation. Those chemicals which have not yet been selected for sponsorship can be readily identified thus facilitating future sponsorship by both Member countries and industry.

Members of the general public have "read only" access to the database and so can follow the progress of a chemical both through and after its assessment. They can also obtain completed assessments on individual chemicals once these have been agreed in the OECD.

Proprietor

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Contact Information

Mr. Oscar Hernandez
Risk Assessment Division, Office of Prevention, Pesticides & Toxics
US-EPA (7403)
ICC Building, 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
20460 Washington D.C.
United States
Tel: (1-202) 564-0930 Fax: (1-202) 564-7450
E-mail: hernandez.oscar@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, SIDS status

Relevance Explanation

list of HPV

(description from website) This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list of HPV chemicals, which may indicate possible occurrence. It also contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://cs3-hq.oecd.org/scripts/hpv/>

Data Source Name**OSHA 1988 Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)****Identification Number**

234

Data Source Description

Record of OSHA regulatory decisions (AWWA)

Proprietor

NIOSH

Contact Information

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
1600 Clifton Rd
Atlanta, GA 30333, USA
Phone: 1-800-35-NIOSH (1-800-356-4674)
Fax: 1-513-533-8573

Type of Data Elements

Name, CAS RN, OSHA PEL

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains inhalation exposure limits, which may provide information on potential health effects.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.osha.gov/SLTC/pe/>

Data Source Name**Palm Top Emergency Action for Chemicals (PEAC-CW System) - Federal Technical Support Working Group****Identification Number**

163

Data Source Description

The Technical Support Working Group, a Federal Interagency group focusing on developing new technology for combating Terrorism has sponsored the upgrade of the commercially available Palmtop Emergency Action for Chemicals (PEAC) system. The PEAC-CW lists over 10,000 toxic chemicals and includes 6 chemical warfare agents and 73 precursor chemicals. This capability was designed for use by Federal emergency and law enforcement

officers, and all State and Local Fire, Law Enforcement, HAZMAT, Bomb Squad, and other emergency/public government services organizations who may be involved with responding to terrorists, HAZMAT incidents, or other chemical spill emergencies.

The PEAC-CW system contains information from a number of sources, including NIOSH, NFPA, AIHA, MSDS, and DOT for over 10,000 chemicals and synonyms searchable by its chemical name or UN number including:

Proprietary dispersion model that develops site specific Protective Action Distances based on input for meteorology, surrounding terrain, container size and orientation, type of release and chemical exposure guideline. Or display DOT ERG2000 values (green pages).

Chemical and Physical properties such as flash point, boiling point, LEL, UEL, auto ignition temp, melting point, vapor pressure, vapor density, published toxicity levels, etc.

Specific Chemical Protective Clothing information from manufacturers
 NFPA hazard Identification system (NFPA 704 - Standard System for the Identification of Fire Hazards of Materials)
 NIOSH Guidebook respirator recommendations
 Synonyms list
 Access to procedures and recommendations for 62 chemical classes from DOT ERG-2000 Guide information (orange pages)
 (description from website)

Technical Support Working Group

Aristatek, Inc. of Laramie, Wyoming developed the PEAC-CW system. The PEAC-CW system is available directly from Aristatek or its distributors by calling toll-free 1-877-912-2200 or fax 307-721-2337. Software can be purchased separately without a platform or preloaded on a platform (prices vary depending on platform selected) and quantity discounts are available. Detailed information is available online at <http://www.aristatek.com>.

"Published toxicity levels"

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

This source is not redundant.

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

<http://www.tswg.gov/tswg/cbrnc/PEACPress.htm>

Proprietor

Contact Information

Type of Data Elements

Relevance Explanation

Completeness Explanation

Redundancy Explanation

Retrievability Explanation

Source URL

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

Proprietor

Contact Information

Type of Data Elements

Relevance Explanation

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) Communicable Disease

158

Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) has provided an index of data sources and publications relevant to major communicable diseases in the Americas. It provides links to surveillance data from PAHO countries.

Pan American Health Organization

Dr. Mirta Roses Periago, Director
 Pan American Health Organization
 Pan American Sanitary Bureau
 Regional Office of the World Health Organization
 525 Twenty-third Street, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20037
 United States of America
 Country/City Code: (202)
 Tel: 974-3000
 Fax: 974-3663

Data elements for microbial contaminants

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.paho.org/Selection.asp?SEL=TP&LNG=ENG&CD=BDISPRVCT
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Permit Compliance System (PCS) Database
<i>Identification Number</i>	161
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Permit Compliance System (PCS) provides information on companies which have been issued permits to discharge waste water into rivers. You can review information on when a permit was issued and expires, how much the company is permitted to discharge, and the actual monitoring data showing what the company has discharged. The Water Discharge Permits Query allows you to retrieve preselected data from the PCS database in Envirofacts. You can narrow your search by selecting various options including facility name, geographic location, standard industrial classification, and chemicals. You may also use the PCS Customized Query to retrieve data and design a query for your particular needs, using any data element available from the Envirofacts Warehouse. Customized Queries are primarily geared toward more experienced users. There is also information on related laws and regulations. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA OECA
<i>Contact Information</i>	Users can contact EPA using email form located at: http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs/pcs_feedback.html
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Facility, Address, Activity Status, Permit Type, Issued Date, Expired Date, USGS Hydro Basin, Stream Segment, Flow, Receiving Stream Class, Federal_grant_ind, Receiving Waters, Final Limits Ind Pretreatment Code, Sludge Information, Permit Documents, Inspections, Outfalls/pipe Schedules, Limits Report, Measurements and Violations, Compliance Schedules and Violations, Evidentiary Hearings, Pretreatment
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on discharge of waste to rivers, which may indicate potential occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/pcs/index.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Persistent, Bioaccumulative, and Toxic Profiles (PBT Profiler)
<i>Identification Number</i>	160
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The PBT Profiler was designed to be an easy to use, widely available, no-cost tool to screen chemicals lacking experimental data in order to help identify pollution prevention (P2) opportunities. It is a continuation of the Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics (OPPT, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency) Pollution Prevention (P2) Assessment Framework - a collection of screening models and methods to help promote the design, development, and application of safer chemicals and processes. The P2 Framework uses computerized methods, such as structure/activity relationships (SARs) and standard scenarios, to predict risk related data (physical/chemical properties, bioconcentration, environmental fate, carcinogenicity, toxicity to aquatic organisms, worker and general population exposure, and other information) on chemicals lacking experimental data. The PBT Profiler arose from experience gained in the P2 Framework's outreach program, a vigorous set of initiatives by collaborators in the business, government, and academic sectors to promote the voluntary use of these tools to reduce pollution and highlight the potential economic benefits of informed environmental decision making.
	The PBT Profiler uses a subset of P2 Assessment Framework computer-based tools to help identify chemicals that potentially may persist, bioaccumulate, and be toxic to aquatic life,

i.e., PBT chemicals. The release of even small amounts of persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic chemicals to the environment is of concern because they can accumulate over time to higher concentrations and, therefore, have a higher potential to adversely impact human health and the environment. The overwhelming majority of known chemical substances do not have experimental persistence, bioaccumulation, and toxicity data available. Only a small fraction of chemicals currently in commerce, including the 2,000 new chemicals introduced each year, have sufficient data available to perform a thorough evaluation of potential risks. The PBT Profiler was designed to help interested parties voluntarily screen chemicals for persistence, bioaccumulation, and aquatic toxicity characteristics when no experimental data are available. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA (OPPT), Environmental Science Center, Syracuse Research Corporation

Contact InformationJay L. Tunkel, Ph.D.
Project Manager***Type of Data Elements***

Predicted persistence (half life) in air, water, soil, and sediment, Bioaccumulation (BCF), Fish ChV, Includes structural information

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on persistence, providing an indicator of occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates.

Source URL<http://www.pbtprofiler.net/default.asp>***Data Source Name*****Pesticide Action Network (PAN) Pesticide Database*****Identification Number***

159

Data Source Description

The PAN Pesticide Database brings together a diverse array of information on pesticides from many different sources, providing human toxicity (chronic and acute), ecotoxicity and regulatory information for about 6,400 pesticide active ingredients and their transformation products, as well as adjuvants and solvents used in pesticide products.

This database of active ingredients has been integrated with information in the U.S. EPA product databases, which provide information on formulated products (the form of the pesticide that growers and consumers purchase for use) containing the active ingredients. The information is most complete for pesticides registered for use in the United States. (description from website)

Proprietor

Pesticide Action Network

Contact InformationPesticide Action Network North America
49 Powell St., Suite 500
San Francisco, CA 94102
USAPhone: (415) 981-1771
Fax: (415) 981-1991Email addresses:
panna@panna.org (general comments)
net-admin@panna.org (comments on our online work)***Type of Data Elements***

Chemical Name, CAS Number, U.S. EPA PC Code, CA DPR Chem Code, Molecular Weight, Use Type, Chem Class, Route of Exposure, Symptoms, First Aid, PAN Bad Actor

Chemical, Acute Toxicity, Carcinogen, Cholinesterase Inhibitor, Ground Water Contaminant, Developmental or Reproductive Toxin, Endocrine Disruptor

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains health effects data.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.pesticideinfo.org/index.html>

Data Source Name**Pesticide Data Program****Identification Number**

265

Data Source Description

The Pesticide Data Program (PDP) is a national pesticide residue database program. Through cooperation with State agriculture departments and other Federal agencies, PDP manages the collection, analysis, data entry, and reporting of pesticide residues on agricultural commodities, with an emphasis on those commodities highly consumed by infants and children. (description from website)

Proprietor

USDA

Contact Information

PDP Staff:
Agricultural Marketing Service
Science & Technology, Monitoring Programs Office
8609 Sudley Road, Suite 206
Manassas, VA 20110
Director: Martha Lamont
Phone: (703) 330-2300 ext. 17 Fax: (703) 369-0678

Deputy Director: Diana Haynes
Phone: (703) 330-2300 ext. 34 Fax: (703) 369-0678

Type of Data Elements

Total Samples Analyzed, Samples with Residues Detected, Percent of Samples with Detections, Different Pesticides Detected, Different Residues Detected, Total Residue Detections, % of Samples with Detects, Minimum Value Detected,ppm, Maximum Value Detected,ppm, Number of Detections of Pesticides in Drinking Water, Pesticides Detected Above Limit of Quantification in Drinking Water

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of pesticide residues, an indicator of potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.ams.usda.gov/science/pdp/index.htm>

Data Source Name**Pesticide Data Sheets (PDS) - WHO, FAO****Identification Number**

162

Data Source Description

Pesticide Data Sheets (PDSs) contain basic information for safe use of pesticides. The Pesticide Data Sheets are prepared by WHO in collaboration with FAO and give basic toxicological information on individual pesticides. Priority for issue of PDSs is given to substances having a wide use in public health programmes and/or in agriculture, or having a high or an unusual toxicity record. The data sheets are prepared by scientific experts and peer reviewed. The comments of industry are provided through the industrial association,

GIFAP. The data sheets are revised from time to time as required. (description from website)

Proprietor

World Health Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization

Contact Information

The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca

Type of Data Elements

Absorption route, Additional Regulations Recommended, Agriculture, Horticulture and Forestry, Carcinogenicity, Decontamination Of Spillage And Containers, Dietary studies,

Disposal And/Or Decontamination Of Containers, Emergency Aid, Entry Of Persons Into Treated Areas, Excretion products, Handling, Household Use, Labelling, Laboratory Methods, Medical Diagnosis and Treatment in Cases of Poisoning, Mode of action, Precautions in Use, Public Health Programmes, Recommended Restrictions on Availability, Residues in Food and Water, Selected Properties, Selection, Training and Medical Supervision of Workers, Surveillance Tests, Susceptible pests, Toxicity - Non-Mammalian Species, Toxicity, Repeated Dose, Toxicity, Single Dose, Toxicology - Mammals, Toxicology - Man, Transportation and Storage, Unintended Effects, Use Pattern

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.inchem.org/pages/pds.html>

Data Source Name**Pesticide Data Submitters List (PDSL)****Identification Number**

266

Data Source Description

The Pesticide Data Submitters List is a compilation of names and addresses of registrants who wish to be notified and offered compensation for use of their data. It was developed to assist pesticide applicants in fulfilling their obligation as required by sections 3(c)(1)(f) and 3(c)(2)(D) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and 40 CFR Part 152 sub part E regarding ownership of data used to support registration.

All pesticides sold or distributed in the United States must be registered by EPA, based on scientific studies showing that they can be used without posing unreasonable risks to people or the environment. When applying for registration of a pesticide product, a registrant may develop and submit the required data, cite all previously submitted data, or cite selected data. When an applicant cites data previously submitted by another pesticide registrant, the applicant must make a valid offer to pay compensation to the owner of that data. The Data Submitters List contains the names and addresses of companies who submitted data relating to certain pesticide chemicals who wish to receive such offers. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA, Office of Pesticide Programs

Contact Information

John Jamula
jamula.john@epa.gov
Information Resources and Services Division
Office of Pesticide Programs (7504C)
Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street SW
Washington, DC 20460
Ph: 703-305-6426
Fax: 703-305-7670

Type of Data Elements

Chemical Name, Company #, Data Types

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains a chemical list that is not related to health effects or occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant with NPIRS (source 261); however, NPIRS is a subscription source.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/opppmsd1/DataSubmittersList/>

Data Source Name**Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database****Identification Number**

257

Data Source Description

Over the last 30 years, pesticide registrants or manufacturers have submitted thousands of ecotoxicity studies to support the registration or approval of their pesticide products.

Ecotoxicity studies measure the effects of chemicals on fish, wildlife, plants, and other wild organisms.

EPA has reviewed these studies according to criteria outlined in their Standard Evaluation Procedures Manuals and testing methods accepted by the scientific community. After reviewing these studies, EPA scientists have determined if they are acceptable for use in the regulatory process.

In 1991, EPA began electronically summarizing acceptable studies and has now entered over 15,000 summary records for about 680 pesticide active ingredients into a computerized database called the Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database.

These summary records include endpoints measurements such as the LD50 (the amount or dose of a chemical which kills 50% of the exposed animals) and the NOEL or No Observed Effect Level (the highest concentration of a chemical in a toxicity test that has no significant adverse effect on the exposed population of test animals).

Although most of the toxicity information in this database was compiled from actual studies conducted by commercial laboratories, the database also contains acceptable studies conducted by EPA, USDA, and the Fish and Wildlife Service laboratories and published data which meets the Agency's guideline testing requirements.

The Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database is written in DBase III+ and contains 32 fields per record entry. Each record entry summarizes one ecotoxicity study for one species whether it is in a single species study or a multiple species study. (description from website)

Proprietor

Contact Information

Type of Data Elements

Relevance Explanation

Completeness Explanation

Redundancy Explanation

Retrievability Explanation

Source URL

EPA

Brian Montague at Montague.Brian@epa.gov or call 703-305-6438

LD50, NOEL

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on ecological toxicity.

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

This source is not redundant.

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

<http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/general/databasesdescription.8-15>

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

Proprietor

Contact Information

Type of Data Elements

Relevance Explanation

Completeness Explanation

Redundancy Explanation

Retrievability Explanation

Source URL

Pesticide Handler Exposure Database

262

The Pesticide Handler Exposure Database (PHED) is a database containing voluntarily submitted empirical exposure data for workers involved in the handling or application of pesticides in the field; it currently contains data for over 2000 monitored exposure events. The basic assumption underlying the system is that exposure to pesticide handlers can be calculated generically, based on the available empirical data for chemicals, as worker exposure is primarily a function of the formulation type and the handling activities (e.g., packaging type, mixing/loading/application method, and clothing scenario), rather than chemical-specific properties. (description from website)

EPA

Alan Dixon at dixon.alan@epa.gov or call 703-305-7237 for assistance.

Pesticide exposure data

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on human exposure to pesticides.

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

This source is not redundant.

Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.

http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/science/models_db.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Pesticide Product Information System (PPIS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	168
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The database contains information concerning all pesticide products registered in the United States. Information in the data set for each pesticide includes registrant name and address, chemical ingredients and CAS registry numbers, toxicity category (i.e., danger, warning, and caution), product names, distributor brand names, site/pest uses, pesticidal type, formulation code, and registration status. The data are available from a list of zipped ascii files.
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	Jim Beech beech.james@epa.gov EPA Office of Pesticide Programs Ariel Rios Building 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W. Mail Code: 7502P Washington, DC 20460
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, Registrant name and address, Chemical ingredients, Toxicity category, Product names, Distributor brand names, Site/pest uses, Pesticidal type, Formulation code, and Registration status
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains an indicator of possible health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant with NPIRS (source 261); however, NPIRS is a subscription source.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/opppmsd1/PPISdata/index.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Pesticide Product Label System (PPLS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	267
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The Pesticide Product Label System is a collection of images, in multi-page TIFF format, of pesticide labels which have been approved by the Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) under Section 3 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. The collection contains the initially approved label for pesticide products registered under FIFRA Section 3 as well as subsequent versions of labels which have changed via amendment or notification.</p> <p>In addition to the stamped approved labels this collection contains any associated correspondence about the terms of registration, specifying any changes which the registrant was required to make in the final printed label. Because some label amendments address only portions of the label, you may have to review several labels for a single product to determine the complete terms of registration.</p> <p>The collection does not identify those products which have been subsequently canceled or transferred, but rather identifies each pesticide label as it appeared at the time that it was approved. In addition, please review Limitations of the Pesticide Product Label System.</p> <p>The label images are indexed by EPA registration number and the date on which the label was initially registered or amended. If you do not know the registration number, you can search all federally registered products by active ingredient, product name, or company name, in EPA's Pesticide Product Information System, which you can access on the California Department of Pesticide Regulation website at California Department of Pesticide Regulation (CDPR). (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	John Jamula jamula.john@epa.gov Information Resources and Services Division Office of Pesticide Programs (7504C) Environmental Protection Agency 401 M Street SW Washington, DC 20460

	Ph: 703-305-6426 Fax: 703-305-7670
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name; CAS RN; First aid: if swallowed, if on skin or clothing, if in eyes, if inhaled; Precautionary statements: hazard to humans and domestic animals warning, environmental hazards, storage and disposal
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/pestlabels/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Pesticide Products Databases
<i>Identification Number</i>	268
<i>Data Source Description</i>	OPP and the California Department of Pesticide Regulation have developed an interactive database that offers brief registration information on approximately 89,000 products. The data include: product number and name, company number and name, registration date, cancellation date and reason (if canceled), and product manager name and phone number. Also offered are databases containing chemical ingredient information, searchable by common, technical, synonym, CAS number, or trade names, and firm information, searchable by firm number or name. (description from website)
	This database serves as a gateway to the information contained in the Pesticide Products Information System (PPIS). The data dictionary for this source is therefore for data elements found in PPIS.
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA/Cal EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	California Department of Pesticide Regulation 1001 I Street, P.O. Box 4015 Sacramento, CA 95812-4015 General Information: (916) 445-4300 FAX: (916) 324-1452
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Synonyms, CASRN, Company, Registration Date
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant with FIFRA.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdpr.ca.gov/docs/epa/epamenu.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Pesticide Tolerance Index System (TISInfo)
<i>Identification Number</i>	269
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Pesticide Tolerance Index contains a complete listing of pesticide tolerances. TISInfo is an older DOS based system. However, it is the only electronic version of pesticide tolerances available at this time from the Office of Pesticide Programs. These databases are downloadable, self-extracting compressed files. The programs TISINDEX.EXE and TISINFO.EXE can be used to generate indexes for this data and then to search it and generate reports from it. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	Bernie Schneider

ground and surface water studies, state monitoring programs, and other readily accessible sources of data.

OPP plans to use the information in this database in developing risk assessments for water resources. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA

Contact Information

Sid Abel at Abel.Sid@epa.gov or call 703-305-7346

Type of Data Elements

Occurrence Concentrations (database is under development)

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is being designed to contain information on pesticide occurrence in water, an indicator of occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.

Redundancy Explanation

This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.

Retrievability Explanation

This source has been withdrawn; it is no longer available online.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/oppefed1/general/databasesdescription.8-15>

Data Source Name**Pesticides Pilot Monitoring Program - USGS/EPA*****Identification Number***

164

Data Source Description

In 1999, a pilot monitoring program was initiated by EPA and USGS to provide information on pesticide concentrations in drinking water and to assist in the implementation of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA) of 1996. Twelve water-supply reservoirs were sampled, in California, Indiana, Ohio, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Missouri, South Carolina, South Dakota, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, and Texas. Sampling frequencies were designed to measure long-term mean and short-term peak concentrations of pesticides in drinking water. The sampling methods included 178 different pesticides and degradation products. The results of the program were later incorporated in EPA's revised Organophosphate Pesticide Cumulative Risk Assessment. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water and USGS NAWQA

Contact Information

Joel Blomquist
U.S. Geological Survey WRD
8987 Yellow Brick Road
Baltimore, Maryland 21237
E-Mail: jdblomqu@usgs.gov
Phone: (410) 238-4260
Fax: (410) 238-4210

Type of Data Elements

Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://md.water.usgs.gov/nawqa/abstract.html>

Data Source Name**Plant Toxicity Data*****Identification Number***

280

Data Source Description

PHYTOTOX contains records relating to the biological effects of the application of organic chemicals to terrestrial plants. Both natural and synthetic organic compounds administered to native, crop, or weed plant species have been included. The records include data on effects and on the corresponding scientific source papers.

SUBJECT COVERAGE:

Chemical Name Identification
CAS Registry Numbers
Bibliographic References
Biological Effects
Test Conditions
Application Procedures
(description from website)

Proprietor

National Information Services Corporation (NISC)/EPA

Contact Information

National Information Services Corporation
NISC USA
Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA
Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982
Sales: sales@nisc.com
www.nisc.com

Type of Data Elements

CAS RN, Chemical Name, Stage at application, Stage at recording, Condition at application, Site of application, Maintenance of plant, Physical state of chemical, Route/method, Dosage, Effects data, Test Duration, Study grade, Species identification, Source/journal, Reference number, Author, Publication year, Title

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information on plant toxicity.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant with ECOTOX (source 57).

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/phytotox.htm>

Data Source Name**Poisons Information Monographs (PIMs) - IPCS, CCOHS*****Identification Number***

165

Data Source Description

PIMs are part of a global database with evaluated information on substances (chemicals, pharmaceuticals, poisonous plants, and poisonous and venomous animals) commonly involved in cases of poisoning. A PIM is a concise, practical document designed to facilitate the work of poisons information specialists, clinicians, and analysts.

The PIM is more than a simple monograph and part of a database. It is a dynamic document which represents an international consensus on the diagnosis, management and prevention of poisonings. It may also constitute the basis for training, a source of scientific reference and a stimulus for international cooperation amongst poisons centres and clinical toxicology units around the world.

The PIMs are prepared by collaborating poisons information centres and other experts throughout the world and are subjected to individual and peer review. PIMs summarize the physico-chemical and toxicological properties of the substance, the medical features of the effects produced by various routes of exposure to the substance, the patient management and the supporting laboratory investigations. (description from website)

Proprietor

International Programme for Chemical Safety, Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety, Worldwide Poison Information Centers

Contact Information

The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca

Type of Data Elements

Name, Formula, Synonyms, CASRN, ID numbers, MW, Density, BP, MP, Water Solubility, Other Solubility, Partition Coefficients, Log Koc, Log Kow, VP, HLC, ADI, MAK, PEL, STEL, TWA, LCx, LDx, NO(A)EL, LO(A)EL

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of INTOX (source 105).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.inchem.org/pages/pims.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	POLLUAB - Pollution Abstracts
<i>Identification Number</i>	166
<i>Data Source Description</i>	POLLUAB is a bibliographic database which contains information on water and air pollution, sources, and pollution control. The database contains both scientific research and government policy literature on environmental information, including toxicology and health. Sources are books, conference proceedings, journals, nontechnical literature, research reports, and file data from 1981 to the present, with over 195,000 literature references. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
<i>Contact Information</i>	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts 7200 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814 USA Voice: 800-843-7751 (in N. America) Voice: +1 301-961-6700 (worldwide) Fax: +1 301-961-6720 Email: sales@csa.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/polluabss.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Pollution Prevention Research and Development Database - EnviroNET Australia
<i>Identification Number</i>	167
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Australia's EnviroNET is a directory of Australia's environment industries including databases of environment management expertise, industry applications for environmental technologies, environmental education; plus a range of other resources to support development and uptake of Australian solutions to industry's environmental issues. (description from database)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Environment Australia
<i>Contact Information</i>	www.environment.gov.au
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were

<p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>obtained.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.</p> <p>http://www.erin.gov.au/net/environet</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p>	<p>Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) - EPA Region 9</p> <p>169</p> <p>Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) are tools for evaluating and cleaning up contaminated sites. They are risk-based concentrations that are intended to assist risk assessors and others in initial screening-level evaluations of environmental measurements. The PRGs contained in the Region 9 PRG Table are generic; they are calculated without site specific information. However, they may be re-calculated using site specific data.</p> <p>PRGs should be viewed as Agency guidelines, not legally enforceable standards. They are used for site "screening" and as initial cleanup goals if applicable. PRGs are not de facto cleanup standards and should not be applied as such. However, they are helpful in providing long-term targets to use during the analysis of different remedial alternatives. By developing PRGs early in the decision-making process, design staff may be able to streamline the consideration of remedial alternatives. (description from website)</p>
<p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Contact Information</i></p>	<p>EPA Region 9</p> <p>United States Environmental Protection Agency REGION IX 75 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105 smucker.stan@epa.gov</p>
<p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p>	<p>PRGs, RfD, Slope Factor, Cancer Risk</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.</p>
<p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.</p> <p>The relevant data in this source are redundant with ITER and IRIS.</p> <p>This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.</p> <p>http://www.epa.gov/region09/waste/sfund/prg/index.htm</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p>	<p>Priority Substances Assessment Program - Health Canada</p> <p>170</p> <p>The Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA) requires the establishment of a Priority Substances List (PSL). Substances on this List are of priority for assessment to determine whether environmental exposure to them poses a risk to the health of Canadians or to the environment. A Priority Substance may be a chemical, a group of chemicals, effluents or wastes. There have been two PSLs (PSL1 and PSL2), which were established by the Ministers of Health and of the Environment, based on the recommendations of a Ministers' Expert Advisory Panel. (description from website)</p>
<p><i>Proprietor</i></p>	<p>Health Canada</p>
<p><i>Contact Information</i></p>	<p>Inquiry Centre 351 St. Joseph Blvd Hull, Québec K1A 0H3 1-800-668-6767</p> <p>To obtain an electronic version of the Assessment Report in PDF, please request a copy from the following address: PSL.LSIP@ec.gc.ca</p>

<p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>Name, Synonyms, CASRN, Formula, BMC, BMD, ENEV, MTD, CTV, ECx, ICx, LDx,</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.</p> <p>It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.</p> <p>http://www.ec.gc.ca/substances/ese/eng/psap/final/main.cfm</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p> <p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Contact Information</i></p> <p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>Priority-based Assessment of Food Additives (PAFA) Database</p> <p>157</p> <p>PAFA contains over 3,000 "indirect food additives." It is a list of substances mentioned in Title 21 of the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 175, 176, 177, and 178. "Indirect food additives" include substances used in "food-contact articles, and include adhesives and components of coatings, paper and paperboard components, polymers, and adjuvants and production aids." (description from website)</p> <p>FDA Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition</p> <p>C.H.I.P.S. 10777 Mazoch Road Weimar, Texas 78962 Phone (979) 263-5683 Fax (979) 263-5685 http://www.chipsbooks.com/questions.htm</p> <p>Genetic Toxicity and Cytotoxicology, Acute Toxicology, Oral Toxicology, HNEL, Toxicological effect, Exposure, ADI, LD High, LEL</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.</p> <p>It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.</p> <p>http://www.chipsbooks.com/fdaddcd.htm</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p> <p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Contact Information</i></p> <p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p>	<p>Program for Monitoring Emerging Disease (ProMED)</p> <p>171</p> <p>ProMED tracks reports of emerging disease in the media and in the medical literature. The web site offers a variety of information, including archives of ProMED mail, web links, and other resources concerning emerging diseases. (description from website)</p> <p>Federation of American Scientists</p> <p>ProMED 1717 K St., NW Suite 209 Washington, DC 20036 Voice: (202) 546-3300 Fax: (202) 675-1010 E-mail: dpreslar@fas.org</p> <p>Data elements for microbial contaminants</p> <p>This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.</p>

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.fas.org/promed/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	PubMed
<i>Identification Number</i>	172
<i>Data Source Description</i>	PubMed is a searchable citation and abstract generator for over 4,500 peer reviewed biomedical journals from the mid-1960s to the present. This bibliographic database is useful for primary literature on health effects for all types of contaminants. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	National Library of Medicine, NCBI, NIH
<i>Contact Information</i>	U.S. National Library of Medicine 8600 Rockville Pike Bethesda, MD 20894 email: custserv@nlm.nih.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www4.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed/
<i>Data Source Name</i>	PulseNet: The National Molecular Subtyping Network for Foodborne Disease Surveillance
<i>Identification Number</i>	173
<i>Data Source Description</i>	PulseNet is a network of public health laboratories that identify food-borne pathogens to the molecular level using pulse-field gel electrophoresis. Isolated organism "fingerprints" are compared to determine if food poisoning has a common source. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	CDC
<i>Contact Information</i>	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention 1600 Clifton Rd Atlanta, GA 30333, U.S.A Tel: (404) 639-3311 Public Inquiries: (404) 639-3534 / (800) 311-3435
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/pulsenet/what_is.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	180
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>The Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®) is a database of toxicological information compiled, maintained, and updated by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. The program is mandated by the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970. The original edition, known as the "Toxic Substances List," was published on June 28, 1971, and included toxicologic data for approximately 5,000 chemicals. Since that time, the list has continuously grown and been updated, and its name changed to the current title, "Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances." As of May 2003, the last update of the database by NIOSH, RTECS contained 156,485 chemicals as NIOSH strived to fulfill the mandate to list "all known toxic substances... and the concentrations at which... toxicity is known to occur."</p> <p>RTECS® is a compendium of data extracted from the open scientific literature. The data are recorded in the format developed by the RTECS® staff and arranged in alphabetical order by prime chemical name. No attempt has been made to evaluate the studies cited in RTECS®. The user has the responsibility of making such assessments.</p> <p>RTECS® provides: access to toxicity information for 156,485 chemicals; identification of six types of toxicity data including: primary irritation, mutagenic effects, reproductive effects, tumorigenic effects, acute toxicity, other multiple dose toxicity; and includes specific numeric toxicity values such as LD50, LC50, TDLo, TCLo, and identification of species studied and route of administration used. Each data line lists the bibliographic source to indicate actual studies cited. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	CDC National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH)
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>The Editor Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances MDL Information Systems, Inc. 200 Wheeler Road, 6th Floor Burlington, Massachusetts U.S.A. 01803 FAX: (781) 272-6868 Distributor of RTECS: Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety 135 Hunter Street East Hamilton, ON, Canada L8N 1M5 To order: 1-800-668-4284 General Requests: clientservices@ccohs.ca Technical Support: technicalsupport@ccohs.ca</p>
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	LDx, NOAEL, LOAEL, Reproductive/ Developmental, Mutation, Irritation, Tumorigenic data
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/rtecs.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Reregistration Eligibility Decision Documents (REDDs) - EPA OPP
<i>Identification Number</i>	176
<i>Data Source Description</i>	"When EPA completes the review and risk management decision for a pesticide that is subject to reregistration (i.e., one initially registered before November 1984), EPA generally issues a Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) document. The RED summarizes the risk assessment conclusions and outlines any risk reduction measures necessary for the pesticide to continue to be registered in the U.S." There are REDs for over 176 pesticides currently. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA Office of Pesticide Programs
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>Special Review and Reregistration Division (7508W) US Environmental Protection Agency Office of Pesticide Programs</p>

	Washington, DC 20460 Telephone 703-308-8000
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Synonyms, DWLOC, PAD, RfD, MCL, SF, LCx, LDx, LO(A)EL, MOE, NO(A)EL, HDT
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/pesticides/reregistration/status.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Resource Conservation and Recovery Information System
<i>Identification Number</i>	275
<i>Data Source Description</i>	RCRIS provides comprehensive information on all RCRA hazardous waste handlers in the US and its territories. These waste handlers include large- and small-quantity generators, transporters, burner/blenders, incinerators, and TSD facilities.
	SUBJECT COVERAGE: Facility Location and Identification Data Handler Classification Source and Activity Data Permit Application Data (description from website)

<i>Proprietor</i>	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)
<i>Contact Information</i>	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Address, River basin codes, Ownership type, Quantity and type of hazardous waste produced, Types of operations conducted at a site
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it does not contain health effects or occurrence data or information.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/rcris.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM) Maximum Permissible Risks (MPRs) Report
<i>Identification Number</i>	179
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Soil Intervention Values are generic soil quality standards based on potential risks to humans and eco-systems. These values are used to determine whether or not contaminated soils meet the criteria for "serious soil contamination" as stated in the Dutch Soil Protection Act. With reference to potential risks to humans, Maximum Permissible Risk (MPR) values, quantifying the human-toxicological risk limits for some 50 chemicals and chemical classes,

were derived in the 1991-1993 period. These MPRs, which have since been updated, comprise limits on tolerable daily intake, tolerable concentration in air, and oral cancer risk and/or inhalation cancer risk. In total, the compounds comprise 12 metals (including cadmium, lead and mercury), 10 aromatic compounds (including the polycyclic aromatics), 13 chlorinated hydrocarbons (including dioxins and polychlorinated biphenyls), 6 pesticides (including DDT) and 7 other compounds (including cyanides and total petroleum hydrocarbons). A toxicity profile has been compiled for each compound or compound class. It consists of a concise summary of the available toxicity data, information on back-ground exposure and a survey of existing limit values derived by other organisations. An updated MPR for each compound (or class of compounds) in question is deduced from the respective profile. (description from website)

Proprietor

Rijksinstituut voor Volksgezondheid en Milieu (RIVM), The Netherlands

Contact Information

RIVM
PO Box 1
3720 BA Bilthoven
The Netherlands

Type of Data Elements

Absorption Factors, ADI, Backgrnd Exposure, CR, Crinhal reliability, Crinhal value, Croral reliability, Croral value, Dose Ranges, HUM-TOX SCC, IARC Cancer Group, LO(A)EL, MAC, MPR: oral, inhalation, MRL, MTD, NO(A)EL, Old MPR?, pCRinhal reliability, pCRinhal value, pCRoral reliability, pCRoral value, Production/Use, pTC(A), pTCA reliability, pTCA value, pTDI, pTDI reliability, pTDI value, Reliability, TC(A), TCA reliability, TCA value, TD(i/o)lo, TDI High value, TDI Low value, TDI low/high reliability, TDI reliability, TDI Value, Uncertainty Factors, WQG

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.rivm.nl/en/>

Data Source Name

Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Chemical Factors

Identification Number

177

Data Source Description

This database of chemical-specific factors (i.e., chemical properties) contains values needed in the human health risk assessment exposure equations to calculate dose or in the human health risk-based preliminary remediation goal (PRG) equations to calculate the chemical-specific risk-based PRGs. This database contains information taken from a variety of sources, and these sources are referenced. If a user needs additional information about the application or contents of this database, please contact the Center for Risk Excellence at risk.center@ch.doe.gov. (description from website)

Proprietor

U.S. Department of Energy

Contact Information

Fred Dolislager
University of Tennessee
1060 Commerce Park Drive, MS 6480
Oak Ridge, TN 37830
Phone: (865) 482-5304
E-mail: fdolislager@utk.edu

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, Absorption factor, beef transfer coefficient, BP, Soil to Plant dry uptake, Soil to Plant wet uptake, Diffusivity in air, Diffusivity in water, Fish bioaccumulation factor, GI absorption factor, GI absorption fraction, Radioactive half life, Soil-water partition coefficient, Koc, Kp, log Kow, ICRP lung type, milk transfer coefficient, MP, MW, water

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains radioactive half-life data, providing an indicator of occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://risk.lsd.ornl.gov/rap_hp.shtml
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) - Department of Energy - Health Effects Data
<i>Identification Number</i>	178
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This database of chemical-specific toxicity values contains the human health toxicological information needed to perform risk evaluations and assessments. This database contains toxicity information taken from the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS), the Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables (HEAST), and other sources. In this database, all information is referenced. Additionally, the database contains supplemental information which clarifies some issues. The database of chemical-specific toxicity metadata contains values needed in human health toxicity assessments. This database contains information taken from IRIS/HEAST/NCEA, and these sources are referenced. If a user needs additional information about the application or contents of this database, please contact the Center for Risk Excellence at risk.center@ch.doe.gov. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	U.S. Department of Energy
<i>Contact Information</i>	Fred Dolislager University of Tennessee 1060 Commerce Park Drive, MS 6480 Oak Ridge, TN 37830 Phone: (865) 482-5304
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	RfD (critical effect), RfC, Slope Factor, Unit Risk, Absorption Factor, Cancer Class
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements directly from and derived from toxicological studies.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because the relevant data can be extracted in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://risk.lsd.ornl.gov/rap_hp.shtml

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Risk Based Concentrations (RBCs) - EPA Region 3
<i>Identification Number</i>	175
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The RBC Table contains Reference Doses (RfDs) and Cancer Slope Factors (CSFs) for 455 chemicals. These toxicity factors have been combined with "standard" exposure scenarios to calculate RBCs - chemical concentrations corresponding to fixed levels of risk (i.e., a Hazard Quotient (HQ) of 1, or lifetime cancer risk of 1E-6, whichever occurs at a lower concentration) in water, air, fish tissue, and soil. The equations and the exposure factors are shown in the RBC Table companion memo, the Technical Background Document. The Region III toxicologists use RBCs to screen sites not yet on the NPL, respond rapidly to citizen inquiries, and spot-check formal baseline risk assessments. The primary use of RBCs is for chemical screening during baseline risk assessment (see EPA Regional Guidance EPA/903/R-93-001, "Selecting Exposure Routes and Contaminants of Concern by Risk-Based Screening"). The exposure equations come from EPA's Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund (RAGS), while the exposure factors are those recommended in RAGS or supplemental guidance from the Superfund program. (description from website, RBC table cover memo)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA Region 3
<i>Contact Information</i>	United States Environmental Protection Agency REGION III 1650 Arch Street Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103

	hubbard.jennifer@epa.gov
Type of Data Elements	RBCs, RfD, Slope Factor, SSL
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	The relevant data in this source are redundant with ITER and IRIS.
Retrievability Explanation	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
Source URL	http://www.epa.gov/reg3hwmd/risk/index.htm
Data Source Name	RISKLIN
Identification Number	281
Data Source Description	<p>This database includes bibliographic records elaborated by informative abstracts dealing with human and animal toxicology and carcinogenicity. The database was created by the Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate. In some cases, the records relate to publications produced by toxicological societies and journals. In the main, however, the records relate to publications produced by industrial and technical associations, governmental agencies, and international agencies; heavily represented are the following organizations: IARC, ACGIH, NCI, BIBRA, EPA, NTP, WHO, and ATSDR.</p> <p>Users can retrieve records by CAS Registry Number (the preferred method) and/or subject terms/phrases. More than 4,000 unique chemicals are covered in the database. The earliest records in the database date from 1970, the latest from 2001.</p> <p>SUBJECT COVERAGE: CAS Registry number Health Hazard Information Chemical Name (description from website)</p>
Proprietor	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)/Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate
Contact Information	<p>National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com</p>
Type of Data Elements	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/riskline.htm
Data Source Name	Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS)
Identification Number	232
Data Source Description	The Safe Drinking Water Information System (SDWIS) contains information about public water systems and their violations of EPA's drinking water regulations, as reported to EPA

by the states. These regulations establish maximum contaminant levels, treatment techniques, and monitoring and reporting requirements to ensure that water systems provide safe water to their customers. This queries help find drinking water supplier and view violations and enforcement history since 1993.

See UCM - Round 2 (SDWIS/FED) - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring and NCOD - National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database - Round 1&2. Some Safe Drinking Water Information System (EPA) data contained in these data sources.

Proprietor

EPA

Contact Information

Users can contact EPA using the form located at:
http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/sdwis_feedback.html

Type of Data Elements

Water System Name, Principal County Served, Population Served, Primary Water Source Type, System Status, Water System ID, Concentration, Violations

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/enviro/html/sdwis/index.html>

Data Source Name

Screening Information Data Sets (SIDS) - Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Identification Number

182

Data Source Description

OECD SIDS contain information collected on 92 chemicals from the HPV chemical list. The SIDS are produced in a format consistent with IRPTC data files, in order to meet initial assessment data needs for these chemicals and to generate information that may have been lacking. SIDS include physicochemical properties, production data, health effects, analysis effects, use, effects on organisms and ecosystems, environmental fate, and information on regulatory measures. These data sets may be useful for gathering physicochemical property and health effects data, including specific endpoints where available, for any chemicals on the HPV list. (description from website)

Proprietor

International Programme for Chemical Safety, United Nations Environmental Program; UNEP/IRPTC in Geneva, Switzerland

Contact Information

UNEP Chemicals
11-13 chemin des Anémones,
CH-1219 Châtelaine
Geneva, Switzerland
Tel: (+41 22) 917 8170 and Fax (+41 22) 797 3460
Email: chemicals@unep.ch

Type of Data Elements

Name, Formula, Synonyms, CASRN, Other IDs, ADI, ECx, LCx, LDx, NO(A)EL

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements (LDx, NO(A)EL) from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.chem.unep.ch/irptc/Publications/sidsindex/sidsindex.htm>

Data Source Name	SOLV-DB
Identification Number	183
Data Source Description	<p>SOLV-DB provides health and safety considerations, chemical and physical data, regulatory responsibilities, and environmental fate data on approximately 325 solvents. In addition SOLV-DB provides a list of manufacturers for each solvent, a list of all solvents in the database available from each manufacturer, the "Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number" for each solvent, the identifying designation "Sax Number" from Sax, et al., Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials and a table of synonyms. SOLV-DB is searchable by solvent name, Chemical Abstracts Number, Sax Number, or chemical formula. Additional</p> <p>features for searching include a "Select by Synonym" button to search the database under another name, a "Select By Chemical Category" button for finding all solvents falling into a particular chemical family (ketones, aromatic hydrocarbons, CFCs, etc.), a "Select By Property Range" to find all solvents satisfying a set of criteria, and a "Select By Matching Text" button to find solvents whose text descriptions contain a specified character string.</p> <p>When searching by name, CAS number, or Sax number, one will get a general information table with the most commonly requested information about a solvent. Additional tables with Health and Safety Data, Chemical-Physical Data, Regulatory Data, and Environmental Fate Data are also provided. The information tables contain many data elements of specialized interest, and one may click on the label for each element to retrieve background information or a definition of the element. (description from website)</p>
Proprietor	National Center for Manufacturing Sciences
Contact Information	Paul Chalmer National Center for Manufacturing Sciences paulc@ncms.org , or (734) 995-4911
Type of Data Elements	Name, CASRN, structure, SMILES, formula, MW, BP, FP, VP, viscosity, specific gravity, refractive index, dielectric constant, evaporation rate, water solubility, log Kow, HLC, Hildebrand solubility parameter, pKa, pH, azeotrope, surface tension, vapor density, Kauri-butanol, flash point, heat capacity, heat of vaporization, thermal conductivity, autoignition temperature, corrosive, color, odor, odor threshold, UV absorption
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://solvdb.ncms.org/index.html

Data Source Name	Source Ranking Database (SRD)
Identification Number	189
Data Source Description	<p>SRD was developed to provide a means for systematically reviewing a large number of consumer products, building materials, and furnishings that are potential sources of airborne chemicals to which individuals can be exposed while indoors. According to the web site, SRD "performs a systematic screening-level review of over 12,000 potential indoor pollution sources to identify high-priority product and material categories for further evaluation, and can also identify the products that have contained a specific chemical." (description from website)</p>
Proprietor	EPA OPPT
Contact Information	Richard Wormell U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Office of Pollution Prevention and Toxics 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue N.W. (Mail Code 7406M) Washington, DC 20460 Phone: (202)564-8538 E-mail: wormell.richard@epa.gov
Type of Data Elements	Unknown
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it has elements that may indicate possible occurrence and/or possible health effects.

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/opptintr/exposure/docs/srd.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	State Drinking Water Data Sets
<i>Identification Number</i>	190
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>These data sets include public water system contaminant occurrence data sets directly from 17 States (with data from 1983 to 2000, but primarily covering 1993 to 1997), which include the regulated chemical contaminants (particularly the 64 "phase" chemicals) and some States contain data for unregulated contaminants. The Cadmus Group, Inc. developed these for EPA and currently maintains extensively edited, working versions of these 17 data sets.</p> <p>(See National Drinking Water Contaminant Occurrence Database (NCOD) - 6-Year Data. Most data from the State Drinking Water Data Sets are contained in this data source.)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA OGWDW; The Cadmus Group, Inc.
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>Erin Mateo The Cadmus Group 57 Water Street Watertown, MA 02472 Phone: 617-673-7000</p>
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Drinking water occurrence concentrations
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence. Most data are available for regulated contaminants. Some data are available for unregulated contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is partially redundant, as it is mostly available as part of NCOD - Six Year (source 136).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
<i>Source URL</i>	Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.
<i>Data Source Name</i>	State of California EPA Chemicals Known to the State to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity
<i>Identification Number</i>	191
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986, was enacted as a ballot initiative in November 1986. The Proposition was intended by its authors to protect California citizens and the State's drinking water sources from chemicals known to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, and to inform citizens about exposures to such chemicals. Proposition 65 requires the Governor to publish, at least annually, a list of chemicals known to the state to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	State of California
<i>Contact Information</i>	<p>Cynthia Oshita (916) 322-2068 California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment coshita@oehha.ca.gov Manager Susan Luong (916) 327-3015 California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment sluong@oehha.ca.gov Staff</p>
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, Date added to list, Carcinogenicity and Reproductive Toxicity

<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to their toxicity/health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.oehha.ca.gov/prop65/prop65_list/files/062802LSTa.pdf
<i>Data Source Name</i>	State of New Jersey Hazardous Substances Right to Know Fact Sheets
<i>Identification Number</i>	192
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act, which became law in 1983, requires public and private employers to provide information about hazardous substances at their workplaces to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- give public employees information about what hazardous substances are located at their workplace and how to work with these hazardous substances safely;- help firefighters, police and other emergency response personnel to adequately plan for and respond to hazardous substance incidents such as fires, explosions or spills;- provide data for monitoring and tracking hazardous substances in the workplace and the environment. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	State of New Jersey
<i>Contact Information</i>	Program Manager: Richard Willinger Phone: (609) 984-2202 e-mail: rtk@doh.state.nj.us
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Field, Common Name, CAS RN, DOT Number, RTK Substance Number, Date, Revision, Hazard Summary, Workplace Exposure Limits, Acute Health Effects, Chronic Health Effects, Cancer Hazard, Reproductive Hazard, Other Long-term Effects
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on carcinogenicity and potential health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.state.nj.us/health/eoh/rtkweb/rtkhsfs.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN - CA/CA Plus File - Chemical Abstracts
<i>Identification Number</i>	193
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The CA File covers records from 1907 to the present from "international journals, patents, technical reports, books, conference proceedings, and dissertations from all areas of chemistry, biochemistry, chemical engineering, and related sciences." As of January 2004, there are over 22 million records. The CA Plus File also includes all articles from over 1,600 chemical journals since October 1994. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/cass.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN - CHEMLIST/HCHEMLIST - Regulated Chemical Listing
<i>Identification Number</i>	194
<i>Data Source Description</i>	CHEMLIST/HCHEMLIST contains lists of chemical substances in national and international inventories, such as the TSCA Inventory, the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances, the European List of Notified Chemical Substances, the Canadian Domestic Substances and Non-Domestic Substances Lists, the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances, and others. The list also contains substances subject to regulation under Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and a total of 34 other U.S. regulatory lists. HPV Chemical Lists from Australia and the United States are also included. Over 227,000 records from 1979 to the present are included. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Substance identity information, inventory status, source of information, and summaries of regulatory activity, reports, and other compliance information
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list related to health effects or occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/dbsslist.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN - DETHERM
<i>Identification Number</i>	195
<i>Data Source Description</i>	DETERM contains over 500 chemical and physical properties for pure inorganic and organic substances, compound classes, and homologous classes. Substance characteristics cover thermodynamic, electric, transport, surface, and electrochemical properties, as well as property relation and bibliographic information. The database consists of both factual records (data tables) and citations. Sources include scientific journals, conferences, handbooks, manufacturers' data, reports, standards, and file data. There are over 449,000 data tables and 53,000 bibliographic records in the database. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service; Produced by DECHEMA e.V. and FIZ CHEMIE GmbH
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, Thermodynamic Properties, Multicomponent System Properties, Electric Properties, Transport Properties, Surface Properties, Electrochemical Properties, Property Relation Information, Data Type Information, State-of-System Information, Bibliographic Information
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property

	information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/dethermss.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN - Handbook Of Data on Organic Compounds Database (HODOC)
<i>Identification Number</i>	196
<i>Data Source Description</i>	HODOC is a numeric database that contains information from the nine-volume 2nd edition of the Chemical Rubber Company (CRC) Handbook of Data on Organic Compounds. According to the web site, "the HODOC File features the most frequently used physical and chemical data of organic compounds and is an extensive source of spectral data." Chemical data include optical, physical property, and spectral data for a total of more than 25,000 organic substances. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, Chemical Data, Chemical Engineering, Chemistry, Engineering, Optical Properties, Physical Properties, Property Data, Spectral Data, Crystal property description, Density, MW, MP, formula, formula weight, refractive index, solubility, specific gravity
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/hodocss.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN - Merck Index Online (MRCK)
<i>Identification Number</i>	197
<i>Data Source Description</i>	MRCK is the online version of the published Merck Index, 11th edition. It contains 10,415 records (as of April 2004) for chemicals, drugs, biologicals, and agricultural products. Records include chemical, generic, and trade names; CAS numbers; molecular formulas; therapeutic and commercial uses; structures; bibliographic citations to scientific literature; and physical and toxicity properties from the late nineteenth century to the present. Sources in the index include journals, books, patents, government reports, conference proceedings, and file data. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service; Merck & Co., Inc.
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Chemical Name, Chemical Name of Derivative, Company Name, Molecular Formula, Boiling Point, Pressure, Refractive Index of Parent Substance
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.

<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/mrckss.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN - NUMERIGUIDE
<i>Identification Number</i>	198
<i>Data Source Description</i>	NUMERIGUIDE contains "information on all of the numeric properties available in each numeric database on STN, including appropriate terminology for each property, property definition, files in which the property may be searched for, and default units for the property in each file." The file contains records on more than 875 types of numeric properties (as of March 2002) and covers all of the STN numeric files. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service; American Chemical Society (ACS)
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, Accession Number, Field Qualifiers, Notes, Preferred Property Name, Used For, All fields containing hit terms, List of display fields containing hit terms, All Associated Terms, Broader Terms, Definition, Description, STN File Name(s), Field, Qualifier(s), Display Field Qualifier(s), Search Field Qualifier(s), Hierarchy Terms, Keyword Terms, Narrower Terms, All Preferred and Forbidden Terms, Used For Terms, Units, Use Terms
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/numeriguiddess.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN - Toxicology Center (TOXCENTER)
<i>Identification Number</i>	199
<i>Data Source Description</i>	TOXCENTER is a bibliographic database that draws on four other databases: BIOSIS, CA Plus, IPA, and MEDLINE. Relevant information includes literature from 1907 to the present on carcinogenesis, chemically-induced diseases, environmental pollution, food contamination, mutagenesis, teratogenesis, and toxicological analysis for drugs and other chemicals such as agricultural pesticides. Sources include books, bulletins, conference proceedings, letters, journal articles, meetings, monographs, notes, papers, patents, presentations, research and project summaries, reviews, technical reports, and file data, for a total of over six million records (as of April 2004). (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/toxcenterss.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN - ZREGISTRY
<i>Identification Number</i>	200
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The ZREGISTRY File is a chemical structure and dictionary database containing unique substance records for compounds identified by the CAS Registry System. The file contains records for all substances in the CAS Registry System, and provides the CAS registry number and index name, synonyms, molecular formulas, nucleic acid and protein sequences, ring analysis data, structure diagrams, and calculated physical properties for over 12 million single-component organic substances. This file also lists the ten most recent articles from the CA database citing the particular compound being searched for, and the total number of CA citations for a substance. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, structure, STN files, HE data, MP, BP, BCF, Koc, LOGD, molar solubility, MW, pKa; alloy composition tables, classes for polymers, nucleic acid and protein sequences, ring analysis data, and structure diagrams; other phys prop
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/DBSS/zregistryss.html
<i>Data Source Name</i>	STN and STN Easy - Scientific and Technical Information Network
<i>Identification Number</i>	201
<i>Data Source Description</i>	STN provides a tool to search through over 200 scientific, technical, business, and patent databases. Available data files cover a range of scientific fields, including many relevant to drinking water contaminants (e.g., production, use, physicochemical properties, environmental fate, and health effects). Twenty-four databases are directly relevant to drinking water contaminant information gathering. In general, little or no occurrence information is available through the searchable databases, but a range of physicochemical property and health effects data are available. Most of the 24 relevant databases are bibliographic, with only a few numeric databases divided into specific records for different chemicals. In addition, the few numeric databases that exist in STN are chemical property databases, and do not include direct information on human health effects. STN Easy is a web-only database searching tool, including 80 of the 200 STN databases. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service
<i>Contact Information</i>	Chemical Abstracts Service 2540 Olentangy River Road P. O. Box 3012 Columbus, OH 43210-0012
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
Source URL	http://www.cas.org/stn.html
Data Source Name	STORET - STORAge and RETrieval
Identification Number	202
Data Source Description	STORET is a water quality and biological and physical property data warehouse, containing information from over 60 organizations in a new database from 1999, with access to pre-1999 data starting from the 1960s. Organizations report on projects and other sampling efforts, and this information is then made available to users. (description from website)
Proprietor	EPA
Contact Information	STORET User Assistance: 1-800-424-9067 or STORET@epa.gov
Type of Data Elements	Estimated, Nitrogen, ammonia (NH ₃) as NH ₃ (mg/l), Estimated, Fecal Coliform (#/100ml), Estimated Total Coliform (#/100ml)
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.
Source URL	http://www.epa.gov/storet/
Data Source Name	Structure and Nomenclature Search System
Identification Number	271
Data Source Description	Structure and Nomenclature Search System (SANSS) is designed to contain an entry for each compound included in the other individual Chemical Information System (CIS) databases. It also provides cross-reference referral capabilities to many other sources of chemical information, enabling you to find additional data that may not be available online through CIS. SUBJECT COVERAGE: CAS Registry Number Chemical Abstracts Service name (8th or 9th Collective Index) Synonyms and trade names Molecular formula Molecular weight Structural diagram (description from website)
Proprietor	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)
Contact Information	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
Type of Data Elements	Name, CASRN, Synonyms and trade names, Molecular formula, Molecular weight, Structural

	diagram
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains a chemical list that is not related to health effects or occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/sanss.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Substance Registry System (SRS)
<i>Identification Number</i>	203
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The SRS is part of a single metadata registry, EDR, referencing EPA information resources. The system integrates several collections of EPA metadata, including data elements and chemical identification information. SRS is EPA's central system for chemical and biological identification information, providing a common basis for identification of chemicals listed in EPA regulations and data systems, as well as chemicals of interest from other sources. The database contains name and regulation information for over 83,000 substances from 95 information resources. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	Users can contact EPA using a form at the following location: http://oaspub.epa.gov/srs/feedback\$.startup
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	CAS RN, Classification, Molecular Formula, Molecular Weight, Regulatory Resources, Other Sources, Group/Component, Related Links
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals that is related to potential exposure.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	SRS is retrievable by EPA. SRS is EPA's registry and provides the identifying EPA data standards for the CCL substances.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.epa.gov/srs/index.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Superfund Contract Laboratory Program (SCLP) Water/Soil Data
<i>Identification Number</i>	181
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Superfund CLP is a national network of EPA personnel, commercial laboratories, and contractors that support EPA's Superfund effort by providing data of known and documented quality. According to the web site, "since the inception of the CLP in 1980, more than 500 CLP laboratories have analyzed over 1,500,000 samples from more than 12,000 sites....over 1,850,000 soil and water samples for more than 150 chemicals from more than 10,000 sites representing all ten EPA regions have been analyzed by over 430 laboratories." Data are compiled in the CLP Analytical Results Database (CARD) and maintained by the Analytical Operations Center. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA Headquarters Analytical Operations/Data Quality Center (AOC) in the Office of Emergency and Remedial Response (OERR)
<i>Contact Information</i>	EPA Region 6 Main Office 1445 Ross Avenue Suite 1200 Dallas, Texas 75202 (214) 665-6444
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Mean, Min, Max, Median, Measured/Estimated Concentrations

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

Data are retrievable by EPA but require special processing and analysis for CCL use. Designated as a supplemental source.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/earth1r6/6lab/hlclp.htm>

Data Source Name**Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - BIODEG****Identification Number**

251

Data Source Description

BIODEG contains experimental values as in CHEMFATE, but only relating to biodegradation subjects. In addition, BIODEG contains evaluation codes that can be used for structure/biodegradability correlations. This file contains over 5,800 records of actual experimental results on biodegradation studies for approximately 800 chemicals. Experimental details, such as chemical concentration and rate of degradation, are included. (description from website)

Proprietor

Syracuse Research Corporation

Contact Information

301 Plainfield Road, Suite 350
Syracuse, NY 13212-2510
Phone: (315) 452-8400
Fax: (315) 452-8440
E-mail: escwebmaster@syrres.com

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, Biodegradation - aerobic, anaerobic, soil, sediment, sewage, fresh water, seawater, other

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on persistence, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.syrres.com/esc/efdb.htm>

Data Source Name**Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - BIOLOG****Identification Number**

254

Data Source Description

BIOLOG, or the Microbial Degradation/Toxicity File, provides sources of microbial toxicity and biodegradation data. It is more detailed than DATALOG, but does not include experimental values. BIOLOG contains 70,000 records on 8,150 chemicals. (description from website)

Proprietor

Syracuse Research Corporation/EPA

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Fax: (315) 452-8440
E-mail: escwebmaster@syrres.com

Type of Data Elements

Name, CAS RN, Formula, Biodeg-Tox, Oxygen Cond, Culture, Source, Mechanism, Data Source

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.syrres.com/esc/efdb.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - CHEMFATE
<i>Identification Number</i>	252
<i>Data Source Description</i>	CHEMFATE is a data value file containing 25 categories of environmental fate and physical/chemical property information on commercially important chemical compounds. Actual experimental values (rate constants, experimental conditions, physical properties, etc.) are abstracted and retained in the file. CHEMFATE contains 17,260 records on 1,728 chemicals. Recently, recommended physical property values were collected for the SARA Section 313 TRI chemicals. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Syracuse Research Corporation
<i>Contact Information</i>	301 Plainfield Road, Suite 350 Syracuse, NY 13212-2510 Phone: (315) 452-8400 Fax: (315) 452-8440 E-mail: escwebmaster@syrres.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, MW, formula, MP, BP, UV absorption, pKa, log Kow, water solubility, VP, HLC, evaporation from water, soil adsorption constant, soil column transport, soil think layer chromatography, log bioconcentration factor, hydrolysis, oxidation and other reactions, photolysis, microbial degradation, degradation in natural systems, ecosystem, air monitoring, water monitoring, soil monitoring, biota monitoring, field studies
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.syrres.com/esc/efdb.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - Chemical Pointer File
<i>Identification Number</i>	184
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Chemical Pointer File contains pointers to important lists and inventories to each of the 25,000-plus chemicals in the file is listed. For instance, the pointers indicate if the chemical is on EPA lists, on the TSCA inventory, in the NLM's database, in individual SRC EFDB files, in the Pomona College MEDCHEM database, and in the University of Arizona's ARIZONA dATABASE of water solubility values. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Syracuse Research Corporation
<i>Contact Information</i>	Dr. Philip Howard Phone: (315) 452-8417 301 Plainfield Road, Suite 350 Syracuse, NY 13212-2510 Main Phone: (315) 452-8400 Fax: (315) 452-8440 E-mail: escwebmaster@syrres.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CASRN, structure, status on number of lists
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains a chemical list that is not related to health effects or occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

http://www.syrres.com/esc/chemical_pointer.htm

Data Source Name**Identification Number****Data Source Description****Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - DATALOG**

253

DATALOG is a bibliographic file indexed by Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) registry number that contains eighteen types of environmental fate data. Since individual articles require only cursory examination, no experimental values are entered into the file, and thus, large numbers of chemicals can be rapidly incorporated. This file is the largest in the EFDB, containing 380,000 records on over 16,800 chemicals. DATALOG indicates where environmental fate and exposure data can be found by using the following 18 different indexing terms:

Adsorption
Bioconcentration
Biodegradation
Dissociation constant
Ecosystems
Effluent concentrations
Evaporation from water
Field studies
Food and crop concentrations
Henry's Law constant
Hydrolysis
Monitoring
Occupational concentrations
Octanol/water partition coefficient
Photooxidation
UV spectra
Vapor pressure
Water solubility
(description from website)

Proprietor

Syracuse Research Corporation/EPA

Contact Information

301 Plainfield Road, Suite 350
Syracuse, NY 13212-2510
Phone: (315) 452-8400
Fax: (315) 452-8440
E-mail: escwebmaster@syrres.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.syrres.com/esc/efdb.htm>

Data Source Name**Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - Environmental Fate Databases (EFDB)****Identification Number**

185

Data Source Description

"EFDB is comprised of several interrelated files, DATALOG, CHEMFATE, BIOLOG, and BIODEG. These databases share a CAS registry number file containing over 20,000 chemicals with preferred name and formula, and a bibliographic file containing full references on over 35,000 articles cited."

BIODEG Description: BIODEG contains experimental values relating to biodegradation studies. BIODEG also includes information that may be used for "structure/biodegradability correlations." The file contains records on a total of about 800 chemicals. This file may be useful for identifying detailed biodegradation data. MS Windows version fee is \$100.00.;

BIOLOG Description: BIOLOG "provides sources of microbial toxicity and biodegradation data. It is more detailed than DATALOG but does not include experimental values." The database contains records for 8,000 chemicals. This database may be useful for examining biodegradation of potential drinking water contaminants. MS Windows version fee is \$100.00.;

CHEMFATE Description: CHEMFATE "is a data value file containing 25 categories of environmental fate and physical/chemical property information on commercially important chemical compounds. Actual experimental values are abstracted and retained in the file." This database contains data for a total of 1,728 chemicals, including physical property values for Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Section 313 TRI chemicals. This database may be useful for physicochemical properties for a wide range of potential drinking water contaminants. MS Windows version fee is \$100.00.;

DATALOG Description: DATALOG is a bibliographic file containing 18 types of environmental fate data such as bioconcentration, hydrolysis, and water solubility. The database is indexed by CAS registry numbers, and contains data for over 16,500 chemicals. Data are not extracted from bibliographic references, and need to be retrieved manually for entry into another database. This file may be useful for gathering environmental fate data, such as water solubility, on a wide range of potential drinking water contaminants. MS Windows version fee is \$200.00. (description from website)

Proprietor

Syracuse Research Corporation; developed under the sponsorship of EPA, with support from Dupont, Proctor & Gamble, and EPA for web version

Contact Information

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Phone: (315) 452-8400
Fax: (315) 452-8440
E-mail: escwebmaster@syrres.com

Type of Data Elements

References relating to: Adsorption, Bioconcentration, Biodegradation, Dissociation constant, Ecosystems, Effluent concentrations, Evaporation from water, Field studies, Food and crop concentrations Henry's Law constant, Hydrolysis, Monitoring, Occupational concentrations, Octanol/water partition coefficient, Photooxidation, UV spectra, Vapor pressure, Water solubility, Biodeg-Tox, Oxygen Cond., Culture, Source, Mechanism, Data Sources, CAS RN

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on persistence, that may be used as an indicator of potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because all of the sources it includes either meet all NDWAC minimum data requirements or are peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant. It is available as a suite of data sources: BIOLOG, BIODEG, CHEMFATE, and DATALOG.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Data Source Name

Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - Physical Property Database (PHYSPROP)

Identification Number

186

Data Source Description

The Physical Properties Database (PHYSPROP) contains chemical structures, names and physical properties for over 25,250 chemicals. PHYSPROP has very limited data on inorganic chemicals. The physical properties provided by PHYSPROP were gathered from a variety of sources, and include experimental, extrapolated, and estimated values for melting point, boiling point, water solubility, octanol-water partition coefficient, vapor pressure, pKa, Henry's law constant, and OH rate constant in the atmosphere.

PHYSPROP is available in ISISBase format (MDL Information Systems, Inc.). This program allows PHYSPROP to be searched by substructure, name fragment, or any of the physical properties. PHYSPROP is also available in SD File, MS-Excel97, and MS-Access formats.

An on-line interactive demo version is also available which retrieves data for a subset of some 25,000 chemicals from the PHYSPROP database. This free on-line database is searchable by CAS Registry Number. However the on-line demo only contains basic data for chemicals and does not provide full reference citations or structure depictions. The on-line demo does not have the sub-structure searching capabilities that are available with the ISIS/Base (MDL Information Systems, Inc) version or Accord for Access (Synopsis Scientific Systems, Ltd) version of PhysProp. (description from website)

Proprietor

Syracuse Research Corporation

Contact Information

Main Number (315) 452-8400 Fax Number (315) 452-8440
Mailing Address 301 Plainfield Road, Suite 350 Syracuse, New York 13212-2510
escwebmaster@syrres.com

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, MW, formula, structure, experimental, extrapolated, and estimated values for melting point, boiling point, water solubility, octanol-water partition coefficient, vapor pressure, pKa, Henry's law constant, and OH rate constant in the atmosphere

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.syrres.com/esc/physprop.htm>

Data Source Name**Syracuse Research Corporation (SRC) - Simplified Molecular Input Entry System (SMILECAS Database)****Identification Number**

187

Data Source Description

SMILECAS contains SMILES notations for molecular structures of over 103,000 compounds used in developing structure-activity relationships.

Available for free download at:
<http://www.epa.gov/oppt/exposure/docs/episuitedl.htm>
(description from website)

Proprietor

Syracuse Research Corporation/EPA

Contact Information

Mailing Address:
301 Plainfield Road, Suite 350
Syracuse, New York 13212-2510
escwebmaster@syrres.com
Main Number (315) 452-8400
Fax Number (315) 452-8440

Type of Data Elements

CAS RN, Chemical Name, SMILES notation

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant with NCI-3D (source 135).

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.syrres.com/esc/smilecas.htm>

Data Source Name**Terrestrial Toxicity Information****Identification Number**

282

Data Source Description

The TERRETOX database contains records related to the toxic effects of chemical

substances on terrestrial animals. It deals primarily with mammals and birds, although some insects, amphibians and other species are included.

SUBJECT COVERAGE:

Assay Results/Analysis
CAS Registry Numbers
Chemical Name Identification
Environmental Effects
Species Identification
Test Conditions
Toxicology
(description from website)

Proprietor

National Information Services Corporation (NISC)/EPA

Contact Information

National Information Services Corporation
NISC USA
Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street
Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA
Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982
Sales: sales@nisc.com
www.nisc.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant with ECOTOX (source 57).

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/terretox.htm>

Data Source Name

The Institute for Genomics Research (TIGR) Microbial Database

Identification Number

207

Data Source Description

The Institute for Genomics Research (TIGR) microbial database catalogs over 60 published microbial genomes and genomes in progress. Some notable enteric microbes' genomes have been published, including *Campylobacter jejuni*, *E. Coli* O157: H7, *Helicobacter pylori*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Salmonella typhi* and *typhimurium*, and *Vibrio cholerae*. (description from website)

Proprietor

The Institute for Genomics Research (TIGR)

Contact Information

tdb@tigr.org

Type of Data Elements

Data elements for microbial contaminants

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.tigr.org/tdb/mdb/mdbcomplete.html>

<i>Data Source Name</i>	The Manual of Clinical Microbiology, 7th edition.
<i>Identification Number</i>	205
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Manual is a reference for clinical microbiologists, pathologists, clinicians, and students. Coverage includes general issues in clinical microbiology, the clinical microbiology lab in infection control and prevention, diagnostic technologies in clinical microbiology, bacteriology, virology, mycology, parasitology, antimicrobial agents and susceptibility testing, and reagents, stains, and media. This edition is enhanced by perspectives from editors and authors outside the US. Some material is consolidated and reorganized. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	American Society for Microbiology
<i>Contact Information</i>	Ordering information available: http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/1555811264/102-1971644-1055309?v=glance
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/tg/detail/-/1555811264/102-1971644-1055309?v=glance
<i>Data Source Name</i>	The National Environmental Methods Index (NEMI)
<i>Identification Number</i>	138
<i>Data Source Description</i>	NEMI is a web-based index of analytical methods. The purpose of NEMI is to provide a unified, easy-to-access source for methods. This database focuses on methods appropriate for detection in ambient water. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	USGS
<i>Contact Information</i>	Although there is not an official help desk for NEMI, help regarding technical problems with the use of this site is available within the United States at 608-821-3869 during regular business hours Monday through Friday.
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. This source has data in a tabular format, but it is not formatted to allow complete data extraction with automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nemi.gov
<i>Data Source Name</i>	The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) - Consumer Fact Sheets
<i>Identification Number</i>	153
<i>Data Source Description</i>	These fact sheets comprise a text-based summary of information on health effects, releases to water, and occurrence for over 90 regulated drinking water contaminants. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Contact Information

Safe Drinking Water Hotline - 800-426-4791
hotline-sdwa@epa.gov

Type of Data Elements

What is CHEMICAL, and how is it used?, Why is CHEMICAL being regulated?, What are the Health Effects?, How much CHEMICAL is produced and released?, What happens to CHEMICAL when it is released?, How will Chemical be Detected in and Removed from My Drinking Water?, How will I know if Chemical is in my drinking water?, Drinking Water Standards (MCLG, MCL), Releases to Water and Land

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information for regulated contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html>

Data Source Name**The Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water (OGWDW) - Technical Fact Sheets****Identification Number**

154

Data Source Description

Technical fact sheets are published on the web by OGWDW, and include chemical and physical properties, trade names for the chemical, and other regulatory information. (description from website)

Proprietor

EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water

Contact Information

Safe Drinking Water Hotline - 800-426-4791
hotline-sdwa@epa.gov

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only information for regulated contaminants.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.epa.gov/safewater/hfacts.html>

Data Source Name**The Open Practical Knowledge Acquisition Toolkit (TOPKAT)****Identification Number**

240

Data Source Description

TOPKAT is a commercial computational toxicology package that uses chemical structural information (2-D descriptors of structural fragments) and QSAR models to estimate a range of human health toxicological and non-human ecological endpoints. Predictions are made for untested chemicals by comparison with structural fragments contained in the model's training set. It is one of a number of toxicological QSAR packages available, as reviewed previously in "Status and Feasibility of Using (Quantitative) Structure-Activity Relationships ((Q)SAR) for CCL Development" July, 2003. (description from website)

Proprietor

Accelrys

Contact Information

Accelrys
9685 Scranton Road
San Diego
CA 92121
Phone: (800) 756-4674
Phone: (858) 799-5509
Fax: (858) 799-5102
E-mail: support-us@accelrys.com

<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	SMILES, Compound Name, Primary ID, Secondary ID, Rodent Carcinogenicity, Ames Mutagenicity, Rat Oral LD50, Rat Chronic LOAEL, Developmental Toxicity Potential, Skin Sensitization, Fathead Minnow LC50, Daphnia Magna EC50, Weight of Evidence Rodent Carcinogenicity, Rat Maximum Tolerated Dose, Aerobic Biodegradability, Eye Irritancy, Log P, Rabbit Skin Irritancy, Rat Inhalation Toxicity LC50, Rat Maximum Tolerated Dose
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on potential health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria. The source does not contain data; it is a model that might be used to generate estimates. The source is only available through a
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.accelrys.com/products/topkat/

<i>Data Source Name</i>	The Prokaryotes: A handbook on the biology of bacteria: Ecophysiology, Isolation, Identification, and Applications
<i>Identification Number</i>	206
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Prokaryotes provides information on prokaryotic ecophysiology and biochemistry, prokaryotic organisms, symbiotic associations, and biotechnology.
<i>Proprietor</i>	Balows, A et al. (ed.), Springer-Verlag, New York (4 volumes)
<i>Contact Information</i>	springerlink@springer-ny.com
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://141.150.157.117:8080/prokPUB/index.htm

<i>Data Source Name</i>	The Toxics Release Inventory (TRI)
<i>Identification Number</i>	212
<i>Data Source Description</i>	TRI contains information from almost 23,000 U.S. companies and government facilities that report their air, land, and water releases of industrial chemicals and other waste management activities. TRI also contains some information about source reduction efforts. This database's information on releases to water are a valuable source of potential occurrence data for screening drinking water contaminants. It includes many categories of air, land, and water release data for the years 1988 through 2001. As of April, 2004, "the TRI toxic chemical list contains 582 individually listed chemicals and 30 chemical categories (including three delimited categories containing 58 chemicals). If the members of the three delimited categories are counted as separate chemicals then the total number of chemicals and chemical categories is 667 (i.e., 582 + 27 + 58)." (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	TRI Program Division Phone: 202-566-0250 Email: tri.us@epa.gov
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Chemical releases to air, land, and water
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on chemical releases, which may indicate potential occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation
Retrievability Explanation
Source URL

This source is not redundant.
This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<http://www.epa.gov/triexplorer/>

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description

TOMES PLUS, MICROMEDEX - Thomson-Micromedex

208

The TOMES Plus® System offers access to medical, environmental, and hazard information needed for safe management of chemicals. Its vast array of references includes licensed as well as proprietary databases available only from MICROMEDEX. The System's unique Integrated Index® feature saves valuable time by searching all databases simultaneously using more than 2.1 million synonyms. All data are prepared and reviewed by experts in the fields of environmental, industrial, and reproductive toxicology; occupational medicine; and industrial hygiene and safety. (description from website)

Proprietor
Contact Information

Thomson Micromedex
Phone: (800) 525-9083, press option 4,2
Fax: (800) 635-6339
Email: mdx.custsvc@thomson.com

Type of Data Elements

Identification & Synonyms, Range of Toxicity, Toxicity/Biomedical Effects, Environmental Fate/Exposure Potential, Chronic Health Hazard Assessments for Non-Carcinogenic Effects, Carcinogenicity Assessments for Lifetime Exposure

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval, and it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.micromedex.com>

Data Source Name
Identification Number
Data Source Description

Total Exposure Assessment Methodology Study (TEAM)

250

The Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) study was designed to develop methods to measure individual total exposure (exposure through air, food, and water) and resulting body burden of toxic and carcinogenic chemicals, and to apply these methods within a probability-based sampling framework to estimate the exposures and body burdens of urban populations in several U.S. cities. The TEAM Study reports the results of eight monitoring studies performed in five communities during different seasons of the year. Breath, personal, outdoor, and water samples were collected for volatile organic compounds. Results of the TEAM Study are reported in a four volume report entitled: The Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study. Two of the four volumes provide data in a form that can be incorporated into Version 2 of the Endocrine Disruptor Priority-Setting Database (EDPSD v.2). These volumes are: (1) The Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study: Elizabeth and Bayonne, New Jersey, Devils Lake, North Dakota, and Greensboro, North Carolina: Volume II. Part 2 and (2) The Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study: Selected Communities in Northern and Southern California: Volume III. Altogether the TEAM Study provides data on 30 volatile organic compounds from breath, personal air, outdoor air, and water samples. Table 1 lists the compounds and provides information on the media for which data is reported for them.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Acid Deposition, Environmental Monitoring and Quality Assurance. Project Summary: The Total Exposure Assessment Methodology (TEAM) Study. EPA-600-S6-87-002, 1987. (description from ERG)

Proprietor
Contact Information

EPA
EPA/Eastern Research Group

	703-633-1600
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Name, CAS RN, Central tendency, Units, Method of Measurement, Number of samples, Percent of the samples that were measurable, Population, Water Type, Location, Season
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains information on potential health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL [N/A](#)

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) List
<i>Identification Number</i>	288
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976 requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to maintain a list of chemical substances that have been manufactured, imported, or processed in the United States for commercial purposes since January 1, 1975. The TSCA contains this list and is commonly referred to as the TSCA Inventory. Note that the database contains only the public portion of the Inventory; a supplemental, "confidential" portion of the Inventory is maintained by EPA.
<i>Proprietor</i>	EPA
<i>Contact Information</i>	
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Unknown
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list and contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is accessible through EPA's Substance Registry System.
<i>Source URL</i>	

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Toxicity Criteria Database - California Office of Environmental Health
<i>Identification Number</i>	
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) 209 The Toxicity Criteria Database contains information on over 260 chemicals. The database reports information that includes the following: cancer potency information (oral/inhalation slope factors), chronic and acute Reference Exposure Levels (RELS), California Public Health Goals (CPHG), California Proposition 65 No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs), and Maximum Allowable Daily Levels (MADLs). The Technical Support Document for Describing Available Cancer Potency Factors (TSD) contains cancer unit risks and potency factors for 121 of the 201 carcinogenic substances or groups of substances for which emissions must be quantified in the Air Toxics Hot Spots program. The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of the data supporting the carcinogenic potential of the substance or group of substances and to provide the calculation procedure used to derive the estimated unit risk and cancer potency factors. For the complete document, go to http://www.oehha.ca.gov/air/cancer_guide/TSD2.html to download. (Description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	California Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
<i>Contact Information</i>	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

California Environmental Protection Agency
1515 Clay Street, 16th Floor
Oakland, California 94612
(510) 622-3200

Type of Data Elements

Critical effect, CAMCL, CAPHG, cancer risk, cancer groups, MADL, NSRL, REL, slope factor, unit risk

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

<http://www.oehha.ca.gov/risk/ChemicalDB/index.asp>

Data Source Name**TOXLINE****Identification Number**

211

Data Source Description

TOXLINE is the National Library of Medicine's extensive collection of online bibliographic information covering the biochemical, pharmacological, physiological, and toxicological effects of drugs and other chemicals. It contains more than 3 million bibliographic citations, almost all with abstracts and/or indexing terms and CAS Registry Numbers. TOXLINE references are drawn from various sources grouped into two major parts--TOXLINE Core and TOXLINE Special - both of which operate under versatile search engines offering a variety of search and display capabilities.

Components of Toxline Special:

Special journal and other research literature: Developmental and Reproductive Toxicology (DART@®), International Labour Office (CIS), Swedish National Chemicals Inspectorate (RISKLINE)

Technical reports and research projects: Federal Research in Progress (FEDRIP), Toxic Substances Control Act Test Submissions (TSCATS), Toxicology Document and Data Depository (NTIS), Toxicology Research Projects (CRISP)

Archival collection (no longer being updated): Aneuploidy (ANEUPL), Environmental Mutagen Information Center File (EMIC), Environmental Teratology Information Center File (ETIC), Epidemiology Information System (EPIDEM), Hazardous Materials Technical Center (HMTC), Health Aspects of Pesticides Abstract Bulletin (HAPAB), International Pharmaceutical Abstracts (IPA), NIOSHTIC (NIOSH), Pesticides Abstracts (PESTAB), Poisonous Plants Bibliography (PPBIB), Toxicological Aspects of Environmental Health (BIOSIS) (description from website)

Proprietor

National Library of Medicine; created by NLM, maintained by the Toxicology and Environmental Health Information Program (TEHIP)

Contact Information

Specialized Information Services
National Library of Medicine
Two Democracy Plaza, Suite 510
6707 Democracy Boulevard, MSC 5467
Bethesda, MD 20892-5467
Telephone: (301) 496-1131
FAX (301) 480-3537
e-mail: tehip@tehip.nlm.nih.gov
URL: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov>

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL <http://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/cgi-bin/sis/htmlgen?TOXLINE>

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

TSCA Plant and Production

284

The U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) required the establishment of an inventory of the many chemicals found in U.S. commerce during the period 1975 through 1977. This inventory was generated by the manufacturers and importers of chemical substances in commercial quantities. Processors and users also reported chemicals that they used.

SUBJECT COVERAGE:

Chemical Name Identification
CAS Registry Number
Manufacturer Address Information
Production Volume
Plant Site Information
(description from website)

Proprietor

National Information Services Corporation (NISC)

Contact Information

National Information Services Corporation
NISC USA
Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA
Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982
Sales: sales@nisc.com
www.nisc.com

Type of Data Elements

Name, CASRN, Manufacturer Address Information, Production Volume, Plant Site Information

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it is a list and contains information on production volume, which may indicate potential occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/tscapp.htm>

Data Source Name

Identification Number

Data Source Description

TSCATS - Toxic Substances Control Act Test Submissions

213

TSCATS "is a central system for the collection, maintenance, and dissemination of information on unpublished technical reports submitted by industry to EPA under TSCA. Studies on over 8,000 chemicals are categorized into three broad subject areas (i.e., health effects, environmental effects, and environmental fate)." TSCATS draws on 81,000 studies on 8,000 chemical substances. The database includes data on chemical exposure studies, epidemiology, environmental fate, monitoring, and episodic incidents, such as spills and case reports. (description from website)

Proprietor

Syracuse Research Corporation; Developed and maintained by SRC for EPA

Contact Information

301 Plainfield Road, Suite 350
Syracuse, NY 13212-2510
Phone: (315) 452-8400
Fax: (315) 452-8440
E-mail: escwebmaster@syrres.com

Type of Data Elements

CAS RN, Name, Study Purpose, Organism, Rte Admin, Test, Ref

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.syrres.com/esc/tscats_info.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	UCM - Round 2 (SDWIS/FED) - Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring
<i>Identification Number</i>	214
<i>Data Source Description</i>	UCM-Round 2 contains actual monitoring results (i.e., parametric data) from drinking water PWSs used to support occurrence analyses for various OGWDW projects (from 1992-1997). The Safe Drinking Water Information System/Federal Version (SDWIS/FED) generally covered the Round 2 unregulated contaminant monitoring period. These data were originally submitted by the States drinking water agencies to EPA and stored in SDWIS/FED. The Cadmus Group, Inc., currently maintains the extensively edited, working version here referred to as UCM-Round 2 (SDWIS/FED). The database covers 48 contaminants, including unregulated IOCs, unregulated SOCs, and mandatory and discretionary VOCs for 33,800 PWSs. A detailed description of this data source can be found in Occurrence of Unregulated Contaminants in Public Water Systems: An Initial Assessment (EPA, 2001; EPA 815-P-00-001).
<i>Proprietor</i>	The Cadmus Group, Inc.; EPA OGWDW
<i>Contact Information</i>	Erin Mateo The Cadmus Group 57 Water Street Watertown, MA 02472 T: 617-673-7000 F: 617-673-7001
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is redundant, as it is wholly available as part of NCOD - Round 1&2 (source 137).
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.
<i>Source URL</i>	Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.
<i>Data Source Name</i>	University of Akron Chemical Database
<i>Identification Number</i>	216
<i>Data Source Description</i>	This database allows the user to retrieve information for any of 23,495 hazardous chemicals or 'generic' entries based on a keyword search. Potential keywords include names, formula and registry numbers (CAS, DOT, RTECS, EINECS, Beilstein, Merck and EPA). Formula are represented in Hill format for searching and a more descriptive format for viewing. This data base and the information it contains were independently compiled by the author from a large number of sources, and the data included as well as the manner in which it is presented have been independently chosen by the author to provide what is deemed to be an academic publication. Among the published references available, particular mention should be made of: 2000 Emergency Response Guidebook ERG2000, 2000 Hazardous Chemicals Data NFPA 49, PC-49-94, 1994 Canadian WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System U.S.C.G CHRIS database U.S. EPA Cameo database NIOSH/OSHA exposure limit data Manufacturer/supplier MSDS sheets

<p>Various governmental registry lists (description from website)</p> <p>Proprietor</p> <p>Contact Information</p> <p>Type of Data Elements</p> <p>Relevance Explanation</p> <p>Completeness Explanation</p> <p>Redundancy Explanation</p> <p>Retrievability Explanation</p> <p>Source URL</p>	<p>University of Akron</p> <p>jkh@chemistry.uakron.edu</p> <p>Formula, Structure, Description, Uses, CAS, Partition coefficient, Solubility in water, Melting point, UN number, Hazard class, Packing Group</p> <p>This source does not meet relevance criteria because it contains only chemical property information that is not relevant to the CCL Universe.</p> <p>It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.</p> <p>http://ull.chemistry.uakron.edu/erd/index.html</p>
<p>Data Source Name</p> <p>Identification Number</p> <p>Data Source Description</p>	<p>University of Maryland - Partial List of Acute Toxins/Partial List of Teratogens</p> <p>217</p> <p>Has been combined with the University of Maryland - Partial List of Teratogens (Source 218).</p> <p>The Partial List of Acute Toxins is an alphabetical compilation of chemical substances that met the University of Maryland definition of an "Acute Toxin" for the purpose of the University of Maryland Chemical Hygiene Plan.</p> <p>Acute toxins are defined as substances that have a median lethal dose (LD50) less than or equal to 50 mg/kg body weight by the oral route of entry; 200 mg/kg body weight by the dermal route of entry or a median lethal concentration (LC50) less than or equal to 0.5 mg/l where time of exposure is eight hours or less. This definition is compatible with the 1994 Department of Transportation definition of "Poison."</p> <p>This list is intended for use by University of Maryland laboratory personnel as an aid in determining substances for which "designated use areas" will be required under the University of Maryland Chemical Hygiene Plan. It is important to remember that this list is not comprehensive. It does not include all acute toxins and does not list teratogens, mutagens or select carcinogens. Additional lists may be accessed from the same INFORM menu for other chemical hazard classifications to assist chemical hazard identification. (description from website)</p>
<p>Proprietor</p> <p>Contact Information</p> <p>Type of Data Elements</p> <p>Relevance Explanation</p> <p>Completeness Explanation</p> <p>Redundancy Explanation</p> <p>Retrievability Explanation</p> <p>Source URL</p>	<p>University of Maryland</p> <p>University of Maryland Department of Environmental Safety (DES) Industrial Hygiene division (301) 405-3960</p> <p>Name</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains a list of chemicals with known toxicity/health effects.</p> <p>It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.</p> <p>https://des.umd.edu/chemlists/acute.cfm</p>
<p>Data Source Name</p>	<p>University of Minnesota Biocatalysis & Biodegradation Database (UM-BBD)</p>

Identification Number	215
Data Source Description	UM-BBD contains information on microbial biocatalytic reactions and biodegradation pathways for primarily xenobiotic chemical compounds. The database contains lists of 861 compounds, 915 reactions, 140 pathways, 583 enzymes, 332 microorganisms, and 50 organic functional groups. (description from website)
Proprietor	Maintained by the University of Minnesota, with support from the International Scientific Advisory Board
Contact Information	Users can contact UM-BBD using the form at the following location: http://umbbd.ahc.umn.edu/contact.html
Type of Data Elements	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.labmed.umn.edu/umbbd/index.html

Data Source Name**Unregulated Contaminant Information System (URCIS)****Identification Number**

219

Data Source Description

URCIS contains actual monitoring results (i.e., parametric data) from drinking water PWSs used to support occurrence analyses for various OGWDW projects. URCIS generally covered the Round 1 unregulated contaminant monitoring period (1983-1992). Extensive data "clean-up" was necessary to resolve data quality issues within the various data sets. These data quality issues, as well as the current status of the data sets, are described in Occurrence of Unregulated Contaminants in Public Water Systems: An Initial Assessment (EPA, 2001; EPA 815-P-00-001).

Proprietor

The Cadmus Group, Inc.; EPA OGWDW

Contact Information

Erin Mateo
The Cadmus Group
57 Water Street
Watertown, MA 02472
T: 617-673-7000
F: 617-673-7001

Type of Data Elements

Drinking Water Occurrence Concentrations

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains measurements of contaminants in water, demonstrating occurrence.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is redundant, as it was converted into NCOD Round 1 database, so URCIS is no longer needed.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

[Error! Hyperlink reference not valid.](#)

Data Source Name**US Army Center for Health Promotion and Medicine Detailed Chemical Fact Sheets****Identification Number**

220

Data Source Description

Chemical fact sheets containing information on the physical properties and toxic properties

<p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Contact Information</i></p> <p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Completeness Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Redundancy Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Retrievability Explanation</i></p> <p><i>Source URL</i></p>	<p>of weaponry agents.</p> <p>U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Medicine</p> <p>Users can request information using the form at the following website: http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/contactus/Wemail.asp</p> <p>Chemical Formula, Description, Overexposure Effects, Reactivity Data, Toxicity Values, Exposure Limits</p> <p>This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.</p> <p>It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.</p> <p>This source is not redundant.</p> <p>This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.</p> <p>http://chppm-www.apgea.army.mil/dts/dtchemfs.htm</p>
<p><i>Data Source Name</i></p> <p><i>Identification Number</i></p> <p><i>Data Source Description</i></p>	<p>US EPA Civil Enforcement Docket</p> <p>273</p> <p>The DOCKET database contains information on all civil judicial cases filed by the Department of Justice on behalf of the US Environmental Protection Agency and is the official EPA database for tracking and reporting information on civil judicial and administrative enforcement cases under all environmental statutes. The database is maintained by EPA within the Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance (OECA). Data entry is performed in each EPA Region and Headquarters. Records can be retrieved for a site by using the facility or company name, address, EPA ID number, case information, or dates.</p> <p>Users can search by chemical or other name, chemical name fragment, Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number (RN), and/or subject terms. Search results can easily be viewed, emailed, printed or downloaded.</p> <p>Information Available: Information tracked in DOCKET covers four broad areas:</p> <p>1) Basic civil judicial and administrative enforcement case information: Law(s) and section(s) violated, Facility information, Defendants/PRPs/Respondents, Penalty/cost recovery data, Case attorney(s)/Technical contacts;</p> <p>2) Descriptive text information: Case summary that provides a description of the case, Status comments that describe case progress; 3) Case development milestones: Case dates to track progression as the case moves from the Region, to DOJ, to court, then to conclusion; 4) Case conclusion information: Final disposition of case, Penalty and cost recovery data, Compliance with consent instrument, Supplemental environmental projects, Injunctive relief, Environmental justice data</p> <p>SUBJECT COVERAGE: Facility Location Data Court Docket Number</p> <p>EPA Identification Number</p> <p>File and Conclusion Dates Case Names Disposition Violation Laws, Sections, and Types Penalties and Recoveries Pollutants Defendant Information (description from website)</p>
<p><i>Proprietor</i></p> <p><i>Type of Data Elements</i></p> <p><i>Relevance Explanation</i></p>	<p>National Information Services Corporation (NISC)</p> <p>Case Number, Violated Law & Section, Violation Type, Date Filed, Date Concluded, Docket Number, Assessed Federal Penalty, Disposition of Case, Defendants, EPAID, Facility Name, Street, City, State, ZIP</p> <p>This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text abstracts on</p>

	subjects not pertaining to CCL CP, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.nisc.com/cis/details/DOCKET.HTM
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory (VIDRL)
<i>Identification Number</i>	221
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory (VIDRL) is a Victorian public health reference laboratory with core responsibilities in virology and mycobacteriology. VIDRL also provides expertise in bacteriology, parasitology, epidemiology and molecular detection technologies. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory (Australia)
<i>Contact Information</i>	Victorian Infectious Diseases Reference Laboratory 10 Wreckyn St, North Melbourne Victoria, Australia, 3051 Phone: (613) 9342 2600 Facsimile: (613) 9342 2666 or (613) 9342 2660
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are
	inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.vidrl.org.au/contact/contact.htm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program Database (VCRP)
<i>Identification Number</i>	222
<i>Data Source Description</i>	The Voluntary Cosmetic Registration Program (VCRP) is a voluntary data collection effort initiated by the FDA that maintains information on cosmetic ingredients and reports of cosmetic-related injuries. Since the FDA lacks authority to require manufacturers to register their cosmetic establishments, only companies that wish to participate in the program forward data to the FDA. Registered manufacturers or distributors are notified by the FDA if a cosmetic ingredient may be harmful. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	FDA - Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition; Program maintained by FDA's Office of Cosmetics and Colors; established at the request of cosmetic industry
<i>Contact Information</i>	Mary V. Waleski Chief, Cosmetics Programs & Regulation Branch HFS-106 Food and Drug Administration 5100 Paint Branch Parkway College Park, MD 20740-3835 Phone: (202) 418-3414 Fax: (202) 208-6937
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/cos-regn.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	WasteInfo - AEA Technology
<i>Identification Number</i>	223
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>WasteInfo is a comprehensive collection of references to international literature on non-nuclear waste management and associated issues. The file covers the technical, policy, and economic aspects of the subject, as well as all aspects of the waste management hierarchy: minimization, recovery, recycling, treatment and disposal.</p> <p>References are selected from journals, conferences, books, reports, legislative documents, theses and patents. Because waste management is a multidisciplinary subject, a wide array of journals from a variety of fields are covered, as well as the literature from the waste management and environmental fields. (description from website)</p>

<i>Proprietor</i>	AEA Technology
<i>Contact Information</i>	Manager, Waste Management Information Bureau AEA Technology Environment F6 Culham, OX14 3ED United Kingdom Telephone: +44 1235 463162 Fax: +44 1235 463004 E-Mail: wmib@aeat.co.uk
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/html/bl0110.html

<i>Data Source Name</i>	Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF) Microsheets
<i>Identification Number</i>	228
<i>Data Source Description</i>	<p>WERF Microsheets is a valuable database on waterborne microorganisms and emerging pathogens and is available to WERF subscribers through a cooperative agreement with UK Water Industry Research. The database provides information on occurrence, detection, treatment, and other facts about microorganisms. (description from website)</p>
<i>Proprietor</i>	UK Water Industry Research & Wrc-NSF Ltd.
<i>Contact Information</i>	WERF 635 Slaters Lane, Suite 300 Alexandria VA 22314 Telephone: (703) 684-2470 Fax: (703) 299-0742 Email: werf@werf.org

<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Data elements for microbial contaminants
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Source URL</i>	http://www.werf.org/Products/tools.cfm
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Water Environment Research Foundation (WERF) Toxicity Datasheets
<i>Identification Number</i>	229
<i>Data Source Description</i>	WERF Datasheets is a valuable database on contaminant substances and is available to WERF subscribers through a cooperative agreement with UK Water Industry Research. The database provides information on occurrence, detection, treatment, and other facts about contaminant substances. (description from website)
<i>Proprietor</i>	UK Water Industry Research & Wrc-NSF Ltd.
<i>Contact Information</i>	WERF 635 Slaters Lane, Suite 300 Alexandria VA 22314 Telephone: (703) 684-2470 Fax: (703) 299-0742 Email: werf@werf.org
<i>Type of Data Elements</i>	Unknown
<i>Relevance Explanation</i>	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it could be a source of information on health effects.
<i>Completeness Explanation</i>	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
<i>Redundancy Explanation</i>	This source is not redundant.
<i>Retrievability Explanation</i>	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because it is only available through a subscription.
<i>Data Source Name</i>	Water Resources Abstracts - Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
<i>Identification Number</i>	224
<i>Data Source Description</i>	Water Resources Abstracts provide summaries of the world's technical and scientific literature on water-related topics covering the characteristics, conservation, control, pollution, treatment, use and management of water resources. Abstracts are drawn from journals, books, conference proceedings, and technical reports in the physical and life sciences, as well as from engineering, legal and government publications. Until 1994, the database was produced by the United States Geological Survey, when it was generally known as Selected Water Resources Abstracts. Since that time, Water Resources Abstracts has been produced by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts, which broadened the scope by including more material published outside the U.S. This database, which concentrates on water supply and water treatment, complements the Aquatic Sciences & Fisheries Abstracts database, ASFA, where there is greater coverage of the marine environment and biological material. Subscribers to Water Resources Abstracts on the Internet Database Service have free access to Water Resources Netsites. This is a special service providing links to other bibliographic databases, research and development programs, data sets, lists of experts and researchers, conference and meetings information, and other resources on the Internet. These sites have been carefully selected and evaluated by Cambridge Scientific Abstracts editors who are all subject experts in their field. (description from website)

Proprietor	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts
Contact Information	Cambridge Scientific Abstracts 7200 Wisconsin Avenue Bethesda, MD 20814 USA Voice: 800-843-7751 (in N. America) Voice: +1 301-961-6700 (worldwide) Fax: +1 301-961-6720 Email: sales@csa.com
Type of Data Elements	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.csa.com/csa/ids/databases-collections.shtml - environmental
Data Source Name	Water Resources Worldwide
Identification Number	225
Data Source Description	Water Resources Worldwide provides four of the world's major water-resource databases plus powerful searching using the WATERLIT thesaurus. South Africa's WATERLIT, Canada's AQUAREF, CAB Abstract's Aquatic Subset and the Netherlands' DELFT HYDRO provide more than 607,790 citations and abstracts - oceans of vital water-research information. Automated thesaurus based searching helps you find any topic with ease. (description from website)
Proprietor	National Information Services Corporation (NISC)
Contact Information	National Information Services Corporation NISC USA Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982 Sales: sales@nisc.com www.nisc.com
Type of Data Elements	Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.
Completeness Explanation	It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.nisc.com
Data Source Name	WATERLIT
Identification Number	236
Data Source Description	NISC produces WATERLIT, which has more than 366,480 references to industrial and environmental aspects of water, wastewater and sanitation. Coverage of Africa is excellent,

as is the analysis of water in arid lands, engineering projects, water quality, water treatment and international water-related topics. Records are drawn from reports, conference proceedings and over 760 journals from across the globe. The information dates from 1975 to the present day and about 12,000 new entries are added each year. (description from website)

Proprietor

National Information Services Corporation (NISC)

Contact Information

National Information Services Corporation
NISC USA
Wyman Towers, 3100 St. Paul Street,
Baltimore, Maryland 21218 USA
Tel: +1 410 2430797 Fax: +1 410 2430982
Sales: sales@nisc.com
www.nisc.com

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It does not meet considerations because there was no documentation on how the data were obtained.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.nisc.com/factsheets/qwrw.asp>

Data Source Name**WATERNET - American Water Works Association****Identification Number**

226

Data Source Description

WATERNET provides a comprehensive index of the publications of the American Water Works Association and the AWWA Research Foundation. Included are books and proceedings, journals, newsletters, standards, manuals, handbooks, and water quality standard test methods. Emphasis is on the technical reports and studies from water utilities, regulatory agencies, and research groups in the United States and its territories, Canada, Mexico, and Latin America. European and Asian data are also reported. The database is the online counterpart to the index to the Journal AWWA from 1971 to the present, and all AWWA and AWWARF publications from 1973 to the present, with non-AWWA materials included on a selective basis. (description from website)

Proprietor

American Water Works Association

Contact Information

American Water Works Association
Information Services Department
6666 W. Quincy Avenue
Denver, CO 80235
Telephone: 303-794-7711
Telex: 450895 AWWA DVR
Fax: 303-794-7310

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it meets all NDWAC minimum data requirements.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://library.dialog.com/bluesheets/htmlaa/bl0245.html>

Data Source Name	Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER)
Identification Number	227
Data Source Description	The Weekly Epidemiological Record (WER) is a weekly newsletter published by the World Health Organization (WHO), intended to keep health professionals informed of international epidemiological information, particularly concerning outbreaks and emerging infectious diseases. (description from website)
Proprietor	World Health Organization
Contact Information	World Health Organization Marketing and Dissemination 20 Avenue Appia, CH-1211 Geneva 27 Fax: (+4122) 791 48 57
Type of Data Elements	Data elements for microbial contaminants
Relevance Explanation	This source does not meet relevance criteria for the chemical universe because it contains only information on microbial contaminants.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.
Source URL	http://www.who.int/wer/
Data Source Name	WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Chemical Aspects: Index of Chemicals
Identification Number	85
Data Source Description	The assessment of the toxicity of drinking-water contaminants has been made on the basis of published reports from the open literature, information submitted by governments and other interested parties, and unpublished proprietary data. In the development of the guideline values, existing international approaches to developing guidelines were carefully considered. Previous risk assessments developed by the International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) in Environmental Health Criteria monographs, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the Joint FAO/WHO Meetings on Pesticide Residues (JMPR), and the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) were reviewed. These assessments were relied upon except where new information justified a reassessment. The quality of new data was critically evaluated prior to their use in risk assessment. (description from website)
Proprietor	World Health Organization
Contact Information	WHO Headquarters Avenue Appia 20 1211 Geneva 27 Switzerland Telephone: (+ 41 22) 791 21 11 Facsimile (fax): (+ 41 22) 791 3111 Telex: 415 416 Telegraph: UNISANTE GENEVA email: info@who.int or library@who.int
Type of Data Elements	Name, synonym, formula, MP, BP, density, VP, water solubility, Log Kow, odor thresholds, use, environmental fate, ADI, CR, GV, IARC cancer class, TDI, NO(A)EL, LO(A)EL, LDx, HRL, reproductive, embryotoxicity, teratogenicity, mutagenicity
Relevance Explanation	This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.
Completeness Explanation	It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.
Redundancy Explanation	This source is not redundant.
Retrievability Explanation	This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL http://www.who.int/docstore/water_sanitation_health/GDWQ/Chemicals/chemaspects.html

Data Source Name

WHO Guidelines for Drinking Water Quality: Summary Tables

Identification Number

86

Data Source Description

The tables provide a summary of guideline values for approximately 143 microorganisms and chemicals in drinking-water extracted from the Guidelines for drinking-water quality, 2nd ed. Vol. 2 Health criteria and other supporting information, 1996 (pp. 940-949) and Addendum to Vol. 2 . 1998 (pp. 281-283). Example data elements include Consumer Complaint Level, Guideline value, Remarks, and Screening value. Guideline values are provided for the following types of contaminants: Microbiological, Inorganic, Organic, and Radioactive constituents, Pesticides, Disinfectants and disinfectant by-products, Chemicals not of health significance at concentrations normally found in drinking-water constituents, and Substances that may give rise to complaints from consumers.

Additional summary information not included in the tables is provided for inorganic and organic constituents, pesticides, chemicals not of considerable health significance, and substances leading to complaints from consumers. These summaries provide background data on the derivation of the guideline values, and may include an IARC assessment of carcinogenicity, estimated dietary intake, NOAEL, LOAEL, Tolerable Daily Intake (TDI), Provisional Maximum Tolerable Daily Intake (PMTDI), and reported concentrations of contaminant in drinking water. The summary information varies for individual contaminants. (description from website)

Proprietor

World Health Organization

Contact Information

WHO Headquarters
Avenue Appia 20
1211 Geneva 27
Switzerland
Telephone: (+ 41 22) 791 21 11
Facsimile (fax): (+ 41 22) 791 3111
Telex: 415 416
Telegraph: UNISANTE GENEVA
email: info@who.int or library@who.int

Type of Data Elements

Name, GV, TDI, basis

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source meets retrievability criteria because it is in tabular format.

Source URL

http://www.who.int/docstore/water_sanitation_health/GDWQ/Summary_tables/Sumtab.htm

Data Source Name

WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard (CPH)

Identification Number

40

Data Source Description

Pesticide Data Sheets (PDSs) - contain basic information for safe use of pesticides. The Pesticide Data Sheets are prepared by WHO in collaboration with FAO and give basic toxicological information on individual pesticides. Priority for issue of PDSs is given to substances having a wide use in public health programmes and/or in agriculture, or having a high or an unusual toxicity record. The data sheets are prepared by scientific experts and peer reviewed. The comments of industry are provided through the industrial association, GIFAP. The data sheets are revised from time to time as required.

The WHO Recommended Classification of Pesticides by Hazard was approved by the 28th World Health Assembly in 1975 and has since gained wide acceptance. When it was published in the WHO Chronicle, 29, 397-401 (1975), an annex, which was not part of the Classification, illustrated its use by listing examples of classification of some pesticidal active ingredients and their formulations. Later suggestions were made by Member States and pesticide registration authorities that further guidance should be given on the

classification of individual pesticides. Guidelines were first issued in 1978, and have since been revised and reissued at 2-yearly intervals.

The document is arranged as follows:

Part I: The Classification as recommended by the World Health Assembly. This part is not subject to periodic review and the classification table and text can only be changed by resolution of the World Health Assembly.

Part II: Guidelines to Classification. Individual products are classified in a series of tables, according to the oral or dermal toxicity of the technical product, and its physical state. The tables are subject to review periodically.

The toxicity values are intended to be a guide only. Formulations should be separately classified using the methods set out on pages 3 (single technical product) and 6 (mixtures) and the table in Part I. To assist in the classification of formulations, an annex is now provided giving numerical tables from which the classification may also be derived. (description from website)

Proprietor

International Programme for Chemical Safety, World Health Organization, International Labour Organisation, United Nations Environment Programme

Contact Information

The International Programme on Chemical Safety (IPCS) is a cooperative venture of the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). The central unit for IPCS is located at WHO. webmaster@ccohs.ca

Type of Data Elements

Dose, Critical Effect, BMC, BMD, ENEV, Cancer Group, TC(A), CTV, ECx, ICx, LCx, LDx, LO(A)EL, NO(A)EL

Relevance Explanation

This source is considered relevant for the CCL Universe because it contains data elements derived from toxicological studies.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because, with the exception of the classifications, it is not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.inchem.org/documents/pds/pdsother/class.pdf>

Data Source Name

World Health Organization - Information Products Catalogue

Identification Number

230

Data Source Description

This Information Products Catalogue provides information on WHO publications produced since 1948. Its search facility connects the user with information and links the user to the list of health-related subjects in which WHO publishes, new publications, catalogues and brochures available online, subscriptions to WHO publications. Links to ordering information, to the network of WHO sales agents and WHO depository libraries and to the WHO web site are also provided. (description from website)

Proprietor

World Health Organization

Contact Information

World Health Organization
Marketing and Dissemination
1211 Geneva 27, Switzerland
bookorders@who.int

Type of Data Elements

Bibliographic information, indexing terms, abstracts, chemical names, and CAS Registry Numbers

Relevance Explanation

This source does not meet relevance criteria because it consists of text (titles and/or abstracts) on many subjects that may not pertain directly to CCL, and its data elements are inconsistently presented.

Completeness Explanation

It meets considerations because it is peer reviewed.

Redundancy Explanation

This source is not redundant.

Retrievability Explanation

This source does not meet retrievability criteria because the data are not formatted for automated retrieval.

Source URL

<http://www.who.int/dsa/cat98/chemtox8.htm>